RECEIVERSHIPS ARE A SCANDAL

JACKSON'S AMAZING PROVISION OF FAT FOR HEARST MEN.

Besides the Bunch That Has Got the Banks He Has Landed More Chums on Top of the City Traction Companies, Picking Out His Judges Here and There.

"A most grave scandal besmirches today the administration of justice throughout the State. The methods of political thuggery are being systematically applied to obtain for a political faction the fat pickings that can be found in receivership litigation.

"Justices of an older if less flashy school are appalled at the actions of some of their brethren on the bench. Lawyers stand amazed and can only wonder what will be the next operation of these legal jugglers. Never before in the history of the Supreme Court of New York have such flagrant abuses been seen. The many tongues of rumor and exaggeration have never even dared to suggest as the underhand and underground methods of the law such things as are being done every day, nowadays, in broad daylight. It is high time that the layman, whose interests are at stake, had his eyes opened to the naked facts."

In these words a man who stands in the forefront of practising lawyers in this city denounced the legal situation as it has become since last January when William R. Hearst's Independence League outfit got a grab at the legal machinery of the State. For his text this lawyer took the recent wholesale appointments of receivers at the instance of the Attorney-General of the State, William Schuyler Jackson, who rode into power on the Hearst wave.

Mr. Jackson's methods of getting what he wants are manifold. The spectacle has been seen often of late of the Attorney-General flitting from county to county seeking Judges who would agree to name as receivers for financial institutions of New York city men politically and otherwise agreeable to Mr. Jackson and his leader. And then these receivers hired as their counsel other Hearst henchmen.

Mr. Jackson has himself employed as special counsel in various important affairs Clarence J. Shearn, W. R. Hearst's personal counsel, who was to have been counsel to Gov. Hearst but for the decided opposition of the voting population. And Herbert R. Limburg, who reduced his name from Limburger when he joined the Independence League, is another of Mr. Jackson's special counsel. Limburg was retained by Jackson to prepare the State's brief in the New York City Railway case. Simultaneous with the announcement of the appointment of the receivers for that road in the State court was another, that Limburg had already been retained as counsel for the receivers.

It looks as if the selection of Limburg as counsel for the receivers had been decided on as a condition preliminary to the appointment of receivers. Certain it is that the receivers named their counsel before they themselves had qualified as receivers.

After receivers had been appointed in the Federal courts Jackson served on the lawyers in the case a two days notice to appear in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court and show cause why an action should not be instituted by the Attorney-General, in the name of the people, to dissolve the New York City Railway Company and forfeit all its corporate rights and privileges. The day the motion was returnable, a Thursday, Justice Seabury was presiding in Special Term, Part I., and another Justice had been assigned, in the ordinary rotation of the calendars, for the following two weeks. Justice Seabury was elected to the Supreme Court on the Independence League ticket a year ago.

When the motion came on for argument Thursday morning Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the New York City Railway Company, told Justice Seabury that it had been a physical impossibility for him to prepare the necessary brief and papers in opposition during the forty-eight hours since notice of the motion was served on him. He asked the Court, as is customary in such cases, to grant him an adjournment of a few days.

Jackson, who was on hand, even though he had retained Limburg as special counsel, declared that forty-eight hours was ample time, all he would ever need, in fact, to prepare replying briefs in such a case. And anyway, he said, he had to be in Albany on Friday night, so he was opposed to any adjournment of more than twenty-four hours.

Mr. Cravath suggested that the motion might well be left over for a few days, say until the following week, when the Attorney-General would be more free.

At this stage Justice Seabury took a hand and declared that he would grant no longer adjournment than Jackson had suggested. The motion must be heard the following day. That following day marked also the end of Justice Seabury's two weeks in that court. Mr. Cravath replied that it would be utterly impossible for him to argue a vitally important motion on so short notice. He would rather withdraw from the case entirely, he said.

Justice Seabury replied that, withdrawal or not, the motion would be heard by him in the morning.

Mr. Cravath stuck to his guns and withdrew. Overnight Samuel Untermyer was retained as counsel for the company and on Friday morning he appeared in Mr. Cravath's place and asked for a day or two in which to familiarize himself with the facts.

