

**BRIGHT HER GEMS,
LIKE TARIFF EYES**

**Mrs. E. Alexander's Friends
on the Pier Admire, and
So Does Deputy.**

**TEARS AND TRUTH
FOLLOW WARNING**

**Pretty Divorcee Says R. T. Heit-
meyer Bought Pendant—Have
Separate Hearings.**

When the French liner France arrived on Saturday Mrs. E. M. Alexander, the divorced wife of Frederick J. Alexander, came ashore with a party of friends and stood near the letter A, where her baggage was to be placed for customs examination. She talked with three women passengers, also waiting for their baggage, and showed them a handsome lavallière of diamonds and sapphires which hung at her throat.

After expressing their admiration of the jewel the women congratulated Mrs. Alexander on the possession of such a treasure and remarked that it would call for a high duty.

"Ah, I must not let any one see this piece of jewelry," said Mrs. Alexander, according to the statement.

At that moment Peter Bradley, an acting deputy surveyor, in charge of the pier, came by and saw her button up her coat. Moreover, he says he heard her remark.

Bradley went at once to the Surveyor's desk where the declarations were kept, and when the woman appeared to ask for an inspector and acknowledge her signature he marked the declaration as "suspectious."

Inspector Forewarned.

The private mark warned the inspector examining the Alexander baggage, and he gave it microscopic attention.

About ten minutes later Bradley, now in uniform, approached Mrs. Alexander.

"You have a handsome pendant jewel hanging from your neck," said Bradley, "and I would like to see it."

"Oh, you mean this," said Mrs. Alexander, exhibiting the jewel. "Yes, it is pretty."

"Where did you buy it?" asked Bradley.

"In this country," replied the woman.

"Where?" inquired Bradley quickly.

Mrs. Alexander was not prepared to say, but when the deputy surveyor gave her the chance by way of suggestion she was willing to make a statement to its purchase in this country.

She was then asked to go to the office of the customs cashier on the pier to take the oath, but when Bradley explained the gravity of perjury she broke down and confessed that she had been purchased abroad for \$5,000 by a friend who had come over on the same vessel.

Mr. Heitmeyer Mentioned.

It was at this part of the investigation that the name of Robert T. Heitmeyer, a wealthy leather manufacturer of Hoboken, N. J., was brought into the case.

Mrs. Alexander is alleged to have admitted that she and Heitmeyer were walking together in Paris and passed by Tiffany's store, where the pendant was on display; she admitted it, and Heitmeyer went in and bought it for her. He had an account with Tiffany, she said, and she did not recall the price paid for it, but thought it was about \$500.

On this admission Bradley took the jewel and ordered the holding up of \$7,000 worth of other jewels Mrs. Alexander had with her. She was ordered to appear at the Custom House on Monday, and was there yesterday at 2 p. m., accompanied by counsel.

When she admitted that she had been advised to refrain from declaring it the Surveyor sent at once for Mr. Heitmeyer at the leather plant of R. Neuman & Co., of Willow avenue, Hoboken, of which he is the chief owner.

Mrs. Alexander was not permitted to attend the hearing of Heitmeyer. When it was over he was escorted by counsel to a reception room. Mrs. Alexander complained to him that she had been "waiting ever since 2 o'clock." They were paroled for further hearing.

Mrs. Alexander, who was registered on the passenger list of the France as Mme. E. M. Alexander, said she lived at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

An effort will be made to ascertain if the \$7,000 worth of detained jewels were purchased abroad and brought into the country on a previous trip without the payment of duty.

Mrs. Alexander was recently divorced

JAMES K. M'GUIRE (at left) AND ARTHUR B. CHAMBERLAIN



by her husband, Frank Alexander, of No. 606 River street, Hoboken. Her name before marriage was Miss Edna Mae Brown. Soon after the divorce, on March 19 of this year, Alexander brought suit against Robert T. Heitmeyer, demanding \$150,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Alexander also appeared as a witness in the divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Heitmeyer against her husband last summer. Mrs. Alexander being named by Mrs. Heitmeyer as a co-respondent. She was awarded her decree by the Court of Chancery in Trenton on July 6 of this year.

