support? It has been suggested that membership dues be fixed at $1 per month. Contributions of all kinds are needed and are urgently requested.

The principals, teachers and others who are interesting themselves to get breakfasts for the children before coming to school know well the almost unnatural sensitiveness of the East Side, and so they were all unwilling yesterday to give many details of the cases of poverty that have come to their notice. Names and addresses of dozens of children who, the teachers have found upon inquiry, have reported for their school work on empty stomachs, and some of whom have fainted from exhaustion before the morning sessions were over, were shown to the reporters. Straightway many of the school officials interested developed an unwarranted fear that the names would be published. Some of the school officials tried to deprecate the stories of hunger when they learned that the statements made by Miss Richman at the board meeting of the day before had become public.

"Children faint from many causes," began Miss Richman, when asked about the school children that have become exhausted from hunger in the class rooms. "Next to food, the crying need among the school children of the East Side is shoes. It has occurred to me that one thing that might offer immediate help would be to organize classes in shoe repairing among the children themselves at once and let them fix their own and each others' shoes so that they would be fit to wear.

"As a member of the school board," Miss Richman continued, "I have no right to identify myself officially with any movement without proper sanction, and I do not wish it understood that I am going outside my prescribed duties. But as a resident of the East Side I always shall gladly help in any movement that makes for the amelioration of conditions of the people around me. One suggestion that I should make is that luncheon tickets be got out for the children on the plan that obtains in some of the high schools. Let those who can pay for the tickets do so and let some of the tickets be set aside to be distributed free to the children who we learn, upon proper investigation, cannot afford to pay for them.

"I do not care to go into the matter any further until action more official and definite is taken."

It was Mrs. Feltenstein, secretary of the local board of District No. 3, who told of the mother who rises early and leaves the house so that she will not hear her four little ones crying for their breakfast before starting off with their books for school.

"The conditions on the East Side just now are deplorable," Mrs. Feltenstein said at her home at 249 East Broadway yesterday afternoon. "Always of course there is much poverty among the East Side tenements; but since the business depression of the last few months settled upon the workers the poverty is worse perhaps than ever it has been.

"We shall appeal first to the Board of Education, and if help cannot be offered by the board we shall have to cast about for some other means to get food for the children. I should like to see coupons which upon presentation by the children would be good for a certain amount of nourishing food distributed among the principals. They could give these coupons to children worthy of aid."

Mr. Welinsky, who has been interesting himself in the hungry children, yesterday made a personal investigation of one case that was drawn to his attention by a teacher. In one floor of a tenement yesterday afternoon he found a father and mother, both anxious to get work but unsuccessful in obtaining it, who have to send their three children out in the morning absolutely without a morsal to eat. The three children do not come home at noon because they know that there is nothing for them there to eat. Once a day, at dusk, they manage to scrape together a cup of tea and some bread, but even this meal, if it may be called such, is harder and harder to get as the days pass.

There were rosy cheeked children with laughing dark brown eyes playing about the paved school yards of the East Side yesterday, and it must not be understood that all is misery and starvation. But in among the happier little ones are many, more than one cares to think about, who slowly are growing weaker from lack of food. During the first weeks that the normal conditions of business violently were shaken throughout the country the workers of the East Side did not feel any inconvenience, because they are thrifty souls who carefully nurse their savings. Now the savings of hundreds have dwindled to nothing and the readjustment of things has not quite come.

And so in one district in which there are four great public schools and another in which are seven schools—some of which contain more than 2,000 pupils to a building—the principals and the girl teachers are going down into their own purses to buy food for their charges in many instances that were heard of yesterday. And at the noon recess you might see the wan faces of children not fortunate enough to know little Miss Sachses whose fathers own restaurants where they might be invited to go for a glass of milk and who must stand dinnerless in the shade of the brick walls and wait listlessly for the afternoon session to begin.

WILL OF 26 YEARS AGO WINS.

Surrogate Will Not Admit the Later Testament of Charles G. Spencer.

Surrogate Thomas decided yesterday that a will made in 1882 by Charles G. Spencer, who died in Paris some time ago, should be admitted to probate and that another will made in 1898 should be rejected as invalid. The latter will was holographic in form but was not witnessed properly.

Mr. Spencer was a son of Lorillard Spencer, Sr., and left an estate valued at more than $2,000,000. In the holographic will Mr. Spencer described himself as a resident of France, and it was sought to invoke the French laws as regulating the disposition of his property, but Surrogate Thomas in a lengthy opinion finds that Spencer had never lost his domicile here and was still legally a resident of New York.

