

DIX PUTS VERBECK AT MILITIA'S HEAD

Governor Appoints the Adjutant General Major General to Succeed General O'Ryan, Retired.

NEW CHIEF A REPUBLICAN

Politicians Think It Won't Take Sulzer Long to Ask the Senate to Confirm a Democrat in His Place.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, Dec. 27.—"Partisanship has no place in the national guard," said Governor Dix to-day in announcing the appointment of Adjutant General William Verbeck as major general to succeed General John F. O'Ryan, retired.

General Verbeck is a Republican, and it is believed here he will be allowed to remain head of the national guard only a short time.

Democrats, on hearing of the appointment, declared the Dix ideas about partisanship were not shared by the next Governor or the next Senate. It is known that Governor Dix has been severely criticized by Democratic leaders because he retained Verbeck so long as adjutant general.

The appointment of a major general has to be confirmed by the Senate, and it is up to Governor-elect Sulzer to decide whether he will send in the name of Verbeck or will choose some other officer.

The new major general's chances with Sulzer and the next Senate are considered anything but good.

Dix Gives His Reasons.

Governor Dix gave out the following statement:

In the appointment of Brigadier General William Verbeck to be major general of the national guard of the state, I am of the firm opinion that the best interest of that organization is being served and its progressive efficiency maintained.

When it became necessary to relieve General O'Ryan of his command I selected Verbeck as the best qualified to know the history and future needs of the guard, and have concluded that to preserve the efficiency and honor of the guard, it is essential to its welfare and usefulness for those responsible for the administration of the guard to have this day appointed him major general.

Major General Verbeck succeeds John F. O'Ryan, who was retired by Governor Dix last October. For months there had been friction between O'Ryan and Verbeck because of the efforts of the former to get a salary for the office of major general.

Verbeck was bitterly opposed to the move, declaring it against the military law, and he was upheld by the Governor.

O'Ryan brought an action in the courts to test the legality of the Governor's order retiring him and transferring his duties to Adjutant General Verbeck, as chief of staff. Attorney General Carmody gave his permission about a week ago to bring this suit in the name of the people of the state.

In his appointment to-day Governor Dix apparently did not take the effect this suit might have into consideration.

Governor and General Close Friends.

Governor Dix has always shown particular friendship for General Verbeck, in spite of the latter's politics, and many have attributed this to Verbeck's social connections. It is, however, conceded that the new major general is one of the best soldiers and authorities on military tactics in the state.

The Governor issued four orders to-day before accomplishing the appointment of General Verbeck as head of the national guard. The first order commissioned the adjutant general as major general, which was done in the presence of the Governor. The second authorized General Verbeck to execute the required oath of office and file it in the office of the adjutant general within ten days, and he did this to-day. This made the fourth column.

(Continued on fourth page, fourth column.)

This Morning's News

Table listing local and general news items with page numbers.



WILLIAM VERBECK, Adjutant General of the New York National Guard, appointed Major General by Governor Dix.

SCHOONER AFIRE AT SEA: GALE HALTS LIFESAVERS

Unknown Vessel Reported Burning Off Block Island—Cuttlers Rush to Rescue.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 27.—An unknown schooner afloat twelve miles southeast of Block Island, with no possibility of assistance from life-saving stations, owing to a heavy gale and high seas, was reported by wireless tonight to the revenue cutters Seneca and Acadia.

The Seneca, from New London, was first in the vicinity of the burning vessel and was joined about midnight by the Acadia, from Wood's Hole. Each cutter used its searchlights, and it was believed that the crew of the ship had been driven to their boats by the fire. Little hope was felt that the small boats could live in such a sea as was running to-night. The wind was blowing at between fifty and sixty miles an hour and the cold was bitter.

MASTERPIECE FOR U. S. Farinola Botticelli of St. Jerome to Cross the Atlantic.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 28.—"The Morning Post" states that the famous picture known as the Farinola Botticelli of St. Jerome has been sold by the Duveens to an American collector at a very high price.

GAINS SIGHT BY PRAYER Boy Looks on Dead Brother and Blindness Returns.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Earl White, sixteen years old, totally blind for years, knelt on Christmas Day beside the body of his brother, killed in a railroad accident, and prayed to see his brother's face.

The youth prayed all day and all night, and in the morning his sight was restored. He looked on the face of his dead brother. Then blindness returned.

