



### WILL INDORSE HUGHES. PARSONS'S PRESENT PLAN. May Try to Have Instructed Delegation for Governor.

President Parsons of the Republican County Committee, after a conference yesterday with various district leaders, returned to Washington last night. He made arrangements for calling a meeting of the county committee for Wednesday night of next week if practicable, with the understanding among the Parsons men that the Mack resolution endorsing Governor Hughes as the choice of the county committee as a Presidential nominee be put through.

"What the committee will decide to do cannot be exactly foreshadowed," said Mr. Parsons last night to a Tribune reporter. "I believe that it will pass a resolution not only endorsing the Governor for President, but pledging every member who votes for the resolution to work for the election of instructed delegates from his Congress district. The county committee has no power over the conventions in the various Congress districts, but the adoption of a resolution in support of the Governor would, I think, have some influence. I am in favor of making it as strong as possible. The endorsement should be lived up to loyally and we should have an instructed delegation. I am in favor of having a resolution to that effect passed at the special meeting next week."

State Chairman Woodruff, who has been in the Adirondacks for a week, will be back today if trains are running on the railroad from Utica north into the Adirondacks. It is understood by Mr. Woodruff's friends that the Kings County organization will swing into line and endorse Governor Hughes for the Presidential nomination.

The friends of ex-Governor Odell, who have taken an active hand in forcing the fight for Hughes, do not look with cordiality on the sudden change in the attitude of the Parsons people. When Samuel Strasbourger, chairman of the committee on organization of the Hughes State League, was seen yesterday he said:

"The letter from Secretary Taft to Congressman Parsons indicates to every one who knows anything about politics that Parsons was actively at work for Taft in this county, and it is a fair assumption that he still is at work for him. It goes without saying that if Mr. Parsons is for Taft he is not for Hughes. He has not been for Hughes any of the time, and he is not now. Mr. Parsons seems to think that the voters of this county should trust him and his friends with the custody of the Hughes boom. I don't think they will."

"No matter what Mr. Parsons and his immediate friends do in the county committee meeting, they cannot be trusted by the friends of Governor Hughes. The thing for the friends of the Governor to do is to elect delegates at the spring primaries who will be for Hughes first, last and all the time, and who will not be looking around for an excuse to desert Hughes in the national convention. The Hughes State League will go ahead with its work of developing sentiment for the Governor just as if nothing had happened to change the attitude of the Parsons men."

Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, president of the Hughes State League, says that the sudden shift of the Taft men will prove of great importance and benefit to the Hughes boom throughout the state. As he was leaving town for his home in Saratoga last night he said:

"It looks as if the friends of Secretary Taft counted on doing a great stroke of politics for the Secretary by withdrawing opposition and coming out openly for Governor Hughes. I think that their action, no matter how intended, will prove of great benefit to the canvass being made by the friends of Governor Hughes. I predicted on Wednesday night that sentiment throughout the state was growing for the Governor at such a rate that our work would be made light. That does not mean that we shall abate our efforts in behalf of the Governor."

"The thing the friends of the Governor will do now is to see that in the spring primaries only Hughes men—real Hughes men—are placed on guard. The work of the Hughes State League will be pressed vigorously, without reference to the probable action of the county committee here."

The friends of Congressman Parsons say that the Odell men, who say that they are for Hughes, are at heart only waiting for a chance to swing to "Uncle Joe" Cannon in the Chicago convention. They assert that if it appears on the first rollcall that Governor Hughes cannot be nominated and that a successful combination could be made by agreeing on Speaker Cannon, all the Odell men now shouting for Hughes would gladly swing to Cannon without making a determined effort to accomplish the nomination of the Governor.

John Henry Hammond, of the 20th District, says that he will insist on a resolution at the meeting of the county committee endorsing Taft as the second choice of the committee. Mr. Hammond says that such a step is justified by the fact that in a postal card canvass of the enrolled Republicans in his district Taft was found to be the second choice of a majority. If Mr. Hammond makes such a motion it is sure to provoke a bitter fight in the county committee.

