at the house yesterday afternoon and Isaac R. Oeland, the attorney for Maxwell, said that at present there was no statement to make in behalf either of the man who had committed suicide or his family. Mr. Oeland was asked if he thought the ignominy of his arrest and four days imprisonment had shaken Maxwell's nerves and brought about his sudden determination to dodge trial and possible imprisonment by death. The attorney replied that he had no warrant for speaking intimately of Maxwell's private affairs and that the attempt at suicide was as great a surprise to him as to members of the family.

Other acquaintances of the deposed bank president were inclined yesterday to attribute his act to nervous breakdown brought on by the difficulties of the International Trust Company and the Borough Bank and aggravated by the recent indictment of the Grand Jury and his imprisonment. On the day he was arrested Maxwell went through the police ordeal of being "mugged" and measured with great show of despondency. William Gow, the principal director of the Borough Bank, and Arthur D. Campbell, its cashier, suffered the police to put them through the regular ordeal without manifest displeasure and they were released on bail almost immediately. But the ignominy of spending Thursday night and the succeeding days in jail while his friends and lawyers were vainly trying to obtain bail is said to have worn greatly on Maxwell.

Another cause for his suicide was given by intimate friends yesterday. When he was brought before Judge Fawcett in the County Court in Brooklyn on Thursday for arraignment on the indictments brought against him, two charging larceny and one a blanket indictment wherein he was charged with forgery jointly with Campbell, Maxwell's lawyer said:

"Mr. Maxwell has absolutely stripped himself to protect the Borough Bank. He has put up every dollar he possesses to secure that institution and the collateral which the bank holds is far in excess of any claim which the bank may have on him."

Although no member of the family would talk yesterday on the subject of Maxwell's private business affairs it was said by former business associates that much of his money had gone to cover the drains on the Borough Bank at the time a run was in progress and that institution was forced to suspend.

Maxwell's financial reverses were made all the more hard to bear, it is said, by the belief he had that William Gow and others who were associated with him in the International Trust Company and the merging of the Borough Bank with that institution appeared to have deserted him at the time the indictments were drawn against Gow, Campbell and himself. Gow, it is said, had promised to help him in his defence and had engaged Oeland to act as his attorney, but there his aid stopped. Although Gow and Campbell were bailed out of jail on the day they were arraigned, no help in furnishing Maxwell's bond came from that quarter.

It was said yesterday that on the day following Maxwell's arrest some of the directors of the Borough Bank went to see Mrs. Maxwell and offered to help her with sufficient funds to meet pressing household expenses until her husband should be able to get on his feet again. This aid Mrs. Maxwell is reported to have declined, although she said that if aid should be necessary later she would be glad to accept it.

Maxwell was 49 years old. His rise in Brooklyn banking circles had been rapid and all encompassed within recent years. He had a minor place in the old Kings County Bank, which he held until four years ago, when the merger with the Union Bank was brought about and the combined institutions began business under the name of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

Maxwell had a strong friend in John Y. McKane and he also knew William Gow, who has made much money out of the advertising business. He left the merged banks and with Gow's assistance he organized the Borough Bank in 1902. Gow was the principal stockholder. Early in October the International Trust Company, with offices at 206 Broadway, was organized by Gow, Maxwell and other officers of the Brooklyn Bank and the Borough Bank, in both of which institution Gow's interests are said to have predominated. The capital stock of the International Trust Company was announced as $500,000 and the surplus a like amount. Maxwell was president of the new company.

On October 25 the International Trust Company, the Borough Bank and the Brooklyn Bank all announced their suspension. It was known at the time that the trust company had taken over the Brooklyn Bank two weeks before. It was not known at first whether the Borough Bank had gone into the merger. The reason given for the suspension of the Borough Bank was that when it merged the Oriental Bank of Manhattan ceased to clear for it. That was the first news many depositors had of the transfer.

The first intimation of trouble in the affairs of the Borough Bank and International Trust Company was when Attorney-General Jackson appointed a receiver over the Borough Bank on November 16. Mr. Jackson made public at the time a report of State Banking Superintendent Williams to the effect that "in the Borough Bank there has been found evidence of illegal overloans, overdrafts, forged paper and other criminal transactions, all of which will be presented to the Grand Jury."

The Grand Jury went into an investigation as promised and on November 21 handed down indictments against Gow, Campbell and Maxwell. There were two blanket indictments charging grand larceny in the first degree, in one of which Gow and Maxwell were named jointly. In the other Gow, Maxwell and Campbell were named. Another blanket indictment charged Campbell and Maxwell with forgery in the third degree.