The will of 1882, now admitted to probate, divided Mr. Spencer's property in equal shares among his father, mother, two brothers, Augustine and Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and his sister, Leonori, now the Princess Vicovaro. The will of 1898 left everything to the Princess.

In his opinion Surrogate Thomas reviews at great length the career of the testator from his birth, in 1856, at 85 Fifth avenue to his death in Paris. Spencer travelled much and the Surrogate says that there is evidence that his temperament became so morbid in later years that it is a question whether he was of sound mind in 1898. Spencer studied art in Paris and New York, but on many occasions took pains to describe himself as a citizen of the United States and a resident of New York. As late as 1903 he paid taxes in Connecticut, insisting on being taxed there after his name, much against his will, had been stricken from the tax lists here through the action of other persons.

The Surrogate refers at length to an occasion in 1896 when Spencer was arrested and fined in France for insulting a gendarme, and points out that ever afterward Spencer spoke harshly of the French people and Government.

Surrogate Thomas concludes that as Spencer was not a Frenchman nor legally domiciled in France, the laws of France, which permit probate to a holographic will made in France by a Frenchman, will not apply to a will like that of Spencer's, made in 1898 at Newport, R. I., even though the testator did describe himself in the instrument as a "resident of France."

New Home for Mrs. J. H. Prentice.

George R. Sheldon has purchased the handsome private dwelling at 23 East Sixty-ninth street, belonging to Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Jr. It is a four story and basement twenty-eight foot front structure ninety-five feet east of Madison avenue. Mr. Sheldon acted for his brother-in-law, Alfred C. Harrison of Philadelphia, who intends, it is said, to give the house to his daughter, Mrs. John H. Prentice.

U.S. ASKS FOR BAILEY'S ARREST

STATE DEPARTMENT TAKES A HAND IN GOLDSBORO CASE.

Calls on Honduras to Hold the Fugitive—Second Warrant in Police Court—Much Interest to Know How Bills of Lading Read—$40,000 Cash Missing.

The State Department at Washington has taken a hand in the efforts that are being made to have F. G. Bailey come home from Honduras with his gallant ship Goldsboro and her $125,000 cargo which doesn't belong to him. The State Department has asked the Honduran Government as an act of courtesy and comity to arrest and extradite him for grand larceny, the request having been made through H. Percival Dodge, American Minister to Salvador and Honduras.

While the State Department was moving in Washington another warrant was being sworn out before Magistrate Wahle in the Tombs police court in this city for Bailey's arrest. This warrant charges him with having stolen $2,700 worth of drills and other machinery from the Star Drilling and Machine Company of 108 Fulton street. The previous warrant was based on a charge of his having stolen money through the sale of shippers' drafts.

The purpose of the second warrant is obvious. The creditors of Bailey and his deserted Export Shipping Company have good reason to believe that the Honduran Government will honor the State Department's request, and in that event the creditors want to be in a place to seize the Goldsboro's cargo as stolen goods.

Two or three of the banks which discounted for Bailey shippers' drafts drawn on the General Supply Company of Townsville, Queensland, received word yesterday that the drafts had been protested and that no such company was known in Townsville.

Bailey, in gathering up his cargo for the Goldsboro, represented that he was the purchasing agent for this company, which wanted goods of every sort from drilling machines to phonographs and champagne. The drafts for the goods were drawn by the shippers payable to the Export Shipping Company. They were shipped to Bailey's company, to be reshipped by him to the General Supply Company. All this was done at Bailey's suggestion, in whom the shippers apparently had the greatest confidence, for they retained no security other than the bills of lading for shipments to the export company.

Bailey, when he got the goods, issued his own bills of lading, attached them to the drafts as security and then sent the drafts on their long journey to Townsville by getting them discounted and apparently pocketing the proceeds.

What some of the banks want to know now is how those bills of lading read. Do they really show on their face that the goods were bound for Honduras and not Australia, and did the banks discount the drafts when these discrepancies were apparent? If the bills of lading didn't read that way they must have been forgeries, it is said.

It is estimated that Bailey got all told between $40,000 and $50,000 in cash through the discounting of these drafts. The banks say they intend to hold the shippers for the loss and some of the shippers are inclined to kick. It is bad enough, they say, to donate a lot of goods to the Goldsboro's cargo without being obliged to turn right around and pay out money on your own draft. It looks, however, as if the shippers, in the event of Bailey being able to avoid extradition, would not only lose the goods but would be obliged to pay Bailey for them as well. They have been caught coming and going.