TORREY DECREE AFFIRMED Justice Giegerich Keeps Up Speed Record in Suit.

Justice Giegerich affirmed yesterday the report of Mauri Delich, as referee, recommending a decree of divorce to Mrs. Almirita Howes Torrey against her husband, George Burroughs Torrey, a well known portrait painter. The justice signed an interlocutory decree, keeping up the speed record which the suit has made.

The summons and complaint were served on Torrey on December 16 at the Hotel Vanderbilt. In eleven days the case was heard by the referee, the report filed and the decree granted.

BRITISH MINISTRY WINS Medical Opposition to Insurance Act Virtually Collapses.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 28.—Whatever hopes the minority of the British Medical Association may have entertained of effectively boycotting the insurance act must be fast crumbling away in the face of reports from all parts of the country. In London all the medical men required to serve on the panels are now forthcoming, though three days are still left in which further names can be sent in.

Reports from the provinces are equally encouraging, and in the districts where the divisional voting of the British Medical Association ran heavily against the service the situation is rapidly changing. Newcastle, Gateshead, Leeds, Hull, Leicester and many other districts have thrown the British Medical Association scheme to the winds and have decided to accept the service.

In those areas where there is difficulty in forming panels the government is prepared with a scheme which will insure the goods being delivered on January 15, the date on which the benefit provisions of the act become operative.

LEARNING TO WALK AT TEN Rare Operation Gives Boy Cripple Use of His Leg.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Boston, Dec. 27.—Through a rare operation and the efforts of his school teacher, Wilfred Salmon, ten years old of Lynn, is learning to walk. Since his birth he had been unable to stand on his feet as the result of infantile paralysis. An operation performed in the Lynn hospital proved successful, and the lad is taking his first walking lessons.

TOO WEAK TO BE SANTA, SHE'S FROZEN TO DEATH

Jersey Woman Sinks Under Weight of Christmas Bundles on Lone Road.

DAUGHTER SAVES SISTER

Protects Younger Girl with Cloak and May Have to Have Hands and Feet Amputated.

Mount Holly, N. J., Dec. 27.—Just an hour before the time when John Lowther and his family were to have gathered around the dinner table on Christmas Day a neighbor entered, carrying the frozen body of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowther. The Good Samaritan also brought home the unconscious form of Mrs. Lowther's daughter, Mary, fourteen years old, whose life as well may pay toll as the result of wandering all night through the woods in the snow.

The family lives in an isolated section of the country, and the tale of winter suffering was brought to light only when application was made to-day to the county authorities for a permit to bury the victim of winter's first blast.

Mrs. Lowther, whose home is in the pine woods some distance from Chatsworth, with Mary and a younger daughter had been shopping the day before Christmas, and late in the afternoon started back. They left the train at Harris station, and carrying several bundles, woodland and open country that lay between them and their home.

Mrs. Lowther tired early, having to break the way through the snow, which was several inches deep. In some manner she lost her way and turned from the path which she should have followed. She tottered on until she could go no further and her mother, Mary, who had followed her, urged her to keep on. When the mother failed to respond Mary took the younger sister on her back and started forward alone, hoping to reach a house where she could seek help.

She managed to reach a wood road and staggered along this for a short time and then succumbed. Still she thought of her little sister, and when she finally gave up she gave the child the best of the cloak she wore. She also dragged the child down beside her and sheltered her.

The two girls lay where they fell all night. Christmas morning a man hauling shingles out of the woods came upon the two girls. From the younger child he learned of the mother being in the woods. Mary was not able to talk.

The man threw off his load of shingles, put the girls into his cart and started back along their trail to find the mother. He found her dead in the snow.

Dr. Haines was called and has been treating the girls since. Mary's hands and feet were badly frozen, and it was at first thought that it would be impossible to avoid amputation.

TRAIN KILLS WARRIOR'S KIN

Descendant of Count von Buelow Dies in Nevada.

Reno, Nev., Dec. 27.—With both hands cut off and his skull fractured, Max von Buelow, said to be a descendant of Count von Buelow, the famous German general, was picked up on the railroad track near the state line to-day and died in the railroad hospital at Sparks.

Von Buelow was a globe trotter and soldier of fortune. Several years ago he married Miss Christine Plumer, a wealthy woman of Pueblo, Col., and they travelled through Europe in regal style. They were divorced.

