

ST. JAMES SHROUDED IN DEEPEST GLOOM

Mrs. Gaynor Prostrated When Message Is Received Telling of Husband's Death.

FRIENDS QUICKLY GATHER

Several Tell of Mayor's Recent Ill Health and Say His Sudden End Was Not a Surprise.

The first news of Mayor Gaynor's death reached his home at St. James a little after 9 o'clock yesterday morning from the Associated Press.

With Mrs. Gaynor and Norman at the time were the three daughters, Helen, Marion and Ruth.

Norman Gaynor got word later in the day regarding the plans for bringing the body home, but said no definite arrangements would be made for the funeral until the family had conferred with Mr. Adamson and learned what the official requirements would be.

Though he had been in ill health for weeks Mayor Gaynor's family had not been greatly worried over his condition.

Norman Gaynor said his father did not want to run for the mayoralty again, but that the insistence of friends as the close of his administration drew near induced him to enter the field.

Among the first to arrive at the Gaynor home yesterday morning were Edward M. Grout, former Borough President of Brooklyn.

Mr. Grout had heard the news of the Mayor's death, when he reached the Grand Central Terminal from his home in Westchester.

Mr. Hyde said yesterday he was not greatly surprised at the Mayor's death. He declared Mr. Gaynor had been in bad health for some time, and that following a dinner which they had together a week ago Tuesday the Mayor had been seized with an attack of vertigo so violent that he had been compelled to lie down for an hour or so.

"Ever since the shooting," Mr. Hyde said, "Mayor Gaynor had felt a numbness in his right lung and had had fearful attacks of coughing. I have no doubt that his heart was seriously affected by these coughing spells.

Mr. Grout expressed his deep sorrow over the Mayor's death, but said the event by no means had been unexpected. He said three weeks ago he had an appointment with Mr. Gaynor for dinner at the Montauk Club, in Brooklyn.

Another friend to whom the news came as a confirmation of his fears was Judge William Watson, who had been on intimate terms with the Gaynors since the days when the Mayor was a reporter on "The Brooklyn Eagle."

"Three weeks ago," he said, "the Mayor came to see him, but was so weak from a coughing spell which had seized him on the road that he had to be helped from his car to the house. As he entered he could only nod his head by way of greeting, but after a half hour's rest on a couch recovered himself sufficiently to tell about his experience.

"I've just had another of those terrible attacks," he said. "It is fortunate that they don't come oftener. I don't believe that I could stand many more. The pain is intense. It feels like a big hook tearing in my throat."

The Mayor also said that day, Judge Watson recalled, that he intended to take a trip around the world "after the fight is over," indicating that he was doubtful of re-election.

Even those who have been closely associated with Mayor Gaynor in his official life will not miss him more than the St. James villagers. While there he rarely rofe, but made his trips around the neighborhood afoot, speaking to every one and saying particular attention to the children.

Chief among his "cronies" at St. James were "Billy" Monahan, the blacksmith; Rudolph Wise, the barber; A. H. Knapp, a plumber, and "Johnny" Ahearn, proprietor of the village hotel.

The Mayor's love for the Long Island village was plainly shown by his purchase, a week before he sailed, of sixteen acres adjoining his summer home. The purchase included a house and its furnishings, the property of the late Father Dancy. He had intended to use this house as a place in which to spend his week-ends during the winter and "leave the bother" to Albert Wells, the village station agent, at whose home he had formerly been an almost weekly winter guest.

Wells was greatly affected yesterday by the news of Mayor Gaynor's death. "He was a simple and great man, and a good man," Wells said.

CROWD READING THE TRIBUNE BULLETIN OF MAYOR GAYNOR'S DEATH.



LONG IN SHADOW OF DEATH, SAY PHYSICIANS

Family Doctor and Those Who Attended Mayor After Shooting Thought Him Doomed.

ACTIVITY HASTENED END

Long Rest Might Have Aided Gaynor in Fight Against Incurable Maladies, Medical Men Maintain.

Mayor Gaynor had been a doomed man for several years, suffering from a combination of incurable maladies of the heart, arteries and kidneys, according to his family physician, Dr. J. W. Parrish, of Brooklyn, and other physicians who attended the Mayor after he was shot in August, 1910.

