New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,350. To-day and to-morrow, partly cloudy. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1910.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ★★ PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

DIX WITH TRUST, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Quotes Justice Lurton's Bitter Words on Wallpaper Monopoly, and Is Wildly Cheered.

EAST SIDE ENTHUSIASTIC

Roars of Applause for Attack on Murphy—Bourke Cockran Joins in Plea for Stimson's Election.

Theodore Roosevelt drove another nail into the political coffin of John A. Dix last night, proving the connection of the Democratic candidate for Governor with the Wallpaper Trust, incorporated as the Continental Wall Paper Company, a holding company of which Judge Lurton, whom President Taft appointed to the Supreme bench, said: "This union, embracing substantially all of the paper mills in the land, resulted in an unreasonable enhancement of prices. . . . Wallpaper is a product of universal necessity. Every principle of economic law instructs us that there will be an enhancement of prices under such conditions, limited only by the boundary of human greed and corporate avarice."

Colonel Roosevelt had addressed no more enthusiastic meeting in the campaign in this state than that to which he spoke at Terrace Garden last night. But the next meeting to which he spoke even exceeded that in point of enthusiasm.

Theodore Roosevelt is still the idol of the East Side, as was abundantly demonstrated when he went, immediately after the Terrace Garden meeting, to the Lenox Assembly Hall, in 2d street, between Avenue A and Avenue B. There a crowd which packed the hall to suffocation cheered continuously for eight minutes, while those who were unable to gain access to the hall cheered the colonel from the time his automobile turned from Third avenue into 2d street.

A Tammany claque which sought to break up the meeting at Terrace Garden was turned to advantage by the colonel, and its spokesman held up to ridicule as the type of unreasoning and too often gross misrepresentation which constitutes the only argument against the candidacy of Henry L. Stimson.

Ridicules Dix's Pretensions.

Ridiculing the promise of "Mr. Murphy's candidate" to clean out the "black horse cavalry," Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that not only had Mr. Dix's boss renominated every state Senator who voted to retain "a crooked Republican of whom the Republicans were trying to rid the party, and failed to renominate the one Democratic Senator who voted with the Republicans," but that it was a group of Tammany representatives who joined the "old guard" Republicans in Congress and thus frustrated the first attempt of the Republicans to rid themselves of "Cannonism."

Bourke Cockran declared himself for Stimson and his associates on the Republican ticket last night. He appeared on the platform at the Terrace Garden meeting with Colonel Roosevelt, and addressed the meeting as soon as Mr. Roosevelt had finished. Later he appeared at the Clermont Rink in Brooklyn and appealed for support of the Republican ticket in the name of public honor and public decency.

There was a rousing demonstration at Terrace Garden when Colonel Roosevelt entered the hall, which was filled with a capacity audience of more than ordinary intelligence, a demonstration which was repeated when Senator George B. Agnew introduced him as "one who needs no introduction on this or any other platform on the face of the globe."

Senator Agnew appealed to the crowd not to waste time in applause, an appeal which appeared only to whet the desire to cheer, and then the gathering started to sing.

"What the matter with Teddy? He's all right," shouted the crowd, while the presiding officer was powerless to still the demonstration. Then the colonel himself advanced to the front of the stage. He may have said that he was delighted, but if he did no one heard him. Those who know him, however, know that such a dental display as he treated the audience to indicates absolutely nothing else.

"It is a peculiar pleasure to me to be here in this, a part of the old Assembly district in which I first made my entry into public life," said the colonel. Then he smiled again and the audience shouted with glee.

Declaring that it was just thirty years since he first went into politics, and that he then took his stand for the principles of honesty and genuine popular rule, Mr. Roosevelt said it was on the same issue that he now came there. He asserted his conviction that he had a right to appeal to every good and far sighted citizen, whatever might have been his party affiliations in the past, because "we stand in this fight for the naked right to demand honesty in the public representatives of the people and the right of the people themselves to rule."

As to Menace to Business.

"They have said that we are a menace to business," said the colonel, "and, specifically, that I was. Well, if you will insist on bringing me in I shall only ask you to think as to what kind of business it is that would be most menaced by myself or by Mr. Murphy."