The larceny charge against Maxwell and Gow concerned the borrowing of $250,000 from the Oriental Bank on September 30 on a note signed by Maxwell, alleged to have been drawn without the knowledge of the directors. The money is alleged to have been used to complete the $1,000,000 of capital and subscribed surplus necessary to start the International Trust Company. The second count in the larceny charge against Maxwell had to do with a check for $145,000 that was charged on the Borough Bank's books against the estate of Carrie McGuire and used, it was charged, for the same purpose.

Maxwell and Campbell faced forgery charges accusing them of falsely reporting to the Banking Department on June 6 total overdrafts of only $201.55 instead of the actual amount of about $24,000.

Maxwell leaves a widow, Mrs. Carrie Payne Maxwell. A little niece, the daughter of Frank W. Doolittle, was living with the Maxwells at the time of Howard Maxwell's death. An older brother, Fred, and four sisters survive him. The body was removed last night to an undertaking parlor and will be taken to the house to-day.

Quite Another Howard Maxwell.

Since the Borough Bank troubles began Howard W. Maxwell, treasurer of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, has been confused by many persons with Howard Maxwell, the late president of the bank. This mistake has been made to a great extent by men out of town who have had business dealings with the cement company. Mr. Maxwell has also received a number of letters from depositors in the Borough Bank, who censured him for not preventing the failure. Howard W. Maxwell is a son of J. Rogers Maxwell, is not in any way related to the family of which Howard Maxwell was a member, and had nothing to do with the Borough Bank.

MAN UNDER THE BED.

Miss Dubose Says It Was Leo Sovereign and He Is Arrested.

Miss Theo Dubose, who got home to 68 West 107th street at 11:30 o'clock Monday night, found a man under her bed. She ran for the police and the man ran away. Miss Dubose told the police that she recognized her caller as Leo D. Sovereign, a young mining engineer who lives at the King Edward Hotel and who, she says, has been forcing his attentions upon her.

Sovereign was arrested last night. Miss Dubose says her pocketbook and $15 disappeared when he did. A carving knife was found under the bed where he had been hiding.

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FORT'S PLURALITY 8,013.

The Republican Assemblymen Carried New Jersey by a Plurality of 15,370.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—The State Board of Canvassers met in the Executive chamber this afternoon to canvass the vote cast for Governor at the last election. It received from the Secretary of State two sets of tabulated returns, one giving John Franklin Fort a plurality of 8,013, and the other of 8,030.

The board accepted the figures received by the secretary from the district election boards giving Fort a plurality of 8,013 and ignored the returns from the county boards of election. All misspelled ballots in which the intention of the voter was clear were counted, except one which read "Citizen Katzenbach."

The returns corrected on the basis on which they were canvassed by the county boards showed that Mr. Fort received 194,354 votes, as against 186,324 for Mr. Katzenbach. In addition to this, fifteen scattering votes were cast for Mr. Katzenbach and five for Mr. Fort, in which the names of the candidates were mispelled or incorrect initials given. The total number of names on the poll books was 388,050, and 2,850 ballots were rejected.

On the Assembly vote the Republicans carried the State by 15,370.

SAVED BY FIRST AID.

Mistress Restores a Servant Who Had Become Unconscious From Gas.

First aid treatment which Mrs. John Riordan of 322 Euclid avenue, East New York, gave Fannie Hitchcock, 19 years old, a servant, whom she had found overcome by gas in a bedroom of the Riordan home early yesterday morning, saved the girl's life. While her husband hurried away to get a physician to attend the girl, who was unconscious, Mrs. Riordan threw open the two windows in the bedroom. Then she seized the young woman's arms and worked them up and down in strenuous fashion. In this way fresh air was pumped into the patient's lungs. After ten minutes of hard work the woman began to revive.

By the time the ambulance arrived from the Bradford street hospital with Dr. Gilbert the girl was breathing well and consciousness was returning. Dr. Gilbert administered a stimulant and soon was able to pronounce the girl out of danger. He said Mrs. Riordan had saved the girl's life.

When relieving the servant, unused to the use of gas, turned the jet off and then on again full.

PRESENT LAWS GOOD ENOUGH.

Views of a Meeting to Consider Adding to Parents' Liability.

A conference was held last night at the home of District Superintendent of Schools Miss Julia Richman, at 9 Montgomery street, to discuss the advisability of asking the Legislature to pass a law similar to that put through by Judge Lindsay of Denver, holding parents responsible for misdemeanors of children.