### HUGHES MEN PLEASED.

Hail Taft Letter with Joy—Governor Silent.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, Jan. 24.—The Taft letter to Congressman Parsons furnished practically the sole topic of conversation here to-day. Governor Hughes, true to his policy of having nothing to do with purely political affairs, declined to discuss it. More than that, he made it plain that in the future he would have nothing to say about political situations or the doings of politicians beyond a definition of his own views, promised in his address to the Republican Club in New York, and the possible implications of the same line of thought in subsequent public addresses.

Also, the Governor will not make public the messages of congratulation and promises of support which he is receiving. These he considers private communications, and his attitude is that it would be at the least indicate, if not positively suggest, for him to make public private communications. Moreover, to do so would be to violate his pledge to attend wholly to his official business and not to take any hand in political work.

Hughes men hailed the Taft letter with unmitigated joy, commending it as a very clever political move, but declaring openly that it was forced by necessity of doing something to relieve the isolated position in which Congressman Parsons, State Chairman Woodruff and their colleagues in the position to the Hughes movement found themselves. Senator Martin Saxe said it would not alter the Hughes situation in this state in the least.

Continued on second page.

SPECIAL TOURS TO FLORIDA. February 4, 11 and 18. Only \$50 for the round trip. Special Pullman trains. Itineraries and full information of Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agents—Adv.

### CUBAN ELECTION LAW. Features of Measure Issued by Advisory Commission.

Havana, Jan. 24.—Six thousand copies of the new electoral law framed by the advisory commission have been circulated generally for the purpose of ascertaining if any objections regarding changes in it shall be raised by public opinion. Thirty days have been allowed by the secretary of the commission for the receipt of suggestions.

The principal features of the proposed law are the creation of permanent boards of registration, of which the majority shall be non-partisan and the minority bi-partisan, and a provision for proportional registration, as follows:

The result of the election of members of the House of Representatives shall be determined in the following manner: The sum of all votes cast for all candidates in a province shall be divided by the number of seats which such province is entitled to fill, and the quotient, disregarding fractions, shall be the quota of representation. The sum of all votes cast in each representation shall be severally divided by the quota of representation, and the quotient will be the number of seats which each party or group is entitled to fill as a result of the election.

Under the proposed law suffrage is confined to natives, except members of the land and naval forces, including rural guards. The date mentioned for the municipal election is July 1, and that for the presidency December 1.

### GREAT LOCKOUT AVERTED

Manchester Cotton Workmen Accept Employers' Terms.

Manchester, Jan. 24.—There will be no lock-out of the Manchester cotton operatives. Long negotiations between the cotton mill workers and their employers resulted in the capitulation of the workers this evening. The employers insisted on the acceptance of their terms, and to these the men agreed. This understanding averts at the eleventh hour the great lockout which would have begun to-morrow.

### ROYAL TREASURES LOST.

Three Miniatures Belonging to Queen Alexandra Stolen.

London, Jan. 24.—Three valuable miniatures of the Duchess of Fife, the Queen of Norway and Princess Victoria, all belonging to Queen Alexandra, have been stolen by burglars from the studio of an engraver in London to which they had been sent for reproduction.

### THE MONTROSE OVERDUE.

Steamer Carries the Mount Royal's Unlucky Emigrants.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 24.—Again the three hundred emigrants who started from Antwerp for St. John on the Canadian Pacific steamer Mount Royal and after a month on the Atlantic Ocean, are overdue at this port. The Canadian Pacific steamer Montrose left Queenstown on January 11 for St. John with the Mount Royal's passengers, and should have been here Tuesday or Wednesday last.

### HEIR TO THRONE ILL.

Five Children of Russian Emperor Have Influenza.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—An epidemic of influenza has attacked the imperial family. Grand Duke Alexis Nicolaievitch, the Emperor's only son, and his four sisters are ill. The condition of the heir apparent is complicated by an inflammation of the ear, and Professor Simanovsky, a specialist in aural diseases, has been summoned to Tsarskoe-Selo to attend him. The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch and fiancée of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, also has the grip.

### NEGROES CAN LIBEL SHIP.

Judge Decides Virginia Laws Conflict with Federal Ones.