But as to the General Supply Company, the purchaser of all the drills and cigars and champagne and other things—it's apparently right along with Exporter Bailey on the Goldsboro, which leaves little reason to wonder why it can't be found away off in Australia. Joseph Fried of Fried & Czaki, counsel for Receiver Edward B. Boise, said yesterday that he believes C. H. H. Meyers, who is on board the Goldsboro with Bailey and his brother, is the General Supply Company. Bailey represented to some of the shippers that London banks had assured him that the General Supply Company had enough money in bank to meet all the drafts.

"Maybe it has," said one of the creditor shippers yesterday, "but we have got to catch up with the company."

Despatches from Honduras yesterday said that the Goldsboro's manifest read that the goods had been shipped by the General Supply Company and were consigned to Mr. Meyers. Private information which came to counsel for the receiver was that Bailey was setting up the contention down in Honduras that the shipment is entirely regular, that the General Supply Company has merely moved from Australia to Honduras.

Apparently Bailey hasn't been able to land any of the cargo as yet. The State Department gave out yesterday this despatch which it had received from the American Consul at Puerto Cortez:

"Goldsboro yesterday registered at Cortez under the name Atlantida, flag of Honduras. Sailed to Tela. Cargo apparently complete. Registered at Custom House at Cortez. Discharged at Tela. Americans aboard. Reported charterers, H. H. Meyers, A. W. Bailey and F. G. Bailey."

Counsel for the receivers and others who are interested in the Goldsboro have succeeded now in tracing her movements since she first arrived at Puerto Cortez on May 16. She was then sailing under the British flag. The first thing Bailey did, according to Lawyer Fried, was to attempt to land the entire cargo free of duty, on the plea that he was going to establish a colony in Honduras and that the merchandise on the Goldsboro was to be used in that connection. The Honduran authorities refused and the Goldsboro lifted anchor and sailed away to the port of La Ceita.

At that time the Export Shipping Company was above suspicion, and Bailey, so his creditors believe, felt perfectly secure and went to work leisurely to save the duty. They haven't been able to discover that he made a similar attempt at La Ceita, but they believe he did. At any rate he sailed back into the harbor of Puerto Cortez again, and then it was that the British Consul revoked the registry of the vessel. While the vessel was without registry she was technically a pirate, but that didn't last long. In some way or other Bailey got her registered under the Honduran flag, renaming her Atlantida. It is said that he offered to sell the vessel to the Government. She left Puerto Cortez for the second time soon after the British Consul-General acted and dropped anchor at Tela, a little port. It is reported that Bailey has bought a $70,000 banana plantation near Tela. The Atlantida is still at Tela, and the creditors believe, now that the State Department has acted, she will never land her cargo.

The shippers whose merchandise went in the Goldsboro's hull aren't the only ones who have been hit by Bailey. The receiver has run across cases where shippers' drafts were discounted by him on legitimate shipments and the shippers are still looking for their money. Some of these cases run back as far as February 1. It is the belief of those who have investigated the affairs of the Export Shipping Company that Bailey had been getting in deeper and deeper for some time and that when he saw the end he planned the trip to Honduras.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Gustav Dinser, who in September, 1905, killed the two-year-old daughter of Agnes Renaude, with whom he lived, was convicted yesterday in General Sessions of manslaughter in the first degree.

Joseph Spitz, who was indicted under the name of Charles F. Williamson and convicted of voting illegally in the Third Assembly district, of which Little Tim Sullivan is the leader, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Foster of General Sessions to a year in the penitentiary.

John J. Baumeister, 21 years old, who was convicted of attempting to have $0,000 transfers of the Union Railway Company of The Bronx printed on a letter to which the signature of President Maher was forged, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Malone of General Sessions to not less than three years and four months in Sing Sing.

DEMOCRAT WINS IN OREGON.

Chamberlain Has Been Elected Senator—Novel Proposals Voted Down.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—Nearly complete returns indicate that George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic candidate, has been elected United States Senator over Henry M. Cake, the Republican aspirant, by about 1,500.

Prohibition under the local option law, carried in nineteen counties, while four are in doubt.

W. R. Ellis, Republican, was elected to Congress for the Second district, and W. C. Hawley, Republican, is reelected in the First.

The election yesterday was the first test of the new election law, and for the first time gave the people full power with the initiative and referendum. Outside of the election of Senator the most important questions were woman suffrage and the single tax amendments to the Constitution. Both of these appear to have been beaten by heavy majorities.

The recall amendment, allowing the people to retire any officer who may prove unfaithful to his trust, also appears to have been snowed under.

