New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVII....NO. 22,304. To-day, rain. To-morrow, fair; south winds. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1907.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HAMILTON BANK DEALS.

REPORT OF RECEIVER.

Says Montgomery Overdrew — Heinzes and Thomases Involved.

Attorney General Jackson made public yesterday the report of Frank White, receiver for the Hamilton Bank of Manhattan. In one transaction William R. Montgomery, the bank's present president and one of its directors, is involved.

The last sworn quarterly statement to the Bank Department was made by the Hamilton Bank "after business on August 22, 1907." On that date, says the report, Mr. Montgomery had overdrawn his account $2,012 19, yet no mention was made of this, although included in the report was a sworn list of depositors who had overdrawn their accounts. E. R. Thomas, who, with F. Augustus Heinze and O. F. Thomas, was forced to resign official connection with the bank, and who was one of its directors, also, according to the receiver, overdrew his account from time to time, his overdraft at one time amounting to $2,281 22.

William R. Montgomery said late last night: "I have never overdrawn my account, and I have never owed the Hamilton Bank a cent, either directly or indirectly. I defy the Attorney General, Frank White or any one else to prove that I have. I did not overdraw my account, and any statements to that effect are false, absolutely false."

The Hamilton Bank was one of the Heinze-Morse-Thomas circuit, and closed its doors on October 23. F. Augustus Heinze is declared liable to it as maker, indorser or guarantor of notes in the sum of $80,000. Similarly, E. R. Thomas is said to be liable in the sum of $64,150, and O. F. Thomas, also a director, in the sum of $51,266 88. Other directors are also said to be liable in different amounts.

The receiver reports that the E. R. Thomas and F. Augustus Heinze loans are among those inadequately secured, as is a loan of $100,000 to Otto Heinze, brother of F. Augustus. The majority of directors having accounts with the bank, he says, withdrew the greater part of their deposits during the week preceding its closing, and especially during the last two days of business.

BIG INTEREST CHARGED.

Another thing brought out in the receiver's report is the system of making loans in use at the Hamilton Bank. It appears to have been the custom of the bank to make "loans to which there was attached a certified check for the loan." This kind of transaction was carried on in this way: A person would apply for a loan of, say, $2,500. The bank would agree to lend him not that amount but more than that—say, $3,000 or $3,500. Then it would take back a certified check for the difference, $500 or $1,000. This certified check would be charged against his account, the result being that he was forced to pay interest on the entire amount.

In this connection Mr. Montgomery, before the receiver, testified, in part: "Whenever we got a certified check loan for a man he had to sign this agreement before a notary public, so that he could not afterward bring a charge of usury." The receiver reports: "I have found in the above class of loans a number where the borrower was actually paying interest on double the amount of money he borrowed."

Loans were made amounting to more than $2,000,000 without collateral and were secured only by the indorsed names, and of this amount $496,427 30 was "single name paper."

The receiver says "that at the close of business on October 23 the total loans and discounts were $5,677,445 95; amount secured by real estate, $2,213,283 86; amount secured by collateral other than real estate, $1,323,422 96; amount of paper with two or more names without other security, $1,644,311 83; amount of single name paper without other security, $496,427 30. Of the above loans $700,543 30 were call or demand loans and $4,876,902 65 were time loans. Since October 23 $1,861,207 62 of these loans have become due and $207,040 34 have been paid.

There is now due the bank on time notes $1,447,126 94, or if the amounts in the bank to the credit of the makers and indorsers of the notes are allowed as offsets, $1,019,204 36. No demand for the payment of the demand notes held by the bank has been made.

WHAT DIRECTORS DREW OUT.

The following table is given to show the amount each director having an account in the Hamilton Bank withdrew during the week of October 16 to 23 and the amount still remaining to his credit:

Director.	Amount withdrawn.	Balance.
E. R. Thomas	$65,741 11	$1,311 99
O. F. Thomas	800 00	149 96
William R. Montgomery	1,518 67	7 11
Martin D. Fink	3,500 00	1,800 34
William A. Martin	35,000 00	9,472 17
Frederick D. Ives	100 00	232 41

Frank W. Kinsman, jr., a director of the bank, had no personal account with it, but the F. W. Kinsman, jr., Company, of which he is an officer, the report says, withdrew on October 23, the last day of business, $1,578 51, leaving $378 22 on deposit.