Von Buelow was highly educated and spoke several languages. It is believed he was beating his way West on a passenger train last night and fell beneath the wheels.

NO. 100 A CLUB'S HOODOO

Death Claims Member Whenever Hundredth Is Elected.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—The Franklin Ina Club, which is composed of the literary men of Philadelphia, seems to be pursued by a "one hundred" hoodoo. Every time since its organization that the club has elected a one hundredth member another member has died.

The last victim of this coincidence was Cyrus Elder, a lawyer, who died suddenly at his home here after attending a dinner at the club on Friday, December 13. At the dinner Milton J. Greenman, of the Wistar Institute, a new member, was introduced, completing the club's membership of one hundred. The next morning Mr. Elder was found dead.

The first time such a coincidence was noted was when Craig Lippincott died, after his son, Joseph Wharton Lippincott, was elected a one hundredth member. The next to die was Howard Pyle, the illustrator, who died suddenly abroad, after a one hundredth member was admitted. The third was Dr. John H. Musser, who died after a short illness, when Lawrence Dudley was elected a one hundredth member.

Many members of the club scoff at any significance in these deaths; but there is a rumor that an unwritten law will be made, holding the club to a membership of ninety-nine. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell is the oldest member and president of the club. Next to him in age are Francis Howard Williams, the author, and P. Hopkinson Smith. Third in age is Charles Heber Clark, known as "Max Adler."

WAGES TOO SMALL TO LIVE ON, SAY STRIKERS

Little Falls Operatives Paid as Little as \$2.50 a Week, State Mediators Learn.

SENT SOME TO EUROPE

One Girl, by Shortening Lunch-con Week, Made \$6 in One Week, She Testifies—Hit by 54-Hour Law.

Little Falls, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The wage question and that alone caused the Little Falls textile strike, according to more than a score of the striking workers, who testified before three members of the State Board of Arbitration, acting as mediators, to-day. The strike has lasted for months and many disturbances have occurred in connection with it.

Most of the witnesses said that their wages had been less since the 54-hour law went into effect. Some of them said that out of their meagre wages they would scrape money together to send to their parents in the old country. All were unanimous in saying that the reason they quit work was because they could not earn money enough to live on.

Mary Stoka, two years in America, testified that by working from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. and taking very little time for luncheon she had once made \$6 in a week of five days. Sometimes, she said, she made only \$2.50 and \$3. She was an inspector in the finishing room of the Phoenix Mills.

Frances Kazimiska, twenty-three years old, said that she made \$6 a week and that she went on strike when her "boss" made her increase her work from 60 to 70 dozen of underwear a day.

Made \$6 a Week.

Tina Osl, eighteen, worked from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m. on piece work as a thread winder. She said that she was not compelled to work that number of hours, but did so to make more money. She said she took five minutes for luncheon at noon, but her employers gave her permission to take an hour. Working thus, she said that she made only \$6 to \$6.50 a week.

Miss Susie Mizerek, a winder of wool, testified that she worked from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., eating her meals as she worked, and made from \$5 to \$7 a week. Stanislaw Conoun, eighteen, said that she received \$1 a day for her work as a folder. Agnes Kakolaka, a spinner, said that she received \$7 a week before the fifty-four-hour law went into effect, and that since she received \$6.25.

Ashilo Strambo, eighteen, was one of the typical spinners sworn. She said that before the fifty-four-hour law went into effect she made \$7.50 a week and afterward \$6.75 a week.

Giuseppe Gismondini said that when work was slack he made only \$3 or \$4 a week. When the mill was running well he made as high as \$10 a week.

All Belong to the I. W. W.

All the witnesses are affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, were born in Europe and have lived in this country from one to ten years.

Benjamin J. Schragar, of Chicago, the local strike leader, had charge of marshalling the witnesses before the board.

Most of the witnesses were examined through an interpreter. They were mostly piece hands, and none of them got over \$11 a week.

None of the witnesses sworn at the afternoon session was over thirty-two years of age. The average was twenty years. All agreed that the only grievances they had against their employers was on the matter of pay, their demand being sixty hours' work for fifty-four hours' work and a 15 per cent increase for piece work. All who testified were given free rein to express their troubles and to make any statement they wished to the board. Night workers swore that they labored thirteen hours, with half an hour off for lunch, and received \$10 and \$11 a week.