Justice Seabury told Mr. Untermyer that no adjournment would be granted, the argument must go on.

"As I cannot argue the motion until I have had an opportunity to study the authorities," remarked Mr. Untermyer, "there is but one course open to me. I must let the motion go by default now and trust to obtain leave later to come in and argue on the merits."

"You may do as you please" answered Justice Seabury, and a default was entered against the company.

That put the matter wholly in the hands of Justice Seabury. A few days later Mr. Untermyer asked leave of the Justice then presiding in Part I. to open his default. The application was referred, as is always done, to the Justice who had noted the default. Then Mr. Untermyer had to go before Justice Seabury in chambers and learned, to his surprise, that he could have all the extensions of time he desired now.

He did ask for another ten days time and was told he could have more. But the case of course remained completely in Justice Seabury's hands.

Weeks passed before the decision was rendered last Friday naming as receivers for the New York City Railway Company and the Metropolitan the following men:

Paul Fuller, lawyer, of the Coudert firm. Mr. Fuller was associated with W. Bourke Cockran in a suit against the Continental Tobacco Company and was an underwriter of the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company with Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. and others. He appeared as counsel for Camille Weidenfeld in the notorious "Peter Power" suit to hold up the Northern Securities Company. By the way, Limburg, the counsel to the receivers, was also of counsel for Weidenfeld in the Peter Power litigation. When the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company went up Tom Lawson sued Fuller and his partner, Coudert, for getting him into it and collected $11,000. In politics Mr. Fuller was originally a "goo-goo." Last year, a day or two before the Hughes-Hearst election, he came out for Hearst in a published letter saying that the only issue of the canvass was "that we can yet by change of administration do something desperate and drastic, if need be, to stop that abnormal growth of political corruption due to the use of money by the corporations that have grown rich on the misuse of their privileges. This overshadows everything else, even the personality of the candidates, and it is for that reason that I fervently hope for Mr. Hearst's success."

J. Hampden Dougherty, a lawyer, who was a Seth Low-Citizens' Union reformer and got a water commissionership during the Low administration. Mr. Dougherty, however, admires Hearst and Jackson as sincere reformers.

Melvin G. Palliser, who has been one of the most strenuous Hearst lawyers and was much disappointed at not getting one of the Hearst-Murphy judgeships a year ago.

It is the announced intention of Jackson to have his receivers begin a number of separate suits against the directors of the New York City Railway Company and the Metropolitan. The object of these suits was not very clearly explained yesterday by Mr. Jackson, but it was gathered that in some way or other he hopes to recover money from the directors. One thing is certain: a multiplicity of litigation will be started that will bind the receivers, stockholders and lawyers in endless confusion. And out of it all little or nothing may come. As a lawyer for the railroad companies said yesterday, the first step will be to get a stay of Justice Seabury's receivership order pending an appeal. That will prevent the receivers from doing anything for weeks, and probably months. If the Appellate Division reverses Seabury the receivers will be out of a job, but if the order is upheld further appeals will be taken until the whole litigation comes up before the United States Supreme Court. In the years that must elapse before a final judgment is obtained in Washington the Federal receivers will in all probability retain possession of the company's properties and the Jackson receivers will go hungry.

But Jackson has already taken steps to intervene in the proceedings begun in the Federal courts by Roger Foster, representing some stockholders, to oust the Federal receivers. He wrote to Chief Justice Fuller asking to be heard. In this case the plaintiff seeks to have the Federal receivership annulled and the case left to the State courts.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS GLAD.

Harmony at Organization of General Committee for 1908.

The annual meeting of the Kings county Republican general committee was held in the Imperial, Fulton street and Red Hook lane, Brooklyn, last evening. Because the Republicans had been so successful in the recent campaign there was a great outpouring and harmony reigned supreme. Timothy L. Woodruff, who was present, was congratulated over and over again for running a straight Republican ticket. Jacob Brenner of the executive committee, who was reelected chairman of the executive committee in the afternoon, presided.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles H. Kelby, Tenth Assembly district, president; Lewis Pounds, Eighteenth Assembly district, vice-president; John E. Smith, Twenty-second Assembly district, was reelected secretary; John H. Campbell Fifteenth Assembly district, assistant secretary; John Drescher, Jr., Eighteenth Assembly district, was reelected treasurer and Michael J. Wheeler, Third Assembly district, was reelected sergeant-at-arms.

