NOW ONE CENT In City of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken.

New-York Tribune.

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VOL. LXIX....No. 22,987. To-day, increasing cloudiness, with rain. To-morrow, fair and cooler; variable winds. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

HIDDEN CHAPTERS IN CITY FINANCE

INTEREST $4,460,000 ON 6 PER CENTS.

Cost to Taxpayers of Wild Experiment in Municipal High Finance.

In previous articles The Tribune has stated among other things:

That there were outstanding at the end of 1907 $10,791,696 of revenue bonds issued in excess of the charter limit.

That there were outstanding at the end of 1908 $30,858,519 of revenue bonds issued in excess of the charter limit.

That mismanagement of the city's revenues during the last four years has increased interest charges by $13,195,218, as compared with a similar increase of $7,107,657 during the preceding five years.

In the article here published The Tribune shows:

That in 1899 the interest bill on revenue bonds was $759,379; in 1908 it was $5,650,403.

That upon $65,000,000 raised on 6 per cent revenue bonds which run for one, two and three years the city is paying $4,460,000 in interest.

III.

A constantly increasing burden of interest charges is one of the direct results of the method by which money is obtained, through the sale of revenue bonds in excess of the taxes collected to redeem them, to pay the cost of city government.

The city's interest bill upon tax revenues borrowed in anticipation of their collection upon revenue bonds in 1899 was only $759,379; in 1908 the amount had increased to $5,650,403. The tax levy in 1899 was $86,180,071, and only $48,027,450 of that amount was borrowed on revenue bonds. The tax levy in 1908 was $116,542,896, and the enormous sum of $127,911,000 was borrowed on revenue bonds. The average rate of interest in 1899 was a little over 1½ per cent on the revenue bonds sold during that year; the average rate of interest in 1908 had increased to nearly 4½ per cent on the revenue bonds disposed of in that year.

In the early years following consolidation revenue bonds were not issued to anything like the amount of the tax levy. The official records also demonstrate that the bonds were practically all redeemed during the year of issue. Interest charges were consequently very much smaller, even upon the amount of bonds issued, than in more recent years.

BONDS AGAINST ARREARS.

At the beginning of 1903 there were outstanding $22,467,600 of revenue bonds that had been issued in 1901 and 1902 against uncollected taxes of the levies of those years. It was in this year that the practice of issuing revenue bonds against the arrears of taxes of former years was commenced. By this means $12,189,000 of these bonds, issued in 1902 against the taxes of that year, were refunded for a further twelve months by the issue of a new lot of bonds.

Another and still more questionable expedient was resorted to by Controller Grout in 1905 to take up maturing revenue bonds that had been issued in previous years in excess of the taxes collected to redeem them. During that year there were issued $6,100,000 of revenue bonds, to run for a period of three years, bearing interest at 4% per cent per annum. The issue was divided as follows: One hundred thousand dollars against arrears of the 1902 levy, $5,000,000 against arrears of the 1903 levy and $1,000,000 against arrears of the 1904 levy. The interest paid upon these bonds was $297,375 for each of the three years from 1905 to 1908, thus costing the city an aggregate of $892,125 in interest charges.

It is very doubtful whether recourse to this expedient was legal, but, be that as it may, the folly of such a proceeding was demonstrated by the results. The records show that during the three years that these bonds ran the total collections of arrears of taxes of the levies against which they were issued were only $6,028,024, while the expenditure upon budget appropriations and for the redemption of other revenue bonds subsequently issued against arrears of taxes of those years was $17,271,225. In 1908 the present Controller was compelled to find $6,100,000 to redeem these revenue bonds upon which his predecessor obtained money for redemption purposes away back in 1905. This is only a sample of the condition brought about by the refunding of revenue bonds by the issue of a new lot of bonds to run for long periods of years.

CARRYING OVER OLD DEBTS.

It was doubtless the working out of Controller Grout's expedient of taking up revenue bonds and refunding them so that their next redemption would become a problem to be solved by a succeeding administration that induced the present Controller to secure from the Legislature authority to fund all obligations and debts represented by taxes of levies prior to 1905 that were considered to be uncollectible. Immediately following this legislative enactment the Board of Estimate authorized the issue of $36,000,000 of corporate stock for the purpose. At the same time authority was secured from the Legislature for the Board of Estimate to include in each year's budget an appropriation large enough to fund all obligations and debts represented by taxes of levies after and including 1905 that were regarded as uncollectible. Thus, at the very beginning of his term of office, Controller Metz equipped himself with all the necessary legal and administrative authority to finally dispose of and pay off all revenue bonds, which, like those that his predecessor had refunded for a three-year term, represented money obtained in previous years for budget purposes in excess of the taxes collected to redeem them.