**ARREST M'GUIRE,
IS COURT'S ORDER**

Continued from first page.

Caldwell, N. J. Chamberlain began his session on the witness stand in a defiant attitude, which gradually oozed away as Whitman lashed him with a mass of facts that Chamberlain had evidently not expected to be met with.

Chamberlain's Recollection Fails.
Whitman tried to pin him down as to just which man in each of the companies he named he had been making arrangements with, but after specifying Mr. Quinlan, of the Warner-Quinlan company, Chamberlain's recollection failed him.

"Did you say to Condit, 'You treat us right and we'll treat you right?'" Whitman asked.

"No, I don't recall saying anything like that."

"Will you swear you didn't?" Chamberlain for the first time took a minute to think over his answer, and then said "Yes," but the affirmative came in a weak voice that was in strange contrast to his earlier defiance. He appeared as if he was beginning to wonder seriously how much Whitman knew.

In answer to further questions Chamberlain said that Paul McCloud, formerly an engineer in the Highways Department, was with him in his office on Sunday when he talked by telephone with Condit. McCloud was a consulting engineer now, he said, but when Whitman asked if McCloud had his office with him the witness insisted that such was not the case, and finally said that McCloud had no office. He said McCloud was trying to get back into the Highways Department and that he was trying to help him land a job there.

Before Chamberlain left the witness stand Whitman had sent a process server for George Barrett, the office manager of the Union Oil Company, and a few moments later Barrett took the stand. When he had led up to the telephone conversation of November 12 Barrett described it as follows:

"Chamberlain said he wanted to speak to Mr. Condit, and I told him he was out of town. Then I asked him what he thought of the Hennessy investigation, and he said Hennessy talked too much. He said he had a subpoena, and I said for him to be sure to tell the truth when he was on the stand."

"He said that was easy, and that all he would say was that he couldn't remember. He said McGuire had talked too much."

Deal with Oil Agent.

It developed later that Chamberlain had a copy of a typewritten statement, made out by Condit in the summer of 1912, just after James K. McGuire had put up to him the proposition of paying \$5,000 to the Democratic State Committee and I sent a gallon commission to the McGuires on all products sold to state or state contractors in return for allowing Condit's company to get one-fifth of the sales of materials on the highways expenditures.

Condit had furnished Mr. Whitman with a copy of the statement, which apart from a repetition of Condit's story of the McGuire attempt at a hold-up, contained one significant notation of a remark of Chamberlain's to Condit. This remark made by Chamberlain after Condit had told him of the proposition made by McGuire, was:

"I don't believe the McGuires were authorized to make any such offer, and I'm

going to call up Fourteenth street and find out about this."

In the two campaigns of 1911 and 1912, the eight contractors who testified yesterday "contributed" a total of \$6,765, all of which was directly traceable to the "collection tours" of Everett P. Fowler, the Kingston man, now under indictment for extortion.

Each of them had been summoned to the Syracuse meeting for which William H. Kelley, the Democratic boss of Onondaga, acted as advance agent, and their stories of what happened there followed pretty much the same lines.

Taken together their tales disclosed a moving picture of Fowler's activities that was convincing in its details. They were gathered in the outer room of the headquarters of Kelley's organization in Syracuse.

Ever and anon Fowler's head would appear in the door frame of the entrance into an inner room, and the contractor next in line would be beckoned silently by the "bagman."

"Shearing" Pen in Syracuse.

When the "shearing" was over the contractor would be let out by another door, so the soon-to-be-victims were never frightened by the "shorn" appearance of their predecessors. No one talked in that outer room, and no one joked; everybody felt too serious.

Of the eight contractors who testified yesterday, the evidence given by Harold V. Owens, of Utica, is believed to be the most important potentially, because it has in it the essence of another possible charge against Fowler. Owens testified that he is the secretary-treasurer of the Dale Engineering Company, a corporation, which obtained two road contracts in 1912. The contracts aggregated about \$250,000. Owens said that Fowler, whom he had met first at the Syracuse convention when Sulzer was nominated, came to Utica to see him later, at a time when he was out of the city.