Those present agreed that if the present laws of the State were enforced there was no need of further legislation and that the results would be reached by much more just and sensible methods.

At the meeting were Magistrate Wahle, Dr. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools; Mrs. Julius G. Bergen, probation officer in Judge Wilkins's court, Brooklyn; Commissioner Burlingham of the Board of Education, and Miss Richman.

Magistrate Wahle gave it as his opinion that the present laws holding the parent responsible for the health and morals of the child were broad enough to cover the ground. It was manifestly unjust, he said, to hold a parent responsible for the acts of an incorrigible child, and more harm than good would result from such legislation.

PLEA FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Archbishop Farley to the Twelfth Diocesan Synod.

The twelfth diocesan synod of New York was held yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth avenue. Archbishop Farley presided and more than 500 priests were present. The Archbishop delivered an allocution to his clergy in which he spoke earnestly on the question of Catholic education, urging the need of opening a Catholic school in every parish of the diocese. He congratulated his clergy on the fact that since the last synod, three years ago, there had been an increase of twenty-two parochial schools in the diocese, with an increased registration of 10,000 children. Another important matter was the progress made in connection with church music, a reform in this matter on investigation having been found to be very widespread throughout the diocese.

The synod came to an end by the appointment of the new diocesan officials for a term of three years, the establishment of a matrimonial court with all the solemn prescriptions of canon law, and the appointments of six new irremovable rectors:

In Manhattan, the Rev. James J. Flood, Church of St. John Evangelist; the Rev. John J. Kean, Church of the Holy Name; the Rev. John McQuirk, Church of St. Paul; the Rev. James W. Power, Church of All Saints.

In The Bronx, the Rev. Thomas F. Gregg, Church of St. Augustine.

In Richmond, the Rev. Charles A. Cassidy, Church of St. Peter, New Brighton.

Indiana Democrats Want a Democratic Paper.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Representative Democrats from every Congress district in Indiana have been asked to attend a meeting here on Saturday at which the establishment of a Democratic morning paper will be discussed. An attempt will be made at the meeting to get enough subscriptions to establish the paper at once.

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AS BRYAN SEES ROOSEVELT

DEMOCRATIC ONLY IN SPOTS, BUT HE LIKES THE SPOTS.

Washingtonians Give a Boost Dinner to the Peerless One—He Discovers Some Doctrines Which Roosevelt Hasn't Annexed Yet—The Donkey and the Elephant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The United Democracy of the District of Columbia, which has six votes in the national convention and none on election day, gave a dinner tonight to William Jennings Bryan and declared him its candidate for the Presidency.

For years heretofore the District Democracy has been rent into rival factions, but to-night the regulars and antis joined in giving Mr. Bryan a royal reception. Three hundred of them gathered about the banquet board at the Raleigh Hotel.

Before the time arrived for Mr. Bryan to address the diners, he being the last speaker on the programme, the hall was in a tumult, and the other distinguished orators were interrupted with frequent cries for the Nebraskan and were forced to cut short their remarks.

They were not interested in what J. J. Hagan, the Tammany representative; Representative Ollie James of Kentucky, Perry Belmont, Representative William Sulzer of New York and Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi had to say, and frequently Commissioner Harry L. West of the District of Columbia, who presided as toastmaster, was obliged to appeal for order.

It was not until 11 o'clock that Toastmaster West started the speechmaking programme. Letters and telegrams of regret were read from Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, Gov.-elect Austin L. Crothers of Maryland, Gov. C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma, Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, Judge George Gray of Delaware and Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia, director-general of the Jamestown exposition.

When Hoke Smith's letter was read one jubilant Democrat shouted, "Hurrah for Grover," but there was no response.

The first speaker on the programme was Mr. Hagan, who said that if the Democrats would make their campaign against the tariff and the trusts they would win with Bryan as the standard bearer of the party.

He concluded by saying that in such circumstances Bryan would be installed in the White House, and that for the four years following the children of the country would be amused by "Bryan Tigers," instead of "Teddy Bears."

In his speech Mr. Bryan arraigned President Roosevelt for stealing Democratic thunder on rate regulation, trust regulation, income tax and arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes. President Roosevelt, he said, was a Democrat in spots, but Mr. Bryan was glad to see the spots no matter where they were.