The progressive increase in the load of interest charges upon revenue bonds that has been piled up from year to year

Continued on fourth page.

"West Point sits among her October hills and is beautiful." Go via Day Line. See adv. —Advt.

A HUNDRED KILLED.

Shocks in Beloochistan—150 Injured.

Calcutta, Oct. 22.—The recent earthquake in Beluchistan was the worst which has occurred over such a wide area in many years. It is reported that the fatalities were 126, and that 150 persons were injured. Twenty-five persons were killed at Bellput.

BATTLE IN DOMINGO.

Rebels Take Villa Lobo After Hard Fighting.

Cape Haytien, Oct. 22.—The revolutionary movement in Santo Domingo continues to spread, according to delayed dispatches which reached here today, and a sanguinary engagement has been fought between the insurgents and the government forces at Villa Lobo. According to these dispatches, the insurgents attacked the town and took it after a hard action.

It is reported that General Desidero Alvarez has landed a thousand guns and ammunition between Monte Cristi nad Fort Liberté.

NEW BRITISH BUDGET

Decrease Offset by Unexpected Death Duties.

London, Oct. 22.—David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented in the House of Commons this afternoon the budget estimates as revised by him. The figures show a falling off from the original estimates aggregating $10,500,000, of which $4,000,000 may be accounted for by the decreased revenue on spirits since the new and higher taxes were levied against them.

To offset these decreases there are estimated increases of $9,250,000, included in which are unexpected windfalls in the shape of death duties amounting to $6,500,000 more than was originally expected, thus saving the Chancellor from the necessity of facing a serious deficit. To meet a shortage of $1,250,000 Mr. Lloyd-George purposes to take $2,500,000 more out of the sinking fund.

AUTO SMASH FATAL.

Boston Shoe Manufacturer Killed in Maryland.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Edward W. Pecker, a shoe manufacturer of Boston and Lynn, Mass., died at the University Hospital to-day from the effects of injuries received in an automobile accident near Savage, Md., early this afternoon.

He was a member of a party travelling from this city to Washington. In turning out to avoid a rural mail wagon the wheels of the automobile slid down an embankment and the car turned turtle, pinning Pecker beneath it. He was hurried to the hospital here, but died twenty minutes after his arrival. Miss Anna Duker, of this city, another of the party, was slightly hurt.

BIG FACTORY BLAZE.

West Broadway Fire Ties Up "L" Road—Firemen Hurt.

The five story factory building at Nos. 387 and 389 West Broadway, which extends and forms Nos. 73 and 75 Wooster street, was completely burned out last night with a loss of about $250,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. The flames had gained such headway before the arrival of the firemen that the pressure service had to be used for two hours before the blaze was under control. None of the fire engines was used, the steamers having been largely cut out of the high pressure zone. In addition to a number of other buildings in the neighborhood being threatened, the Sixth avenue elevated was tied up for two hours, as well as the Sixth and Amsterdam avenue surface cars.

As soon as Chief Croker arrived he ordered the officials of the Sixth avenue to shut off the power on that line in the section adjacent to the fire. High pressure trucks Nos. 13, 20, 39 and 72, with their crews, responded to the various alarms, and soon fifteen streams were being played upon the burning structure.

Two firemen were badly hurt while handling a line of hose on the third floor fire escape of the burning building. They were Arthur Finnigan and Edward McDonald, of High Pressure Truck 20.

WILL NOT RIDE WITH TAFT.

Ex-Secretary Wright Declines Seat in President's Carriage.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Memphis, Oct. 22.—What is referred to as an "embarrassing situation" arose here today, when the committee which is making arrangements for the reception of President Taft on October 27 was informed that General Luke E. Wright, who succeeded Mr. Taft as Governor General of the Philippines and as Secretary of War under President Roosevelt, but is now in private life, as President Taft did not appoint him a member of his Cabinet, had declined an invitation to ride in the President's carriage in the parade. Something was said about "sour grapes," but General Wright's friends say this is not true, as the general contributed a handsome amount to the fund for the entertainment of the President.

