



MURPHY TICKET PASSES MACHINE WELL OILED.

Harburger Delivers a Few Characterizations on Mayor.

Only once did the well oiled, smoothly running machinery of the Democratic County Convention, held in Tammany Hall last night, halt in its ratification of the county slate as prepared for it by Charles F. Murphy and other members of the executive committee.

It was a typical Tammany ticket made up in the typical Tammany way. The executive committee of Tammany Hall met in the afternoon at 4 o'clock for half an hour. Then it was stated that a committee to name a ticket had been appointed, consisting of Coroner Julius Harburger, of the 10th District; John Dietz, of the 24th; John F. Curry, of the 13th; P. J. Scully, of the 4th; J. F. Prendergast, of the 25th; Eugene McGuire, of the 32d, and William J. Wright, of the 31st.

After some two minutes spent in session this committee announced that it had selected the ticket, and would report to the executive committee at 7 o'clock. After a session of an hour the committee filed upstairs and the convention began.

In the afternoon it had been announced that Judge F. S. McAvoy, who was elected Recorder by the Board of Aldermen to succeed John W. Goff, and later became a justice of General Sessions by legislative enactment, had refused a renomination on account of ill health. He has been away from the bench on account of sickness most of the time since his election.

"Tom" Foley was much averse to taking the nomination for Sheriff, but pressure was brought to bear on him because it was thought he would be a popular candidate, and he finally consented to run.

Thomas F. McAvoy, former Deputy Police Commissioner, as chairman of the executive committee opened the convention.

Former Corporation Counsel John J. Delany was made permanent chairman and immediately recognized Daniel F. Cohan, of the law committee, who read the platform. It reaffirmed the platform of the last state convention. Quiet smiles ran around the room when the following reference to the recent fiasco of the Democratic State Committee was read: "The refusal of Republican managers to join in a movement (the elimination of partisanship from the choice of judicial candidates) so essential to the maintenance of public confidence in the judiciary by refusing to meet or confer with the Democratic committee we denounce as an unworthy attempt to make party capital at the expense of the highest interests of the state."

Mr. Burnham Moffatt nominated James W. Gerard for the Supreme Court. He declared, in opposition to the non-partisan idea expressed in the platform, that "we want truly Democratic judges at all places and at all times. The judiciary should not be and cannot be non-partisan."

It was a great night for oratory. There was a nominating and seconding speech for each of the eleven candidates. Julius Harburger had scarcely reached the platform to second the nomination of Judge McCarthy when he launched forth on a tirade against the Mayor. He criticized him for vetoing the hospital bill that the Coroner had passed last winter. After denouncing the Mayor roundly, he wound up saying: "In spite of the 'Benedict Arnolds' and the 'Judas Iscariots' we will carry the day. The little man will be made smaller in the chair which is occupied by the smallest man in the history of the City of New York."

HARBURGER'S BIG HIT. The convention went wild with cheers over the denunciation of the Mayor by the redoubtable Julius. When he left the platform Mr. Delany, smiling, said: "Well, the order of the day is still the nomination of judges."

When "Tom" Foley was nominated for Sheriff there was one of the old-fashioned Tammany demonstrations, for he is one of the most popular leaders in the city. The delegates stood up on chairs and threw their hats high in the air. Assemblyman Robert F. Wagner was to receive a place on the City Court ticket. It was said, but when they wanted \$15,000 as a contribution to the campaign fund he decided he was too poor a man to take the nomination. Assistant District Attorney Frank Garvan was talked up strongly for a while for a City Court nomination.

JAMES WATSON GERARD. James Watson Gerard is a member of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, in this city. He is the son of the late James W. Gerard, who was a well known attorney. He was born in Geneseo, N. Y., in 1867. Mr. Gerard is a graduate of Columbia Law School and the New York Law School. He entered the office of Bowers & Sands fifteen years ago and became a member of the firm in 1896. Mr. Gerard served as a captain in the 12th Regiment during the Spanish war. He was appointed major and quartermaster on the staff of the First Brigade in 1900. For the last four years he has been chairman of the finance committee of Tammany Hall.

Edward Swan comes from the 5th District. He is a native of the South, but has practiced law in this city for many years. He served out the unexpired term of Amos Cummings in Congress. James T. Malone has been an assistant corporation counsel since 1893. He is now head of the contract litigation department of that office. He is a graduate of Harvard, and lives at No. 14 Oak Terrace, in the 32d Assembly District, in the Bronx.