Mr. Bryan's subject was "The Point of View." Referring to Mr. Hagen's suggestion that Tammany Tigers would make better playthings for children than Teddy bears, he said that party emblems as well as political toys had their places, and he spoke a word in defence of the Democratic donkey. He said:

The donkey is really a better emblem than the elephant for a party. This was impressed upon my mind when I visited other countries. I found that the donkey is a resident of every country and that everywhere he is serving the people, and that, too, the common people. He is not an aristocrat. Whether you visit the mountains of the West, the densely populated regions of the Orient, the fertile valleys of the Nile or the sacred soil of the Holy Land you will find the donkey patient, persistent and always at work.

The elephant, on the contrary, is only to be found in certain latitudes and is seldom seen except on dress parade. If greatness is to be measured by service instead of by size or appearance the position of honor must be given to the faithful donkey. As the Democratic party is becoming a universal party and is everywhere justifying its claim to the confidence of the people by the service it is renderinz them, it is entirely appropriate that it should prefer the donkey to the elephant as an emblem.

After dealing humorously with the charges that the Republicans were stealing Democratic thunder he proceeded to point out the things which the President had borrowed, the Democratic doctrines which he had ignored and the un-Democratic doctrines which he had advanced, saying:

The President has advocated railroad regulation, which is a Democratic doctrine, but he has not gone as far as Democrats would have him go, and the Republican leaders are not willing to go as far as the President does. He has taken some steps toward the enforcement of the law against the trusts; in this respect he has been following Democratic doctrine, although he has not prosecuted all the trusts and has not recently made any effort to secure additional anti-trust legislation. Here, too, the Republican leaders do not support the President's position.

The President has advocated an income tax; that is Democratic, but none of the leaders of his party has yet attempted to carry out his recommendation on this subject, and Secretary Taft, whom he has designated as his heir apparent, is not in favor of an income tax at this time. The President has also recommended arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes; this doctrine was taken bodily from the Democratic plan, but it seems to be as unpopular with the Republican leaders as other Democratic doctrines.

Here are four policies which the President has indorsed which are distinctly Democratic and which were being urged by the Democratic party for from five to twelve years before the President ever said a word in their favor, and it is a significant fact that these are the very things that have been giving him popularity. Surely no Democrat will find fault with Democratic policies which are so just and necessary that a President of the opposite party is forced to accept them!

There are, however, several Democratic doctrines which the President has not endorsed. He has not yet endorsed tariff reform, although the sentiment is growing so rapidly that Secretary Taft admits that tariff revision is necessary, yet yields to his habit of postponing and would put the reform off until after the election. The President has not endorsed the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, although this Democratic reform is so popular that the House of Representatives has declared for it five times by a nearly unanimous vote.

The President has not recognized the right of the Filipinos to the promise of ultimate independence, although the Democratic position on this question has been vindicated by experience. He has not yet indorsed the Democratic position on government by injunction, but in his last message he intimated that it might become necessary to restrain the use of the writ of injunction if the abuse of this writ continued.

Mr. Bryan called attention to some very un-Democratic doctrines which Roosevelt has announced, the national incorporation of railroads and other interstate commerce corporations, a ship subsidy and an asset currency. Furthermore he had manifested a military spirit entirely out of harmony with Democratic ideas and Democratic ideals. Mr. Bryan added:

If you ask me whether he is a Democrat, I may answer that it would be unfair to him and unfair to the Democratic party to call him a Democrat. If you ask me if he is Democratic, I answer after the manner of Peter Cartwright, the pioneer preacher of Illinois, who when asked if he was sanctified replied, "Yes, in spots." The President is Democratic in spots, and while the spots are not as large as they ought to be, or as numerous as I might wish them, a Democratic spot looks beautiful to me, no matter upon whom I see it.

Mr. Bryan then took up his subject and proceeded to present the Democratic view and Republican view of ogvernment.

"Why do Republican leaders favor centralization?" asked Mr. Bryan "Because the great corporate interests want to get away from State legislation. The Democrats believe that the Government should be kept as near the people as possible and want Federal remedies added to, not substituted for, State remedies.

"Why do the Republican leaders prevent effective legislation against the trusts? Because they look at the question from the standpoint of the trust magnate, while the Democrats look at the question from the standpoint of the millions who are victimized.

"Why do the Republicans favor high tariff laws which tax 80,000,000 people for the benefit of a small fraction of the population? Because they look at the subject from the standpoint of the beneficiaries of protection, while the Democrats consider the rights and interests of the consumers."

The financial stringency, said Mr. Bryan, was due to speculation in Wall Street. "The Republican remedies," he declared, "all provide that the high financiers shall be well paid for acting as guardians, while Democratic remedies look to the protection of the depositors and the business of the country."