Providence, Jan. 24.—Judge Arthur L. Brown, in the United States District Court, to-day decided that the five negro sailors of the schooner Dorothy Palmer, who were arrested and imprisoned in Virginia at the instance of Captain Joseph Harding, the master of the vessel, were entitled to full wages for the entire time that had elapsed since they shipped at Boston for the voyage South, with the exception of \$2 each, which the court ruled should be levied as a fine against them for refusing to continue the voyage.

The court ruled that the sailors might libel the vessel for the wages due them and that wages should be computed from the time of signing articles until they were paid. Judge Brown held that the charges incident to the arrest and detention of the sailors, by virtue of the Virginia statutes, should be allowed, saying that the Virginia statutes attempted to do what the federal statutes had abolished ten years ago.

At the present time there are pending in the Superior Court suits for damages of \$2,000 each brought against Captain Harding by the five sailors, alleging assault. The sailors shipped at Boston, but when they reached a Virginia port they attempted to desert, and Captain Harding had them arrested and kept in jail until the vessel's return.

### JURY FINDS PAUL KELLY GUILTY.

Paul Kelly, the motorman of the Ninth avenue elevated train which fell from the structure at 33d street and Ninth avenue on September 11, 1905, causing the death of twelve persons and injuring many more, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The jury recommended mercy. Kelly will be sentenced on Thursday.

Kelly disappeared after the accident and was arrested in San Francisco in June, 1907. He said that he saw the signals in the switch tower change as he approached the curve, and realizing that he would be arrested, left the city.

Cornelius Jackson, the towerman, who was convicted of manslaughter, was a witness and said that the signals had been correctly placed.

### GREAT EXPECTATIONS OF A WAITRESS.

Boston, Jan. 24.—"The Globe" will say to-morrow that Miss Georgia A. Smythe, a waitress in a Cambridge street lunchroom, has received news from her home in New Brunswick, that she is undoubtedly entitled to a fortune of \$200,000 by virtue of being a great-great-granddaughter of Maria Fitzherbert, celebrated in history as having been married to King George IV of England, although the marriage was never officially recognized.

### GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"Its purity has made it famous."—Adv.

### TELL OF THOMAS DEAL. BLOCK PROVIDENT FUNDS. Conferrees Say Society's Checks Were Held Up.

The minutes of a conference held at the offices of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society on November 22 last shed new light on the way in which E. R. and O. F. Thomas dealt with the funds of the society when they controlled it. According to officials of the society, Henry G. Lewis, treasurer of the Hudson Trust Company, refused to honor the society's check for the amount of its deposit, that O. F. Thomas, then president of the society and also president of the Hudson Trust Company, of which E. R. Thomas was then vice-president, had promised the board of directors of the Hudson Trust Company that the society would not withdraw its deposit until a loan the company had made Mr. Thomas was paid. The officials also testified that the check was honored only when Mr. Gilbert, the President's counsel, advised Mr. Lewis that such an agreement was not legally binding.

According to these minutes officials of the society also testified that Mr. Baur, treasurer of the Italian-American Trust Company, had told them when his company did not want to honor the society's check for the amount of its deposits, that when O. F. Thomas opened a Provident society account with the company he had promised that it would not be withdrawn until a loan which the company had made to the Hudson Trust Company was paid.

These minutes were turned over to District Attorney Jerome and the special grand jury which is investigating financial institutions in Manhattan for their use in the inquiry that the grand jury is making into the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. At least two indictments will, it is said, be handed down by the grand jury next week as a result of this investigation.

### WHO ATTENDED CONFERENCE.

At the conference in question were Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance; E. E. Rittenhouse, the Colorado Insurance Commissioner; S. H. Wolfe, a consulting actuary employed by Mr. Rittenhouse to conduct an examination of the Provident society; William T. Gilbert, counsel for the Provident society; E. R. Thomas, O. F. Thomas, Ralph K. Hubbard, controller of the Provident society, and Henry Moir, its actuary.

Deposits of the society's money in these two trust companies noted were as follows: In the Italian-American Trust Company, \$100,821.91 in the Hudson Trust Company, \$48,000. Mr. Gilbert said that he, Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Hubbard had visited the offices of the Hudson Trust Company; that they had seen Mr. Lewis, the treasurer of the company, and asked him why the check was not honored. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Gilbert said, explained the agreement which Mr. Thomas had made.