Joseph E. Mulqueen was at one time leader of the 29th District. He was born in this city forty-five years ago, and was graduated from the City College, of which he is a trustee.

Chief Judge Edward J. O'Dwyer has been on the City Court bench for fourteen years, and Judge J. H. McCarthy was elected to that bench in 1892.

John V. McAvoy is a son of ex-Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy, the leader of the 29th District. He is only thirty years old. He was graduated from the City College, and is now connected with the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

Alexander Finelite was born on the East Side forty-one years old, and has practiced law for

RAPID SHOOTING HEARD. President and Party in an Exciting Chase.

Lake Providence, La., Oct. 9.—Louis Isaacs, of this place, who this afternoon passed close to the President's hunting grounds, said that an exciting chase of some sort was in progress. He said the shooting at times was very rapid.

O'Hara Switch, near Stamboul, La., Oct. 9.—Not since early morning have any tidings been received from the President's hunting camp, and that was confined to a mere statement that preparations had been made for a busy day.

The best local judges of the conditions express the opinion that the day must have been one of activity, if not of results. The rain has left a featureless sky and the temperature is all that could be desired, neither too hot nor too cool. These circumstances, together with the softened condition of the ground, which is an aid to the dogs, the residents say, should make it possible for a party that goes well equipped to get a bear, if there is one in the Bayou Tenasse.

Official business is so quiet that Secretary Latta found it possible to close the temporary White House at the Shields residence for the afternoon and go out for a peccan hunt.

MORE FRENCH FLOODS. Rhone, Loire and Tarn Out of Banks—Eight Deaths.

Paris, Oct. 9.—Continuous heavy rains have caused serious floods in many parts of France. Up to the present few deaths have been reported, but fears are entertained that the casualty list will grow. The damage has been heavy. Houses have been swept away, railroad trains wrecked and in some sections the last of the crops have been destroyed. The principal rivers to overflow their banks are the Rhone, the Loire and the Tarn.

At Avignon the Rhone has risen twenty feet already, and the waters continue to rise at the rate of an inch an hour. The flood has carried away everything in its path. At St. Etienne a train has been derailed, and at Bala 250 yards of the track was washed out. At Privas, Department of the Ardèche, the Rhone has overflowed its banks, and at some places is miles wide. A number of bridges have been swept away. At Fouzin a hotel and a silk mill situated near the river bank collapsed, killing five people.

Reports received from St. Etienne say that the valley of the Loire is one vast lake. The flood is the worst since 1848. Communication of all kind is temporarily at an end. A number of buildings at St. Etienne have collapsed. Many villages have been hastily abandoned by their inhabitants and several carts caught by the waters have been carried away. At Lepuy a rise of sixteen feet has been registered, and three persons were drowned. Many factories have been inundated, and hundreds of men have been thrown out of employment.

Advices from Montpellier say that the Tarn is over its banks, and the plain of Hérault again is under water. A tempest, accompanied by cloud-bursts, has destroyed what little crops were left standing after the last floods in the valley of the Hérault. In this locality many houses were unroofed by the hurricane and others were struck by lightning.

Travel on the Paris-Marseilles Railroad is interrupted and many local lines have stopped running as a result of the sweeping away of bridges. A cyclone descended on the Riviera and several ships were driven ashore. France suffered from a series of heavy floods about two weeks ago. At that time many persons were drowned in the valley of the Hérault and the destruction of property there was estimated at \$4,000,000.

ALABAMA EXTRA SESSION CALL OUT. Governor Comer Wants Legislators to Amend or Repeal Railroad Laws.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 9.—Governor Comer issued a proclamation to-day calling a special session of the Legislature to meet on November 7. The object is to amend or repeal the present railroad laws. The holding up of these laws by the federal court through injunctions caused the Governor to issue the proclamation.

MORE ARMY OFFICERS RIDE. Second Detachment Covers Fifteen Miles Without Special Incident.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The second detachment of officers on duty at the War Department to-day made the test ride of fifteen miles on horseback prescribed by President Roosevelt. The start was made from Fort Myer, Virginia, and the course traversed was the same followed by the first detachment yesterday.

The trip was without special incident, and none of the officers showed signs of distress. Upon their return to Fort Myer the officers were examined by a board of army surgeons. General William P. Duvall, who has charge of the test rides, expressed himself as pleased with the officers' horsemanship.