President Taft's wish that only automobiles should be used in the parade here has caused trouble, as automobiles are scarce.

SAYS CROKER WON'T MEDDLE.

"It requires a stretch of the imagination to give real political significance to the visit of Richard Croker to this city next week," said President Fox of the Democratic Club yesterday, when asked about Mr. Croker, who is expected to sail to-day for New York. "Mr. Croker said last spring, when he went to Ireland, that he would be back here in the fall, and after spending a few weeks in New York would go on to Florida, where he is to spend the winter. The Democratic Club will not make any special plans to welcome him, because he does not want it. He is out of politics."

Caledonia (Magi) Water Positively Cures Rheumatism. B'klets free. Caledonia Co., 30 E. 30th st.—Advt.

GENERAL TRACY UPHELD BY COURT

DEBT LIMIT OF CITY DETERMINED.

Contract Liabilities for Improvements Must Be Included—Divided Opinion.

Albany, Oct. 22.—Under a divided decision the Court of Appeals to-day fixed New York City's margin of unused bonded indebtedness on June 30, 1908, at $54,759,646, sustaining General Benjamin F. Tracy, except in two particulars, as forecast exclusively in Wednesday's Tribune.

General Tracy, as referee, reported that the margin on June 30, 1908, was $106,205,714. The court holds that there must be included in the constitutional debt computation $54,000,000 for contract liabilities of the city for public improvements, less the amount already charged against the city as earned contracts, which is $2,553,933, and exempt water bonds held in sinking funds, amounting to $6,662,198 26, leaving $48,097,448 74 to be included in the city's indebtedness which was not included in General Tracy's report.

Jefferson M. Levy, David Meyer and the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company sought by injunction to prevent further subway construction in New York, including the Fourth avenue subway, in Brooklyn, at a cost of $15,886,381, on the ground that the city would exceed its constitutional debt limit. The lower courts sustained General Tracy's findings.

The two particulars in which the court reverses General Tracy will materially reduce the leeway afforded the city for new subway construction. In the first particular where the court overruled General Tracy it is decided that there shall be included in all debt computation contracts which have been certified by the city Controller, where heretofore the amount of such contracts was included in the debt computation only to the extent as they were completed from time to time.

SINKING FUND INCLUDED.

Regarding the second particular in which the court differs from General Tracy, heretofore special sinking fund securities have not been computed in the general indebtedness of the city, but under this decision they must be.

While it cannot be estimated at present just how much leeway the city has under the Court of Appeals decision, it seems to be apparent that the proposed constitutional amendment to be voted on at the November election must be approved by the people if any substantial construction is to be continued in New York City. If the people approve the proposed constitutional amendment the city will have at its disposal for subway construction after January 1 next about $179,000,000, as it is estimated that $125,000,000 can be raised by the proposed amendment.

Three opinions were written in the case, the chief one by Judge Gray and the other two by Chief Judge Cullen and Judge Haight. Chief Judge Cullen and Judges Werner and Hiscock concur with Judge Gray, except as to the allowance of the securities in the sinking fund to meet the water debt created since the constitution of 1894 as a deduction from the general indebtedness of the city. Judges E. T. Bartlett and Vann concur with Judge Haight, who wrote the dissenting opinion. Judges E. T. Bartlett, Haight, Vann, Werner and Hiscock concur with Chief Judge Cullen as to the effect of the sinking funds. Judge Gray dissents from Chief Judge Cullen on this point.

JUDGE GRAY'S OPINION.

The prevailing opinion by Judge Gray holds that the distinction made by General Tracy, that contracts for public improvements do not create a debt, but are agreements for future indebtedness, is an erroneous one. It says:

This is taking a view of the constitutional provision which is too technical and which tends to narrow too much a provision intended to safeguard the municipalities of the state against coming under an excessive indebtedness. If we are to fix the margin of the constitutional limit for indebtedness with reference to what are the fixed obligations of the city, as are its stocks, or its bonds, then these contract obligations must be included; but I am strongly of the opinion that to do so will result in the failure of the purpose which led to the constitutional provision. That purpose is obvious. It was to prevent the municipalities from improvidently contracting debts for other than ordinary current expenses of administration. It was to restrict their borrowing capacity and thus to minimize the mischievous consequences to the taxpayers of extravagance in city expenditures.