Mr. Roosevelt said he had no desire to make Stimson a menace to business, and that he could not if he would. He said he would be a menace only to crooked business, "and when you ask me what kind of business is crooked," he added, "I say, precisely the kind of business against which Harry Stimson secured convictions when he was District Attorney."

He insisted that no business man had any reason to fear Harry Stimson as Governor unless he feared him as District Attorney. "I ask the small business man," he said, "you whom I know are being insidiously approached, and warned against Stimson, who of you

Continued on second page.

JURORS MOURN WITH CUBS

News of Defeat Causes Chicago Judge to Dismiss Panel.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—An incident of the world's championship game between Philadelphia and Chicago, here to-day, occurred in Judge Scanlan's court. The judge, having ascertained that the members of his jury were more interested in the game than in the case at bar, sought to right matters by having the score by innings read by a bailiff.

This worked well until news of the defeat of the Cubs came in. Some of the jurors then looked so melancholy that the court dismissed the panel for the day, explaining that under the circumstances it seemed impossible for the jury to spare enough attention from the game and its result to hear any more evidence.

NO WORD FROM BRAZOS

Mallory Liner Now Three Days Overdue from Galveston.

The Mallory liner Brazos, which left Galveston for New York on October 12, will be three days overdue at this port to-day. She was reported in the gulf on October 14, but since then no wireless message has come from her and no vessel has reported her.

The Brazos, which is one of the finest and most seaworthy vessels in the coastwise passenger trade, usually makes the run from Galveston in five and one-half days. It is thought that perhaps she has run out to sea away from the storm or that her wireless equipment has become deranged.

The steamship Comus, of the Southern Pacific Line, which left New Orleans the day the Brazos left Galveston, reported her position by wireless as 427 miles south of the Scotland Lightship at 7 p. m. on Wednesday.

MORGAN LINERS TOSSED

Terrible Experience in Gulf Hurricane—Four Men Hurt.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Galveston, Oct. 20.—The Morgan liners El Norte and El Alba, from New York, arrived here to-day, crippled from a harrowing experience in the hurricane of Monday. The wind blew 115 miles an hour and the barometer dropped to 27.75.

El Alba passed through the vortex of the hurricane about twenty-four miles south of Rebecca Shoals, and for a short period a dead calm enveloped the vessel. Then the wind rose quickly to hurricane velocity and the sea bombarded the vessel until it literally beat in its sides and decks. Heavy steel rods were twisted and timbers two inches thick were broken. Glass three-quarters of an inch thick in the deadlights was broken and particles were driven into wood three inches deep. The steel roof of the aft wheelhouse was crushed and the lifeboats were smashed. Heavy iron ring bolts fastened on the deck were loosened and the pilot house and bridge were torn away.

Second Mate Bond, Quartermasters Corning and Vager, and John Petersen, a steward, were badly injured.

El Norte was not far behind El Alba, and also suffered considerable damage.

SOUGHT SAFETY IN JAIL

But Kentucky Assassin Is Quickly Sentenced to Death.

Jackson, Ky., Oct. 20.—Charles Little confessed to-day that he assassinated Matthew Crawford here yesterday. He asked an immediate trial because of his fear of mob violence. Accordingly, he was taken into court, sentenced to death by a jury, which was out only six minutes, and then hurried to Lexington for safe keeping. The friends of the dead man were attending his funeral when this happened.

The judicial proceedings against Little were the shortest on record in Kentucky. Mrs. Little had told officers that her husband killed Crawford because the distiller refused to give him whiskey. The feudists had planned to hang Little and by torture force a statement revealing the names of his supposed confederates.

Crawford, who was shot from ambush, was a prominent distiller. He was a nephew of Judge James Hargis, of feud fame, who was killed several years ago by his son, Beach Hargis.

GUARDS GAYNOR ON WALK

Police Captain Follows Mayor Across the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mayor Gaynor walked across the Brooklyn Bridge last evening at the end of his day's work. Soon after he struck the promenade and lengthened his steps to his usual brisk gait it was observed that he was being shadowed.

Four paces in the rear in full uniform walked Acting Captain Edward Bourke, of the Bridge police. The Mayor seemed unconscious of the watchful police officer's proximity until the Brooklyn terminal was reached. Then he turned for an instant and acknowledge Bourke's salute.

