

MITCHEL THANKS KOENIG FOR REPUBLICANS' AID

President of County Committee Convinced Organization Will Be Treated Fairly.

BIRD'S CLAIM RIDICULED

Mayor-Elect Reticent as to Appearances, but Ready to Receive Suggestions from All His Supporters.

Mayor-elect Mitchell has not taken up the consideration of individuals for appointment in his administration. He says he has purposely kept his mind open.

Although Mr. Mitchell says he does not intend to make any appointments on any other basis than that of merit, he will be ready to receive suggestions from the organizations that assisted in electing him.

Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican County Committee, who did more perhaps than any one man to aid in the election of Mr. Mitchell, because he held the organization in line at a time when there was much opposition to the endorsement of Mr. Mitchell, had a long talk with the Mayor-elect yesterday.

They did not talk patronage specifically, but Mr. Koenig is convinced the incoming Mayor will treat the Republican organization fairly. He thanked Mr. Koenig heartily for what he and the Republican organization had done.

Francis W. Bird, chairman of the Progressive County Committee, who has been giving out statements maintaining that the election of Mr. Mitchell was a great Progressive victory, talked with the Mayor-elect over the telephone yesterday.

When Mr. Koenig was asked what he thought of the efforts of Mr. Bird to claim all the credit for the election of Mr. Mitchell, he said:

"I do not take any statement in regard to this matter given by Mr. Bird seriously. It is not a Progressive victory. It is a victory of the people for good government. No party should endeavor to take full credit for it.

"If there is any special credit to be given it certainly ought to go to the Republican organization, which has contributed more than three-fifths of the vote to elect Mr. Mitchell. The Republican vote was nearly 210,000, and the remainder (144,000) was contributed by the Progressives, the Independence League and the Independent Democrats."

As a matter of fact, the figures show that Mitchell would unquestionably have been elected by the Republican vote, if he had not been running at all in the Progressive or Independence League columns. The Republicans, too, would have been able to elect any other man, even if the Progressives and the Independence League had run separate candidates.

The League had run separate candidates. The vote for McCull was only 213,000, while the Republicans polled 210,000. If Mitchell had been running only in the Republican column, without doubt enough people would have voted for him in the Republican column to put his vote there above McCull's.

It was pointed out that the Progressives were responsible for the defeat of President Cromwell, the fusion candidate for Borough President in Richmond; for the election of the only Democratic county officer in Brooklyn, Surrogate Ketchum, and that it was no fault of theirs that Judge Dike was not defeated, as they named a candidate against him in a deal with the Democrats.

Many Call on Mitchell.

Ogden L. Mills, Frank L. Polk, George V. Mullan and Arthur H. Woods were among those who talked over the election with the Collector of the Custom House yesterday afternoon. A number of college friends also called to congratulate him.

Mr. Mitchell was asked by the newspaper men if he would recognize the claims of the various political organizations in making up his slate.

"If you mean to ask whether I am going to parcel out the jobs among the various organizations I will answer no. That would be multi-partisanship. I assume that no political organization will be unable to suggest the names of able and efficient men. It is my purpose, however, to select men of ability, regardless of politics. But I shall welcome suggestions from whatever source they may come."

Mr. Mitchell acknowledged that he considered the Police Commissionership as the hardest office he had to fill.

"The man who fills that job must be big, strong, capable, independent and must have great business ability."

Some one wanted to know if Robert Adamson did not fill the bill. To that he replied:

"I do not want to be drawn into a definite statement about anybody."

When it was suggested that he wanted to have Mr. Adamson in his official family in some capacity Mr. Mitchell said:

"You're a pretty good guesser. He has done a big job and certainly deserves great credit."

It was suggested yesterday that Mayor Adolph L. Kline might be named Police Commissioner. Mayor Kline was formerly colonel of the 11th Regiment and as a military man has had experience in disciplining a large body of men. Mr. Mitchell has been much impressed with the way in which Mayor Kline has conducted himself since he was suddenly thrust into the office of Mayor by the death of William J. Gaynor.