The words in which the people have expressed their will in the fundamental law of the state should be read in the broadest sense which will give effect to it. The constitutional provision is a limitation upon the power of the city to become indebted; that is to say, to contract any indebtedness which shall exceed an amount fixed with reference to its taxable real estate, and if the question whether liabilities upon contract obligations are to be included in ascertaining the present indebtedness is a debatable one, then it should be resolved in favor of the view which effectuates the purpose of the provision in all its integrity.

It is conceded that none of these contracts, involving expenditures for upward of $54,000,000, was payable from current revenues or annual tax collections. They were made for permanent public improvements, pursuant to Section 149 of the charter, under certification by the Controller, as to the fund applicable thereto. They are chargeable to and are payable from bonds to be issued for a term of years. Such bonds are to be paid from future taxation, and their issue has been authorized by the municipal authorities prior to the execution of the contracts.

Why should these contracts not be regarded as constituting an indebtedness of the city? The law presumes that a party to a contract will perform his agreements. If the incurring of contractual obligation to pay for public improvements does not represent an indebtedness which is to be taken into account in ascertaining the margin of the debt limit, the force of the constitutional provision becomes doubtful. If the provision applies not to the time of the execution of the contract, but only to the time when the payments become due, very remarkable results may follow. To illustrate:

If prior to the time of the completion

Continued on fourth page.

POLITICAL DEBATE IN COOPER UNION.

Job E. Hedges speaking for Mr. Bannard after William M. Ivins had urged the election of Mr. Hearst.

NO BLOW HIT, BUT—

MURPHY GLARED AT BRISBANE AND—

Head High—Just Like That—as "the Boss" Glided Away at Delmonico's.

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst champion, and Charles F. Murphy and J. Sergeant Cram, Gaynor champions, came dangerously near a clash at Delmonico's on Thursday night.

The details were made known yesterday at Tammany Hall. The disclosure followed the publication last night of the following paragraph in a two-column article written by Mr. Brisbane in an evening paper:

I only want to add a few lines. I gazed upon the faces of J. Sergeant Cram and of Charles F. Murphy in Delmonico's café yesterday. Defeat for Gaynor was written as plain as day on Cram's large forehead and all over Charles F. Murphy's face. Mr. Murphy would endear himself to the friends of the deceased if he could save that look for a funeral.

There was blood on the moon when this came to the attention of Messrs. Cram and Murphy at the Wigwam. The facts, from the Tammany point of view, seem to be as follows:

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Cram were together at Delmonico's, as usual, late in the afternoon. Mr. Brisbane came along, and knowing Mr. Cram, stepped up and shook hands with him. It is said that he was on the point of speaking and offering to shake hands with the leader of Tammany Hall when Mr Murphy gave him a Dead Man's Gulch glare, turned on his heel and walked away, leaving Mr. Brisbane alone with his thoughts and Cram.

Whether that was just the way it happened or not, the three were close together, and there was nearly a clash between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Brisbane.

When Mr. Murphy was asked yesterday if he had met Mr. Brisbane the day before he looked angry, and said:

"A fellow who seemed intoxicated or under the influence of a drug spoke to me. I turned away from him."

When Mr. Murphy was asked yesterday about Tammany pluralities he said:

"From 75,000 to 100,000 would not surprise me in the least."

"What are your figures?"

"I have not figured yet. I will tell you later when the leaders have completed their canvass. This will not be until a week from to-morrow. I am satisfied, however, that we will win all the tickets, city, county and borough, and that the lowest man on the county ticket will have from 15,000 to 20,000 plurality."

Mr. Murphy was asked if he had read the story from Albany, in which Patrick A. McCabe, the Democratic leader of Albany County, was said to have stated that it was at Mr. Hearst's suggestion that W. J. Conners, of Buffalo, was made chairman of the Democratic State Committee three years ago, when Mr. Hearst was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

"Yes," was the reply, "I know it to be true. I know that Mr. Hearst demanded that Conners be made chairman of the state committee. He said that Conners was the only man he would trust his money with. As Mr. Hearst had promised to finance the campaign, I advised letting him have his way about it, and Conners was elected chairman."

"It is stated that Mr. Hearst promised to put $500,000 in the campaign if he was nominated. Did he do so?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"I don't know," was the response. "I do know that Conners told me after the campaign that he had sent Hearst a bill for either $16,000 or $26,000. I don't now remember the exact figures, but it was one or the other, and that he had never received a reply from him. He afterward told me that he had sent him two other letters about the matter, with the same result. I don't know whether he ever got the money or not."