Naval Officer Frederick H. E. Kracke of the Eighteenth Assembly district said that Kings county had suffered an irreparable loss in having Assemblyman Edward C. Dowling, chairman of the Cities Committee of the Assembly, elected to the bench. He said that the loss could be retrieved if Charles F. Murphy, Assemblyman from the Tenth district, was selected for the place, and offered a resolution that was unanimously adopted recommending Mr. Murphy to James Wadsworth, Jr., who he said was sure of being reelected Speaker of the Assembly, to the office of chairman of the Cities Committee. A resolution was also adopted favoring the increase of laborers attached to the United States weighing department.

GOING TO BOOST FAIRBANKS.

Indiana Boomers to Meet National Committee in Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—James P. Goodrich, chairman of the Republican State committee, and Fred Sims, Secretary of State, left this morning for Washington, where they will look after the interests of Vice-President Fairbanks at the meeting of the national Republican committee.

They carried to Washington an array of figures regarding the Vice-President's popularity.

They will assure the committee that Mr. Fairbanks will have no opposition in his own State.

HASN'T GOT HIS PLACE BACK.

La Chicotte Fails to Have the Bridge Commissioner Punished.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court denied yesterday an application by Henry A. La Chicotte for the punishment of Bridge Commissioner Stevenson for his refusal to reinstate La Chicotte as principal assistant engineer in the Department of Bridges. La Chicotte was removed in December, 1904, by Commissioner Best and got a mandamus directing the commissioner to replace him. The writ was directed to Best, and Stevenson, who had succeeded him, declined to recognize it until the name was changed. Then he refused to give La Chicotte his former place but put him in a subordinate place. Justice Leventritt says that the application may be renewed later on further proof.

Capt. Guise to Be Succeeded by His Brother.

Capt. Philip Guise of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, in Brooklyn, has resigned owing to ill health and will be succeeded in command of the company by his brother, First Lieut. George B. Guise.

The Weather.

There was still no distinct storm formation apparent yesterday. The pressure was high over all parts of the country and only comparatively low in the Ohio and Tennessee valleys. Snow fell in the middle and lower Lake regions, at some points in the Ohio Valley and in New York and New England; elsewhere generally fair weather continued.

It was colder in New York and western Pennsylvania and south into the Virginias, as well as in South Dakota and southward into Missouri and Texas. In the east Gulf and south Atlantic States, the Tennessee and middle and upper Mississippi valleys it grew warmer.

The lowest temperature reported was six degrees above zero at Northfield, Vt., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

In this city the day was cloudy and slightly colder; light snow in the afternoon; wind, light to fresh northwest to northeast; average humidity, 56 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.20; 3 P. M., 30.19.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1907.	1906.		1907.	1906.
9 A. M.	30°	35°	6 P. M.	32°	36°
12 M.	33°	34°	9 P. M.	31°	19°
3 P. M.	33°	46°	12 Mid.	21°	16°

Highest temperature, 34°, at 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For New England and eastern New York, fair to-day, except snow in southern portion in early morning; slightly colder; fair to-morrow; fresh northerly winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, clearing in early morning, followed by fair and continued cold to-day and to-morrow; fresh north to northwest winds.

For New Jersey, rain or snow in early morning, followed by fair to-day; colder in southern portion; fair to-morrow; fresh north to northwest winds.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania, cloudy and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh northeast to north winds.

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METZ AND THE BOROUGH BANK

EXPLAINS HOW HIS ACCOUNT WAS REDUCED $15,000.

Left Check to Pay Some Notes and Went After Hours and Got Them—Says He's Willing to Guarantee City's Deposit—Personal Guarantee Losses $60,000.

Comptroller Metz issued a statement yesterday explaining in detail his business relations with the Borough Bank of Brooklyn on the last day or two before its suspension. It has been said that Mr. Metz drew extensively on his accounts in that bank on the last day, while he left $192,000 of the city's funds on deposit in the institution.

Mr. Metz says that he had half a dozen accounts for various of his business and manufacturing concerns as well as a private account in the bank, in each of which there is still a balance.