Mr. Gilbert said that Mr. Lewis informed him that Mr. Thomas would not deny that he had made such an agreement, because he had made it in the presence of every member of the board of directors of the Hudson Trust Company. Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Hubbard were present when Mr. Lewis made this statement.

Commissioner Rittenhouse asked Mr. Wolfe and then Mr. Hubbard to tell what they knew of the Hudson Trust Company transaction, and it gave substantially the same account of it as Mr. Gilbert had.

Superintendent Kelsey then asked if Mr. Lewis had said that Mr. Thomas had promised that the deposit should remain until some loan had been repaid. Mr. Hubbard answered affirmatively.

Turning to Mr. Thomas, Mr. Kelsey asked him what he had to say about the truth of Mr. Lewis's statement. He replied that he did not care to rely on his memory, but that he thought the books of the company would show that Mr. Lewis was mistaken if he had really made such a statement.

### THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRANSACTION.

Mr. Rittenhouse then dropped the matter of the Hudson Trust Company deposit, and turning to Mr. Gilbert asked him to explain a similar transaction in connection with the Italian-American Trust Company.

Mr. Gilbert said that the society had decided to withdraw its deposit from that company and that it had drawn a check for that amount which went to the Chemical Bank. He said that he had received a telephone message from some one "in regard to a check that had been drawn on his institution by the society, which check had just been presented for payment by the Chemical Bank." Mr. Gilbert said that the man who called him up then explained that he was Mr. Baur, treasurer of the Hudson Trust Company, and said that he "had held the matter up until 12 or 1 o'clock," when a representative of the Chemical Bank was to call again.

The result of this telephone conversation was that Mr. Baur called on Mr. Gilbert at the latter's office and explained the Thomas agreement regarding the loan made to Thomas, MacLay & Co. Mr. Gilbert said that he told Mr. Baur also that any such agreement was illegal.

Whereupon, said Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Baur "begged and pleaded" for delay, and then proposed to pay one-quarter of the deposit that day, and a quarter the next. Mr. Gilbert told him that he could agree to no such arrangement, as that, but that he would see Mr. Coyle, the head of the Philadelphia syndicate, which attempted to purchase control of the Provident Society from the Thomases, and see what he had to say about it.

This was done, Mr. Gilbert said. Mr. Coyle refused absolutely to consider such a scheme of payment, and insisted on the Italian-American Trust Company honoring the check. Mr. Gilbert said he told Mr. Baur Mr. Coyle's decision and that he left his office, and when the representative of the Chemical Bank returned to the trust company the check was promptly paid.

Mr. Wolfe corroborated this statement, and said that according to his recollection Mr. Baur told him that Mr. Thomas had made this agreement with Mr. Sullivan, of his company. Mr. Moir said that Mr. Baur had told him of the Thomas agreement.

### O. F. THOMAS'S STATEMENT.

O. F. Thomas, after this, said that he would like to make a statement. Permission was granted, and Mr. Thomas then said that so far as he knew he had never seen Mr. Baur and certainly did not know him. He said that he made no such agreement as Mr. Baur was reported as saying he had made with Mr. Sullivan or any one else connected with the Italian-American Trust Company, and denied that there ever was or had been such an agreement.

For some time the grand jury, under the guidance of Isidor J. Kresel, Assistant District Attorney, has been investigating the affairs of the society. It has called before it practically all the participants of the conference of November 22.

### DEEP GRIEF OF AN OHIO HEN.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Marion, Ohio, Jan. 24.—The veracious Agosta correspondent of a Marion newspaper reports that since the death of Benjamin Bickles, who was killed a week ago, a black Minora hen, which was his special pet, is showing deep grief. Its feathers have practically all turned white.

### MOB FIGHTS FOR WORK. WOULD SHOVEL SNOW. Call for 100 Men Brings 3,000—Police Drive Them Back.

After an unprecedented crush in lodging houses, missions, Salvation Army halls and back rooms of saloons, the thousands of unemployed in this city swarmed the streets in search of employment yesterday. At every place where labor was needed for snow removal ten men were ready to fill the place. At the office of the Charity Organization Society it was said that the number of applicants for aid was slightly less yesterday than on preceding days, and that the regular vagrants who had been applying for the city aid were not anxious to accept any work which might be offered.