A curious situation has developed through Chamberlain's election. The expression of the people must be ratified by the next Legislature and the majority of members of that body will be Republicans. Those members of the Legislature elected, however, are pledged to vote for the candidate for United States Senator who receives the largest vote in their districts.

TAFT NOT AT CONVENTION.

He and Roosevelt Will Receive the Chicago Results in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—According to the latest plans of the Administration Secretary Taft will remain in Washington while the Chicago convention is in session.

All the leading Taft lieutenants will be in the Windy City, but Mr. Taft expects to receive the result of the balloting here. President Roosevelt will also remain in Washington, leaving for Oyster Bay a few days after the convention.

Several Western Senators who are about to leave for home, expecting to stop over at Chicago for the convention, called on the President to-day. Among them was Senator Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and a supporter of the President in the Brownsville controversy.

When a reporter asked Mr. Warren what were to be the issues of the Republican campaign the Senator replied: "The first issue will be to elect our man. The second will be to get some money to run the campaign. As things look now we will have to be content with a mighty small sum of money." Mr. Warren kept a straight face as he added: "I should say that $7,500 would be a big sum for the campaign."

"Will the Brownsville affair cut any figure in the campaign?"

"It may be talked about in a few localities," said Senator Warren, "but I do not think it will become anything like an issue throughout the country."

READY TO ATTACK TAFT.

Opponents Plan to Make Much of His Remarks About Gen. Grant.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, Senator James H. Hemmenway and Representative Charles F. Landis, the latter representing Vice-President Fairbanks, came here to-night and met Representative James Francis Burke, the campaign manager of Senator Knox, and talked over the situation. It was admitted that the object of the conference was to make as much as possible out of Secretary Taft's remarks about Gen. Grant on Memorial Day.

The visitors came here in an automobile, en route from Washington to Chicago, and are the guests this evening of Representative Burke at the Pittsburg Country Club. Mr. Burke said:

"There is no question that Mr. Taft's blunder was most serious and one that the public could not help noticing. While I cannot say anything as to what was discussed this evening, still I will admit that the chances of Senator Knox seem brighter to-night that ever before."

The visitors will continue on their way to Chicago to-morrow.

POLITICAL SURPRISE IN KINGS.

Two Republican Assembly District Leaders Tired of Their Jobs.

John W. Beattie, who has been boss of the Republican organization in the Second Assembly district in Brooklyn for more than twenty years, has expressed his intention to retire from the leadership, having become wearied of the factional squabbling in the district. He is not worrying over the situation as he holds a civil service job in the office of the Commissioner of Records.

Senator Eugene M. Travis, who won the leadership in the Eleventh Assembly district a couple of years ago, after a hard primary fight with Postmaster Roberts, has also become tired of the responsibilities of leadership and has told the district captains that they must get another man to take his place. He will seek a renomination for the Senate, however.

QUAKERS INDORSE HUGHES.

Friends in Yearly Meeting Commend His Fight Against Gambling.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 2.—The New York Yearly Meeting of Friends at its closing session to-day passed a resolution indorsing Gov. Hughes and commending him for his fight against gambling. A letter was sent to the Governor reading:

"The New York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, holding their 113th annual meeting in the city of Poughkeepsie, desire to express their hearty approval of your action in all matters to promote the moral welfare of the people, and we specially commend your earnest stand for the suppression of legalized gambling everywhere in the State."

NEVADA INSTRUCTS FOR BRYAN.

Delegation to Denver Convention Is Headed by Senator Newlands.

CARSON CITY, Nev., June 2.—The Democratic State convention adjourned here early this morning after adopting a platform instructing the delegates to the Denver convention to vote for William Jennings Bryan.

Incidentally, the Aldrich-Vreeland bill is roundly denounced. Theodore A. Bell of California is indorsed for chairman of the national convention.

The delegation from this State is headed by United States Senator Francis G. Newlands. The other members are Ole Elliott, Edward C. Clark, John Sunderland, Jr., and Gov. D. S. Dickerson.

Assemblyman Hamn Renominated for Fourth Term.

LYONS, N. Y., June 2.—The Republican Assembly convention held at Clyde this afternoon renominated Edson W. Hamn of Lyons for member of Assembly for a fourth term.

LEAVES $75,000 TO YALE.

George Bliss Griggs Provides Aid for Worthy Academic Students.

BOSTON, June 2.—Under the will of the late George Bliss Griggs of Newton Yale is to receive $75,000 at the death of Mrs. Griggs. This money is to constitute a fund the income of which is to be used for the assistance of worthy students in the academic department.