The officers who made the ride to-day were Major C. A. Devol, Major F. J. Korman, Major Charles J. Bailey, Major Charles Lynch, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Alvord, Lieutenant Colonel E. Ladd, Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Major Lawson M. Fuller, Colonel V. Havard, Major William H. Arthur, Major Guy L. Edie, Major William D. Crosby, Major Charles F. Mason, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Gresham, Major William H. Johnston, Major Eugene T. Wilson and Major Tyree R. Rivers.

ENDS LIFE WHEN WIFE HAS TO WORK. Pittsburg Educator, Out of Employment, Rocks Baby to Sleep Before Suicide.

Pittsburg, Oct. 9.—After rocking his infant son to sleep and placing him in a crib Professor Wilton Weatherly, thirty years old, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid, because he could not get employment and his young wife had to work in a department store as a clerk to support the family.

Professor Weatherly was a son of a Methodist Episcopal minister of Haddonfield, N. J. He was a graduate of Allegheny College at Meadville, and of Johns Hopkins University. He had taught in the high school at New Brunswick, N. J.; in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, and in the Central High School here. He had been out of employment since last June.

DEWEY'S FRESH GRAPE JUICE. Drink it right from the Press in a Window. H. T. Dewey & Sons, 128 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv't.

CHINA AGAIN A FRIEND EFFECT OF TAFT'S VISIT. Confidence in America Restored—View of the Open Door.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.—The comment of the Chinese press, officials and people on the visit to Shanghai of Secretary Taft is most enthusiastic. The reports published in the daily newspapers of this city on the subject have been telegraphed to all parts of China. The general feeling of the Chinese on the utterances of Mr. Taft may be summarized as follows:

The United States will not sell the Philippine Islands, an assurance which is welcomed, as it means that there will be no extension of Japanese influence and a continuance of American influence in the Far East.

The Chinese desire to interpret Mr. Taft's statement reiterating that the United States favors the open door policy in China as being unselfish, but at the same time made on high authority and indicating that the United States will support it in China and maintain the policy in Manchuria, the only place where the open door is threatened.

Mr. Taft's endorsement of the United States court for China, over which Judge Willing presides, is regarded as meaning a continuance of the new era of justice and equity demonstrating that the United States is really interested in China, as shown by the acts which follow her assurances on the subject.

The enthusiastic welcome accorded to Mr. Taft here atones for the boycott of American goods, and demonstrates China's friendship for America.

The assurances given in regard to fair treatment of the emigration question are accepted in good faith. China trusts in the United States, and believes the latter to be her true friend.

Although the visit of Mr. Taft to China is unofficial, it is regarded as epoch-making and as assuring the return of confidence on the part of China in the United States, which was disturbed by the boycott, and as re-establishing in the empire the pre-eminent American influence founded by the late Secretary Hay. The Chinese consider the United States to be the only power not wanting to annex a part of the territory of China, and as being disinterestedly concerned in China's welfare. It is regarded as assured that the utterances of Mr. Taft will give American business men in China renewed confidence in pushing their lines of trade.

COREAN LANDS OPENED. Million Acres for Japanese—Rumor About Mr. Taft Denied.

Tokio, Oct. 9.—The official publication of the Japanese Foreign Office makes denial of special telegrams from Washington and London, published recently in Tokio newspapers, in which it was said that Secretary Taft on his recent visit here threatened to apply the exclusion act in the United States unless Japan put a stop to the emigration of her subjects.

The Japanese government recently placed heavy restrictions on the emigration companies. Announcement has just been made of the promotion of a vast colonization scheme which will open up one million acres of land in Korea to Japanese settlement, and officials say that this will solve the question of emigration to America.

NO FEAR ABOUT THE EAST. British Officials Fail to Share Alarm of London "Times."

London, Oct. 9.—The view of the London "Times" that the sending of the American battleship fleet to the Pacific, is likely to have an adverse effect on the settlement of the outstanding questions between the United States and Japan is not shared by the officials or diplomats here. Any action of a foreign government which might be interpreted as a menace to another power is generally discussed by officials with the greatest reticence. The dispatch of the fleet to the Pacific is not in this category and consequently is spoken of freely, and always as a movement to which no government could take exception.