In the afternoon Mr. Bryan attended a meeting of the National Publicity Association held at the new Willard Hotel. He made an address in which he said that if Congress failed to pass measures providing for the publication of campaign contributions he would endeavor to have a plank inserted in the Democratic national platform next year providing for the fullest publicity in the matter of campaign contributions.

The lists of contributors to campaign funds, he said, should be published both before and after the election. Addresses were also made by Perry Belmont of New York, William E. Chandler, former Senator from New Hampshire, and Representatives Sulzer of New York and Rainey of Illinois.

POPULISTS CLAIM ROOSEVELT.

Tom Watson Says He and Bryan and the Rest Have Purloined People's Party Creed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—Tom Watson of Georgia wrote a long letter to the national committee of the People's party, in session here to-day, in which he said:

"Roosevelt makes motions like a Populist, and Bryan accuses him of borrowing his ideas, but Bryan and Roosevelt, as well as Senator La Follette, Governors Folk, Comer, Glenn and Hoke Smith, have appropriated those principles for which you and I contended in days that tried men's souls."

Watson's letter ended with a denunciation of clearing house certificates and said the present crisis demonstrates the necessity for a Government currency, issued directly by the Government and increased to such a volume as will meet the legitimate demands of business.

Money, land and transportation are the three problems to which the Populists will give prominence in their platform. A long address to voters setting forth the things that the Populists stand for and expatiating on the "Trinity" mentioned above, was issued to-day. Chairman Ferris made a keynote address for a small tax upon national banks for a fund to guarantee depositors and an increase of circulating money and notes under proper safeguards.

CAN'T ARREST VREELAND.

Justice O'Gorman Denies the Application of W. N. Amory.

Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court denied yesterday the application of William N. Amory for an order for the arrest of Herbert H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Amory has been suing Vreeland for damages because of things Vreeland said about Amory when the latter started a campaign against the management of the Metropolitan. Amory used to be secretary of the old Third avenue road.

Amory's suit has been tried twice and has resulted in a disagreement each time. It will come up for trial again in December. Amory sought the arrest of Vreeland and asked for it on the usual grounds. Justice O'Gorman says that he finds nothing in the papers to justify him in issuing such an order, the effect of which would be to compel Vreeland to give a bond to secure any judgment that might be obtained against him at the third trial by Amory.

HOSE PLAYED ON DIGGERS.

Effort Made to Stop the Erection of Electric Service Poles in Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 26.—Workmen in the employ of William J. Sheehan & Co., who are installing the electric plant for the newly formed Morris and Somerset Electric Company, had a lively reception to-day when they attempted to set a pole in front of Tompkins & Welsh's store. The men had succeeded in digging the hole for the pole when the members of the firm and employees attempted to block the work by putting shovels in the excavation.

This did not stop the pole men, so two lines of hose were connected with hydrants and the Sheehan employees drenched with water. Not satisfied with this, a charge of assault was made against them, and William Carpenter, John Haggerty and William Harmbright were put under arrest.

The contestants then adjourned to the police court and in their absence another gang of men erected the pole. The case, after discussion by counsel, was adjourned until to-morrow. The new company is a competitor of the Public Service Corporation, which has enjoyed a monopoly in the local electric lighting field. The new company has secured the contract for lighting Morristown's streets, beginning on January 1.

LOCOMOTIVE TOPPLES OVER.

Jumps a Switch Near the Reading Station in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 26.—Jumping a switch at the Baltic avenue entrance to the Reading yards, the mogul engine drawing the incoming 1:15 P. M. train from New York ran off the tracks and toppled over on its side after running a few yards. The passengers escaped without serious injury.

Engineer John Errickson of Jersey City and Fireman John Anderson stuck by their engine and turned off the steam. Both men went down, but crawled unhurt out of the cab.

The train had been slowed down for its station stop when it struck the frog and jumped, running off to the left until it fell over. The engine was wrecked. Traffic was blocked for several hours until the engine was raised by wreckers.

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JENKINS BROTHERS ARRESTED

Continued from First Page.

Jenkins had been sick in bed for a week or ten days.

Lawyer Baldwin complained that acting Capt. Kuhne was threatening to take John G. Jenkins, Jr., to headquarters and compel him to pose for a picture and be measured, in spite of the fact that he was out on bail. Security was furnished in the Frank Jenkins case by his wife, who had entered the court room shortly after the prisoner and had sat by his side during the entire proceedings.