Less than a mile away from the United Charities Building three thousand men were fighting for an opportunity to work. A call for one hundred snow shovelers had been posted at No. 11 East 23d street. Within half an hour the street was crowded, and the policeman on duty was pulled from the door as the unemployed attempted to get first places in the line. On the arrival of Sergeant Ryan and reserves from the East 5th street police station the crowd had so increased that rough handling was necessary before the men could be driven into a line, which soon stretched four blocks along the Bowery. At some parts of the line the men stood ten abreast, while groups of fifty and a hundred men gathered on the corners.

Shortly before the doors of the employment bureau were opened the crowd had assumed such proportions that the police were compelled to use their clubs freely to prevent a general fight. When the men had finally been driven into order a score of Italians who had shovels were placed at the head of the line. The mob then again attempted to rush through the police lines.

The effect of the nightsticks drove the crowd back until arrangements could be made to pick out the number of men wanted. When it was announced that no more men would be needed for the time being the unemployed marched down the Bowery and to side streets where it was reported work was to be had. A large crowd hurried to Cooper Union, but all the men necessary had already been employed, while another line formed at New Chambers street and Park Row to wait for hours until called upon by contractors.

Twenty men who declared they had wandered in the streets since December and were unable to find employment pleaded with Magistrate Droegge, in the Yorkville police court, to be committed to the workhouse. They had already taken advantage of the city lodging house for several nights. The men got six months' sentences, with recommendation for discharge when warm weather sets in.

It was reported at the Slum Settlement branch of the Salvation Army, in Cherry street, that scores of families had been found in need by the army investigators. Their plight has not been relieved by the announcement of the retail coal dealers that owing to the necessity of using extra horses the price of anthracite coal had been advanced 50 cents a ton.

### CARNEGIE TO AID BERA.

Offers \$200,000 for College's Work Among Negroes.

Andrew Carnegie announced in a letter to President William Goodell Frost yesterday that he would give \$200,000 to Berea College subject to the condition that the college raise \$200,000 to make up the sum that President Frost deems necessary if the institution is to carry on its work among both the whites and negroes of Kentucky.

Until the State Legislature passed a law prohibiting any school from admitting both white and negro students Berea received a part of its contributions from persons whose interest was largely in the negro population. After that it was decided to set aside from the endowment fund and fixed properties of the college \$200,000, the income of which was to be used for the benefit of the negroes and to obtain for them as soon as possible the establishment of a good school in Kentucky after the type of Hampton Institute. Of this plan President Roosevelt wrote recently:

"The emergency that comes to Berea College from the necessity of a separate provision for your colored students is a most unusual one, and you are meeting it with wisdom and courage, and I earnestly hope it will not retard the important and earnest work you have in mind. I hope the adjustment fund you require will be secured promptly, for delay will be not only disheartening but of real and serious damage."

### FORMER CONVICT SUES COLLINS.

Wants \$10,000 for Working Overtime in Sing Sing Prison.

A White Plains jury has failed to agree in the suit of John N. Rehr, a former inmate of Sing Sing prison, before Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court, against C. V. Collins, Superintendent of Prisons, for \$10,000 because he was forced to work more than eight hours a day while a prisoner, which, he contends, is in violation of the union rules and also contrary to the state law. The statute makes the officials of the prison liable for any such violation.

Ex-Warden Addison Johnson denies that he compelled Rehr to work more than eight hours and says that the plaintiff asked to be put on the list to do extra work to escape confinement in his cell at night and on Sundays.

### LEMOINE CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Diamond Dealer Identifies Stones Alleged To Have Been Manufactured.

Paris, Jan. 24.—There was a sensational development to-night in the case of Henri Lemoine, the "diamond maker," which has been before a "diamond" magistrate, M. de Haan, a diamond merchant, testified that several of the diamonds which Lemoine gave to Sir Julius Wernher, of the De Beers Mining Company, alleging that they had been manufactured, had been sold to Mme. Lemoine by De Haan. The witness easily selected these stones from a number that were produced in court to-night. Another merchant, who is said to have sold diamonds to Mme. Lemoine, will be called to-morrow to examine the Wernher stones.