It is pointed out that America has interests in the Pacific almost if not as great as those which she has in the Atlantic, and that it is highly desirable that her naval officers should be acquainted with the coasts which they are expected to defend in case of war.

Great Britain of all the powers is the least likely to criticize freedom of moving fleets in time of peace, as she has always made a practice of giving her officers an opportunity to learn something of those parts of the world in which her interests lie. At present Great Britain is assembling a great fleet in the North Sea, and Germany has a fleet there to offset that of Great Britain, but this has never been considered as being a possible cause for war, but as a protection in case of war. Even this is hardly considered to be analogous, for there has been ill feeling between Germany and Great Britain, whereas it is believed here that the differences between the United States and Japan can easily be settled.

London, Oct. 10.—In an editorial article to-day "The Tribune" denounces in strong terms the mischief making suggestion that Germany offered to send a fleet to the United States as a means of snubbing Japan and her European allies. The paper says that the wickedness of this suggestion is qualified only by its patent absurdity, and that whether the Pacific cruise of the American battleships is wise or timely is doubtful, but that it is extremely to be regretted that President Roosevelt should have chosen the present moment to demand an increase in the navy. "Happily, however," the editorial concludes, "there is no sign that Japan will be moved from her attitude of steady calm."

ANOTHER CHINESE REFORM. Peking, Oct. 9.—An imperial edict issued to-day orders the Board of Revenue to introduce, within six months, a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the empire.

BURGLARS ON VANDERBILT ESTATE. Occupants of Four Biltmore Houses Chloroformed Before Alarm Is Sounded.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 9.—Burglars entered Biltmore village last night and had succeeded in robbing four houses before they were put to flight. The occupants of the houses were chloroformed.

Officers went there from Asheville with bloodhounds, and tracked one of the burglars right up to Biltmore house. The Vanderbilts are away, but have a number of keepers in charge, who assisted the officers in searching the Vanderbilt grounds. The trail was lost a short distance from the house at an overhead bridge.

The screams of Mrs. A. M. Wallins, who was awakened by a man trying to chloroform her, frightened the burglars away. A chase ensued which lasted for twelve hours.

Complete picture of Hudson River at great Dar Line Steamers. See advs. Music—Adv't.

LUSITANIA CHAMPION. BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD. On Two Days Big Liner Beats Deutschland's Best Run.

On Board the Lusitania, Oct. 9, via Cape Race, N. E., Oct. 9.—At 9 o'clock to-night the Lusitania was in latitude 43.24 north and longitude 58.41 west. From noon to-day the steamer has covered 216 miles, an average of 24 knots. She was 1,876 miles from Daunt's Rock at noon. The average speed for this entire distance has been 24.21 nautical miles.

The weather to-night is clear and the sea smooth. The steamer is being driven.

On Board the Lusitania, Oct. 9, via Cape Race, Newfoundland, Oct. 9.—At noon to-day, Wednesday, the Lusitania was in latitude 44.40 north and longitude 54 west, having run 617 nautical miles since noon yesterday, averaging 24.76 knots. For six hours during this run a fog prevailed, with a fresh southwest wind.

The run of 617 miles beats the Lusitania's world's record of 608 miles made between noon on Monday and noon yesterday.

On Board the Lusitania, Oct. 8, via Cape Race, Newfoundland, and North Sidney, N. S., Oct. 9.—The steamship Lusitania, from Queenstown, October 6, for New York, at noon to-day, October 8, was in latitude 48.38 north and longitude 40.10 west, having run 608 miles, beating all records for a single day's steaming. The average speed was 24.32 knots for the first twelve hours, with a beam swell and light airs prevailing. For the second twelve hours a fresh north-west wind was encountered, with a beam sea. The length of the nautical day was 23 hours and 23 seconds.

At 9 o'clock to-night the Lusitania is in latitude 47 north and longitude 45.20 west, and is going at the rate of 25 knots. The weather is clear and the sea is smooth.

London, Oct. 10.—The Cunard Steamship Company has issued an official notice calling attention to the record run of the Lusitania on her present trip between Liverpool and New York, 619 nautical miles in a nautical day, and great satisfaction with this achievement is expressed in shipping circles.

The wireless reports received from the Lusitania say that her run between noon Tuesday and noon Wednesday had been 617 nautical miles, two miles less than the official statement issued by the company. This discrepancy has not been explained.