Owens will be summoned again to testify before the grand jury, where it is expected that the District Attorney will bring out flatly the point that was only touched upon yesterday, that the Dale Engineering Company is a corporation, duly registered as such in the office of the Secretary of State, and as such an organization from which it is a misdemeanor to solicit a political contribution.

Threat to Return Small Gifts.

Isidor H. Falk, of the firm of Falk & Menzies, of Buffalo, testified that his firm had five or six road contracts, amounting to about \$100,000. He was summoned to the Fowler meeting in Kelley's office, in Syracuse, in 1911, but did not go, and later met Fowler at the Hampton Hotel, in Albany.

"Fowler said that he hadn't got any contribution from me," said Falk, "and that all the other contractors had 'come across,' and he thought I ought to give \$1,000. He said if I sent any less than \$500 he'd send it back, and I told him it would be welcome if it came back. Subsequently I sent him a check—I think it was to his order—for \$150."

"Did you get it back?" asked Assistant District Attorney John Kirkland Clark, who was examining Falk.

"I should say not!" Falk snapped. Falk swore that in January or February of this year Fowler came into his office in Buffalo, and announcing himself as a deputy fire marshal, served on him a list of improvements that would be required on a building that the firm was interested in.

"I explained to him that we had just spent about \$2,500 on improvements in that building," said Falk, "and asked him if we could take a little time about his order. He told me that I wasn't very liberal in the way I had treated him in my contribution and he didn't see any reason why he should be liberal with me, and that if I didn't fix things up in ten days he'd start an action and get a \$50 a day penalty plastered on us. Then I told him to go ahead and start his action right away and not even wait for the ten days, but he didn't do it."

The next time Falk met Fowler was just before the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore. That meeting also was in Albany, and Fowler told him he'd resigned from the fire marshal's office.

"He said he'd give me a tip, and that was that the order he had issued didn't have to be obeyed. I told him we'd fixed the thing up as he'd ordered. Then he asked me for a contribution to 'help out on the expenses of the boys who were going to Baltimore,' and I told him to forget it."

\$1,500 Check to "Bagman."

"Later that year, 1912, I met him again in the office of the division engineer of the Highways Department in Albany, and he said he had me down for \$2,500 that year. I told him I wouldn't give him a bean, but he said I had a lot of contracts, and subsequently I made a contribution of \$1,500. I sent the check to Arthur A. McLean, at the office of the Democratic State Committee in New York City, as Fowler had directed."

Patrick H. Murray, of Rochester, who has a contracting business of his own and who is also a half partner in the contracting firm of Thomas Grady & Co., also of Rochester, testified that he had four road contracts aggregating \$400,000. In 1911 he made one contribution of \$50 through George H. McGuire, but later that same year, he said, Fowler came to his office and demanded \$1,000.

"He said my \$50 contribution was no contribution at all, and we finally compromised on \$500, for which I sent a check to Norman E. Mack on October 23, 1911, according to Fowler's directions."

In 1912 Fowler came again for a \$500

contribution, Murray said, and he explained to him that the Highway Department was holding up \$20,000 that was coming to him on his contracts.

"He said he'd fix it up—that he was going back to Albany and would wire me the next day. I sent the \$500 check to Arthur A. McLean, in New York City, according to Fowler's directions that year, on October 18, 1912, but I never saw Fowler again."

Henry C. Schroeder, president of the Schroeder-Hicks Contracting Company, of Rochester, said that Fowler got \$125 from him in 1912. Fowler had asked for \$1,000, he said, but he told him he wouldn't give more than \$100, and while Fowler said they wouldn't take such a small contribution, they took the \$125 without argument. That check also went to Arthur A. McLean.

Charles Mosher, of Mosher & Son, Inc., a Buffalo contracting firm, testified that he had sent a check for \$500 on October 23, 1911, "because he thought it was policy to give it." That contribution was also, of course, solicited by Fowler.

Fowler Wins Another Contractor.
John Hendrick, of Oswego, who had a road repair contract in his home county, gave \$100, in 1912, after a talk with Fowler and a subsequent talk over the telephone with Charles R. Foley, the Deputy Highway Commissioner, who had charge of the repair bureau. Later in the same campaign he was induced to add a \$200 contribution to his first \$100.