While none of the physicians credited the cause of Mayor Gaynor's death directly to the shooting, they declared the shock and strain it caused, and his subsequent hard work in the office, with its attendant worries and disappointments, undoubtedly greatly aggravated his other troubles and hastened the end.

Dr. Parrish has been the Mayor's family physician for eighteen years, though he had not attended the Mayor during the last few months. He said that while he had not anticipated the Mayor's death at this time it was to have been expected at most any time and was the natural result of the maladies from which he had suffered for several years.

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During the last week of the Mayor's convalescence at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, after he was shot, a thorough examination of his physical condition was made. For the first time then his physicians learned he was suffering from arterio-sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries of the heart, complicated with sclerosis of the kidneys, or the slow degeneration of those organs—a form of Bright's disease.

Some of his heart muscles were found to be weak. With mild outdoor exercise and proper rest he might have lived much longer, it was said. "I think the Mayor realized his serious condition since he recovered from the bullet wound," said Dr. Parrish, "but he never would stop long enough to get the needed rest. For the last three years he has often complained of dizziness after walking hard or climbing a hill, when an added strain would be put upon his heart. He was never a man to give up little things and had no use for a doctor unless he was seriously ill."

Dr. William J. Arltz, who was head physician at St. Mary's Hospital, and in constant attendance upon the Mayor while he was convalescing there following his attempted assassination, declared yesterday that "undoubtedly the direct cause of the Mayor's death was chronic nephritis, or Bright's disease, pronounced symptoms of which were found when he was a patient at the Hoboken institution.

"The examination at the hospital showed the presence of considerable albumen, and casts, in the patient's urine," said Dr. Arltz. "In other words, he had nephritis. Most cases of this kind develop some arterial trouble as a complication, almost without warning. A very high blood pressure develops, and the patient dies from what is known as a 'back pressure,' or fatal interference with the circulation. As I remember Mayor Gaynor, the case was not as severe as that of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at the time he was shot. He undoubtedly was feeling the effects of his kidney trouble long before that time.

"The disease is of slow process, covering sometimes a long period of years. The shock incidental to the shooting lessened his general powers of resistance and in that way was a contributory cause of his death. Worry or disappointment would tend to aggravate the trouble. His very active career during the last two or three years probably contributed toward hastening the fatal development of his condition."

Dr. George F. Sullivan, who also attended the Mayor when he was in the hospital, agreed with the opinion expressed by Dr. Arltz. Dr. Charles N. Dowd, of No. 127 West 72d street, another physician to attend the Mayor following the attempt on his life, suggested yesterday that probably an autopsy would be performed on the body upon its arrival here. The physician said he preferred not to discuss the probable cause of the Mayor's death until after an autopsy had been performed. Dr. W. A. Chisholm, of No. 62 West 33d street, a throat specialist, who attended Mayor Gaynor for some time following the injury to his throat, declined yesterday to discuss the case. It was understood, however, that Dr. Chisholm was inclined to believe that the Mayor's poor health for the last two years was due in large measure to the injury he received from the bullet.

Dr. Charles H. Peck, of No. 20 West 7th street, one of the physicians who attended the Mayor at the time he was shot, said over the telephone from his country home at Newtown, Conn., last night: "I should not think that the cause of Mayor Gaynor's death bore any relation to his former injury. Beyond that I could not give any intelligent idea of what might have been the direct or indirect cause of death."

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HUMOR AND SYMPATHY FLOWED FROM HIS PEN

Mayor's Correspondents Were in All Classes, and for Each He Had an Apt Reply.

SOFT SPOT FOR THE BOYS

First Letter After He Entered City Hall Struck Keynote of Personal Liberty—Rector and Ratscatcher Honored.

Mayor Gaynor's fame as a letter writer has travelled far. Probably no man in public office has written letters which evoked livelier or wittier discussion. His correspondents were in all classes. They wrote on almost every conceivable subject, but the Mayor never seemed to be at a loss for an answer.