DEER HELD UP TROLLEY

Motorman Was Obliged to Stop Car to Avoid Killing Animal.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 20.—Having no license to run down deer or participate in any way in annihilating the species, the motorman on the early electric car from West Boylston to this city this morning was obliged to slow down his car and come to a stop in order to avoid striking even so fleet an animal. The deer was standing peacefully between the rails, and evidently did not realize the danger, for it held the ground stolcally until the car, which was coming at high speed, came to a standstill within a few feet of it. With a quick bound over a fence the deer made rapid tracks to the woods near the city line, where deer are plentiful.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN MAINE

Windows Shattered and People Alarmed at Penobscot.

Castine, Me., Oct. 20.—A distinct earthquake was felt in the Eastern Penobscot Bay region about 4:50 p. m. to-day, a tremor, with a low rumbling like thunder, lasting about ten seconds. The shock appears to have been most marked in the town of Penobscot, where windows were shaken and the people alarmed. Belfast, Searsport, Ellsworth, Bucksport and intervening points felt the trembling only slightly.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. Its purity has made it famous.—Advt.

SUBWAY TIE-UP BREAKS RECORDS

Train Jumps Track at Fulton Street and Wipes Out Brooklyn Service.

LINE BLOCKED FOR HOURS

No Warning at Uptown Stations, Thousands Being Held in Cars on Trip Downtown Long After Accident.

The worst blockade in the history of the subway occurred last night when a Brooklyn express jumped the tracks just above the Fulton street station. All previous obstruction records were broken. Hardly half an hour had elapsed after the accident when the principal stations were scenes of wildest disorder. The time chosen for the mishap was, as usual, most opportune. The trouble-making train tired of keeping to its path on the rails at exactly five minutes after 5 o'clock.

At that time the thousands employed in the big office buildings downtown were hustling as fast as they could for their homes. Other thousands who work further uptown were oblivious to everything excepting the idea of reaching the family fireside as soon as possible, and the thousands of both groups steered for the subway.

Those who descended the stairway at Fulton street were at once engulfed in a mob of struggling, pushing, pulling persons who, through dint of their physical stamina, had succeeded in getting out of the train which had left the beaten paths. The ticket agent at first was perfectly willing to dispose of a few more yards of paper just to bring his receipts up, although he must have received an inkling that delays were in store. Those who had been passengers on the train that made the trouble turned back the would-be travellers, however.

They told of a sudden crash as the train left the rails, of the shrieks of the women as they were jostled against one another, and of the uproar which spread through the whole train. They related what a mad scramble it was to reach the station platform, after the guards finally gave the word that the coast was clear.

Car Crashes Into Wall.

According to their story, the train left the Brooklyn Bridge station a few minutes before 5 and was halted near the Fulton street station by the block signal. The motorman had just thrown on the power again when he felt the front trucks of the forward car leave the tracks. He shut off the power instantly, but the train had already gathered momentum and the front car dashed into the wall just at the entrance to the station. It was driven forward by the impetus of the rear cars and then jumped the tracks, crashing into a steel support. The cars were plunged into darkness.

The passengers made a wild rush for the doors and some even tried to leap through the windows. It was with the greatest difficulty that the guards finally succeeded in quieting their fears and marched them through the cars to the front of the door of the forward car, where they were helped to the station platform. The turmoil soon became so great there, however, that the reserves were called from the John and Greenwich streets stations.

In the mean time orders had been sent to stop all Brooklyn trains at the Brooklyn Bridge. The result was that from Fulton street up to the bridge there was a solid mass of humanity. The crowd swarmed around the trolley loops and extended across to City Hall Park. The surface cars were swamped and police from the Oak street station were called to quell the disturbance.

The worst block along the line was at the Brooklyn Bridge. Trains from uptown poured in packed to the doors with sweltering passengers who had been stalled from twenty to fifty minutes at various places during their ride. No warning had been given at the uptown stations that the road was tied up, the ticket sellers continuing to do business just as though no accident had happened. Thousands were therefore turned out on the platforms to make their way as best they could to the street above.

Many Left Without Carfare.