Thomas F. Griffin, of J. A. Calkin & Co., of Oswego, who had home county contracts, testified that he was summoned to Syracuse and then separated from \$200 on Fowler's explanation that "he must do it to be one of the family."

Frank L. Cohen, a Buffalo contractor, said that Fowler came to his office in 1912 with a demand for \$2,000, which he finally compromised with a check for \$1,000, which he sent to George M. Palmer on October 25, 1912.

District Attorney Whitman asked Judge McAdoo to adjourn the John Doe inquiry to next Monday.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN STATION.
Glens Falls, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Fred Tyrrell, of Sherburne, Vt., to-day shot and fatally wounded his wife and then killed himself. The tragedy occurred in the Whitehall station when Tyrrell found his wife talking with another man. Jealousy is believed to have been the motive.

**GAVE BAIL ON BET;
HE WANTS IT BACK**

**Herbert Jeffries, Fox's
Good Samaritan, Asks
for His \$5,000.**

**HE IS NOT THE
MAN HIGHER UP**

**Who He Is, None Seems to Know,
but He Is Said to Have Freed
Policeman from Sympathy.**

More was learned yesterday of the \$5,000 cash bail which was deposited in the Tombs for Eugene F. Fox, the patrolman indicted for perjury and bribery. The indictments against Fox and Ashby Shea, another witness in the graft cases, were dismissed yesterday by Justice Goff, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and Herbert Jeffries, who says he put up the \$5,000, wants to get it back.

According to the best information obtainable, the money was not put up by "the System," nor was it furnished by "the man higher up"; the "man with a Van Dyke beard" appears to have had nothing to do with it. It was just Herbert Jeffries. He did it all by himself and is said to have won a \$500 wager thereby.

Information concerning Herbert Jeffries is rather vague, but he is more tangible than "the man higher up" or any of the other ghosts of the Criminal Courts Building. He has an attorney, Alexander S. Bacon, of No. 27 Liberty street. Of course, a myth might have an attorney, but few do. It was said at Mr. Bacon's office yesterday that Herbert Jeffries was a lifelong resident of New York. Further than that Mr. Bacon would not discuss Mr. Jeffries or his affairs.

Many stories have been told to District Attorney Whitman and members of his staff. Some are said to have come straight from Mr. Jeffries, who is either a tall, commanding figure, with a set of white

military whiskers, or a young, athletic-looking person, or a man of some such appearance. Mr. Jeffries is a South African hunter or a South American explorer or something like that.

One story had it that Mr. Jeffries and a friend had just returned from an expedition to South Africa after big game. They got to New York in January, in the midst of the police graft disclosures. On reading the newspapers for the first time Mr. Jeffries announced that the New York policeman was not such a bad fellow as he was painted. His friend suggested that Mr. Jeffries show the courage of his convictions and provide bail for Fox, who was then in the Tombs.

The friend, the story goes, offered to bet \$50 that Mr. Jeffries would not do it. Mr. Jeffries's military whiskers bristled, or his athletic young jaw squared, or in some other way suited to his physiognomy he evinced determination. He'd show 'em, by George! Straight to the office of Grant & Rouse, attorneys for Fox, he went, and placed in their hands \$5,000 cash to be used for Fox's bail. This story does not tell whether he collected the \$500 wager.

The other story was that Mr. Jeffries had just returned from South America, where he had been watching the wheels go round and discovering a few mountains and rivers. In the office of his lawyer, Alexander S. Bacon, he met a friend, and to him imparted his views concerning the probity of the New York police. Followed the bet and the bail. This story does not tell whether the \$500 was collected.

At any rate, Mr. Jeffries wants that \$3,000 back. He might want to go to South America or South Africa or somewhere in a hurry, and even if he did collect the \$500 it is probably all gone by this time. So yesterday his attorney obtained from William Penney, clerk in Justice Goff's court, a paper certifying that the bail had been discharged. This was taken to George A. Lavelle, of the District Attorney's bail department, and by him taken to the District Attorney.

District Attorney Whitman said that he could not oppose the refunding of the money, but that, according to the records in the Tombs, the bail was furnished by Eugene F. Fox and Louis J. Grant, his attorney. The money, Mr. Whitman said, would be refunded to them.