Immediately after the disclosure to-night the president of the Jewellers' Association of France lodged a complaint of fraud against Lemoine.

### PARIS, JAN. 25.

The newspapers this morning say that the great diamond mystery has been proved to be a comedy of legredmain and interpret the identification of the stones by M. de Haan as an exposure of Lemoine. M. de Haan says in an interview: "The amusing point is that the diamonds which I sold Mme. Lemoine came from Wernher's own mine at Jaegersfontein."

### FLORIDA, AIKEN & AUGUSTA.

Southern Ry. Limited, Lv. N. Y. daily, except Sundays, 7:30 A. M.; Saturdays, 8:25 A. M. Pullman sleeping-cars, Dining Cars, Dining Car service. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1209 B'way—Adv.

### MR. ROCKEFELLER TALKS. Tells Senator Tillman About the Recent Financial Panic.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Augusta, Ga., Jan. 24.—A quiet chat, in which neither the pitchfork nor the muck rake figured, was enjoyed by Senator Tillman and John D. Rockefeller on a train bound from Washington to Augusta to-day.

"I think," said Mr. Rockefeller, "that Roosevelt made a grave mistake. If he knew abuses existed and he wanted to correct them he could have gone about it without causing all this agitation and feeling of distrust. Well, it doesn't hurt me," continued Mr. Rockefeller. "I've made quite a snug sum by scientific business methods, and I think I can tide over the panic. You may not know it, but Morgan and myself stood behind something like seventy banks in New York during the panic. Now, that was a pretty nice thing for two such very, very bad men to do, wasn't it? Think of the thousands of depositors we helped by standing by those banks. But I hope the people will see after a while that this agitation only hurts them. I can get along all right."

The train rattled toward Augusta. "Well, mother," said Mr. Rockefeller to his wife, "we're only eleven miles from our vacation, and I'll be mighty glad when we get there."

### CABINET MAKING LISTS.

Preparing Statement on Patronage for the President.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Jan. 24.—Postmaster General Meyer, who is commonly credited with having more political offices under his control than any other member of the Cabinet, brought to the White House to-day the list of officials appointed in his department since the beginning of the present session of Congress, as requested by the President on Thursday. It is understood that within the next day or two the President will have the returns on the subject from all his Cabinet members, and, if he deems it expedient, will make the information public in the form of a statement from the White House. If he issues the statement, however, he will make it plain that it is not to be regarded as a reply to the originators of the charge that federal offices have recently been awarded to politicians who have aided the Taft boom. The statement will not be addressed to the Senate nor to Congress. The President would not consider the fabricators of such stories as worthy of attention if there were none to be considered but that class. He is of the opinion, however, that the people are entitled to have the facts in the case if they want them. It is merely a question of whether or not the people care in the least about the subject. Some of the President's friends are inclined to take one view, while others hold the opposite opinion. The upshot of the matter may be that the President will decide to hold the information in reserve after he collects it all, and make it public should there be a resurrection of the charges.

In the lists being prepared for the President the Cabinet officers are specifying the name of the official appointed, his place, his former occupation, his previous political affiliations and the names of the men who recommended him for appointment.

### PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE.

Decision Reached by Department of Justice To Be Announced Soon.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The course to be pursued by the Department of Justice in the Harriman case was the subject of a conference to-day between Attorney General Bonaparte and Frank B. Kellogg and Charles A. Severance, of counsel for the government. The entire question was fully discussed and the legal proceedings to be adopted by the department were decided upon. A statement will be issued by the department in a few days setting forth its views on the case.

### SHAW PLANS FIGHT.

Thinks He Can Win if It Is Not Taft on First Ballot.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 24.—Leslie M. Shaw expects to be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination if he can obtain the vote of the Iowa delegation to the Chicago convention. "With the vote of Iowa as a rallying point, my chances will be better than those of any one else, unless Taft wins on the first ballot, which I cannot believe he will do," writes the former Secretary to friends in this state. "You can assure my friends that I will stand in no man's way after June 16. I am willing to gamble my political future on a single throw of the dice."

"I look for the convention to be dominated by the men who seek a business man for Presidential nominee," said Mr. Shaw on his recent visit to Iowa. "I do not look for the convention to make the nomination on first ballot. I should not be surprised if they deadlocked. If such is the case the convention will have my telephone number, and I may say to you that I shall stay close to the telephone."