Hundreds had paid their last nickel to go to Brooklyn, only to find themselves stranded at the bridge. The men in the ticket booths were besieged with requests to make out some sort of a transfer that would be good for the Brooklyn trip. The only satisfaction that the company gave though was to hand out block tickets. Those accepting them were told that they could use them on the subway to-day. Two schoolgirls were among those who didn't have the necessary nickel to take them across the bridge. They, too, got block tickets, but they had to walk home. A good many others walked over the bridge rather than tempt fate on the cars already called upon to do double duty.

All the express stations above the Brooklyn Bridge were centres of wild disorder. The platforms were thronged with those madly endeavoring to crowd into the few trains which were running. It was not until more than two hours and a half after the accident happened that the selling of tickets was stopped and blockade signals hung in the windows of the booths.

At 96th street some of the southbound trains were switched to the northbound tracks. This helped to relieve the congestion further down the line somewhat but the small number of trains only added to the inconvenience of the northbound passengers from points below. The methods used in handling the situation by the road officials called forth many protests on the part of the passengers.

Many express trains were stalled just above 14th street and the passengers had the pleasure of seeing as many as five locals pass by. When they tried to go through to the front car from which they

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THE NEW AND OLD POLICE OFFICIALS IN BIG SHAKE-UP.

WILLIAM F. BAKER. Retiring Commissioner.

FREDERICK H. BUGHER. Retiring First Deputy.

JAMES C. CROPSEY. The new Commissioner of Police.

CLEMENT J. DRISCOLL. First Deputy Commissioner.

WILLIAM J. FLYNN. Second Deputy Commissioner.

STIMSON TURNS THE TABLES ON PARKER

Recalls Fact That Former Judge Defended the Sugar Trust

AVERAGED $23,000 A YEAR

Candidate Shows How He Made Great Financial Sacrifice in Accepting District Attorneyship.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Replying to-night in a formal statement to the accusation of ex-Judge Parker that he acted improperly in accepting a $59,000 fee for special work in the sugar prosecutions and the Morse appeal, Henry L. Stimson turned the tables on his assailant. He brought up the fact that Judge Parker had defended the Sugar Trust. He characterized Mr. Parker's criticism as "rather contemptible." He said:

The statements which Judge Parker has been making as to my compensation for services to the government have been brought to my attention. They involve such a complete misrepresentation of the facts that it is worth while to make this statement in reply. Judge Parker asserts that when I was appointed District Attorney I was a "young lawyer" anxious for a job of United States District Attorney and its $10,000 a year. As a matter of fact, I was a member of one of the most successful law firms in New York City, and my net income from my practice, over and above all expenses, for the four years preceding my appointment as District Attorney had averaged between $23,000 and $24,000 a year. I surrendered this to become District Attorney, giving up entirely my private practice and accepting an income of about 40 per cent of what I had been previously earning.

Judge Parker then goes on to assert that "after a few years of service" (as District Attorney) "he (I) saw an opoprtunity to make more money out of the government than the salary, if its representatives would consent." He asserts that for this purpose I resigned the office and took a special retainer to complete the sugar cases. That is rather a contemptible statement for a former judge of the Court of Appeals who knows me and my position as well as Judge Parker does. As a matter of fact, I resigned my position to go back into private practice, and no one knows better than Judge Parker the amount of money which I could have made in New York practice with my reputation as District Attorney had I returned into private life free from any obligations to the government and devoted my time to making money for myself, as he did when he resigned from the Court of Appeals.

Instead Attorney General Wickersham and President Taft, not only without any request of mine, but against my own desire, urged me to argue the Morse appeals and try the sugar and customs cases, some of which I had begun. I collected $3,500,000 for the government under that retainer. I tried and won three appeals arising out of the Morse case, going up as far as the United States Supreme Court. The figure of $59,000, which Judge Parker states, was the gross compensation paid me by the government. Of this I received personally not more than $26,000 for the work of a year and a quarter. This was less than I was earning even before I became District Attorney.

Had I been one of the district attorneys in the districts of the United States where the fee system still prevails I should have been entitled under federal law to a commission of 2 per cent for the collection of the $3,500,000, or $70,000, even if I had done nothing else. Judge Parker best knows how much I would have received for the same work had I been in private practice, because he once defended the Sugar Trust when I prosecuted it. As a matter of fact, I never sent in any bill to the government, but my compensation was fixed by President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham without any suggestion from myself.