However, there is one reason why Mayor Kline might not wish to take the place. Few men have added to their reputation in the office, which is one of the hardest in the city to fill. Mayor Kline has ambitions to run for Mayor four years from now and does not want to take any chances of injuring the reputation he has made. He has just been re-elected to the Board of Aldermen. He will unquestionably be re-elected vice-chairman of the board. In that capacity he can do much good and effective work.

Two names discussed yesterday for Health Commissioner were Dr. Linsky R. Williams and Dr. Charles E. North. The former was recommended to Governor Sulzer for State Health Commissioner. He is a member of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission and prominent in many medical and philanthropic endeavors. Dr. North is a member of the New York Milk Committee.

It is more than likely that Mr. Koenig

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE JOHN DOE HEARING YESTERDAY.



CHIEF MAGISTRATE WILLIAM McADOO

EUGENE D. WOOD

GEORGE H. MCGUIRE

WILSON TO MITCHEL

President Wires Congratulations from White House.

Washington, Nov. 6.—President Wilson today telegraphed Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchell of New York City as follows: "I congratulate you with all my heart."

Mr. Mitchell had not received the telegram from the President up to the time he left the Custom House yesterday afternoon.

There was much interest in the following cable message that came late in the afternoon from Miltownmalbay, Ireland. It was addressed, "Mitchel, Mayor, New York," and read:

"Congratulations to John Mitchell's grandson."

It was signed: "Miltownmalbay, Clare Irishmen."

John Redmond, the Irish leader, sent a similar cable message of congratulation to Mr. Mitchell.

This was received from Mrs. W. J. Gaynor, widow of the Mayor. You have a difficult task before you. I wish you great good-speed."

Mr. Mitchell made this reply: "Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind telegram of congratulations. I cannot tell you how deeply I appreciate your most generous expression of good wishes."

SEES TRIUMPH FOR MOOSE

Election Fixes Party's Status in Bay State, Says Gov. Johnson.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, fresh from his activities in Eastern campaigns, was guest of honor at a dinner given by the Chicago Progressive Club to-night. Of the Massachusetts election he said in a speech:

"The theatre of action, from the national standpoint, was Massachusetts. Here was neither complication nor pretence. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, was militantly progressive. Gardner, the Republican candidate, represented the embittered opposition to progressivism."

"To-day, for the first time in history party in Massachusetts. The Progressive party is the only one with strength intact, and is the second party there."

"In Massachusetts the question was, 'Which party shall survive, the Republican or the Progressive?' Massachusetts answered in no uncertain tones."

WILSON AN HONORARY CARABAO.

Washington, Nov. 6.—President Wilson today accepted honorary membership in the Carabao Society, an organization composed of army officers who served in the Philippines. The President expressed regret that he would be unable to attend the society's annual dinner here December 11.

WAS "BAGMAN" FOR SEVEN CONTRACTORS

Continued from first page.

for work done by its men on the canal and highway investigations.

Henny sprang a red hot surprise then, not only on McGuire, but on both Mr. Whitman and his assistant, John Kirkland Clark, who has been working on the "John Doe" inquiry with him, by producing a telegram, signed "M," which, Henny said, was from McGuire.

Henny Shows "M." Telegram.

It put McGuire in the position of having been double-crossing William H. Kelly, the Democratic boss of Syracuse, on the city election there last Tuesday, in which the Progressive candidate for Mayor was elected. The telegram, directed to John A. Henny, care of fusion campaign committee, Lenox Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, read:

"Election here close because of big Bull Moose vote. Important you make in speech reference to William H. Kelly. Whenever Fowler came here 1911 and 1912 he made his headquarters in Kelly's office, and Kelly helped him hold up and shake down contractors on state work. In McLean's statement filed with Secretary of State Kelly's name appeared as putting up \$8,000, but he didn't put up eight cents of his own money."

"He also monopolized the road repair work and has big road contract upon which several important supplementary agreements have been allowed through Peck and Reel. Local papers will copy what you say in speech. You will know what to say for effect in local city election. Should be done immediately."

This telegram, dated from Syracuse on October 27, reached Henny at the Lenox Casino, and he immediately incorporated the matter contained in it in his subsequent addresses in the campaign.