The Consolidated Color and Chemical Company, of which Mr. Metz is president, had a balance of about $47,000 in the Borough Bank shortly before Mr. Metz went to Europe last summer. This was subject to draft at any time that Mr. Metz wanted the money.

"After my return from Europe," says the Comptroller, "I neglected my personal affairs from day to day, as my time was entirely taken up with official business. This went on to such an extent that the money remained idle until October 22, when in the regular course of the business of the company a check for $25,000 was drawn and deposited for collection through another institution to cover drafts for money sent to Europe in payment of bills.

"On the morning of October 24 [the day the Borough closed] between 10 and 11 o'clock I went to the bank, as was my custom every two or three weeks, to look up the various balances to my credit and make such disposition of the sums as might be necessary. On that morning I found about $22,000 to the credit of the Consolidated Color and Chemical Company, over $6,000 to the credit of the Ettrick Mills, my plant in Worcester, and various amounts to the credit of H. A. Metz & Co., my personal account and other accounts in which I am interested. I drew a check for $5,000 on the Ettrick Mills accounts which I gave to Mr. Hurley [William S. Hurley, vice-president of the bank and former Rapid Transit Commissioner] upon a request from him for that amount.

"Finding that I had $22,000 remaining in the Consolidated Color and Chemical Company account, I started to draw a check for $15,000 for the purpose of remitting that also to Europe; whereupon Mr. Hurley and Mr. Gow, who were in the bank, asked me not to take any cash out as all the banks were pressed for ready funds and needed it. I thereupon drew a check for $15,000 and made it payable to Mr. Hurley and told him to use the $15,000 to pay some notes that I had coming due on or about that day, so as to release this money for the bank and leave it there."

Mr. Metz said that this was done and that in the evening Mr. Hurley telephoned him and asked him to come over to the bank. It was then that the question of raising money for the bank came up and Mr. Metz's advice was asked. Mr. Metz went with Mr. Hurley and other directors to see Frank Vanderlip of the National City Bank in an effort to borrow money.

Mr. Metz says positively that up to the time when he was called into consultation no suggestion of closing the bank had come to him and he had no knowledge that it was not in first class condition.

"When I got there I inquired," says Mr. Metz, "as to the check I gave that morning, not caring whether it had been presented or not, and was told that two notes to me for $5,000 each and one of Mr. Hurley's for $5,000 had been paid, and I was handed the notes by Mr. Campbell [the cashier], who had them laid aside as cancelled."

Mr. Metz declared that he had then and has now $10,000 of his personal funds on deposit in the bank. There were some notes also bearing his indorsement and they will be met promptly. Mr. Metz said that he was much interested in the bank when it had started and had been both a stockholder and a director. He always made it a point to guarantee the account of any customer that he brought to the bank, which practice, he says, has cost him from $60,000 to $75,000. Mr. Metz says that he always considered it a moral obligation upon a bank director to see to it that he recommends none but absolutely good loans.

"So far as the city is concerned," says the Comptroller, "this department has on deposit in the Borough Bank $192,102.27, representing various accounts, some of them having been dormant for years and drawing from 2 to 3½ per cent. interest. The statement that I knew of the condition of the bank is absolutely untrue, for if I had I would certainly have endeavored to draw the city money, as I did immediately in the case of one institution when I had the faintest idea there was something wrong. That institution closed its doors before the check got there.

"Instead of worrying about the city's money in the Borough Bank, I am so well satisfied from what Mr. Hurley and other directors have told me of the bank's condition that I am perfectly willing to guarantee the city any possible loss it might sustain within the next two years while I am in office. The depositors' agreement provides for full payment within sixteen months of all money on deposit, and I am so well satisfied that this can be carried out that I do not hesitate to put up a bond to indemnify the city for whatever it may lose on its deposit in the Borough Bank, providing the further looting of the bank by unnecessary receiverships is prevented."

Mr. Metz says that he makes this statement simply for the purpose of setting himself right and giving the public the true situation.

Persons who have criticised the last day's transactions in the Borough Bank have contended that Mr. Metz by taking up the notes released good collateral and at the same time reduced any loss that might be incurred on his deposits.