To his wife, Mrs. Nora H. Griggs, Mr. Griggs bequeaths $5,000. The remainder of his estate he leaves in trust, the income to be paid to his wife during her life. At her death bequests amounting to $20,000 are to be paid, and the remainder goes to Yale.

HEARST GAINS FALL FURTHER

ONE TOM FOLEY BOX GIVES M'CLELLAN A GAIN OF 15

Which the Foley Men Forgot to Count—McClellan's Lawyers Predict That Case Will Be Abandoned—Judge Asks Governor for Extra Pay for Jurors.

With Justice Lambert acting as a court stenographer the recount suit dragged along yesterday, and at the close of the session twenty-two more boxes had been opened and recounted, with a net further gain of twenty votes for Hearst, making his total gain on forty-eight boxes 109. His average gain has thus dwindled to 2¼ votes a box.

Justice Lambert's object in acting as the stenographer of his court was to relieve the official stenographers, who are hard pressed to keep tabs on the whole proceedings, and at the same time to satisfy himself of the orderly character of the recount. Justice Lambert also is an active man who likes to be doing things. He tried sitting on the bench and waiting until the lawyers were ready to announce the result of a recount, but found it dull, and being a stenographer himself decided to leave the bench and get down to work. So the lawyers yesterday were coming up to him at the stenographer's table to ask for decisions on disputed ballots and at the same time had the pleasure of seeing him keep the record.

The jury drew some attention too. On Monday No. 4 announced as an excuse for coming to court late that he had just become a father. Yesterday it developed that one of the remaining twelve had lost his job while working for his county as a juror during the last nine weeks, and that the business of another had suffered so severely that it was doubtful if it would ever recover.

Justice Lambert heard these facts with considerable sympathy and drafted a letter to Gov. Hughes in which he sets forth the facts that these twelve special jurymen, all busy men, had been taken away from their occupations for more than two months and had given faithful and uncomplaining service. The county will pay these men, Justice Lambert points out, but $2 a day for every day served at the end of the trial, which may be weeks or months hence. He suggests in his letter to the Governor that this being a special proceeding, which has occupied the attention of the courts and the Legislature for more than two years, the occasion is presented for a special allowance from the State Treasury to the jurors sufficient to recompense them as fully as may be for their services to the State and county. Such allowances in long drawn out trials have been made before, and it would not be surprising if a special allowance at the rate of $10 a day were to be made

The twelve men have nothing to do, not even to listen, now that the actual recount is on, and they are simply wearing out their clothes in the jury box week after week.

The morning session went along beautifully yesterday for the Hearst rooters until the eleventh box of the day was opened. On the ten boxes examined up to that moment Hearst had gained 20 votes, but had lost 4 in two boxes, one of which gave McClellan a gain of 3 and another a gain of 1. That left Hearst's net gain at 16.

Then the blow for which all the McClellan men have been praying fell on the Hearstites. The Fourteenth election district of the First Assembly district gave McClellan a net gain of 15. As a matter of fact McClellan gained 19, but Hearst also gained 4.

Startled is no adjective to apply to the Hearst contingent. They were almost dumb till one of the bunch found breath enough to insist that the votes be gone over again. They were, and again, but without making any difference. So Hearst's net gain for the eleven boxes was set back to one. As one of the Hearst men said afterward:

"Doesn't that beat all? And that box from Tom Foley's district too."

Another development of the day was that as the recount is now taking in all the votes, including the void and protested ballots, which were gone over by Justice Giegerich at great length in December, 1905, the McClellan plurality goes back to the original 3,834 instead of 3,474, as was officially announced after the void and protested ballots had been gone over. There being 1,948 boxes, it will take just about two per box to offset the McClellan plurality.

McClellan's lawyers are immensely tickled over the outcome of the past two days and predicted yesterday that the recount suit would be abandoned in a few days more when the Hearst lawyers saw the futility of trying to upset the count. But the Hearst men are still as confident at ever and say:

"Wait till we've got into the rest of the boxes, particularly the Brooklyn collection."

The tabulation of yesterday's count follows:

		McClellan.		Hearst.		
E.D	A.D.	Official Count.	Recount.	Official Count.	Recount.	Net Gain or Loss.
2	1	169	166	67	70	+ 6
3	1	114	114	46	47	+ 1
4	1	14	14	12	12	
5	1	183	186	83	83	— 3
6	1	187	187	103	104	+ 1
7	1	187	187	58	59	+ 1
8	1	181	180	77	78	+ 2
9	1	131	131	67	66	— 1
10	1	231	238	105	105	+ 3
13	1	165	164	55	60	+ 6
14	1	106	127	78	82	— 15
2	2	164	164	55	55	
3	2	112	110	60	60	+ 2
8	2	119	120	75	78	+ 2
1	3	160	159	64	64	+ 1
5	2	361	361	56	57	+ 1
7	2	176	177	81	81	— 1
10	2	250	251	99	99	— 1
6	2	176	174	79	84	+ 7
4	2	248	245	74	74	+ 3
3	2	112	110	60	60	+ 2
9	2	178	176	77	78	+ 3
Total		3626	3631	1534	1559	+ 21
Prev'sly rep't'd for 26 boxes		4934	4894	2990	3029	+ 89
Total to date		8560	8525	4524	4588	+ 109

McClellan's plurality on forty-eight boxes, 3,827.