McGuire got his chance on the witness stand again after Henny's broadside, and he put in a rather disconcerted disclaimer concerning it, calling attention emphatically to the point that it was not signed "McGuire," but that it was to the further point that he had always been a Democrat and had contributed \$750 to the local Democratic campaign fund in Syracuse this fall.

The seven admissions which McGuire made on the matter of campaign contributions which he collected and forwarded to Arthur A. McLean were from the following contractors, and in these amounts, all during the campaign of 1911:

Patrick H. Murray, Rochester, \$50
Lane Brothers, Buena Vista, Va., 100
Scott Construction Company, Chicago, 100
Kinsler Construction Company, Chicago, 500
I. M. Ludington & Son, Rochester, 100
Larkin & Sangster, Seneca Falls, 50
N. Y., 100
M. A. Talbot & Co., New York City, 200

\$500 to Sulzer Not Reported.

McGuire still insisted that he had not given any information whatever to Henny at that Utica meeting, and Henny at that Utica meeting, and Whitman took him back over the previous incidents of his dealings with Sulzer.

"Why did you advise Governor Sulzer

\$2,500 for Henny's investigations?" he asked.

"Why, I felt sorry for him, hated to see his administration go to smash, and he promised to return it to me out of the contingent fund after his trial was over," replied McGuire.

"You knew then, didn't you, that your \$500 contribution to his campaign fund had not been reported?"

"Yes."

"And notwithstanding that you gave him another \$2,500?"

"Well, yes, his dire necessity—he said Henny had to have it. Said he was looking for all the help he could get."

McGuire was somewhat flustered when Whitman brought these earlier admissions back to plague him with the inference that his "near monopoly" in the bonding business made him an ideal agent for McLean and Tammany campaign assessors in the contractors' field, and the best explanation he could offer was finally couched in these terms:

"Well, the state hadn't had a Democratic Governor in a long time. Every year I'd given from \$500 to \$2,000. I thought in 1911 that it might be a nice thing for me to help the men who were managing the party alone by asking the men I knew had contracts if they felt they wanted to make a small contribution that I'd send it in for them."

Whitman questioned McGuire then as to why he had not given to Henny the information as to the "collection" he forwarded to McLean, and McGuire could think of nothing to respond with except the proposition that "it was none of Henny's business."

"But you knew Henny was the Governor's representative, and you were a friend of the Governor and knew the Governor wanted just such information?"

"Yes, but I didn't tell Henny."

"Now, isn't it a fact that you did give Mr. Henny these names?"

McGuire still insisted that he had not given Henny any information.

"Doesn't it strike you as all peculiar that the names of the men you now recall as contributors from whom you collected are all on the list furnished by Mr. Henny to the court as names of those who had told him were contributors?"

"No, that's just a coincidence."

"Did you solicit any funds from contractors when Sulzer was a candidate?"

"No, I decided it didn't go well with my business."

McGuire said that he met Sulzer first when he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor in Buffalo in 1896.

Asked as to his dealings with Sulzer at the Syracuse convention last year, McGuire demurred, and said he would prefer not to answer, but after Judge McAdoo had directed him to answer he told of meeting Sulzer in the hotel in Syracuse, going with him to his room and congratulating him upon his nomination. This was on the day after Sulzer was nominated.

"I told him I would be glad to contribute something, and he took me into the bathroom, where I handed him \$500 in bills."

He saw Sulzer later in Washington, he said, and Sulzer told him then he had intended to ask him to become his private secretary. Sulzer said, however, that he had made inquiries and found that McGuire's business was too big to allow him to make such a sacrifice, and McGuire told him he would be just as friendly to his administration as if he was a part of it.

"I had several conversations with Governor Sulzer about my business," he said, "and he wrote me frequently during the time after his election and before inauguration. He sent me a letter asking me to place it in the public library at Syracuse, or in the Democratic Club."

Whitman cut him off on that line, saying that it was scarcely material to the inquiry, and McGuire went on to reiterate that Sulzer had talked to him many times about his business.