The centre of activity of the Democratic municipal campaign at noon today will be the Order of Acorns' headquarters, No. 25 Union Square. Judge Gaynor will be the chief speaker.

POISONED CANDY PLOT HER OWN

St. Louis Woman Says She Planned It to Save Husband's Love.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Nanette L. Lillard, who accused Mrs. Maud Ridley yesterday of giving her poisoned candy, confessed to the police to-day that she bought the candy and put the poison in it herself. She did so, she says, to turn Mrs. Ridley against her husband, F. W. Lillard, a newspaper man.

Mrs. Lillard's confession followed her identification by a clerk who sold her the candy. As she admitted the poisoning plot was her own, Mrs. Lillard fainted. Mrs. Ridley, who said she loved Lillard, was released on bail to-day. To-night Mrs. Lillard says she has forgiven Mrs. Ridley.

WILL USE PICTURE.

Henson Apparently Out of Harmony with Peary.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—Apparently there is no longer harmony between Commander Peary and the negro Matt Henson, who also reached the pole. Henson is at his brother's home here, and says that in his lecture to-morrow night he will show the photograph of the pole which he used in New York and which Commander Peary wired him not to use. Asked why Commander Peary told him not to display it and why he disobeyed the request Henson said:

"I suppose Mr. Peary wanted to have that picture all to himself. It is my picture, and I do not see why I should not use it if I please."

SIX TRAINMEN DIE.

Open Switch Blamed for Head-On P. R. R. Wreck.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 22.—Six trainmen were killed in a wreck on the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Collinsville, Ohio, to-day, when a southbound passenger train ran into a freight train on an open siding.

The passenger train, which does not stop at Collinsville, was said to have been running fifty miles an hour when the crash came. According to reports, the switch was open and the passenger and freight trains crashed head-on. None of the passengers was killed, but several men in the smoking car were injured.

A DYNASTIC CRISIS.

Demand for New Heir to the Grecian Throne.

Athens, Oct. 22.—The extreme section of the Military League, fearing that should Crown Prince Constantine succeed to the throne of Greece he would take revenge for his present humiliations, now demands his renunciation of the rights of succession in favor of his infant son, and it is believed to be not unlikely that this agitation will bring about a dynastic crisis. The infant son of Constantine is Prince Paulos, who was born on December 14, 1901.

SENATOR'S SON DIES.

W. H. Gallinger Succumbs to Heart Disease.

William H. Gallinger, son of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, died suddenly last night at the home of his cousin, Mrs. A. E. Johnston, at No. 288 West 70th street. For several days he had not been feeling well. He had just finished a hearty dinner when he arose from the table and complained of faintness. Mr. Gallinger stepped into his room, and before any one could come to his assistance he fell across the bed.

Mrs. Johnston summoned her son, Dr. D. W. Tovey, of No. 2400 Seventh avenue, but before he arrived Mr. Gallinger was dead.

Mr. Gallinger and his father arrived from Europe three weeks ago. Senator Gallinger went to his home in Concord, N. H., last Wednesday. Mr. Gallinger had spent the summer travelling with his father, who is a member of the Deep Waterways Commission.

Mr. Gallinger was thirty-nine years old and had been secretary to his father for a number of years. He spent several years at Harvard, studying as a graduate student. He was not married. His brother, Ralph Gallinger, is a physician in Concord, and he also had a sister.

Mr. Gallinger's mother died suddenly in Washington two years ago. With her husband she was attending a performance in a theatre, when she was stricken with heart disease, and died within a few minutes.

"BATTERY DAN" A SOLOMON.

If a Man Sleeps in a Back Yard That's Where He Votes From.

Magistrate Finn ruled yesterday in the Essex Market court that if a man sleeps in a back yard he may register from that place as his home and vote from that address. The point of law developed in the hearing of a complaint of false registration against Marcus Weiss, who gave, in registering in the 5th Election District of the 6th Assembly District, No. 105½ Lewis street as his home. His wife, who lives at that address, testified that Weiss had not lived there for five years, but that he did sleep in the back yard a few nights some weeks ago. Consequently Magistrate Finn declined to entertain the complaint against Weiss.