Commenting on this record the newspapers to-day say that Great Britain is now likely to regain the blue ribbon of the Atlantic from Germany. It is pointed out in Liverpool that the Lusitania has now made the fastest maiden voyage across the Atlantic and the biggest single day's run ever accomplished by any steamer, and little doubt is felt now that she will fall to meet the requirements which govern the government subsidy. This, however, does not depend on the present trip; the contract stipulates only that she is to average a speed of 24½ knots on a round voyage within a year of entering the service. The idea that the Lusitania must accomplish this speed on the present trip is due to a misapprehension.

Last night's wireless report places the Lusitania's position 660 miles east of Sandy Hook Bar at 9 o'clock.

A wireless message from The Tribune's special correspondent on board the Lusitania, received yesterday morning, said that the big ship had beaten all records the day before, having maintained an average of 24.32 knots throughout a day of twenty-five hours and twenty-three seconds. The weather, according to the dispatch, was fine, with only a slight swell.

The dispatches yesterday afternoon indicate that the Lusitania followed her performance of Tuesday by breaking her own record yesterday. Up to this time the Deutschland has held the record for a single day's run, having steamed 601 miles in one day, or at an average speed of 24.19 knots, in August, 1901. The present ocean speed record is that of an average of 23.58 knots for the entire voyage, or in excess of 119 hours from Queenstown to Sandy Hook.

If the Lusitania maintains the speed she was making at noon yesterday she will arrive at the Sandy Hook Lightship about 11 o'clock to-night, making the time from Queenstown about 113½ hours, at an average speed for the voyage of about 24½ knots.

RUMOR OF GERMAN LOAN. Government Needs \$35,000,000 to Finance Credits.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—Rumors are in circulation here that the empire is soon to raise a new loan. The "Reichblatt," in its issue of to-day, shows that the various credits already authorized, but not realized, amount to \$35,000,000. The paper says it is informed in official quarters that the government is trying to postpone a loan until after the new year and possibly until next April. In the mean while it will raise money to meet pressing wants at the Reichsbank upon treasury bills.

SWEDES EAGER FOR RACE. New York Yacht Club's Reply May Reach Stockholm To-day.

Stockholm, Oct. 9.—The reply of the New York Yacht Club to the Swedish challenge for a series of races for the America's Cup is expected here to-morrow. Intense interest prevails. Swedish sailmakers already are engaged to work on the challenger, and from all parts of the country come requests to be allowed to share in the subscription to meet the cost of the challenger. Oversubscription is expected before November 1.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE RUNAWAYS. Three Men Injured in Two Accidents in the Rush Hour.

Frightened by the blowing of steamboat whistles beneath them, two horses driven toward Brooklyn over the Williamsburg Bridge ran away within a half hour of each other in the traffic rush last night. A horse attached to a truck driven by Frank Brown, of No. 14 Broomes street, Manhattan, took fright near the Brooklyn tower and ran into the runaway gate. The horse was killed and Brown was hurled through the air. He received severe scalp wounds.

A horse driven by George Alderman, of No. 81 Monroe street, Manhattan, started to run near the centre of the span and crashed into a delivery wagon. Morris Burgelstein, the driver, was thrown out and dragged several feet. Patrolman Lyons stopped the runaway.

Brown was attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Williamsburg Hospital. The other two men were removed to Gouverneur Hospital. The second horse had to be shot.

AUSTRIAN RULER WORSE. Uncasiness Regarding Condition of Francis Joseph.

Vienna, Oct. 9.—Emperor Francis Joseph, who has been ill from bronchial catarrh since the beginning of this month, is still confined to his apartments at Schönbrunn Castle, on the outskirts of Vienna, and his condition was pronounced to-day by the attending physicians to be unsatisfactory. In view of the advanced age of the Emperor-King—he was born in 1830 and has been on the throne for fifty-nine years—there is considerable uneasiness regarding his health. Three prominent physicians held a consultation to-day over the Imperial patient, and afterward spoke with reserve, saying that the utmost care was necessary.

Yesterday the temperature of his majesty was 101; this evening it reached 102½.

An official bulletin to-night says that his majesty's catarrh is better, but his coughing is worse, and he will be compelled to take better care of himself. It recites that he has not been able to receive the Austrian Ministers, who have just returned here from Budapest after completing the negotiations with Hungary regarding the Ausgleich, and hints that the programme for the approaching entertainment in Vienna of the King and Queen of Spain will have to be modified.