SOCIALIST CAMP MEETINGS.

Ministers Plan a Series of Gatherings at the Seaside Resorts.

The Ministers' Socialist Conference held a secret meeting yesterday in this city at which it was decided to start a movement for the spread of socialism in the seaside resorts during the summer months. Socialist camp meetings will be held in July and August in Ocean Grove, Asbury Park and Atlantic City, and at another meeting to be held in a few days arrangements will be made to spread socialism in other seaside resorts in early September.

Among those who will address the camp meetings will be the Rev. Reginald John Campbell of London and ministers from different parts of the United States.

"At our meeting to-day," said Secretary Long, "the question of issuing a manifesto to all Christendom was considered, and a manifesto has been drafted, but will not be made public until it is signed by at least 200 ministers. We have 120 signatures now. Though members of the Ministers' Socialist Conference belong to the Christian Socialist Fellowship, the two organizations are distinct and separate, but their aims are the same.

As to the platform of the Ministers' Socialist Conference he said there was no secrecy. The ministers of the Christian Socialist Conference stood on the same platform as that which the Christian Socialist Fellowship adopted last Saturday. The ministers who had embraced socialism did so because they believed it was in accord with the Golden Rule.

Mr. Long is secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship as well as the Ministers' Socialist Conference, having been elected secretary to the fellowship last Saturday.

One County for Bryan; One Free.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—The Democrats of Charlotte county to-day chose delegates to the State convention, who pledged themselves to Bryan's cause. In Greenville county the delegates were not instructed and are supposed to be against Bryan.

HUGHES TO THE TAXPAYERS.

Lauds the Power of the Citizen at Rockland County Celebration.

NYACK, N. Y., June 2.—Two thousand persons assembled at Nanuet this afternoon to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Rockland County Taxpayers Association. It was a gala day for that part of the county.

Firemen and school children came for miles in processions to greet Gov. Hughes, who had been invited to address the meeting. Dr. I. S. Wells presided and Samuel O. Miller, president of the taxpayers association, gave a brief history of the organization's work.

The Governor said he believed in "taxpayers' associations" and "civic leagues" and "boards of trade" and similar organizations, which almost always represented a determined effort on the part of the people to speak directly to their officers and to secure honest and efficient representative government. He was aware that such organizations had been used unduly to "accelerate public opinion," but these cases were the exceptions.

Laws must be observed, said the Governor, and an evasion or tricky performance of legislation should not be tolerated. That was why he had sought that the Constitution of the State of New York should not be tricked.

The Governor said he believed in party organization, but it should be so that the people should have the representation they desire and that each representative might feel right down deep in his heart that he must go back not to a man in a corner room to explain, or to three or four men to fix it up, but to the community which sent him, who would uphold or condem it according to his record.

WILL OPPOSE FLAGG'S PLAN.

Board of Aldermen Not Likely to Favor the "City of Towers" Scheme.

The sub-committee on the limitation of height and area of buildings of the Building Code Revision Committee met last night to complete its report and take final action on the plan for a city of towers proposed by Ernest Flagg, architect of the Singer Building, and the other members of the joint committee of the American Institute of Architects and the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. Charles G. Smith, secretary of the German-American Insurance Company, is chairman of this sub-committee and the other members are Fire Chief Croker, Thomas L. Hamilton, Patrick J. Byrnes and Charles H. Cullen, the latter the only architect member of the sub-committee.

Chairman Smith said that as the report of the sub-committee is of a confidential nature, it could not even be outlined before the report reached the Building Code Revision Committee. He said that the suggestions as to height and area are only two subjects of a very important report to be made by the sub-committee.

One member of the sub-committee said that since there has been so much discussion as to the height of buildings he didn't think it improper to say that the sub-committee's report will embody the suggestions of the joint committee of architects, although he doesn't believe that the Board of Aldermen will make them a part of the new building code on account of the opposition that will arise.