Four of the witnesses complained that the police pressed them in the sides in breaking up the massed picketing. There was no evidence to-day of deliberate clubbing by the police. One witness demanded as one of the terms of settlement the recognition of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow, with other strikers giving their testimony.

SIXTH CONVICTION AT 19

Court Rebukes Thief for "Never Had Chance" Plea.

Angelino Romano, nineteen years old, was sentenced to three years and nine months yesterday by Justice Goff, on the third degree of guilty to burglary in the third degree. It was Romano's sixth conviction. He told Justice Goff he had never had a chance, because his parents died when he was a baby and he "grew up anyhow."

"Nonsense," said Justice Goff; "you had the same chance thousands of other boys have had. You are by no means the only poor orphan in the world. Others have plodded along honestly; some of them have made their marks in the world. You were not willing to work to make an honest living and you destroyed your chances."

Romano entered the home of Adolph Pusche, in East 116th street, on November 15 and stole \$10 worth of clothes. No New Year's dinner complete without a bottle of Angostura Bitters. Delicious appetizer.—Adv.

TOMKINS HAS HOPES OF PORT SUPREMACY AGAIN

Dock Commissioner Finds Indications That Development of Piers and Terminals Will Be Foreshadowed in 1913.



COMMISSIONER TOMKINS. Who discusses the future of the Port of New York.

Based on the results of the last three years, Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner of Docks, declares New York may expect little in 1913 so far as piers and related improvements are concerned. However, the city's plan to construct a public marginal road behind the docks on the Brooklyn shore from Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge, its willingness to construct long piers and the prospect that a comprehensive policy for the organization of the terminals on the west side of Manhattan will be adopted indicate to him a determination to move forward.

Without this determination, Mr. Tomkins maintains, the harbor of New York cannot hope to hold its supremacy over its rivals. He finds that it is now the most expensive port on the Atlantic Coast through which to deliver or pass commodities in transit. Magnitude of commerce has overshadowed the importance of producing the best terminal facilities for local industries.

The commissioner has set forth his problems and conclusions in an article specially prepared for The Tribune.

By Calvin Tomkins.

In answer to your query what the city may expect in 1913 in the way of piers and other improvements, I would answer that, based on the experience of the three prior years, the city cannot expect much, since little has been done during the present administration except to provide for maintenance and operation and to construct a few small docks principally in outlying sections.

Over thirty applications on the part of railroad and steamship companies seeking additional terminal facilities at the waterfront are awaiting action by the city, and the traffic which will grow out of the Erie and Panama Canal trades is stimulating great demands for terminal facilities here.

There are signs, however, that New York City is overcoming its inertia, and that as soon as the Appellate Division shall determine the precise amount of dock credits available, based on self-sustaining dock properties, a forward policy will be adopted and some of the plans of the Dock Department which have been awaiting acceptance will be put into effect.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Dock Commissioner have virtually agreed to construct a public marginal road behind the docks at South Brooklyn from Brooklyn Bridge to the Pennsylvania Terminal at Bay Ridge. This will open up that entire section for modern development.

The construction of such a marginal road behind the docks, over which traffic shall circulate in as public and unobstructed a manner as marine traffic does in front of the docks, will afford the opportunity for an immense private exploitation of dock properties on the water side of the railroad and of factory and warehouse properties on the inshore side.

It is very necessary that the private use of capital in development of terminal facilities should supplement the gradual acquisition and construction of waterfront docks and railroads. The city's credit is necessarily limited, but the construction of such a road, involving the expenditure of \$2,500,000, will promptly result in the expenditure of many times that amount by private investors in improving adjacent properties along its length.

Continued on fifth page, third column.

BORROWS TO ENTERTAIN

Metropolitan Club Gives Mortgage for \$25,000.

The Metropolitan Club has borrowed \$25,000 at 4 1/2 per cent for the sole purpose of increasing its fund devoted to the entertainment of its guests. The loan, which was recorded yesterday, was obtained by Charles Lanier and other persons, as trustees of the club, on the home of the organization, at the northeast corner of 60th street and Fifth avenue. It is for a term of three years. The Helvetia Realty Company, in which the Iselin family, of New Rochelle, is interested, gave the money.