### BELMONT TRANSFER TAX.

Reform Association Asks Why It Is Not Paid.

The Tax Reform Association has sent a letter to the State Board of Tax Commissioners protesting against the transfer of the Park Row Building and other property by August Belmont without payment of the regular recording tax on mortgages. It is pointed out that the consent of the stockholders of the Park Row Realty Company was given with the condition that the deeds operate as "mortgages or security."

In its letter, sent yesterday, the association asks a ruling on the question as to whether or not such transfers should be considered mortgages and be subject to the tax. The mortgage tax law, as amended in 1907, defines a mortgage of real property as "every mortgage by which a lien is created over or imposed on real property, or which affects the title to real property."

Although the association makes its case on the transfer of the Park Row Building, the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and 55th street and several large parcels in the Bronx were transferred by Mr. Belmont to the Rothschilds in a similar manner. On the Park Row Building it is estimated the tax would be at least \$7,500.

### TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON.

Only \$12.00 or \$14.50 covers necessary expenses for three days. Leaves Thursday, January 29, via Pennsylvania Railroad—Adv.

### FIRST BIG STORM OF BELATED WINTER

COAST STORMLOCKED AS FAR AS ALABAMA.

Father Knickerbocker Awakes Under Foot of Snow—Railroads and Shipping Badly Blocked.

New Yorkers and commuters from all around the greater city awoke yesterday morning to find the storm of the night before still raging and every means of transportation disabled if not altogether stopped. It was 12:55 o'clock before the fall of snow stopped, and by that time 10 to 12 inches had covered the ground and been blown into drifts six and ten feet high by a gale which reached thirty-seven miles an hour and played havoc with all railroad, steamship and ferryboat lines in and around New York.

Very few business men reached their offices less than an hour late, and many from Long Island and Staten Island didn't come at all. A great number spent as much time in the streets of Manhattan as they did coming in from the country. It was noon before traffic into the city approached the normal. Over twenty accidents and deaths due to the storm were reported early last evening, while many more men and women sustained injuries which were not reported.

Fortunately for the poor, the temperature at no time fell below 22 degrees, and the work of removing the snow from the streets gave hundreds of the unemployed a chance to make several dollars. Aside from the inconvenience the storm occasioned to thousands who live in the suburbs, the horses on Manhattan Island were probably the worst sufferers. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sent wagons of sand around the city during the afternoon, but only one out of a thousand of the dangerous spots in the streets could be covered, and horses slipped and plunged and fell in heaps all over the city.

### SEVERAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

As a result of the storm one ship went ashore in the Sound, an engine turned over on the trestle of the Long Island Railroad across Jamaica Bay and one train was still snowbound out in New Jersey at a late hour last night. No loss of life from these accidents, however, was reported. That there were some who profited by the storm is the confirmed opinion of one Manhattan lawyer, who had to pay \$25 for a horse and sleigh on Staten Island to file papers with the county clerk in time.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Crowell had his first chance at snow removal yesterday. From his lone last night he was not enjoying the experience, despite the fact that before 8 o'clock this morning he had ordered all his snow contractors to get to work. As the storm still continued it was difficult for these to get in working order at once. Before night 3,500 men with 1,000 wagons and trucks had been set to shoveling the snow and carting it away.

All last night a force of eight hundred men with two hundred trucks were kept at work below 14th street, principally around Broadway, Chambers and Canal. It is expected that five thousand men and three thousand trucks will be working at the snow to-day in all parts of the city. In the office of Snow Inspector Dunphe, at No. 500 Fifth avenue, it was estimated yesterday afternoon that three hundred thousand cubic yards of snow would have to be removed from the streets of the city, at a cost of about \$100,000.

### CROWELL'S NEW REMOVAL PLAN.

Since he became the head of the Street Cleaning Department, about two months ago, Commissioner Crowell has perfected a plan for paying the men who remove the snow, which got its first trial yesterday. Each driver gets a ticket for each load of snow he carts, and this ticket has to be punched at the dumping piers before money can be collected for it. It is expected that much money and time will be saved in this way.

Another system by which the removal forces are centred at the