"Did he send for you any time after the articles of impeachment had been voted?"

McGuire demurred, but again Judge McAdoo ruled that he would have to answer.

"Well, in the latter part of August I was in Albany on highway business," he said, "and Sulzer called me on the telephone, and asked me to come to the Executive Mansion at 9 o'clock that night."

He went there, he said, and Sulzer told him that he needed money badly, that his friends were leaving him, and he needed money right away. Sulzer asked him for \$2,500, he said, and he agreed to lend it to him. That was on the last day in August, McGuire said, and he

told the Governor he'd have to go to Syracuse to get the money.

The Governor tried to get him to sign a blank check for \$2,500 that night, he said, and called Samuel Frankenstein, his law partner, who was at the mansion, to get a blank check, but McGuire put it off until after he returned to Syracuse.

A few days later he returned to Albany and gave the money, \$2,500 in bills, in accordance with an agreement with the Governor, to Henny, on the steps of "The Tab," where Henny was staying.

After McGuire had denied and denied every statement of Henny's as to what he had told him of "sandbagging the contractors," Whitman suddenly asked him whether he had read the newspaper reports of Henny's testimony last week.

"I read every one of them," McGuire replied.

"Did you talk with any one about them?"

"Yes, I talked with my brother, James K. McGuire, and I told him there was nothing to it, that he could be sure I hadn't given Henny any written list or any information."

"Well, why didn't you give Henny these names you've given me?" Whitman asked. "You wanted to help the Governor, didn't you, and you knew this information was what he wanted?"

"Yes, I wanted to help the Governor, but not Henny."

Whitman called Henny to the stand then and told him to make any statement he desired to make about McGuire's story of the \$2,500 contribution, and Henny told in a straight-from-the-shoulder fashion that he was in marked contrast to McGuire's attitude on the stand, the story of Sulzer's attempt to keep the Henny graft investigation alive by private subscription after the Legislature cut off Sulzer's contingent fund.

He said that both George W. Perkins and Jacob H. Schiff had offered to be two of five men to stand the whole expense, but he declined their offers, and said that he would prefer to get twenty men to give \$1,000 each, the fund to be handled through Henry Stoddard, Herman Ritter declined to contribute, Henny said, because there was "too much publicity and furore about contributors to Sulzer's fund," and Herbert H. Lehman also declined on the ground that he still had some bills from the Sulzer direct primary campaign to take care of.

Henny said that Sulzer himself had given \$2,500 of his own money to that fund.

"Murphy's Defeat His Aim."

"Mr. McGuire, like Mr. Burkard and others," said Henny, "wanted to defeat Mr. Murphy, and they wanted these disclosures to come out. McGuire explained that because of the affiliations of his brother he didn't want to know, and for that reason he gave cash."

Henny explained that because of this expressed wish of McGuire he had taken the \$2,500 in cash from him, banked it in his own account on August 22, and on the same day had drawn a check to Henry Stoddard for that amount. Two thousand dollars of that \$2,500, Henny said, had been checked out by Stoddard immediately to the Burns detective agency for work it had done on the canal and highway investigations.

"I had to have them on the job," he said, "because records of the Highway Department were stolen—records that were of value to me in my investigations."

Henny identified the "original notes" of the McGuire conversation, which he had previously handed over to District Attorney Whitman.

"They were made in Mr. McGuire's room that night in the Utica hotel, on paper he furnished me, and the information was given to me by Mr. McGuire, and by nobody else," said Henny, and as further evidence tending to prove his allegation that McGuire was sincerely interested in defeating William H. Kelly, he an upstate ally of Charles F. Murphy, he produced the telegram cited above.

Whitman recalled McGuire in evidence, and asked him about it.

"I know nothing about it," McGuire insisted.

"Did you send it or cause it to be sent?"

"No, I did not," McGuire replied. "It is signed 'M.' and not by me."

The inquiry was adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when Eugene D. Wood, who was present and ready to testify yesterday, will be examined. Henny, according to some of Sulzer's most powerful supporters, has documentary proof of his previous evidence that Wood furnished him with the details of the "campaign assessment" of Edward E. McCall, when McCall was nominated for the Supreme Court bench.