In marked contrast to the action of other directors was that of Adolph Riesenberg, who, according to the receiver, had still $1,069 65 on deposit, and has it there still, not having withdrawn a cent.

Besides the Thomases and Mr. Heinze, the following directors are declared liable to the Hamilton Bank as makers, indorsers or guarantors of notes in the following sums: Martin D. Fink, $11,000; David A. Sullivan, $125,000; George F. Brown, $2,000. The Fink liability is now due and unpaid.

The F. W. Kinsman, jr., Company was liable to the bank on its note for $5,136 85, and Frank W. Kinsman, jr., was an indorser of this note.

Mr. White draws attention to the statement that some of the directors practically withdrew their entire accounts when it must have been apparent that the bank was in a precarious condition, and also points out that these heavy withdrawals were made despite the fact that the same directors, or at least some of them, were liable to the bank for large amounts on discounted notes.

Mr. Montgomery testified before the State Superintendent of Banks that the Hamilton Bank received a commission on real estate transactions. He explained that the borrower was forced to borrow the whole amount and then place it in a collateral account, paying "6 per cent on the whole business." If the borrower was a corporation the charge was made straight for the commission on the loan. The amount charged is according to the loan, although the bank always tried to get 5 per cent. "If the borrower was an individual," the testified, "that money is paid to Parker & Aaron, and they take out their charge and pass the balance to the bank, which is deducted from the amount of the loan."

Mr. White then incorporates in his report Mr. Montgomery's testimony in regard to "the

Continued on second page.

ROYAL BLUE TOURS TO WASHINGTON VIA Baltimore & Ohio, Jersey Central and Reading Route. Personally Conducted Holiday Tour Dec. 26. $12 covers all expenses from New York, three days. Other tours Jan. 25, Feb. 13, Mar. 5, 26, Apr. 9, 15, 30, May 14. Ticket Offices 434 and 1300 Broadway and 6 Astor House.—Advt.

BANK MERGER PLANNED.

Mercantile National May Join Other Local Institutions.

Negotiations are in progress, it was learned yesterday, for the consolidation of the Mercantile National Bank with one or more other national banks, and an announcement regarding the subject will, it is understood, be made within a very short time.

Directors of the National Bank of North America and the Consolidated National Bank said last night that their respective institutions were in negotiation with a view to consolidation with other banks, the identity of which these directors were unwilling to disclose. There is reason for believing that of the plans under consideration by the directors of the Mercantile the one which has found most favor contemplates the merger of the Mercantile National Bank, the National Bank of North America and the Consolidated National Bank, with the possible absorption later on of the consolidated institution by some other national bank.

It is understood that if the three banks named shall be consolidated the officers at the head of the larger institution will be men not at present officers of any of the three.

Since the elimination of the Heinze-Morse interest from the Mercantile National and the election of Seth M. Milliken to the presidency in place of F. Augustus Heinze the bank has been steadily gaining ground. Deposits have been increasing and the bank has repaid to the Clearing House more than $1,000,000. The National Bank of North America, of which William F. Havemeyer became president on the retirement of Charles W. Morse from the vice-presidency and the election to the place of Alfred H. Curtis, formerly president, has also been making good progress, as has the Consolidated National Bank since W. O. Allison bought out the interests of the Thomases.

KROONLAND DISABLED.

Red Star Line Steamer Breaks Her Shaft at Sea.

Plymouth, Dec. 9.—The steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm received a wireless telegram this morning from the Red Star Line steamer Kroonland saying that the latter had broken her shaft during a heavy gale. She was at a point to the westward of the Lizard.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived here at 9:45 o'clock this morning from New York. The Kroonland, Captain Doxrud, left Antwerp on December 7 for New York.

A wireless message received from the Kroonland states that she was eighty miles southwest of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, at 7:45 p. m. and returning to Southampton.

At the offices of the Red Star Line, in this city, it was said last night that the crippled Kroonland had been ordered to go to Southampton. According to the wireless message from Captain Doxrud, announcing the Kroonland's disabled condition, which was picked up by the Kronprinz Wilhelm, he was heading his ship for Liverpool. Upon the receipt of this he was ordered in a wireless message to proceed to Southampton.