There is a prior mortgage of \$900,000 on the club property. Last year J. Pierpont Morgan, John L. Cadwalader and Charles Lanier bought a dwelling house in 60th street adjoining the club property. At that time it was said the club was in need of more space to transform into reception rooms. At stated intervals receptions for members and their wives or women guests are given. These social affairs, it was learned last night, had become unusually popular. In order that they might not be affected by lack of funds it was decided to put a second mortgage on the club property.

FOSDICK WARNED WALDO OF BECKER

Not Once, but Half Dozen Times, Beginning Six Months Before Murder, Swears Curran Witness.

POLICE TIPPED GAMBLERS

Inquiries Have Been Checked and Hampered in Many Precincts, Former Commissioner of Accounts Testifies.

Raymond B. Fosdick, former Commissioner of Accounts, delivered a few seasonal compliments in the general direction of the Police Department yesterday from the witness stand of the Curran aldermanic investigating committee.

When Mr. Fosdick finished these points stood out in the record:

That he warned Commissioner Waldo of the questionable activities of the former head of the "strong arm" squad, Lieutenant Charles Becker, not once, but half a dozen times, beginning in January, 1912, some six months before the Rosenthal murder.

That he made two comprehensive and several restricted examinations into Police Department affairs, the last one of which was in progress at the time of the Rosenthal murder.

And finally, that when he was, as he termed it, "getting very warm" on the question of police graft on disorderly houses, Inspector Lahey personally trailed him (Fosdick) investigators and kept plainclothes men busy, not on the job of running down crime in the shape of his district, but on the job of trailing Fosdick's men to try to learn what they were after.

Mr. Fosdick told all this in a matter-of-fact fashion, and seemed to think it was nothing more than what might be expected that the police should try to trail, check and hamper any such inquiry as he was prosecuting.

Mayor Did Not Stop Him.

His final inquiry, which was halted by the Rosenthal murder, was prosecuted under his own initiative, Mr. Fosdick said, and not under orders from Mayor Gaynor nor request from Commissioner Waldo, and he stated positively that he was not stopped by the Mayor.

When he tried to prosecute a similar inquiry into gambling matters, Fosdick swore, his investigators found that the places suspected of paying police graft were either closed or being closed just as his men arrived, and they learned that the gamblers had been "tipped off" by the police that "Fosdick's men were coming."

He recommended that a force of somewhere around twenty men, not policemen, be given to the Police Commissioner as a sort of "secret service" with which to "check up" on the Police Department "system," and asserted that only by some such method could a Commissioner have serviceable knowledge of the conditions of the department under him.

Waldo, he said, took no action whatever on his reports of Becker's suspicious activities, and stood pat on the claim that his (Waldo's) system of checks and counter checks had eliminated all graft in the department, although the Commissioner admitted to him, said Fosdick, that he, Waldo, "believed they would all take it if they could get by with it."

Fake Lists of "Suspected" Places.

Testimony of a routine nature taken at the afternoon session proved to be astonishingly corroborative of Fosdick's intimations that the Commissioner could not cope with the "system," because it appeared from the examination of Captain John D. Ormsby, now of the Madison street, but formerly of the 5th street station, that the monthly reports of "suspected places," which is a Commissioner's main standby in determining the general conditions of any given district, are made up largely by department "custom," instead of according to the plain wording of the rules of the force, and do not contain more than a very small percentage of the places actually "suspected" of being disorderly or gambling houses.

In the morning Commissioner Waldo himself was examined, but solely on the point of the facilities he had afforded the committee's investigators for their work at Police Headquarters. The Commissioner finally allowed himself to be put on the record to the effect that he would allow William A. Moore, one of the assistant counsel to the committee, and one investigator to go into the Detective Bureau and the various record and filing rooms at headquarters to make a general survey of all documents therein, provided they would not take papers or documents out of the room, except on requisition approved by him. Mr. Waldo claimed that he was giving nothing new in that, and that he would always have allowed the committee that much leeway, but he objected to "having the place overrun with young men."

Mr. Buckner, on his part, was willing to let the academic question of past obstructions go by the board in view of this admission by the Commissioner. Mr. Moore and several of the committee's investigators testified before Mr. Waldo, all of them to the effect that their work was hampered, delayed and obstructed by the pro-

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