STODDARD BACKS UP HENNESSY GRAFT STORY

Admits He Handled \$10,000 of Private Fund to Keep Inquiry Going.

STATEMENT FROM SULZER

Says McGuire Gave \$350 to Him the Day After Nomination—Reiterates Delaney Got Allan Ryan's \$10,000.

Comments on the testimony adduced yesterday at the John Doe inquiry into Tammany graft came from various quarters last night, the greater part of it bearing out the story told by John A. Henny on the stand. Among those who gave out statements were Assemblyman-elect William Sulzer and Henry L. Stoddard, to whom Mr. Henny said he sent the funds collected for the continuance of his investigations. Mr. Sulzer said:

"George H. McGuire gave me \$350 the day after I was nominated for Governor—not \$500, and this sum was a part of the \$5,000 I gave to John H. Delaney the first part of October, 1912, to pay for the printing of the Democratic State Committee, but Delaney kept this money and has never denied it. This \$5,000 embraced the first money I received as a candidate, and about which so much has been said."

"Subsequently I gave Delaney the \$10,000 Allan Ryan sent me, and Delaney gave this money to Murphy. Mr. Murphy told me afterward that he had received it. The detectaphone proved it."

Was Swindled, Says Sulzer.

"The testimony on my trial showed that I received about \$27,000 as donations and contributions during the time I was a candidate for Governor. Of this amount, \$15,000 went to Delaney and Murphy, as I have indicated, and the other \$12,000 went to the Sulzer Campaign Committee, of which Delaney, Sarecky, Horgan and others were members. Instead of making money as a candidate for Governor I lost money, and besides I was swindled right and left by men I trusted and who betrayed me. So much for that."

"When the Legislature refused to give me the usual appropriation for the investigations I began to uncover millions of dollars of graft throughout the state; the grafters and their political friends our work for honest government would now be far advanced. My removal from the Governorship was decreed when I refused to call off Henny."

"No doubt the state will reimburse these people at the proper time. If these investigations had not been stopped by the grafters and their political friends our work for honest government would now be far advanced. My removal from the Governorship was decreed when I refused to call off Henny."

Mr. Stoddard acknowledged last night that he acted as treasurer for a fund collected through private subscriptions for the purpose of continuing the canal investigations, threatened with failure on account of the Legislature's failure to vote Sulzer a contingent fund.

"Mr. Henny called me over the telephone one day," Mr. Stoddard remarked, "and asked me if I would be treasurer for a fund raised to continue his investigations. I agreed to do so, and received at various times sums amounting in all to about \$10,000."

"I recall Mr. Schiff's contribution of \$1,000, and Mr. Peabody's and Mr. Osborne's, which, I think, amounted to \$500 and \$300. I also received a contribution of \$2,500 from Governor Sulzer. McGuire's name I do not remember directly, but if Mr. Henny said he contributed it is doubtless correct. I received no money from George W. Perkins."

Mr. Stoddard said that he remembered the Schiff, Peabody and Osborne contributions because they came in checks which he had to indorse. McGuire made his contribution in the form of bills, according to testimony, and Henny said he sent it to this city to be deposited in his account in a local bank.

"I paid out the \$10,000 on vouchers sent me by Mr. Henny," added Mr. Stoddard, "to detectives, engineers and others employed in the investigations. I have all the bills. The committee can have them when they are wanted."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—The officials of the Millard-Lupton Company and of the American Pipe and Construction Company have no idea of assisting District Attorney Whitman of New York in his search for graft in connection with New York City and New York State contracts. Officials of these companies made this their plain to-day when the names of both their clients had been given to Mr. Whitman by John A. Henny as having contributed to the Tammany Hall "dough fund."

The officials of both firms were inquired about, according to Henny, they, with about forty other contracting firms, had been "sandbagged" into making extensive graft payments.

Officials of the Millard-Lupton Company freely acknowledged that their concern had done work on the New York barge canal, but denied that any graft contributions had been demanded or paid.