The Kroonland sailed from Antwerp with forty-five first, 225 second cabin and 650 steerage passengers. These will be transferred to the White Star liner Majestic, sailing from Southampton to-morrow, and to the New York, of the American Line, which sails from that port on Saturday. It was expected that the Kroonland would reach Southampton late last night or early this morning.

Captain Doxrud is one of the best known captains of the Red Star Line. He was knighted recently by the late King Oscar for the rescue of Swedish sailors at sea. He is about forty-eight years old, and has been a naturalized American citizen for several years.

OIL KING'S OLD FRIEND DEAD.

Saloonkeeper Says Rockefeller Asked Him for a Job Once—May Attend Funeral.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Dec. 9.—Relatives of Stephen Buhrer, who died last night in his eighty-second year, today informed John D. Rockefeller, a lifelong friend of the saloonkeeper, who was Mayor of the city from 1867 to 1871, after being a Councilman for five terms, and are awaiting a response as to whether the oil king will attend the funeral before making the final arrangements.

Each year Mr. Buhrer and Mr. Rockefeller have met to recall old times. Just after the arrival of Mr. Rockefeller last year Mr. Buhrer said of him: "He asked me for a job once; he didn't get it, but I often helped him over rough places." Asked if Mr. Rockefeller would have been a bartender, Buhrer responded: "I'd never looked at it just that way. I guess I won't talk about that."

FIND BODY OF WEALTHY GERMAN.

Police of Guanajuato, Mexico, Investigate Mysterious Death of William Staalforth.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, Mex., Dec. 9.—The body of William Staalforth, a wealthy citizen of Bremen, Germany, who arrived in Mexico recently to look after mining investments, was found dead in the outskirts of Guanajuato yesterday.

It is believed that he was murdered, although the valuables on his person were untouched. He was well known among the Germans in Mexico and his mysterious death has caused a stir among them. The authorities are making an investigation.

MITCHELL REFUSES RE-ELECTION.

Will Not Accept Presidency of Mine Workers Again, He Says.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Dec. 9.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced finally in Chicago to-day on the eve of the annual election of the great labor union of which he is the head, that he would not be a candidate for re-election. There have been rumors that a place in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt might be given to Mr. Mitchell. His friends, prominent coal operators of Illinois among others, have urged him to seek political preferment. Mr. Mitchell denies that he has any political ambitions. He declines to discuss his plans after his retirement as head of the mine workers.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL BEAR HUNT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 9.—Major A. K. Amacker, of Lake Providence, La., on his way home from Washington, where he was one of President Roosevelt's guests at dinner last week, is authority for the statement that Mr. Roosevelt is already planning to visit Louisiana again to hunt bears after the election next November.

STORK CARRIED EIGHTEEN POUNDS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richmond, Ind., Dec. 9.—A baby daughter, weighing eighteen pounds has been born to Mrs. Frank Squires, wife of a farmer living near Washington, Ind. The attending physician and other doctors say the child is a record breaker for weight. It is well proportioned.

LIFESAVER'S MEDAL FOR ROBERT BACON

Boston, Dec. 9.—A bronze medal has been awarded to Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, by the Massachusetts Humane Society, for his bravery in saving two Harvard men from drowning in the Charles River on October 11.

FILL STRIKERS' PLACES

SITUATION AT GOLDFIELD

Mines Will Be Reopened Thursday and Wage Scale Reduced.

Goldfield, Dec. 9.—The mines of Goldfield are to be reopened on Thursday next, the wage scale is to be reduced, no members of the Western Federation of Miners will be employed and five hundred men will be brought here to take the places of the strikers. Such was the decision the executive committee of the Mine Owners' Association reached to-day. The change from Wednesday to Thursday was made to allow time to get men to replace the strikers.

Governor Sparks will come to Goldfield on Thursday. The troops now here will be scattered throughout the camp and will practically guard the mines. The card system, as used at Cripple Creek, will be introduced. Frank A. Keith, general manager of the Tonopah Mining Company, and prominent mining men from other camps, are here in consultation with the Goldfield owners.