SWARTHMORE DIPLOMATIC.

Trustees Never Had Any Idea of Accepting Gift That Would Bar Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—It came out to-day that athletics at Swarthmore College have never been in the slightest danger from the conditional bequest of Miss Anna Jeanes.

Soon after the will of the aged Quakeress was made public the trustees held a secret meeting and unanimously decided that the best interests of the college would be served by maintaining its independence. Rather than offend certain conservative Quaker contributors and supporters by any suggestion of haste or undue consideration it was decided not to make public announcement at that time.

It was pointed out that to refuse the bequest immediately might cause some of the school's friends, many of whom were also friends of Miss Jeanes, to withdraw their patronage and interest.

It was therefore decided to ask the opinion of other large colleges throughout the country. The tenor of the answers to the inquiry was anticipated and it was believed that it would tend to mollify any who strongly favored the acceptance of the bequest.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The battleship Vermont has arrived at Bradford, R. I.; the battleship Texas at Norfolk, the collier Nero at Bradford and the collier Abarenda at Norfolk. The battleship Louisiana has sailed from the New York yard for Hampton Roads, the collier Brutus from Norfolk for Baltimore, the monitor Miantonomoh and cruiser Brooklyn from Hampton Roads for League Island, the destroyers Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Stewart, Lawrence and Truxtun from Hampton Roads for San Juan.

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THREE "WIDOWS" SEEK ESTATE.

All Say They Were Married to Greenough, Who Left a Million Dollars.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Matrimonial entanglements which have led three widows to appear in the Probate Court to contest for the $1,000,000 estate of the late Joseph F. Greenough of this city brought out a sensational story to-day from the mysterious "third widow," Mrs. Magdalene Kerekas Greenough of New York, an artist.

Her testimony followed an account given by the Rev. Dr. John Falkner, rector of St. Matthew's Church of Philadelphia and of Christ Church, Germantown, of a somewhat mysterious wedding at which he had officiated at the Hotel Girard in Philadelphia in 1886.

When asked if he could identify the woman on the stand as the woman he had described as "handsome and speaking a foreign accent," he replied that he believed her to be the woman he had married in Philadelphia on the night in question.

Mrs. Kerekas Greenough said she met Mr. Greenough in New York in 1885. She had come to that city from Hungary to do water colors. Early the following year she and Mr. Greenough signed agreements to live as man and wife, but these papers were lost in the San Francisco earthquake. Two weeks later the couple were remarried in Philadelphia by Dr. Faulkner, and on November 18, 1886, a son was born, who was baptized Joseph F. Greenough.

In outlining the case counsel for Mrs. Kerekas Greenough said that his client believed in 1888 that her marriage to Greenough was not legal, as she had been married to Nelson W. Davis. He said they lived in New York for some months and then went abroad. He said she got a divorce in California.

He said she met Greenough again in 1900 in Boston and became convinced that her marriage to him was legal. He said they lived together and she was introduced as Mrs. Greenough by her husband. He explained that Mrs. Kerekas Greenough was married to Greenough one year before Mrs. Pomeroy Eaton Greenough became his bride for the second time.

Another claimant to a widow's share in the estate is Martha D. Higgins, pianist and companion of her niece, Susanne Adams, the opera singer. She says Greenough and she were married secretly in Grace Church, New York, in 1874, but for private reasons she had always borne her maiden name.

Mrs. Emma Pomeroy Eaton of Portland, another claimant, said:

"I was introduced to Mr. Greenough by Miss Higgins, who said nothing about her marriage to him. I married him in Cambridge in 1885. I separated from him on learning of his marriage to Miss Higgins, who was my friend. He told me that Miss Higgins had got a divorce later and I remarried him in Fall River in 1887. I am Mrs. Greenough and have always been known as such since my marriage."

FALSEHOODS, SAYS BASSETT.

Public Service Commissioner Objects to Characterizations in a Suit Against Him.

Counsel for Edward M. Bassett of the Public Service Commission appeared before Supreme Court Justice Carr in Brooklyn yesterday and asked that certain characterizations and alleged misstatements in the complaint of Miss Jennie Dole in her suit against Mr. Bassett to recover $20,000 damages be stricken out. Justice Carr reserved decision.