MANY SEE CAR HIT BOY. Wagon Used as Ambulance—Crowd Threatens Motorman.

A boy believed to be Edward Kleis was run down by a 23d street car last night and probably fatally injured. He got off a westbound car near Tenth avenue and was struck by eastbound trolley car 1,207.

Many persons gathered about the young fellow's body and threatened to do harm to the motorman. Patrolman Berrian, of the West 20th street station, kept the crowd away, and without waiting for an ambulance picked up the boy and had him hurried to the New York Hospital in a wagon. The boy has a compound fracture of the skull. In his memorandum book was found this entry: "Went to work at Menier's chocolate factory, September 5, 1907." Another entry was: "Mr. Wolf, 388 Grove street."

The street of that name does not run above 98. It is believed that the address refers to Philadelphia. There were also some tracts of the Lutheran Publication Society, No. 1424 Arch street, Philadelphia, and a card to the effect that "Edward Kleis had determined to lead a Christian life and wishes to join 'Church'." There was nothing else on the card that would lead to the further identification of the boy.

HEIR TO FORTUNE KIDNAPPED. Telegrapher Who Aided New York Woman Tells Experiences.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 9.—During the fall of 1905 F. Dorway, a telegraph operator at Rush Lake, Saskatchewan, assisted Mrs. J. H. James, of New York, who was injured in a wreck on the transcontinental express. He carried her in his arms two miles through a blinding blizzard to a place of refuge. Shortly afterward he was transferred to Sudbury and there received word that she had left him \$150,000.

He started for New York, but it is alleged that he was drugged and placed in the hold of an outgoing sailing ship, where he was kept prisoner. He escaped at Vera Cruz, according to his story, but was arrested by the local police. He escaped again and met an American captain, who landed him in San Francisco.

Dorway, who is now in Chicago, has written this account of his adventures to Winnipeg friends.

CITY SETS FOOD PRICES. Maximum Scale Fixed by the Authorities in Rome.

Rome, Oct. 9.—Italy is also complaining of the high costs of living, and the authorities are about to step in and attempt to regulate prices. In this city the retail prices of all provisions are to-day so high that a commission has been appointed to fix a scale of maximum prices, above which it will be forbidden to sell provisions, under penalty of closing the stores where such sales are made.

SAYS MR. ROOSEVELT WOULD ACCEPT. Statement by Governor Curry of New Mexico Regarding Renomination Talk.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 9.—"President Roosevelt will accept the Republican nomination for reelection next year if it is forced upon him by the convention. He will make no effort to seek the honor, nor will any friends be authorized in any way, shape or manner to obtain it for him.

"In a word, President Roosevelt is only a passive, receptive candidate for the nomination. He names Taft; but if the convention insists, he has no moral right to refuse to serve again his party and his country. If nominated against his wishes he will accept and make the race."

WIDENER DENIES "RAKE-OFF." Philadelphia, Oct. 9.—Thomas Dolan and P. A. B. Widener, together with R. F. Bower, for the estate of William L. Elkins, of this city, to-night issued statements denying that they received part of the proceeds from the sale of the securities of the Wall & Cortlandt Street Ferries Railway to the Metropolitan Securities Company, as was indicated in the testimony given by Anthony N. Brady before the Public Service Commission in New York yesterday.

Mr. Dolan says: "On January 20, 1900, at the request of the late William C. Whitney, I loaned him \$100,000 and sent him a check for the amount.

On May 23, 1902, the loan, with interest, amounting to \$11,652.78, was repaid to me by check of A. N. Brady, as to the origin of which I had no knowledge or information."

The other statements are identical with Mr. Dolan's.

"SPIRIT MESSAGE FROM M'KINLEY." Syracuse, Oct. 9.—This city was startled to-day by the announcement of a local spiritualist that he had had a long message from President McKinley saying that he disapproved of a third term for President Roosevelt.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IN CLEVELAND. Cleveland, Oct. 9.—John D. Rockefeller came here yesterday to attend the funeral of Miss Laura Rudd, daughter of Mrs. William C. Rudd, his sister. Because of his presence the services were conducted in private. Mrs. Rockefeller did not accept the invitation to be present. Miss Rudd was a victim of typhoid fever.

RYAN SPENT \$15,000. FOR CIVIC FEDERATION. Payments Were Made Without Stockholders Knowledge.