A street brawl occurred on Main street to-day when a member of the Western Federation of Miners called a soldier a vile name. John Davis, who was walking with the soldier grabbed the offender and held him until another soldier arrived. An attempt to draw weapons was prevented by bystanders.

Officials of the Mine Owners' Association assert that they are depending largely on deserters from the federation. They will not bar men belonging to any labor organization except the Western Federation and the Industrial Workers of the World. The streets of Goldfield are crowded with men and many wild rumors are heard. C. H. MacKinnon, president of the Goldfield Miners' Union, said to-day that he did not believe there would be any violence.

The total number of men who have been brought in quietly and those who have secretly made application to return to their former positions is placed at one thousand. There are about fifteen hundred Western Federation men out. The men who are to take the places of the strikers will not be housed at the mines, but will be scattered throughout the camp, and protection for each individual will be guaranteed by the Mine Owners' Association. Two propositions have been positively decided on, the making of an open camp for all time and the early lowering of the wage scale. At the same time the Mine Owners' Association is planning to begin a vigorous crusade to lower the cost of living in Goldfield.

The scope of the Mine Owners' Association is to be enlarged by the organization of the Nevada Mine Owners' Association, of which the Goldfield association will be a part. The new organization is already well under way.

THEFTS IN COLUMBIA.

Police Inactive, Students Talk of Forming Vigilance Committee.

Central Office detectives are trying to discover who is responsible for the robberies in the dormitories attached to Columbia University. Earl Hall, the home of the Columbia branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been the greatest sufferer from thefts, and there have been many in the gymnasium. Clothes, hats, books, toilet articles and shoes have been among the things taken, but musical instruments seem to have been in demand. Overcoats have been taken while students were at recitations.

The robberies began soon after the university opened. One professor left his $90 overcoat in the rear of a room where he was conducting a rehearsal of the university orchestra. The garment disappeared. Last spring a man was caught prying open the door of one of the lockers in the gymnasium. He was handed over to the police.

Some of the students are in favor of organizing a vigilance committee if the efforts of the police are unavailing. "The Columbia Spectator," the college organ, commented editorially on the situation yesterday and recommended that some action be taken to put an end to the depredations.

PUGILIST DIES FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Was Inoculated with Germ for Experiment After the War.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 9 (Special).—Austin Gibbons, at one time a lightweight pugilist, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital. His brother, "Jim" Gibbons, who lives in Port Richmond, Staten Island, says that death was indirectly due to yellow fever, with which disease Austin had allowed himself to be inoculated by army physicians while he was in Cuba after the Spanish-American War. This was done to learn if a healthy man could contract the disease by the bite of a mosquito. Gibbons was one of five volunteers for this experiment.

Gibbons gave up blacksmithing to become a prizefighter. His first bout was with George Young, of England, whom he defeated in ten rounds. After a long line of victories he defeated "Mike" Cushing in Hoboken. This was a skin tight glove battle, Gibbons winning in twenty-four rounds. He won the lightweight championship by defeating "Andy" Bowen in New Orleans in forty-eight rounds.

TWO WOMEN THROWN FROM AUTO.

Mrs. La Montagne and Mrs. Parrish Not Badly Hurt.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—An automobile containing Mrs. René La Montagne, wife of the New York polo player, and Mrs. H. Robert Parrish, of Ardmore, a suburb, was almost completely wrecked in a collision with a trolley car here to-day. The women were thrown out of the automobile, and while considerably shocked escaped without injury. Mrs. La Montagne fainted, and after she had been revived both women were taken to the home of Mrs. Parrish, at Ardmore.

TROOPS IN PROHIBITION FIGHT.

Excitement in Alabama Contest Leads to Unnecessary Call on Governor.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 9.—Cullman County, Ala., where Germans are almost in a majority, held a prohibition election to-day. Trouble was feared in one town, growing out of the refusal of Sheriff Casey to allow women to put up a tent in the courthouse yard to serve refreshments. The Sheriff thought the tent was too close to the voting booths. A personal quarrel took place, in which Sheriff Casey, Bascom Brown, a well known citizen, and others were involved. In the excitement a telegram was sent to the Governor asking for troops.