Miss Dole, who lives at the Hotel St. George, declares that she has suffered the loss of $20,000 because Mr. Bassett failed to advise her faithfully respecting matters appertaining to her father's estate, which at the time referred to was in process of settlement. Her father, William M. Dole, she avers, had a partner, William B. Gottlieb. She retained Mr. Bassett to settle the estate of her father, and then Mr. Gottlieb made certain claims against the estate, alleging that certain funds had been taken out of the partnership business without his knowledge. She also avers that Mr. Gottlieb signed a paper agreeing to accept $2,500 in lieu of his claim, but that Mr. Bassett, her counsel, told her that the paper signed by Mr. Gottlieb was worthless.

Then she alleges that Mr. Gottlieb sued to recover $12,000, and subsequently agreed to settle for $6,500. She also alleges that through Mr. Bassett's acts she has suffered to the extent of the amount of damages she asks for. Counsel for Mr. Bassett declared the complaint a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations and reflected upon the reputation of an honorable member of the community and of the legal profession.

SHOE RETAILERS COMBINE.

National Association to Fight Manufacturers Who Maintain Retail Stores.

Shoe dealers to the number of 130, from all parts of the country, at the Broadway Central Hotel last night effected a national organization whose principal object is the protection of the trade against the manufacturers who have invaded their field with retail stores. Fred A. Merrigold of Troy, N. Y., conceived the idea of a national organization. He called a preliminary meeting at Buffalo early last September and outlined his plans for a national body.

The organization proposes to get up a line of shoes bearing the name of the association and to be sold only by members. The members will thus have the advantage of national advertising. The retailers will have the shoes manufactured by an independent concern and will then compete with the manufacturers who have entered the retail trade.

Heretofore retailers have been compelled to buy their stock too far in advance of the seasons, usually eight or nine months, and this they claim is a hardship which retailers in other lines are not compelled to suffer. With the organization shoes on the market they have the advantage of cooperative buying.

The association will be incorporated under the laws of New York. A. R. Markus of Pittston, Pa., was elected president, A. H. Millard of Troy treasurer and Mr. Merrigold secretary.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Harold Hammond, Paymaster, to Washington.

First Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, transferred from Twentieth to Twenty-second Infantry and First Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton from Twenty-second to Twentieth Infantry.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieut. J. J. Hyland, from Navy Department to the Minnesota.

Lieut. B. A. Long, from the Hartford to the Connecticut.

Lieut. G. B. Landenberger to Naval Training Station, Newport.

Midshipmen H. L. Spencer and D. L. Howard from the Hartford to the Missouri.

RAPS FOR BANK RECEIVERS

ALLEGED ERRORS IN REPORTS THEY HAVE MADE.

Hugo Hirsh Says His Signature Was Not Forged—Real Estate Values Ignored—Declarations That the Receivers Desire to Hold On to Their Fat Jobs.

The Brooklyn Grand Jury continued its investigation yesterday into the affairs of the Jenkins and the Williamsburg trust companies. It is expected that indictments will be handed down in both cases to-morrow, probably five or six in all.

Six or seven of the directors of these institutions and several clerks were examined yesterday. Among the witnesses were two sons-in-law of John G. Jenkins, F. B. Small, who is a director of the Jenkins Trust Company, and J. L. Hart, who is a member of the directorate of the Jenkins brokerage corporation.

Hugo Hirsh, counsel for the Jenkins Trust Company directors, asked Receiver John Mulhall yesterday where he got the idea set forth in his report to the Attorney-General that he (Hirsh) thought his signature and endorsement to a $45,000 note in the company were forgeries. The receiver's reply was that he wasn't responsible for the appearance of that statement, that he thought his counsel had put it in.

How intimate a knowledge the receiver has of the affairs of the company which he discourages in trying to resume is indicated by the fact that the note is not signed by Mr. Hirsh at all. Mr. Hirsh declares that he is only the third endorser of the note, the signer being another director.

It was learned yesterday, however, that Mr. Hirsh, in referring to this note before the Grand Jury, admitted that it was for a larger amount than he had known about. He said he endorsed the note in blank supposing it was to be filled in for only $10,000.