AUTO INJURES HORACE WHITE

Former Editor of "The Evening Post" Expected to Recover.

Horace White, of No. 18 West 69th street, formerly editor of "The Evening Post," was run down and injured by a taxicab at Columbus avenue and 69th street last night. His scalp was lacerated, his right eye cut, and his body bruised. He will recover.

Mr. White, unaccompanied, was crossing Columbus avenue. He did not note the approach of the auto, and it struck him before he had time to heed the shouted warnings of pedestrians. He was thrown several feet.

The chauffeur of the taxi, Edward Huott, and Patrolman Quinn, of the West 68th Street Station, carried Mr. White to the sidewalk, and Dr. Burnett was called from Flower Hospital. He took Mr. White to his home, where he was attended later by Dr. George D. Stewart, of No. 61 West 50th street, who was one of the physicians in attendance upon Mayor Gaynor after he was shot.

BALLOON HELVETIA IN 1,100-MILE FLIGHT

Colonel Schaeck Has Probably Exceeded His Former Duration Record.

AMERICAN DISTANCE MARK

The America II, Dusseldorf II and Azurea Still Unheard From—May Still Be Aloft in Canada.

SPHERICAL BALLOON RECORDS.

WORLD'S DISTANCE RECORD.

Count Henry de la Vaux and Comte Castillion de Saint Victor; Vincennes, France, to Kostrytchew, Russia, 1,193 miles; 35¾ hours; October 9-11, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTANCE RECORD.

Oscar Erbsloh and H. H. Clayton; St. Louis to Bradley Beach, N. J. 872¼ miles; 41 hours; winners of James Gordon Bennett Cup, October 21-23, 1907.

WORLD'S DURATION RECORD.

Colonel Schaeck; Berlin to point off Norway coast; 72 hours; James Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race; October 11, 1908.

UNITED STATES DURATION RECORD.

Clifford B. Harmon and Augustus Post; St. Louis to Edena, Mo.; 48 hours 26 minutes; St. Louis Centennial Balloon Race; October 4, 1909.

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—Colonel Theodore Schaeck, pilot, and Paul Armbruster, aid, of the Swiss balloon Helvetia, which started in the international race for the James Gordon Bennett cup and cash prizes on Monday, landed at Ville Marie, Quebec, 1,100 miles from St. Louis, late to-day, according to a message received by the Aero Club of St. Louis to-night.

This is not thought to be the balloon sighted at Kiskisink, Canada, 1,200 miles from St. Louis, headed for the Lake St. John district to-day.

Colonel Schaeck has undoubtedly broken the United States distance record of 872¼ miles previously held by Oscar Erbsloh. That he has also broken his own world's record of 72 hours for duration of flight is likely.

The other three balloons, which are believed to have landed in Canada, but have not yet reported, are the Swiss balloon Azurea, Emil Messner, pilot, and Leon Geraudan, aid; the German balloon Dusseldorf II, Lieutenant Hans Gericke, pilot, and Samuel F. Perkins, of New York, aid, and the America II, Alan R. Hawley, pilot, and Augustus Post, aid. All the other balloons were accounted for previously.

Fear is expressed here that perhaps some of the balloons may have landed in one of the Great Lakes. The America II left here with thirty bags of ballast. Experienced balloonists say that at least ten bags of sand are necessary to go over a large body of water because of the contraction when the gas bag passes over water.

The amount of ballast the Dusseldorf II and the Azurea carried is not known, as the foreign balloonists carried sand in the bottom of their baskets.

At midnight to-night the unreported aerostats had been away from St. Louis more than seventy-eight hours.

It has been assumed here that the balloon Germania landed in Canada yesterday, reports to that effect having been received. The correctness of a dispatch received to-night saying that the Germania was seen in the air to-day has not been confirmed.

Haileybury, Ont., Oct. 20.—A balloon, thought to be the Germania, was seen here this morning flying over this place. It disappeared into the forest of Northern Quebec.