In the corridor of the County Court Building Frank Jenkins held a brief conference with his lawyers. He didn't know whether he had better make a break for the front or rear of the building. Finally, warning his lawyers to keep away from him, he started out by the front door. Mrs. Jenkins, who is about 40 years old, with sharp, black eyes and a determined face, had her arm linked in his. As the husband and wife stepped out on the sidewalk three Central Office detectives, McCauley, Hawkins and Gloster, made for them. At the same time there was a volley by the camera men.

Apparently Mrs. Jenkins didn't notice the approaching detectives, or else her mind was more bent on resenting the action of the photographers. She followed one of the photographers out into the street, reading him a red hot lecture. Then glancing around she saw her husband struggling with the three detectives. She was in the midst of the fray in a second. Elbowing one of the detectives out of the way she clutched her husband's arm, shouting:

"You cannot arrest him. He is innocent; he is innocent!"

Mr. Jenkins's lawyers had just about lost their heads with excitement, and they didn't think of the spectacle that was presented. Jenkins himself tried to wave his wife aside, but she wouldn't listen to him. At the same time Jenkins set his feet hard on the flagging and struck out at the detectives who were pushing him along. Mrs. Jenkins clung to her husband and was carried along in the struggling group down to Fulton street. All the time she continued to assert his innocence hysterically.

Finally Lawyer Baldwin rushed up to the detective who had Jenkins by the coat collar and was adding propelling power to the tugging done by the policemen on the flanks.

"I arrest you," shouted Baldwin; "you are assaulting a citizen. This man has been arraigned and is bailed out!"

For an answer Baldwin got a poke in the ribs which put him out of the action temporarily. Mr. Baldwin, however, spotted a traffic squad man who was hurrying with several hundred other persons toward the scene.

"Arrest these men, arrest them!" shouted Lawyer Baldwin to the traffic squad man. The big uniformed man pushed his way into the struggling group, but at a word from one of the detectives his intention changed if he had purposed to make any arrests. Instead, the traffic squad man, assisted by another uniformed policeman, laid hands on Mrs. Jenkins and broke her hold on her husband's arm. She insisted on following her husband, but by that time some of Jenkins's friends had surrounded her and she was helped into the District Attorney's office, where she collapsed.

By the time Jenkins had reached Boerum place Lawyer Baldwin saw there was no chance of saving him by sheer strength, so he shouted to his men:

"Get a writ, get a writ!"

After about a block of struggling most of the fight was out of Jenkins and he went along peaceably, telling the detectives in plain English just what he thought of them. A crowd of perhaps 300 persons followed. Close behind the detectives was a depositor of the Jenkins Trust Company who went out of his way to make insulting remarks to the indicted man. Jenkins paid no attention to them. With his hat pulled down over his eyes he marched along, looking neither to the right nor the left. Beads of perspiration rolled down his face. From Boerum place the detectives turned into State street with their prisoner.

At Smith street three or four clerks from Lawyer Baldwin's office appeared on the run, one of them waving an unfolded paper of legal size. They planted themselves directly in the path of the detectives.

"A writ, a writ of habeas corpus!" shouted one of the clerks, as he waved the document under the leading detective's nose. He was brushed aside into the street and the procession continued. The clerk, undaunted, followed in the rear shouting that he had a writ into the detectives' ears.

It was in the midst of the scuffle caused by the arrival of the clerks with the writ issued by Justice Burr that the depositor rushed in and struck Jenkins on the jaw. The assailant took to his heels and disappeared down State street. The blow did no harm.

Just before Frank Jenkins reached Police Headquarters he met another group of detectives coming from the building with his younger brother Fred in tow. The detectives had got Fred Jenkins at his home, 191 Monroe street, and had taken him directly to Police Headquarters. The brother did not speak in passing.

At Police Headquarters Frank was arraigned before Lieut. Foster. The writ was presented, but the lieutenant went on taking the prisoner's pedigree. Frank Jenkins said he was 46 years old, married and that his home was at 589 Jefferson avenue. When asked what business he was in he replied:

"I was a banker."

Acting Capt. Kuhne refused to recognize the writ because it was made out originally in behalf of John G. Jenkins, Jr., whose name had been scratched out and that of Frank substituted. Jenkins's lawyers explained that the alteration was made before Justice Burr signed the writ and that he had allowed the change of names. The form of the writ had been prepared in the John G. Jenkins, Jr., case for use in an emergency, and the lawyers had simply availed themselves of it for quick action when his brother was in trouble.