On January 19, 1910, ten days after he became Mayor, Mr. Gaynor wrote his first letter. It was to Park Commissioner Stover, and it struck the keynote of the "square deal" for all that marked those that followed. He said in it: "Please let steps be taken for the immediate resumption of the running of the stables on Riverside Drive, from 72d street to the viaduct, unless there be a sufficient reason to report to the contrary. That fine drive was made by the city for all, and not for a few."

Thanks to Convicts. To a Dannemora prisoner who wrote to him after he was shot, on August 3, 1910, he said: "I thank you exceedingly for your kind letter and am glad to receive the good will which you send me of yourself and all your companions in the prison. I am well aware that many of you are not really bad men, but unfortunate men, and that God so sees you. There are many of us who would be the same as you are if we had had the same trouble and obstacles in our lives."

Quoting Scripture was frequent by the Mayor. To the Rev. Basil M. Kerbow, of Brooklyn, he said: "Reverend and Dear Sir: Your letter, informing me that as you walk about the city visiting the homes of your parishioners people apply opprobrious names to you and throw empty cans and rubbish at you, and otherwise assault you on account of your beard, is at hand. You ask me, 'Is it a crime in the city of New York to wear a beard?' No, it is not. I wear one myself and nobody ever takes any notice of it. How is it they take notice of your beard? Have you trimmed it in some peculiar way, contrary to the Scriptures? For you know the Scriptures say: 'Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beards.'"

Had Sympathy for Boys. Boys always found a soft spot in his heart. Witness this: "Dear Boys: It is too bad that you cannot play ball somewhere in peace. Of course, the police cannot always let you play on the street, but now and then they can wink so hard with both eyes as not to see you when you are doing no harm to passersby and the street is not crowded. "I wish we had the grounds for you all to play, but unfortunately, we have not. So, boys, do the best you can, and I will help you a little now and then if you send me word."

Frequently his sense of humor dictated a reply to a correspondent, as in this instance: "I regret to say that I have so many official duties pressing upon me that I cannot just now devote any time to the tom cats, as you request by your letter. There are a few in my neighborhood, but I go to sleep and let them howl. It annoys them and doesn't hurt me. "Of the probability of some newspapers he was skeptical: "Your letter of April 1st, quoting from a certain morning newspaper what it gives as a declaration of mine, that the foreigners here have as much right to ask us to change our flag as we have to prevent them from drinking liquor on Sunday, and rebuking me for this utterance, is at hand. You must be a very stupid man, or else very vicious, to believe any such thing. Do you not know that such newspaper makes up such things from day to day? . . . Would it not be well for you to give up the ragging, corrupt newspapers and read decent newspapers?"

His "Ratscatcher" Letter. A letter that won much fame was to Charles M. Frey, a professional ratscatcher. He wrote on March 20, 1910: "Your letter of March 15 is at hand, describing how your calling of ratscatcher is being constantly interrupted by your being summoned to serve as a juror. "Sooner than have the city overrun with rats and everything eaten up by them I would have you relieved of jury duty. Do you not think we had better have a bill introduced in the Legislature to exempt ratscatchers from jury service?"

On being asked to decide a newspaper contest about boiling eggs, he wrote: "First, you must get the egg, a fresh egg. But where are you going to get it? That is the most difficult part of the question. It is a hard job. Call in some one else to decide that. . . . And then about cooking it. I decide that you can only boil it in boiling water. And how long? Why, that is easy to decide—as long as you like. If you want it as hard as a bullet, boil it thirty minutes. If you want it nice and soft, as soft as the warts of some people, you can only boil it a little while. . . . If you let the water boil, and then throw the egg in, the shock is too great for the egg."

In refusing an offer of a nomination for the governorship he wrote, on September 25, 1910, to James Freeman: "Although my mind is made up, I do not perceive any moral question whatever. I am under no obligation to run for to remain as Mayor. I certainly had no such compact with those who opposed me and voted against me; it takes two sides and I had them. I had a right to release me. "As for myself or my political future, I shall not consider that at all. Mr. Watson is in error in supposing that the Waterbury in mind. Never! And it is too late for me to begin shaping my course for any ambitious purpose. And when a man has gone down into the Valley of the Shadow, and looked the spectre Death in the face, and said to it, 'I am ready, nothing in this world looks very large to him, as I can assure you.'"