This afternoon a report was received here that with the exception of a number of boys on the streets the election was going on quietly, prohibitionists asserting that they were in the lead.

BARK ASHORE IN FALKLANDS.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—The Merchants' Exchange received a dispatch to-day from Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, stating that the French bark Duc D'Aumale had been beached there to save her from sinking after a severe storm. She was bound from Rotterdam to this city.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH that made the highball famous.—Advt.

FAINT HALTS KELLOGG

SPOILS DINNER SPEECH.

Special Government Prosecutor Has To Be Carried from Table.

While speaking at the dinner of the Minnesota Society at the Waldorf last night Frank B. Kellogg, special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission and prosecutor of the suits against the Standard Oil Company, was stricken with indigestion and had to be carried bodily from the room. The incident for several minutes looked more serious than it turned out to be.

"In the administration of President Roosevelt we have some things to criticise," Mr. Kellogg was saying, when suddenly he raised his right hand to his temple and catching with his other hand the back of his chair sat down heavily. The noted prosecutor's face paled, and as several of the diners ran to his side he clutched at his throat and opened his collar and shirtfront. A window was raised and two waiters quickly brought an armchair for him.

Mr. Kellogg arose and said: "Pardon me. I am not feeling very well." He then sat down in a listless way. The number on the programme following Mr. Kellogg was John Bland, tenor soloist. He had just finished singing his encore, "For This," and the applause had hardly subsided when Mr. Kellogg lurched forward in his chair in a dead faint.

The momentary silence that followed gave way to intense excitement as several persons rushed forward to lend their aid. Four of them, including Timothy Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, raised the stricken man from the floor and carried him to the adjoining room, where they laid him on two kitchen tables. A physician from among the society's members loosened the sick man's garments and dispatched messengers for smelling salts, before the arrival of which Mr. Kellogg had nearly recovered.

The house physician also was sent for. The two doctors agreed that Mr. Kellogg was suffering from acute indigestion. When he had rallied from the attack, after resting, his first thought of his illness was the effect its report might have on his wife, who is now in Minnesota.

"It is too bad," he said, "but it is not worth mentioning."

Mr. Kellogg was described on the speakers' list in the menu as of "Standard Oil fame," and his speech was to have been one of the features of the dinner. Eugene G. Hay, the toastmaster, said in introducing him: "The government has left its most important litigation since the Dred Scott case to a native of Minnesota, who is a real lawyer and a man of ability." Mr. Kellogg said, in part:

"I have not been so deeply affected as by this greeting since I was last in Wall Street. I don't know why they call it Wall Street, for I have never seen any walls there the lambs were not able to jump over."

Mr. Kellogg then told a story of a discussion on language reform between a supporter of President Roosevelt's theory on that subject and a Wall Street man. The language reformer insisted that the words "calamity" and "catastrophe" were synonymous. The Wall Street man disputed this, and demonstrated his contention as follows:

"If the President should fall into the sea that would be a catastrophe, and if a man jumped in and pulled him out that would be a calamity."

Continuing his speech, Mr. Kellogg said: "The country is prosperous, and certainly it would not be the fault of the administration if it were not prosperous. In the last twenty years this nation has expanded beyond all expectations and in the growth of the country we have come to believe that there is no end of expansion. In the administration of President Roosevelt we have some things to criticise."

It was at this point that Mr. Kellogg collapsed.

STEAMER YARMOUTH ASHORE.

Strikes Ground at Black Point, Near St. John, N. B.—No Immediate Danger.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 9.—The Dominion Atlantic Railway Company steamer Yarmouth, bound from Digby, N. S., to this port, is ashore at Black Point, near here. The vessel is not in immediate danger.

A thick fog enshrouded the vessel for an hour before she struck on the point. The steamer hangs by her bow with stern free. She is not leaking, and as the tide was running out when she struck, it is believed she can be floated on the next tide. The forty passengers were rowed ashore, and arrived here late to-night.

The Yarmouth was built in 1887 at Dumbarton, Scotland, and registers 725 tons.

SHOOTS AND KILLS THE WRONG MAN.

Grocer Fires at Two of His Annoyers and Bullet Hits Light Repairer.