This, however, did not satisfy acting Capt. Kuhne. Lawyer Baldwin sent over to the County Court House to ask Justice Burr if he would come to Police Headquarters and straighten things out. Justice Burr declined, but sent word back that if he police ignored the writ they would have o suffer the consequences.

Before word came back from the Justice acting Captain Kuhne had given the order:

"Take him upstairs and photograph him."

Jenkins made no complaint when he was being measured, but it was apparent that he was deeply humiliated. As he left headquarters on the way back to the County Court Building he covered his face with a newspaper.

The writ issued by Justice Burr had ordered that the body of the prisoner be produced forthwith. Justice Burr was nettled when Assistant District Attorney Elder handed up a return in which he declined to recognize the writ as applying to Frank Jenkins. He was under the impression that the writ had been altered after it had been signed by Justice Burr. The Justice said such was not the case. Mr. Elder thereupon filed a return to the effect that the police had custody of Mr. Jenkins through a warrant issued by the District Attorney's office.

Lawyer Baldwin will contest the right of the police to hold his client after the writ was served, and a hearing will be held on Friday. The police officials contend that they didn't know Jenkins had been arraigned and bailed out. Mr. Jenkins was released after the hearing before Justice Burr.

Fred Jenkins was arrested at his home by Detectives McClusky and Duane. The detectives found him undressed, but they insisted that he should go with them at once. Jenkins, so his lawyers said, had been suffering from grip for a week. He did not appear to be seriously ill. This brother, who is the youngest, 31 years old, thought he was bound for the District Attorney's office and objected strongly when he found that the detectives were steering him to headquarters. Fred Jenkins was bailed out by John Summerville.

The forgery charges against all three brothers are based on entries in the Jenkins Trust loan book. It is alleged that John G. Jenkins, Jr., and Fred Jenkins, president and a director respectively of the company, "did wilfully and knowingly falsify entries" in this book on October 1. The loans involved are those made to clerks in the brokerage firm of F. & J. G. Jenkins, Jr. One clerk, F. C. Young, was charged on the loan book with a loan of $95,000, Charles E. Router with a loan of $58,000, Fred Kaiser with a loan of $104,000 and Waldo F. Hunter with a loan of $104,000.

The indictment charges that these men had no account with the bank and that the money went to the Jenkins firm. Frank, who is not a member of the board of directors of the trust company, is a member of the brokerage firm and is charged in aiding and abetting the forgery.

All of the Jenkins brothers are married and live in Brooklyn. Their father was estimated a few years ago to be worth several million dollars. Frank Jenkins belongs to the Union League Club and the Brooklyn Club. He is connected with several corporations. John G., Jr., is a member of the New York Athletic Club and president of the Hanover Club in Brooklyn. It had arranged to give a dinner in honor of District Attorney Clarke's reelection on next Friday night, but that has been called off. John G. Jenkins, Sr., has been president of the First National Bank since 1883.

The depositors of the Gates avenue branch of the trust company held a meeting last night in Assembly Hall of the Y. M. C. A., at Bedford avenue and Monroe street. A. R. Latson, as counsel for the depositors, said that he had submitted a plan to Attorney-General Jackson for the rehabilitation of the company. This plan had been adopted by the board of directors. It provides for the withdrawal by depositors of 10 per cent. of their deposits by check on the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth months and 10 per cent. on certificates of deposit on the second, fourth, sixth, eight and tenth months. Mr. Latson said the Attorney-General had given them until Friday afternoon to prove to him that the trust company can successfully carry out the plan.

Besides the Jenkins indictments indictments were tentatively ordered by the Grand Jury against two persons involved in the Borough Bank scandals for perjury before the Grand Jury. These indictments will be held in abeyance for several days. The Grand Jury will not meet again until Friday, when it will be dismissed.

The investigation into the affairs of the suspended banks will then be taken up by a new Grand Jury.

BANK PRESIDENT JONES OUT.

Hugh Kelly Succeeds the Sick Official as Head of the Oriental Bank.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Oriental Bank held in the bank on Monday it was decided to accept the resignation of the bank's president, Richard W. Jones, Jr. The following statement was given out yesterday by Philbin, Beekman & Menken of 52 William street, counsel for the bank:

"Owing to the dangerous illness from pneumonia of Mr. R. W. Jones, Jr., president of the Oriental Bank, and his consequent inability to perform the duties in connection with that office Mr. Hugh Kelly has been elected president in his place."

It was pointed out to several of the directors yesterday that the announcement read as though the directors had acted without consulting Mr. Jones.