The Jenkins Trust directors are preparing a statement in which they will answer in detail the receiver's report, charging, as did the Borough Bank depositors, that facts have been misrepresented and suppressed. They pointed yesterday to the sworn statement which was made by one of the most experienced examiners in the State Banking Department in which he held that the company's surplus is $197,000 and that its capital is intact.

Mr. Hirsh pointed out yesterday that the receiver, for one thing, had ignored completely the real estate which the company owns. This is unencumbered and was listed by the bank examiner at $359,000. The receiver also overlooked the fact that $71,000 is due to the trust company from banks.

Mr. Hirsh said that the directors agree with the receiver that they ought to have $1,250,000 for use in resuming. The only difference is that the receiver, under his valuations, doesn't see where that is coming from. The directors say that they will take him up at his own figures and that they will have the necessary cash. The receiver admitted that there was more than $800,000 resources that would be immediately available. Mr. Hirsh said that the directors had already pledged $200,000, and that a syndicate was in process of formation which would supply the $500,000 needed under the receiver's figures.

One item in the Mulhall report which amused a good many people yesterday referred to the $56,000 of stock in the Brighton Beach Racing Association. Mulhall said he hadn't been able to find out that this stock was salable. Insiders declared yesterday that this stock would be snapped up in a minute; that it paid at least between 50 and 75 per cent. Mr. Mulhall himself is part owner of a race-track in Tonawanda.

Several of the directors of the Williamsburg Trust Company also had kicks to register yesterday against Receiver Bapst's reference in his report to their transactions.

Marshall S. Driggs accused Mr. Bapst of suppressing facts in regard to his dealings with the company. Mr. Driggs is president of the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company, and he declares that the $20,000 check which was drawn by his insurance company against the trust company on the last day was to pay for a loan which the secretary of the fire insurance company had from the Williamsburg Trust.

Charles J. Edwards, one of the directors, said that as against the receiver's unfavorable report the State banking examiner gave the company $1,000,000 over all liabilities to depositors. In addition to this the directors themselves, he said, were bound by an agreement for $1,600,000 more.

It was learned yesterday that the receiver for the Jenkins Trust Company and also for the Williamsburg Trust Company obtained a preliminary allowance of $10,000 each from Justice Betts to pay administrative expenses. One report yesterday had it that the Williamsburg Trust receiver had been allowed $25,000, but this was not verified. It was said that this money was needed also for rent and other standing expenses.

Receiver Mulhall has appointed D. M. Williams of this city and a lawyer named Killeen of Buffalo as his counsel.

Samuel Whitehouse, counsel to the Borough Bank, issued this statement last night:

"The statement emenating from the camp of the temporary receivers of the Borough Bank and published in to-day's papers, that on September 14 Samuel S. Whitehouse had a balance of $18,345 there and when the bank closed had a balance of only $406.05, is about as near the truth as such persons can get. The motive behind such statements is plain to be seen. These men want to hold on to their fat jobs and add to their good fortune out of the misfortune of the depositors. In line with that motive they seek to give to the depositors and the public the false impression that Mr. Whitehouse withdrew nearly $18,000 in consequence of some tip he had received as to the condition of the bank.

"The plain fact is that on September 14 Mr. Whitehouse had a balance there of less than $9,000, the larger part of which belonged to clients. On September 10, he had on deposit there about $18,000. Within a week thereafter he checked out to Mrs. Margaret Shey, of this borough, and her two children, the sum of $15,008, the proceeds of a lawsuit he had won for them. This nails the lie above referred to, and Mr. Whitehouse is prepared to demonstrate the true facts in the matter by his deposit and check books.

"This example of the dissemination of falsehood from the receivers' camp should bring to the depositors and the public a realization of the utter untrustworthiness of any statement coming from that source."

William S. Hurley took exception to the doubt cast by the Borough Bank receivers on the value of certain paintings by Wyant that were up as collateral on a loan of $5,800 to Harry E. Lee. Wyant's works, according to Mr. Hurley, have brought in the last five years from $5,000 to $10,000.

"The Borough Bank," said Mr. Hurley, "has no asset more certain of immediate and full realization."