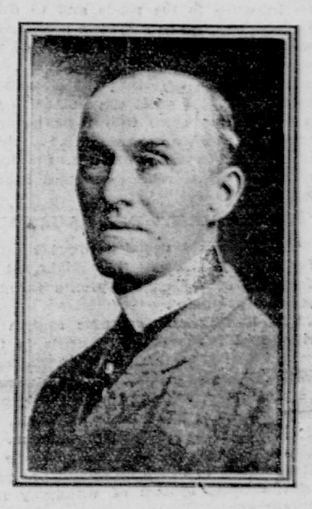
Abraham Mueller, of No. 235 Division street, a gray haired boy, fifteen years old, was arraigned before Magistrate Finn, in the Essex Market court yesterday, for non-attendance at school. Algebra and geometry were making the boy aged beyond his years, so his father testified, and he was taken out of school. But Magistrate Finn ruled that gray hair is better than an empty head, and Abraham must go back to school on Monday.

P. H. M'CARREN DEAD

EXPIRES SOON AFTER 1 O'CLOCK.

Four Relatives at Bedside as Senator Breathes His Last in Hospital.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren died in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, at 1:05 o'clock this morning. With him when the end came were Dr. Peter Hughes, who operated on him for appendicitis on Wednesday evening, October 13, the Democratic leader's nieces, Mrs. George McClusky and Miss Anastasia McCarren, and his secretary, Christopher Dalton.



SENATOR PATRICK H. M'CARREN.
Who died this morning.
(Photograph by Gardner & Co.)

Just before he died he held out his hand to Dr. Hughes and said: "Tell mother I have gone." He then closed his eyes. As he did so Miss McCarren screamed and fainted. A score of district leaders waiting downstairs heard and knew that their leader was dead. They were filing out of the hospital with tears in their eyes when Dr. Hughes came down from the death chamber with the news.

Dr. Hughes then left the hospital and threaded his way through the groups of persons who filled the streets in the vicinity of the hospital, and went to No. 97 Berry street, the home of the dead politician's aged mother. He said the body would be taken there, and that the funeral would be held on Monday. A requiem high mass will be said in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, of which Senator McCarren had been a lifelong attendant.

"A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT."

The end was not unexpected. An hour and a half before the Senator lapsed into his last sleep preparations were made for his death. Father Zimmer, the hospital chaplain, was hastily summoned, and went to the bedside of the patient, accompanied by six white-robed nuns. In his surplice and stole the priest chanted the litany for the dying, and the nuns, kneeling on the floor, chanted the responses. The Senator was conscious and asked to be lifted up in bed. As he looked out upon the impressive scene he said, "This is a beautiful sight." He then sank back under the covers.

With him when extreme unction was administered were those who were present when he died and George McClusky, Miss Frances McCarren, John H. McCooey and Magistrate Higginbotham.

At 10:30 last night Dr. Peter Hughes, the physician, issued the following statement:

"Senator McCarren is slowly dying. He is in great distress, and the end is not far off."

At that hour the streets in the vicinity of St. Catharine's Hospital were packed with persons anxious to hear the latest bulletins from the bedside of the sick man. Men prominent in public life stood side by side with laborers and discussed the incidents of McCarren's life from the time when he began to learn the cooperage trade. His nieces, the Misses Anastasia and Frances McCarren, waited all evening in the hospital for one last look at their uncle.

SAYS GOODBY TO METZ.

Controller Metz arrived at the hospital shortly after 9 o'clock and was admitted to the sickroom.

"Hello, Herman," said the Senator. "I'm all in. I'm going. Goodby, Herman."

The Rev. Thomas Carroll, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul and the leader's spiritual ad-

Continued on third page.

HEDGES AND IVINS IN LIVELY DEBATE

TAMMANY LURE TO HEARST MANAGER.

Wanted Him to Run for Mayor—Says Gaynor Has "Messianic Mania" Now.

William M. Ivins and Job E. Hedges debated the merits of the three mayoralty candidates from the platform of Cooper Union, which they had personally rented for that purpose, last night. They agreed perfectly on the unfitness of Judge Gaynor, and a typically Cooper Union audience approved heartily of their denunciations of the Tammany candidate.

Mr. Ivins contended that all anti-Tammany voters should support Mr. Hearst, not because Mr. Bannard was not eminently fit for the office of Mayor, but solely on the ground that he did not think Mr. Bannard could be elected.

On the other hand, Mr. Hedges asked support for Mr. Bannard because his training, his temperament and his great abilities fitted him to make the best Mayor.