The supposed Germania sailed over Lake Temiskaming. Its course was plainly visible from Little Current over Sudbury and Wahnipatac to South Lorraine, about twenty miles south of this place. When sighted at South Lorraine at 7 o'clock this morning it was flying so close to earth that a miner named Tyrrell said he could make out the first four letters of the name Germania. A French Canadian hunter took a shot at it, but says he missed.

The captain of the little steamer Silver

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REAL DUEL IN HAVANA

General Andrade and Captain Aguirre Both Wounded.

Havana, Oct. 20.—General Freyre Andrade, ex-Secretary of the Interior and ex-Speaker of the lower House, fought a duel to-day with the captain of the port, Carolos Aguirre. Swords were used and both combatants were slightly wounded.

The cause of the duel was a personal dispute yesterday, which led to an exchange of blows.

CAUGHT AS AUTO THIEVES

Four Charged with Stripping Machine Near Fifth Avenue.

With the arrest of four men in front of the residence of Robert C. Van Deventer at No. 60 West 53d street last night came, the police think, the breaking up of a gang which has been for some months stealing tires and accessories from automobiles left unguarded in the neighborhood.

Five detectives were on the lookout at 58th street and Lexington avenue when they noticed a one-horse cab coming south. On the seat were two men without the conventional cabby's garb. Inside were two more men. The officers followed the vehicle to 53d street and Fifth avenue.

From the corner, the police say, the four went to the Van Deventer automobile, and took two tire shoes and a tube case. The detectives then pounced upon them. The prisoners said they were William Gardiner, Frank Hamilton, Joseph Miller and Robert Ulmer. They were locked up at Police Headquarters.

RESCUED FROM RESERVOIR

Friendless Old Woman Attempted Suicide in Central Park.

Rendered desperate by lack of employment and her homeless and friendless condition, Mrs. Kate Kelly, sixty-six years old, a tailoress, jumped into the old reservoir in Central Park last evening. She was rescued by two policemen and removed to the Presbyterian Hospital a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide.

The old reservoir is near the centre of the park, between 79th and 86th streets. It was about an hour after dark when an excited man ran to Patrolmen Kelly and Daley, of the Arsenal station, and told them that a woman had thrown herself into the water.

The policemen hurried to the point indicated, and saw Mrs. Kelly struggling in the reservoir about ten feet from the bank. She cried out that she did not wish to be saved, according to the officers, but when Kelly caught up the broken branch of a tree and thrust it out she clung to the end and was drawn out.

COST $1,200 TO WHIP PUPIL

"Tolono School Whipping Case" Ended by Teacher Paying Fine.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 20.—Miss Annie Kelley has paid up and the Tolono school whipping case, for four years the talk of the county on account of its peculiar features, is ended. Weary of being a fugitive from her home, and defeated in her final struggle to induce the United States Supreme Court to intervene in her behalf, the "fighting school teacher" has at last listened to the advice of her father and paid to Mr. and Mrs. William Burke, of Tolono, the sum of $1,200.

Because Miss Kelley and her principal, Professor Sherman Cass, punished fourteen-year-old Michael Burke, his parents claimed that the lad's spine was permanently injured. The lad was troublesome in school, and when he used bad language to the school mistress her warm Irish blood arose and she belabored him roundly.

NO DOCTOR FOR SICK WIFE.

Divorces Christian Science Husband for Refusing to Call Physician.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Genevieve Galloway was granted a divorce from John B. Galloway to-day. They were married in 1906. Mrs. Galloway testified that her husband was a member of the Christian Science Church. In 1908 she had pneumonia and he refused to have a physician attend her. In 1909 she again had pneumonia, and her husband again refused to call in a physician. A third attack of pneumonia followed, and this time she called in her friends and insisted on having medical attention. She also stated that Galloway had subscribed $300 to the church in one year, when he earned only $75 a month, and at the time they did not have sufficient clothing or the food they should have had.

BLIZZARD GRIPS TEXAS.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Oct. 20.—With snow falling at Giles, Estelline and other Panhandle towns and the mercury ranging from 34 to 40 degrees, a norther is general over Texas to-day.

As comfortable as you like—Autumnal outings. Best on earth. Hudson River Day Line.—Advt.

BAKER QUITS POLICE; JAMES C. CROPSEY IN

Bugher Also Out—"Department Exceedingly Demoralized," He Tells Mayor.