15 ROBBERIES IN HARLEM.

New Detective Bureau Loaded With Work on the Very First Day.

The new Harlem branch of the Detective Bureau, at 360 West 125th street, was opened yesterday. When Capt. Arthur Carey, in command of the bureau, and his twenty-nine detectives reported for duty they found so much work that the force will have to be increased. Before noon fifteen robberies were reported and the entire command with the exception of Carey was out on jobs.

There are six Italian detectives in the bureau under the direct command of John Archipoli.

Lieut. Grady Must Stand Trial for Assault.

Lieut Denis Grady, who was indicted for assaulting Mrs. Belle Minke after he had accused her of robbing him, must stand trial. Justice Dowling yesterday dismissed a motion to quash the indictment.

Our Furs for the Autoist

are so designed—not adapted

We are moved to draw this distinction by knowledge of the mistakes made by many who permit themselves to be coaxed into the belief that "any good, warm fur coat will do for auto use." It will not.

The auto has so far proved its permanence and importance that we have given to the needs of those who use it the careful study to which the subject is entitled.

Our Auto Furs are designed, primarily, for comfort. They are roomy, wide in sweep and yet "balanced" so perfectly that their weight is unnoticeable.

The skins from which they are constructed are purchased only after the most rigid scrutiny to which our experts can submit them. They must be flawless.

The modeling is the work of our own designers, who keep ever in mind "character and distinctiveness."

The finish is as near perfect as intelligent effort and extreme care can make it.

The prices are—always—as moderate as quality consistently allows.

Herald Saks & Company Square

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

THE IRISH LINEN DEPOT

Thoroughly Reliable Linen goods of the most beautiful appearance and designing are offered by this Firm, at prices made possible because of direct importations from its own Belfast Looms.—The same service has been patronized by the Nobility of England for nearly one hundred and fifty years.

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We Invite Your Deposits

M'CARREN'S FIRM GRIP.

New Democratic County Committee Organized Under Senator's Direction.

The new Democratic county committee in Brooklyn, which will be charged with the management of the Presidential campaign, the State campaign and an important local political contest, was organized last night at the Thomas Jefferson headquarters. The machinery moved along without the slightest friction under the direction of Senator McCarren, whose leadership of the party in Kings county has evidently suffered no impairment as a result of the recent election.

The old officers of the committee were all reelected without any opposition. They are: Col. James D. Bell, chairman; Charles B. Wise, first vice-chairman; Emil Rose, second vice-chairman; Magistrate Frank E. O'Reilly, recording secretary, Col. Michael J. Cummings, corresponding secretary and Arthur C. Salmon, treasurer.

Col. Bell, in returning thanks for his reelection as chairman, referred to the great Presidential contest impending and the responsibility resting on the committee in charge of the management of the Democratic forces in Kings county. He urged his associates to act in every way so as to achieve success.

The new executive committee will be organized next week and it is a foregone conclusion that Senator McCarren will be relected as its chairman, probably without a dissenting vote, in spite of the efforts of his foes to stir up a rumpus in the committee.

HOBOKEN ASSESSORS' ERROR.

Supreme Court Stays Action of the Common Council—$2,000,000 Mistake.

The Hoboken Common Council met last night to hear the charges preferred against Henry J. Lohmann, Maurice J. Stack, Thomas Coughlin, Charles Guaraglia and Madden Ivins, the city's assessors, of "gross negligence in concealing an error on the tax books by which a fictitious valuation of $1,935,000 was returned to the County Tax Board."

As a result of the error the city will be obliged to pay $27,000 more in county and state school taxes than it would pay on properly returned assessed valuations.

When the City Clerk had finished reading the charges Prosecutor William H. Speer of Hudson county, counsel for the assessors, served notice on the Mayor and Council that Supreme Court Justice Pitney had granted a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be allowed removing to the Supreme Court for review the action of the Common Council in calling the assessors before it for a hearing.

The rule is returnable in Jersey City on December 10. It acted as a stay, and the Councilmen adjourned until December 11 to await developments.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's Son Engaged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kohlsaat to-day announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline Kohlsaat, to Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr. Mr. Palmer is the second son of Mrs. Potter Palmer and was graduated from Harvard in 1899.