The name of Hearst was cheered to the echo at every mention, and that of the fusion candidate was enthusiastically applauded time and again, but the friends of Hearst seemed able to make the most noise.

Mr. Ivins asserted that in January an active member of Tammany Hall suggested that independent clubs might be organized which would boom him (Ivins) for the Democratic nomination, that he could probably get the Republican nomination and the support of Mr. Hearst. This would put him, it was pointed out, he said, in the unusual position of being an unanimous candidate for Mayor. He refused and in a few months the game was being worked for Gaynor, he said.

There was no chairman, Mr. Hedges first introducing Mr. Ivins and the latter doing the same for Mr. Hedges later.

"MESSIANIC MANIA" NOW.

Starting in by saying that although some persons thought the campaign ought to be conducted like a pillow fight in a girls' seminary, Mr. Ivins declared that he did not believe in fighting that way. Then he launched a shaft at Judge Gaynor because of the latter's declaration that he was called by Providence to be Mayor. "Such a man," said the speaker, "is not a mere paranoiac, he is suffering from messianic mania.

Referring to his charges that Judge Gaynor met Senator McCarren and Eugene Wood at the Hoffman House in the interests of an attempt to declare the anti-racetrack gambling bill unconstitutional, Mr. Ivins read two "personal liberty" decisions by Justice Gaynor, one delivered before the passage of the bill and the other after. He added that if he heard two men talking about a thing before they entered a house and talking about the same thing when they came out, he did not need very keen powers to determine what they had been talking about while they were in the house.

"If you knew a man to have been a party to a plan to defeat a statute of New York," said Mr. Ivins, "you would say so."

"Yes, if you have the proofs!" shouted a man from the audience.

"Don't doubt for a moment that we have the proofs," responded Mr. Ivins.

"It is always up to you to produce them," cried the man.

WILL PRODUCE PROOFS.

There were shouts of "Put him out!" but Mr. Ivins said calmly: "I will produce them at my time and at my pleasure, and at a time when they will be most unspeakably deadly."

Mr. Ivins went on to speak of the search of the anti-Tammany forces for a candidate, and related how he had successfully urged Mr. Hearst to be a candidate. At this point the audience cheered Hearst for nearly two minutes. Mr. Hearst was running at a sacrifice, Mr. Ivins said, but nobody had ever heard of Judge Gaynor making a sacrifice.

To prove his point the speaker related how nominations had been offered to Mr. Gaynor in the past only to be refused because he thought he could not get an unanimous nomination or because his chances of election were too small.

Then Mr. Ivins gave what he said was some inside history regarding the manœuvres of Tammany Hall to get a mayoralty candidate. He said:

As early as last January or February I was told by a representative man in Tammany Hall that they saw no possibility of electing the Mayor, and that there were some people in Tammany Hall who thought that the best possible thing to do would be to eliminate the mayoralty from the controversy; that with the mayoralty eliminated from the controversy, Tammany Hall would have an opportunity to elect its county ticket and get control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

About two weeks later I was waited on by a very active Democrat, who made the suggestion to me that he should be permitted to organize a number of independent Democratic organizations, all of which would be in my favor for the nomination; that there was very little doubt about the fact that Mr. Hearst would be my friend, and I had no reason to disbelieve, he said, that the Republican party would nominate me, and then he said this:

THE LURE OF TAMMANY.

"Think of the position in which that will place you; that will put you in the position of being the only man who has ever been elected Mayor of the city of New York in an uncontested election. Your position will be altogether peculiar, and you can be supreme."

I said "Yes, I can be supreme provided all the rest of the government is to my satisfaction, but suppose Tammany Hall elects the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and then I find that although I am the Mayor the noose is around my neck and the end of the string is in the hands of Tammany Hall."

Not very long after that time—and again I speak of knowledge—it was suggested to Mr. Gaynor that, having friends in the Independence League and having been asked to run by the Republican party four years ago, he would undoubtedly be able to get the unanimous nomination for the mayoralty of the city.

Well, like all false Mahdis, and like all Messiamaniacs, he was carried off his feet by the suggestion, but he was not so far carried off his feet that he did not almost immediately begin having interviews with Mr. Cohalan with regard to it, and as early as last May Mr. Gaynor's friends were actively at work creating an organization of those so-called voluntary civic movements which became common for his nomination.

When Mr. Gaynor left for Europe he went away from this city with the assurance that he would have Tammany Hall's nomination, and before that assur-