Though none of the stockholders or directors authorized the expenditure, Thomas F. Ryan spent \$15,000 from the treasury of the Metropolitan Securities Company toward financing the investigation conducted by the National Civic Federation into the question of municipal ownership. It was brought out before the Public Service Commission yesterday that Mr. Ryan guaranteed \$20,000 toward the expenses of that investigation, which required travel all through Europe by a party of experts and business men. It was reported also that August Belmont guaranteed a like amount, making the total of \$40,000, which was guaranteed to the federation before the investigation was undertaken.

Diverse reports were rendered by the investigators on their return to this country, but the trend of most of them was distinctly unfavorable to the municipal control of public utilities. In one of the letters read before the commission yesterday, Mr. Belmont told H. H. Vreeland that the work would prove satisfactory. This was long before the formal reports were ready to be issued.

Milo R. Malthe, now one of the members of the Public Service Commission itself, was one of the special investigators chosen by the Civic Federation for this work. He was assigned to look into the municipal ownership of lighting plants. His report declared that the conditions in Europe were radically different from those here, but its general tenor was favorable to municipal control—so much so, in fact, that it was criticized in some quarters as "socialistic."

Most of the hearing yesterday was devoted by William M. Ivins to an exposition of the peculiar methods of bookkeeping and accounting employed by the transit companies. The \$15,000 spent by Mr. Ryan for the contributions to the Civic Federation were charged to the "general expenses" account. An item of \$2,500, payment to Chase Mellen, a lawyer, was charged to "property and franchise." Items aggregating in the course of several years \$38,836, paid to Harry D. Macdonia, also were charged to the "property and franchise" account. Mr. Macdonia's services, as nearly as Edward W. Sayre could identify them, were those of a press agent, although Mr. Vreeland had said they concerned the "development of property."

On April 22, 1904, a check for \$37,492.56 was paid to the Morton Trust Company. This, it was brought out, was for two loans—\$20,000 and \$16,700—and accrued interest. The entire amount was in the account of items awaiting distribution; and no amount of interrogation by Mr. Ivins could bring out what these loans were or to whom they were made. Responsibility was saddled on Mr. Vreeland.

VREELAND'S ACCOUNTS LACKING. Mr. Vreeland himself received considerable money for which no proper accounting ever was given.

Even when vouchers were returned, in almost all cases, there were explanations which did not explain in the least where the money went. Among other things for which money was spent were entertainment of guests among the delegates to the convention of the American Street Railway Association in this city, which cost \$2,500, and a contribution of \$10,000 to the treasurer of that organization. These items were charged to special expenses for construction. On May 21, 1902, there was one item of "special expenses for construction" of \$25,000. This was charged thus by order of Mr. Vreeland himself. D. C. Moorehead, secretary of the Metropolitan, could not tell for what the money was spent. This was back in the period for which the Metropolitan's books were destroyed.

Considerable interest was attached to the fact that Mr. Vreeland always received a salary of \$10,000 per annum from this construction account, in addition to his regular annual salary, thus netting him in salary alone, under the Whitney control of the company, \$50,000 a year.

Edward W. Sayre was the first witness yesterday. He identified three checks for \$5,000 each payable to August Belmont, and said the disbursements had been charged to general expenses by Mr. Vreeland's direction. Mr. Ivins then read the correspondence accompanying and acknowledging each check, in which Mr. Belmont wrote, as president of the National Civic Federation, on the federation's notepaper. The first check was drawn to the order of the federation. This was returned by Mr. Belmont to Mr. Vreeland, with instructions to draw it to the former personally. This was done. On June 14 Mr. Belmont had to write to Mr. Vreeland, reminding him that \$5,000 was due on "Mr. Ryan's guarantee in the matter of the municipal ownership investigation connected with the National Civic Federation."

On August 20, 1906, Mr. Belmont wrote: "I saw the chairman of the public ownership committee, Mr. Ingalls, to-day, and he told me that the report of the commission will be very voluminous and will most likely be out of the printer's hands by the middle of next January. The work, as far as I understand, will be very voluminous. Disbursements of the commission to date have been \$3,852.56. On the other hand, receipts have been \$30,000. From guarantors, \$40,000; from contributors, \$20,000; from guarantors, \$40,000—leaving a present overdraft of \$5,852.56. As rough spending, the estimated total expenses will be \$15,000. It will be necessary to call another assessment