Gus B. Simons, of No. 187 Baltic street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed yesterday while repairing gas mantles in the grocery store of James S. Nilson, at No. 461 Court street. Nilson has been annoyed by a band of young rowdies, who stole from his stock.

James Daly, eighteen years old, of No. 134 Fourth Place, with a companion named Faye, entered the shop yesterday, grabbed a bunch of dried herring, slapped the proprietor's face and ran out. When the boys returned later Nilson took a revolver from under the counter and fired two shots to frighten them away. One of the shots hit Simons, who was at work at the top of a stepladder. He fell to the floor and died almost instantly. Nilson was arrested. William Murphy, of No. 433 Court street, and Arthur Ryan, of No. 156 Luquer street, who were in the store at the time, were held by the police as witnesses.

ITALY WORRIED OVER EMIGRANTS.

Naples, Dec. 9.—Owing to the financial conditions in the United States, the repatriation of Italian emigrants is assuming vast proportions. To-day nine thousand landed. About fifty thousand have returned to Italy since the first of the month. Many more arrivals are expected.

JUDGMENT AGAINST MISS COWEN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Dec. 9.—A judgment for $150 against Miss Sara Cowen, a well known Baltimore young woman, was obtained to-day by Rosalie Levelle, a trained nurse, who attended Miss Cowen during a recent illness. Miss Cowen is the daughter of the late John K. Cowen, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

POSTOFFICE ROBBERS SHOT.

Winlock, Wash., Dec. 9.—Two unknown men who had attempted to rob the postoffice here early today were chased by a posse, surrounded in the woods and shot to death. Before being surrounded one of the men shot and seriously wounded T. N. McFadden, a constable.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

OLCOTT NAMES CANNON.

Congressman Says He Has Good Chance of Nomination.

Representative Olcott suggests Speaker Cannon the next Republican candidate for President. Mr. Olcott was in Washington last week while the Republican National Committee was there and had a chance to talk with Republicans from all over the country. In commenting yesterday on the situation he said:

"I haven't the slightest idea that President Roosevelt will run again. He stated his intention in a most positive manner just after he was elected, and from all that I can learn he has not changed his intention in the slightest."

"Who is in the lead for the nomination?"

"That is hard to say at this time," said Mr. Olcott. "I don't know of any Republican who wouldn't be glad to vote for Uncle 'Joe' Cannon, and I think he stands a good chance for the nomination."

William Barnes, jr., who held the proxy of William L. Ward in the Republican National Committee at the meeting in Washington last week, was in town yesterday and called at state headquarters. When asked how it happened that he and others had not boomed Governor Hughes for President he smiled and said:

"There were no New Yorkers there. I held Mr. Ward's proxy, but no one had anything to say about any one's candidacy. Chicago was chosen because of its accessibility and hotel accommodations. The naming of Chicago was not a setback for the Taft boom. The members of the committee thought Chicago was the best town for the convention, and that is why they voted to hold it there."

Senator Page said yesterday that while Governor Hughes was not lifting a finger to advance his own political interests, his friends were quietly at work.

"At the proper time the Governor's friends will make their appeal to the Republicans of the state," said Senator Page, "and I do not think the appeal will be in vain. There are a number of gentlemen around the state who are using the popularity of Governor Hughes with the people to advance their own political fortunes, but their movements are fairly transparent and will not do any harm. I believe that at the proper time Governor Hughes's friends will be able to bring about the instruction of the New York delegates for him."

Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, a member of the national committee, said regarding the meeting in Washington:

"There was no special talk favoring any particular man; neither was there any talk about a third term. The general feeling among the members of the committee seemed to be that the President should be taken at his word on that subject. He has said in the most emphatic manner that he would not take a third term, and the national committee felt that it would be a reflection on him to call that statement into question. The popularity of the President in every section of the country is well known, but it is not as if he was the only man in the country equal to the position.

"Of the half dozen or more who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination every one is admittedly fully equipped for the office, and the impression I received from talking with various members of the committee was that the President's earnest wish not to be a candidate again should be respected."

FOR AN OHIO PRIMARY.