"The committee will endorse the plan suggested by Mr. Flagg and the other architects because it is probably the only solution of the many complex problems surrounding the construction of the high buildings of the future. There has been some opposition to it in our sub-committee, because many of the members think some limitation should be set on the height of the towers. When the report reaches the Board of Aldermen there is certain to be so much objection from the property owners that I don't believe the Board of Aldermen will dare make it a part of the new building code.

"The greatest opposition will come from the owners of lots which have only twenty-five or fifty feet front. According to Mr. Flagg's plan 25 per cent. of the area of the lot can be built on as high as the owner chooses, while the rest can only be built up to 185 feet. A man with a lot 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep can build as high as he likes on 25,000 square feet, and that makes as big a building as most owners will want. Adjoining this lot there may be a lot only 25 feet wide, which will give an unlimited building area of only 6,000 feet. So much of this space will be taken up with stairways and elevators that there won't be enough left to make the building pay.

"Mr. Flagg's plan for the builders of these towers to buy the light and air rights from adjoining property owners is going to cause no end of trouble, for I don't see just how the value of the light and air is to be computed.

"The difficulty of fighting fires in those high towers must not be overlooked, either. According to our recommendations to the Building Code Revision Committee, buildings over 100 feet high must have absolutely no wood in their construction. Even if a building is absolutely fireproof if a fire starts in a room filled with combustible material, there will be a big blaze before the firemen can do anything with it. Notwithstanding all these objections to Mr. Flagg's plan, it is by far the best that has been presented to the sub-committee."

COMMISSIONER J. K. NEAL DEAD.

Was Long Prominent in Republican Politics in Kings County.

John K. Neal, Commissioner of Records of Kings county and recently elected a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago, died last evening at his home, 26 Palmetto street, Brooklyn, after an illness of more than three years.

He was born in New York in 1855 and for twenty years before his death he lived in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn. He was always actively identified with Republican politics and was a personal friend of Timothy L. Woodruff. For several years he was the executive member for the Twentieth Assembly district. He was elected Register of Kings county for one term, and when he was afterward nominated for Sheriff he was defeated. He was then made a Commissioner of Records.

Mr. Neal belonged to several political and social organizations and four years was the president of the Republican Unity Club. He also belonged to Clinton Lodge, No. 453, F. & A. M. He leaves a widow and three children.

CARDINAL TO SEE ROCKEFELLER.

Primate of Ireland Will Go to Pocantico Hills To-day—Guest of James Butler.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 2.—Cardinal Logue, who is a guest to-night at James Butler's country seat, East View, will visit John D. Rockefeller's estate and meet Mr. Rockefeller to-morrow afternoon. Then he will visit the Christian Brothers at Pocantico Hills.

The Cardinal was the guest of Mr. Butler at a large dinner given to-night at East View. Among those in the party were Archbishop Farley, Bishop Browne, Mgr. Mooney, John J. Delany, Thomas Butler, Stephen Farrelly, John Whalen and Bryan L. Kennelly.

Cardinal Logue spent last night at Mount St. Vincent. Mr. Butler, with Mr. Delany, Mr. Whalen and a few other New York friends, drove to Mount St. Vincent in six automobiles, where they met the Cardinal and party, and then they went to Dunwoody, where the Cardinal made an address to the young seminarians and granted them an extra week's vacation, for which he was loudly cheered.

Regulars Win in the Catholic Club.

At the annual election of officers of the Catholic Club, held last night at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South, the regular ticket headed by Edward J. McGuire was elected. There was no contest except on four of the eight two year members of the board of managers. The four on the regular ticket who were elected were John F. Cross, Louis L. Schwartz, Thomas E. Fitzgerald and John H. Mulcahy. Michael Blake, George W. Loft, James F. Hurley and Edward S. Connell were the opposing candidates. The vote was close.

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DEMAND FOR DROEGE'S REMOVAL.

Appellate Division Hears the Motion of the Bar Association.

The Appellate Division heard argument yesterday and reserved decision on a motion by the Bar Association for the removal of City Magistrate Otto H. Droege because of his action in the case of Louise Durand last January and also because of the attempt to bribe a reporter to suppress a story concerning the Magistrate's method of dealing with certain cases.

Howard Taylor, representing the Bar Association, argued for the motion, while John B. Stanchfield and Howard Gans appeared for Droege. Mr. Taylor said that while there was no criminal charge there were charges that the Magistrate was unfit to occupy the bench by reason of moral turpitude or general incapacity. There was no substantial dispute over the facts, and the Magistrate's answer was either untruthful or truthful. If the Court did not believe the answer, there was the turpitude, while if the answer was truthful then the Magistrate must be a fool to have allowed such motives to actuate him.