Mr. Grant is dead. Fox is said to have signed over his interest in the \$5,000 to Mr. Jeffries. So, eventually, Mr. Jeffries

will undoubtedly get the \$5,000 and can file him back to South America or South Africa or any other place to which \$5,000 will buy a ticket.

Among the papers submitted to the District Attorney was an affidavit signed by Herbert Jeffries and by J. W. Turner, notary. In it Mr. Jeffries tells of giving the \$5,000 to Grant & Rouse and obtaining a receipt therefor. The bail was furnished on January 18. The affidavit was sworn to on April 25. In it Mr. Jeffries makes no mention of his reasons for putting up the bail. He does not even say that there was a bet, much less whether, it was paid or not.

Jacob Rouse, of Grant & Rouse, said that all matters pertaining to the Fox case had been handled by Grant, Fox, on the witness stand, testified that his bail was furnished by a man named Jeffries whom he did not know.

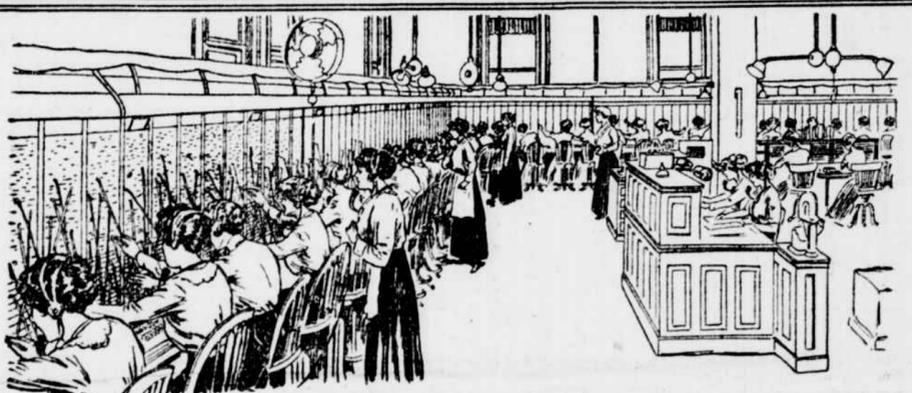
**NEW PAINTINGS AT BOSTON
Shown by Mrs. Jack Gardner
at Annual Exhibit.**

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Boston, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Jack Gardner's Fenway Court Art Gallery was opened to visitors for the first time in a year at noon to-day and will be open each afternoon this week from 2 to 5 o'clock, with the exception of Thanksgiving Day. There are several pictures on the walls that have not been seen there before. They are in the small drawing room at the right of the entrance and on the ground floor.

Two of these, which were hung near a window, are small oil paintings by C. Arnold Slade. They were bought a few days ago at the artists' exhibition in Copley Hall and are sketches of Normandy, Coast subjects.

Another new painting, hung on the opposite wall of the same room, is by Martin Mosery, instructor in the fine arts department of Harvard University. It is a handsome small landscape in figures in the style of Whistler.

Slight changes have been made in the hanging of the Dutch room. The popular portrait of Queen Isabella of Spain by Franz Pourbus, which formerly received unsatisfactory light, now has been placed at the right of the entrance to the room, between the door and a corner. There the light from the north window is much better.



Under normal conditions a certain portion of each telephone switchboard is held in reserve. When sudden and heavy demands for service arise, however, the vacant "positions," as they are called, are at once filled by reserve operators so that calls can be handled on a "no-delay" basis, without interruption of service or inconvenience to subscribers.

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But we must be prepared also to meet unusual conditions and emergencies. Unexpected storms, large fires or accidents, extremely hot or cold days, make sudden and heavy demands upon the system. Yet, in such cases, so efficiently is the service rendered, that there is practically no delay. The service is so prompt under all conditions, that the subscriber never realizes how heavy may be the demands upon the service.

On the day before last Christmas a very heavy snowstorm came most unexpectedly. Telephone calls in the city increased 50%, or from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 in one day, yet we furnished service practically without delay, and made it possible for telephone users all over the city to avoid personal trips through sleet and snow in carrying on their social and business affairs.

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