"The inference is more or less correct," said one director, "although as a matter of fact Mr. Jones had sent his resignation to the board. So far as I am personally concerned I do not see any reason for not saying what I said at the meeting. I did not and do not now think Mr. Jones's connection with the Borough Bank of Brooklyn a good thing for the Oriental and I was most heartily in favor of requesting his resignation had he not offered it. There was no dissension in the board meeting and the resignation was accepted as being in the best interests of the bank."

The Oriental Bank, which is a Clearing House bank, had cleared for the Borough Bank of Brooklyn until October 22, when it notified that bank that it would act for it no longer. Several of the directors said afterward that the Oriental had discovered what kind of men it was dealing with and therefore broke off relations. Since then there has been a controversy over a credit of $250,000 that figured as part of the paid up capital of the International Trust Company and which, according to testimony taken in Brooklyn, was procured from the Oriental Bank on the security of a note for $250,000 signed "Borough Bank, per H. Maxwell, president." This note directors of the Borough Bank have declared was never authorized by the board. Mr. Jones was to have testified about it before the Kings County Grand Jury had his illness not prevented.

It was said that the Oriental was in no way affected by the Borough Bank's affairs. Prominent Clearing House bankers substantiated this in the strongest terms. They declared that the condition of the bank was excellent. One of them said that Mr. Jones, whatever had happened in Brooklyn, had in the Oriental shown himself to be a good banker and had kept things in fine shape.

Hugh Kelly, the new president of the Oriental, was born in Chicago in 1858 but received his education in this city. He is the president of Hugh Kelly & Co., commission merchants at 81 Wall street, a corporation capitalized at $500,000. He is also president of the Central Ansonia Sugar Company, a director of the Occitania Sugar Company, the Chaparra Sugar Company, the Nipe Bay Company and the United Fruit Company. He is a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and the Sevilla Home for Children.

Mr. Jones's physician, Dr. Walter M. Seward of 55 East Eighty-sixth street, said last night that he had called Dr. Walter B. James of 17 East Fifty-fourth street in consultation yesterday. The physicians agreed that Mr. Jones's condition was slightly improved. He has double pneumonia.

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MARRIED.

BOGERT—ZABRISKIE.—On Tuesday evening, November 26, at Christ Church, Hackensack, N. J., by the Rev. William Welles Halley, D. D., Elizabeth Ely Zabriskie to Edward Myers Bogert.

STOUT—BROKAW.—On Tuesday evening, November 26, at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., Elsie Isabel Brokaw to Arthur Dunham Stout of New Brunswick, N. J.

DIED.

BERRY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on November 25, 1907, Mrs. Mary Corbie Berry, aged 58 years, wife of Samuel J. Berry, Jr.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 122 De Hart place, on Thursday, November 28, at 2:45 o'clock. Interment Evergreens Cemetery. Washington papers please copy.

BROOKFIELD.—On Monday, November 25, at the Park Avenue Hotel, Amanda M., daughter of the late James M. Brookfield of Brooklyn.
Funeral services at hotel, Park av. and 33d st., Wednesday morning, 27th inst., at 10:30.

BYRNE.—On Sunday, November 24, after a brief illness, Mary Clark, widow of John Elderlin Byrne, aged 81 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, 40 West 54th st., on Wednesday, November 27, at 10 A. M.

EDWARDS.—On Monday, November 25, 1907, John Edwards, aged 67 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Shell road, Winfield, L. I., on Thursday at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Winfield. Interment Calvary.

FAIR.—On Monday, November 25, Joseph Brooks, son of Robert M. Fair, in his 36th year.
Funeral at his late home, 2222 Calumet av., Chicago, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, November 29, 1907.

FITZGERALD.—At his residence, 341 Riverside Drive, New York city, on Monday, November 25, 1907, Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.
Solemn mass of requiem at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th st. and 5th av., on Wednesday morning, November 27, at 10:30 o'clock. Interments Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers.
THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK in the City of New York announce the death of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, at his residence, 341 Riverside Drive, New York city. Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, to be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th st. and 5th av., on Wednesday, November 27, 1907, at 10:30 A. M.
STEPHEN FARRELLY, President.
WARREN LESLIE, Secretary.

FLEGENHEIMER.—On November 23, 1907, Alfred Flegenheimer, beloved husband of Antoinette Flegenheimer.
Funeral services at 241 West 23d st., at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday, November 27. Interment private.

JAMESON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, November 24, 1907, Mary E. Scribner, widow of Robert Jameson and sister of the late Dr. James W. Scribner,