TAMMANY PLOT TO GRAB KLINE'S POST IS FEARED

Lively Fight Promised in Board of Aldermen to Elect a New Vice-Chairman.

DOWLING AFTER THE OFFICE

Three Votes in Estimate Board at Stake—Esterbrook, Brooklyn, and Folks and Becker, Manhattan, Candidates.

Who will succeed Adolph L. Kline as vice-chairman and Acting President of the Board of Aldermen? This question will precipitate a sharp fight in the board between the Republicans or fusionists and the Democrats. The stake is the three votes of the President of the Board of Aldermen in the Board of Estimate. The fusionists have a paper majority of three—49 to 37—but Tammany Hall is already plotting to secure the office.

It was feared by some that, both the office of President of the Board of Aldermen and that of vice-chairman of the board being vacant, there would be no way of providing for a successor to the Mayorality in case of the incapacity or death of Mayor Kline.

Corporation Counsel Watson set these fears at rest last night in an opinion, in which, after speaking of the succession of Mayor Kline, he said that the Board of Aldermen must proceed to elect another vice-chairman, who would become acting President of the board and assume all the duties of the President in the Board of Estimate as well as in the Board of Aldermen. The statement of the Corporation Counsel is as follows: "The provisions of law which are controlling in the situation presented are contained in Section 23 of the Greater New York Charter, which reads: "Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever, by reason of sickness or absence from the city, the Mayor shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor during such disability or absence. In case of a vacancy he shall so act until noon of the first day of January succeeding the election at which the Mayor's successor shall be chosen."

"It shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor in consequence of the sickness or absence from the city of the Mayor, to exercise any power of appointment or removal from office, unless such sickness or absence of the Mayor shall have continued thirty days, or to sign, approve or disapprove any ordinance or resolution unless such sickness or absence shall have continued at least nine days. The Board of Aldermen shall elect a vice-chairman to preside over its meetings, who shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the President of the Board of Aldermen, when the President is sick, absent or under suspension, or while the President of the Board of Aldermen is acting as Mayor, or when a vacancy occurs in said office, and who shall, during such time, be a member of every board of which the President of said Board of Aldermen is a member by virtue of his office."

"While this language does not expressly or with entire precision meet every emergency or situation which might arise, I am clearly of opinion that the contemporaneous vacancies in the offices of Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen, the first arising by death and the latter by resignation, devolve the office of Mayor, together with the rights, powers, duties and emoluments of that office, upon the vice-chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who thereby becomes Mayor until noon on the 1st day of January, at which time the election at which his successor shall be chosen. The Hon. Adolph L. Kline is now the Mayor of the City of New York and will remain such until his successor shall be chosen by the electors of the city."

"It follows, therefore, that there is now a vacancy in the office of President of the Board of Aldermen, a vacancy in the office of vice-chairman of the board and likewise a vacancy in and for the Aldermanic district from which former Vice-Chairman Kline was elected as alderman. The presidency of the Board of Aldermen cannot, of course, be filled except by an election on a general ticket by the qualified voters of the city at the same time and for the same term as prescribed for the Mayor; but the Board of Aldermen may now proceed to elect a new vice-chairman, who will possess the powers and perform the duties of the President of the Board of Aldermen, said newly elected vice-chairman becoming a member of every board of which the President of the Board of Aldermen is a member by virtue of his office."

The vacancy in the aldermanic board is required to be filled by election by a majority of all of the members elected thereto, the person so elected to be of the same political party as the member whose place has become vacant."

Dowling Seeks Coveted Post. Frank L. Dowling, leader of the Tammany "minority" in the Board of Aldermen, was said to be boasting last night that he had won over two of the fusion members and would have himself elected vice-chairman. On several occasions, notably the consideration of the report of the special police investigating committee, he was able to swing enough votes for a Tammany victory.