In the case of Louise Durand Magistrate Droege had first found the woman guilty of soliciting and then after a telephonic communication from a lawyer who had formerly been associated with Droege in the practice of law had ordered her discharge. This lawyer, Mr. Taylor said, had meanwhile been approached by the Durand woman's lawyer and a fee of $75 was paid for the release of the woman.

Mr. Stanchfield asserted that there was nothing more in the charges of buying off a reporter than evidence that a man of sensitive character had taken extreme and possibly unwise steps to safeguard his reputation. Mr. Stanchfield did not dwell long on the Durand case, as Justices Scott, Clarke and Ingraham asked him several questions tending to show that they believed the Magistrate had not obeyed the statutes in his treatment of the case. Mr. Stanchfield admitted that, but pleaded that Droege had only done what all the other Magistrates were doing at the time.

DE CHAULNES DIED PRAYING.

Theodore P. Shonts Returns and Denies Stories of Drug Addictions.

Theodore P. Shonts, who arrived yesterday from Cherbourg aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, brought a different version of the death of his son-in-law, the Duke de Chaulnes, in Paris than that cabled to this country. Mr. Shonts said the reports that the Duke's death was due to the use of drugs was slanderous. His life had been exemplary since his marriage to Mr. Shonts's daughter Theodora, and they were in thorough accord when death came to the Duke. He had had trouble with his heart, supposed not to be of a serious nature, but never had needed a physician since his marriage. On the evening before his death he had been in excellent spirits.

It was the custom of the Duke and the Duchess, Mr. Shonts said, to go to bed at about 9 o'clock in Paris. They invariably knelt together beside their bed and prayed. It was while the Duke was kneeling that he was stricken. He fell over on his side and the Duchess supposed that he had merely fainted. She is strong and athletic and picked him up bodily and placed him on the bed. He breathed heavily once and was still. She became frightened then and screamed for help. The first doctor called said that the Duke had died instantly.

Mr. Shonts said that when he arrived in Paris he found the Duchess unable to cry. They feared that she would lose her reason until a week ago last Sunday when she fell on her knees before her father, and putting her head in his lap gave way to her feelings. Then the family knew that she would be all right. Mr. Shonts said: "I did not dare think of leaving her until then. My wife and one of my daughters will stay with the Duchess until she is ready to return to America, which may not be for a year or a year and a half from now. The Duke's family have done all that mortals could do for my daughter. The more I heard about the Duke the better I liked him. He was a fine boy and I cannot see why so many infamous things were published about him. The idea of his death having been induced by the use of drugs is cruel and absurd. The autopsy showed a rupture of the walls of the heart."

DIDN'T GET AERIAL RECORD.

Col. Coey's Balloon Comes to Earth After Making About 800 Miles.

SIOUX CITY, June 2.—The Coey balloon, which left Quincy, Ill., at sunset last night, landed this afternoon at Clear Lake, S. D. The distance from Quincy to Clear Lake is nearly 500 miles in a straight line and the distance covered by the balloon must have been considerably more.

The flight was made in an effort to beat the long distance record established by the Pommern, the German balloon. The passengers were Col. Coey, president of the American Federation of Aero Clubs; Charles Lichliter and Capt. Bumbaugh of St. Louis. The balloon carried food and water to last a week and nearly a ton of sand ballast.

The balloon failed to exceed the record of the Pommern, which made 880 miles last October.

Famous Estate Sold to a New Yorker.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., June 2.—Brookside, the estate of William Stanley, where such notables as Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana have been entertained, has been sold to William Hall Walker of New York. It is one of the most famous estates in the country. David Leavitt at one time owned it and it later passed into the hands of Mrs. Hotchkiss, founder of the Hotchkiss Preparatory School at Lakeville, Conn.

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CANNON BOOMERS AT WORK.

Allies Now Declare That No One Will Be Nominated on First Ballot.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Anti-Taft leaders in the camp of the allies aroused themselves to action to-day with the opening of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon's headquarters in the Auditorium annex.

The Fairbanks leaders joined with Cannon's followers in declaring that "this fight is not over," and announced that a statement is being prepared to give figures showing that the Taft claims are without substantial foundation.

The supporters of the Secretary of War were stirred somewhat when they learned that the Knox boomers intend to bring a small army of shouters here from Pennsylvania later in the week. These are to be supplemented later by marching clubs galore.

John C. Eversman, confidential man to Congressman William B. McKinley of Champaigne, Ill., brought the Cannon boom here from Washington to