Senator Foraker Writes to Chairman of State Committee.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Senator Foraker to-day sent the following letter to Chairman Brown of the Republican state committee of Ohio, asking that its call for the Republican State Convention require delegates to be directly chosen at duly authorized primary elections:

Hon. Walter F. Brown, chairman, etc., Toledo.

Dear Sir: In accordance with announcements heretofore made I respectfully request that the Republican State Central Committee shall, in its call for the next Republican convention, explicitly provide that all delegates to that convention shall be directly chosen at duly authorized primary elections held in accordance with the statutes of the state applicable thereto. Trusting that you may bring this matter before the committee at the proper time and that it may take favorable action on this request, I remain, very truly yours,

J. B. FORAKER.

Toledo, Dec. 9.—Chairman Brown, of the Republican State Central Committee, after reading Senator Foraker's letter regarding the selection of delegates to the state convention by direct primary to-night, said:

"We shall be glad to consider any suggestions of interest from men of the standing of Mr. Foraker."

Mr. Brown said he would issue within ten days a call for a meeting of the state central committee to fix the time and place of holding the Republican state convention, but that the meeting would not be held until after January 1.

SAY MISSOURI IS FOR TAFT.

His Friends in That State Not Discouraged by Selection of Chicago.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 9.—If all the big states were as certain of their own minds as Missouri is said to be there would be little question about the Presidential succession. Senator Warner, National Committeeman Thomas J. Atkin and a party of politicians from the western part of the state called to pay their respects at the White House to-day before leaving the capital for their homes.

"We came mainly to tell the President that Kansas City did not get the convention," said Senator Warner, "but to add that the state is with him."

"Missouri is for Taft out and out," said Mr. Atkin, "and if he is the candidate of the party the state will go Republican as sure as you live. The state is essentially an administration stronghold now and will be for the man that most nearly represents the administration's policies. We think that Taft is the man and believe he is splendidly fitted for the work. All the candidates have friends in Missouri—especially Vice-President Fairbanks and Mr. Cannon. Mr. Hughes, while not so well known out there, has many warm admirers and would poll a strong vote if he were the nominee. Those who say that the selection of Chicago was a black eye for Mr. Taft's boom either do not know what they are talking about or deliberately misstate the facts. The Secretary did not care a whistle where the convention went. He will be just as strong in Chicago as he would have been in Kansas City. His boom is by no means on the wane."

INDIANA FOR FAIRBANKS, SAYS NEW.

State More Surely Republican than Ever, According to National Committee Chairman.

Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, was at the Hotel Manhattan last night. He will confer with local Republicans to-day. When asked if the Fairbanks boom had been sidetracked, he said:

"By no means. Indiana beyond any question will send a delegation in favor of Vice-President Fairbanks for President."

"Is Indiana a doubtful state this year?"

"Indiana for the last ten years has been growing more and more Republican," he said. "I think that it is more surely Republican this year than ever before."

Mr. New said that the Republican convention next year probably would be larger, more interesting and more representative than any Republican convention in the last twenty years. He said there was no political significance in the choice of Chicago as the convention city. It was the best place for it, he said, and that is why the committee decided it should go there. He said it was his business to look after the comfort of the delegates, rather than to talk about booms.

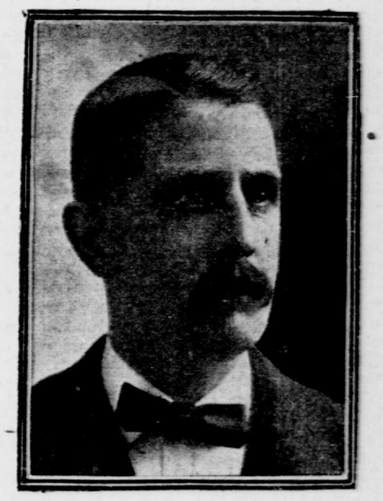
Haan's Restaurant, Park Row Bldg.—Refined surroundings for Ladies. Luncheon. Dinner. Music.—Advt.

AHEARN REMOVED BY GOVERNOR HUGHES

CHARGES OF CITY CLUB SUSTAINED.

Want of Administrative Care on Part of Manhattan Borough President.