Joseph S. Keen, president of the American Pipe and Construction Company, said that he knew nothing about the New York contracts and therefore it would do no good for Mr. Whitman to question him. When asked what member of the corporation would know of these contracts Mr. Keen intimated that this was confidential information which he did not purpose to give.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Patrick H. Murray, contractor, said to-night that in the fall of 1911 he contributed \$500 to the Democratic campaign committee. He said he gave the check to Norman E. Mack, who indorsed it and turned it over to State Treasurer McLean.

Clide Ludington, who has a barge canal contract west of the city, could not be found to-night.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 6.—William H. Kelly refuses to discuss the stand of George H. McGuire in the present campaign. McGuire was a personal friend of William Sulzer and was opposed to Kelly's support of Tammany. Kelly says McGuire must speak for himself.

CONTRACTORS ON STATE JOBS IN HENNESSY LIST

Names and Amount of Work They Received from the State in the Last Three Years.

These are the companies mentioned by Henny which received canal contracts in 1910 or 1911 and the amount involved in each case:

Thomas Crimmins Company, New York	\$892,297
American Pipe and Construction Company, Philadelphia	4,006,424
Stanley-Morrissey Company (active)	1,924,281
Stanley-Morrissey Company (suspended)	4,000,323
H. S. Kerbaugh, New York	2,349,667
S. Pearson & Son, Long Island City	1,032,219
J. M. Bunnell & Son, Rochester	2,315,042
Edward M. Graves, Cleveland	718,583
Lane Brothers, Buena Vista, Va.	1,321,150
Aldrich & Hall, Rochester	8,710
Casey-Murray, Rochester	831,802
Henry B. Burgard, Buffalo	2,300,236
Great Lakes Construction Company, Buffalo	801,401
James Stewart & Co., Inc., New York	1,438,500
Scott Brothers, Rome	2,137,146
Empire Engineering Corporation, New York	4,261,545
United Engineering and Construction Company, New York	2,232,143
Larkin & Sangster, Seneca Falls	1,208,110
Pittsburg Eastern Company, Troy (suspended)	1,516,788
Kinsler Construction Company, Chicago (suspended)	1,305,030
Kinsler Construction Company, Chicago (suspended)	723,208
T. A. Glavin, New York	1,728,411
M. A. Talbot, Rome	1,413,015
Fort Orange Construction Company, Albany	1,332,108
Crowell, Sherman & Stalter, Cleveland	4,830,135
Ames Engineering and Construction Company, Herkimer	5,645,861
Millard & Lupton, Philadelphia	1,524,888
Total	\$53,673,241

The companies included in Henny's list of contributors to the Democratic campaign fund which received road contracts from the state, and the amounts involved, follow. The contracts were let in 1910 or 1911, except where noted:

Acna Engineering and Construction Company, Herkimer	\$134,940
Bridgeport Construction Company, Poughkeepsie	54,740
W. J. Burns Company, Syracuse	78,590
W. J. Burns Company, Syracuse (1912)	109,583
Henry B. Burgard, Buffalo	49,131
De Graff & Hopwood Company, Kingston	180,206
Gay B. Dickinson, Syracuse	52,247
Richard Hopkins, Troy	64,632
Lane Construction Company, Meriden, Conn. (1912)	186,784
Conn. (1912)	88,208
Patrick H. Murray, Rochester	157,268
Patrick H. Murray, Rochester (1912)	64,408
James Stewart & Co. (Inc.), New York	181,200
Schenectady Construction Company, Highland Falls	130,206
Semper Brothers, Watertown	49,217
Semper Brothers, Watertown (1912)	54,840
James Walker, New Paltz	85,719
James Walker, New Paltz (1912)	25,785
John H. Weidman, Syracuse	63,846
Warren Brothers Company, Boston	113,855
Tarvia Company (for materials furnished)	42,610
Total road contracts	\$2,313,738
Total canal contracts	\$2,673,241
Grand total	\$5,586,979

Henny testified that he was informed that Tammany's "campaign assessments" on canal and highway contractors was figured on a basis of 10 per cent. This would make the total "campaign assessments" on contractors in 19