Candidates have sprung up like mushrooms among the Republicans. Some thought that Henry H. Curran was the logical candidate. He told his friends, however, he would make no fight for the place. O. Grant Esterbrook, of Brooklyn, who was defeated by Kline for the place on the organization of the present board, is an active candidate. He claims it on the ground that Brooklyn has always had the chairmanship of the Finance Committee. The three votes in the Board of Estimate have been the lure to attract many candidates in Manhattan. Among them are Ralph Folks, leader of the fusion majority, and Niles H. Becker.

Two votes of the fusionists would be enough to elect a Tammany man by 39 to 28. If these votes could not be obtained for a Tammany candidate, they might at least be got to force a vote first on the election of a successor to Kline as a member of the board from the 51st District, Brooklyn. A successor must be elected by the votes of the elected members only, which takes out the Borough Presidents, making a line-up of 36 to 36.

MAYOR'S DEATH A SHOCK TO WASHINGTON LEADERS

Wilson and Bryan Express Regrets—O'Gorman Praises His Loyalty to Duty.

ALL SIDESTEP POLITICS

Too Early to Make Predictions, Says Representative Rioridan—Underwood and Clark Also Pay Tribute.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Sept. 11.—News of the death of Mayor Gaynor came as a big surprise and was the subject of considerable comment and speculation with respect to its effect on the political situation in New York. New York politicians in the capital, however, were disinclined to make emphatic statements as to the probable result or say whether they believed another candidate would be selected to take his place on the ticket.

The President expressed regret over the death of Mayor Gaynor to callers this afternoon, but gave out no formal statement. Secretary Bryan also expressed regret. Senator O'Gorman said: "Praise from Senator O'Gorman. "I am surprised by the news of the sudden and unexpected death of Mayor Gaynor. Few men have brought to the discharge of great public duties as large an equipment of character and ability. With a trained mind, fit for the intricate problems of government, with a wonderful industry and loyalty to duty he won the admiration and gratitude of the people of the City of New York. He was a great lawyer. "As a judge he was surpassed by no member of our state or federal judiciary. He was a man of unusual intellectual force, exceptional courage and highest integrity. He gave the best of his ability to the people of his native state, who will long treasure the memory of his public service. His passing away in the midst of a mayoralty campaign recalls the sudden end of Henry George under similar circumstances in 1891. In the death of Mayor Gaynor I have lost a friend whom I have known and admired for many years."

Speaker Champ Clark and Representative Underwood, majority leader of the House, on-time rivals of Mayor Gaynor for the Democratic nomination for President, expressed sorrow at the Mayor's passing. "I regarded Mayor Gaynor as one of the really great men of the country, and I am profoundly sorry that he is dead," said Mr. Underwood.

Speaker Clark, who said he was not intimately acquainted with the New York Mayor, expressed surprise and regret at his death, adding: "I met him only twice, and that was after the assassin had attempted to take his life. I thought at the time he was still suffering from the effect of that wound. It was quite noticeable." Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, said: "Mayor Gaynor was the best Mayor the City of New York had within my recollection. What I most admired about him was his fearlessness. He was absolutely straight, and wasn't to be swerved from a course he thought right. I watched his fearless career with interest, and of all the Mayors New York City has had since I have been observing things I believe he was the best all around executive."

"Mayor Gaynor was a strong man, with a genius for public life," said Secretary Bryan. "He was strong, not only in the sense that he showed ability in the discussion of public questions, but his sympathies were broad and his heart was enlisted in reform. His place will be hard to fill. I am distressed to learn of his death. While his health had not been good since the attempt made on his life, I was not prepared for the news of his demise. I have known him since '96, he being one of the most prominent supporters of our ticket in official life in the East. Since that time I have met him occasionally, and always with pleasure."

Representative Rioridan, a strong Tammany man, said: "I never knew Mayor Gaynor personally, but I believe he was about the best Mayor the city ever had. He was personally loved, and even his enemies had to admit that he was a strong character. As to the political features of his death, I am sure that it is too soon to make a prediction. The whole effect is problematical, for there are too many elements in New York City politics to toss off an opinion without watching developments."

Representative George, of New York, said: "It is too soon to be talking politics on a matter of this sort. The city has lost a fine man. He was a great lawyer and a fine jurist, who leaned toward the side of the people as against privilege. I am heartily sorry to hear