DRISCOLL GETS HIS PLACE

Secret Service Man Named as Second Deputy—New Commissioner a Brooklyn Lawyer.

Police Commissioner William F. Baker and his first deputy, Frederick H. Bugher, resigned yesterday afternoon, and the resignation of Charles W. Kirby, Second Deputy Police Commissioner, was asked for, but it was not sent in up to a late hour last night.

Mayor Gaynor appointed James C. Cropsey, a young Brooklyn lawyer, Police Commissioner; Clement J. Driscoll, Commissioner of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, whose work in that department had pleased the Mayor, was made First Deputy Police Commissioner, and William J. Flynn, head of the New York office of the United States Secret Service, was appointed Second Deputy Police Commissioner.

Frederick H. Bugher issued a statement last night at his home, No. 865 Park avenue, in which he said that the conditions in the department became such since January 1 that he was convinced that he could not retain his place and keep his self-respect.

On Wednesday he sent the following letter to Mayor Gaynor:

"I have the honor to hereby tender my resignation as First Deputy Commissioner of Police, to take effect immediately.

"I have for some time remained in the department with very great reluctance, as you know. Twice before, first on March 31, at your house in Brooklyn, and again on April 20, at the City Hall, I stated to you my desire to resign, and finally, on May 19, personally placed my written resignation in your hand, which you still have. On each occasion I was persuaded because of my confidence in your expressed intention ultimately to place the Police Department on an effective basis and make it possible for it to cope effectively with the problem of enforcing the law.

Department Demoralized.

"Since the first of the year I have seen the department become exceedingly demoralized and the violation of the law more and more flagrant, until now I am convinced that I cannot retain my position with self-respect.

"Nothing short of a complete reorganization of the department and the appointment of a commissioner who will make it clear that he intends to enforce discipline and will support the honest and self-respecting members of the force in enforcing the law will, in my opinion, give to city the kind of police administration it should have.

"Many months ago and repeatedly since you have indicated to me that you intended to make such a change.

"I have remained in the department in the hope that you would recognize the gravity of existing conditions and deal effectively with them. I cannot see how matters can continue much longer as they are without a complete breakdown of police control. The limitation of my powers as first deputy makes it impossible for me to further risk apparent responsibility for such conditions.

"Very respectfully, F. H. BUGHER."

Supplementing his letter of resignation, Mr. Bugher made the following statement last night:

"My resignation was placed in the Mayor's hands at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. He refused to accept it, and requested me to call on him at 10 o'clock this morning, as he desired to talk it over with me. At the same time he asked me that my letter of resignation should not be given to the press. On being informed of this I agreed to wait until this morning, and called on the Mayor at the hour named.

Makes Charge of Bad Faith.

"I was with the Mayor for nearly an hour this morning. He again asked me not to resign, saying he would like to see me next Monday. I informed him that I would not delay my action, but that I must insist upon my resignation being accepted at once. The Mayor then asked me to call upon him again at 4 o'clock this afternoon. I explained to the Mayor that there was no use in my waiting until this afternoon, as my mind was fully made up to leave the Police Department.

"At the Mayor's earnest solicitation I finally agreed to call on him again at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but only on the express condition that he would take no action whatever in regard to my resignation until after he had seen me. In spite of this agreement at 3:30 o'clock the Mayor sent me a letter accepting my resignation."

The Mayor's letter to First Deputy Commissioner Bugher accepting his resignation was as follows:

"City of New York, Office of the Mayor, October 20, 1910.

"Sir: Your resignation is accepted. It is offered on the eve of my making changes in the Police Department which have been contemplated and matured during several months, and which, on my going away on my vacation were postponed until my return, and which were further postponed on account of the condition of my health.

"I was not aware of your reluctance to remain in the department, which you assert in your letter of resignation. On the contrary, you expressed to me from time to time ever since January 1 your wish to remain, but as head of the department, instead of accepting a high office under the United States government. Your friends have all along urged you upon me for that place, and I have been all the while considering your fitness for it.

"I am not able to acquiesce in several statements of fact in your letter. Very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

"F. H. Bugher, Esq."

When reporters saw Mr. Bugher later