Albany, Dec. 9.—Governor Hughes to-night ordered the removal from office of John F. Ahearn, President of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the charges preferred against him by the City Club of New York, holding that the "neglect and misconduct" alleged to exist in the Borough President's office "were for the most part made possible because of the want of



JOHN F. AHEARN.
Removed from the office of Borough President of Manhattan by Governor Hughes.

that administrative care which it was the plain duty of the Borough President to exercise."

The condition of disrepair and neglect which President Ahearn permitted to obtain in the streets of Manhattan Borough, especially those paved with asphalt, is the principal ground upon which Governor Hughes bases his action, but he alludes also to "grave abuses in the administration of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices," one of the departments under Ahearn's jurisdiction.

NO PERSONAL CORRUPTION.

The Governor takes pains to call attention to the fact that personal corruption was not alleged or proved against the Borough President. "That is," he says, "it is not shown and it is not claimed that he has converted public money or property to his own use or has personally profited in an unlawful manner by his official conduct.

"Justice to Mr. Ahearn requires," the Governor continues, "that this should be stated emphatically and clearly be understood. But that does not end the matter. A borough president is removable upon charges, and without attempting to state comprehensively what conduct bearing upon character or fitness might be regarded as a proper subject of charges it is clear that a charge will lie for breach of duty.

"There may be, of course, technical breaches of duty or omissions of such relative inconsequence that although public obligation may not have been strictly it has been substantially performed, and removal from office would not be justified. The gravity and comparative importance of the breach of duty is a matter for the consideration of the officer vested with the power of removal. But if there has been maladministration in matters seriously affecting the public welfare and gross breach of official obligation the duty of removal is clear, albeit there is no proof of peculation or personal dishonesty."

WRETCHED CONDITION OF STREETS.

Taking up first the charges of maladministration in the Department of Highways, the Governor says, in part:

The evidence compels the conclusion that Borough President Ahearn has failed to perform his duty with reference to the streets to a degree that is entirely inexcusable. Until recently, when the sharpness of complaints and investigation led to a reorganization of the department, the streets of Manhattan were permitted to remain in a shocking condition of disrepair. It is not a case of occasional neglect or of lapses which might be overlooked. On the contrary it is a case of continuous maladministration, relieved only by spasmodic efforts under the pressure of criticism. It is not necessary to go back to Mr. Ahearn's first term, but it is sufficient to consider the wretched condition of the streets during the year 1906 and until the spring of this year, the responsibility for which rests upon the Borough President.

I am not unmindful of the large amount of disturbance of the streets, due to the multitude of necessary openings, the damage by bon-fires, or of the excuse based upon the confusion of authority due to the defects in the charter, and obvious as may be the importance of remedying them in order to get the best results there is a limit to the extent to which they may serve as an excuse for bad administration. And in this case, after making full allowance for any possible embarrassment which they occasioned to the Borough President, and for the extent of interference with the pavements by the causes above mentioned, the conclusion is irresistible that in the main the bad condition of the streets has not been due to any other cause than the failure of the Borough President to do his duty.

MR. AHEARN'S ACTION.

This was practically conceded last spring when the matter became exigent by reason of the public and official attention it was receiving. Then Mr. Ahearn called for reports and made a personal inspection. He testifies that he "found the streets in a bad condition" and "made up my (his) mind that they had got away from my (his) department or those conditions could not have existed." He says that he sent for his engineers and asked them what excuses they could give him for the condition of the streets, and that they told him, "it was due to the fire burns, the many fire burns and the hard winter elements, and the wear and tear throughout the winter months." This was not accepted by the Borough President. He said that he did not believe it.

Mr. Ahearn then asked for a report of all the repairs that had been made by the asphalt companies in the year 1906. He says that when he "was informed by my (his) own department that they kept no such records there of that," he was "dumbfounded." Thereupon, and evidently with the purpose of protecting himself, from the rising storm of censure, Mr. Ahearn removed the Commissioner of Public Works. The chief engineer of highways was required to resign.

It is impossible, however, for the Borough President to justify himself with respect to this matter upon the theory that he had properly confided in subordinates and that, surprised by the discovery of their incompetence, he had promptly undertaken to provide a remedy. The condition of the streets was not a new subject. It had been brought to his notice in 1904 and in 1905. He had promised that he would give the matter his best attention. He had, and he actually exercised, full control of