

CAPT. GEORGE B. BOYNTON DEAD

HAS BEEN NEAR THE WORLD'S GREATEST ADVENTURES

Fought in Civil War, Filled with Cuba and South America, Warred with Pirates in the China Sea and Escaped Violent Death in a Dozen Crises.

George B. Boynton, soldier of fortune, died at Miss O'Brien's hospital, 134 West Seventy-fourth street, yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. His death was due to a general breakdown, the result of years of exposure in nearly every known land and sea. Up to the time he entered the hospital he had been living with his wife and niece at 501 West 124th street.

Boynton was not his right name. He adopted many names in different revolutions, insurrections and adventures but usually fell back on the name under which he died. He rarely talked of his remarkable life and no one has been able to ascertain his original name. He admitted that he was born in Fifth avenue north of Fourteenth street on May 1, 1822, and that his father was a distinguished surgeon, with an estate on Lake Champlain.

Almost from the time he could talk and walk Boynton was at war with his parents because of his adventurous disposition. He was about to enter the Naval Academy when the civil war broke out. He enlisted and his father bought his discharge. He was sent to an uncle in Illinois, but enlisted in a cavalry regiment out there. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing he led a charge against the Confederate Black Horse Cavalry.

A Confederate cavalryman aimed a blow at him with a sabre, but he ducked beside his horse's neck. The blow killed the horse and tore a great gash in Boynton's cheek, the scar of which he bore to his death. He shot the Confederate between the eyes, killing him instantly.

He left the army and was nearly lynched as a copperhead. He was later sent to capture contraband goods near South From Cincinnati and returned to the Confederate female spy.

In the later days of the war Boynton bought the letter B, a vessel which was successfully running the blockade from Bermuda to the Southern ports. He made several successful runs, although the letter B was shelled more than once by the U. S. S. Fish Hawk.

On his return to New York he bought the Franklin avenue distillery, with Jim Kisk as partner. This was a profitable affair, but Boynton yielded to his love of adventure and sailed for the West Indies ten years war in Cuba. At one time his vessel, the Edgar Stuart, was seized at Baltimore. He put to sea with three deputy United States marshals against him, landing them further down the coast. He had to go to Halifax until Fisk squared things for him after this adventure.

Later he met Andrew Johnson, afterward President, and was sent West by him to inquire into political conditions. He reported back to Johnson, didn't have a chance and that he had decided that filibustering was more honorable than politics. In 1868 he began to supply the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, with arms from England. The latter paid him 125,000, then plotted to have him killed and robbed. He was warned by a girl and escaped.

After this Boynton met in 1870 Guzman Blanco, President of Venezuela, and supplied him with arms from New York. For many years he was chief of Blanco's secret service. He organized and led an expedition which established the connection of the Rio Negro and Orinoco rivers through the Casiquiare river.

Things became too quiet in Venezuela and with Francis Lay Norton, another adventurer, Boynton fitted out a vessel and went to Chinese waters to prey on the pirates. It was while cruising there that he met a beautiful white female pirate. He met her at Harding Davis and Guy Boothby, then and they wrote the "Real Soldiers of Fortune" and the "Beautiful White Devil" soon after. While in the waters about Borneo and Malay he met a woman, who he married, and she bore him a daughter, who he named after her. He was captured by pirates and they were forced to flee when the former was defeated.

In 1880 Boynton turned up in Rio Janeiro and was engaged by President Floriano to blow up the Aquidaua, the flagship of Admiral Mello, leader of the insurrection. He was given a torpedo and he used it to blow up the ship. He was flying the British flag and after his plans were in being he was arrested by the British ship Sirius. He set up the defense that Mello was a pirate, but he was kept a prisoner on board the U. S. S. Charleston for two months in the city of New York. He became chief of the secret service for President Crespo of Venezuela and general manager of the Orinoco corporation, with vast concessions.

After his return to New York in 1907 the adventurer was arrested for having in his possession dies for counterfeiting Venezuelan currency. He was sentenced to a year in prison, but he escaped punishment on the ground that he was merely financing a revolution. He was sent to Blackwell's Island, but was pardoned by President Roosevelt after serving three months.

Capt. Boynton had been living quietly in Brooklyn and New York since. One day last month he was arrested and was to give Horace H. Smith the true story of his life. It will appear in book form in the spring.

OBITUARY.

Henry Wentworth Brown, auditor to the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, died yesterday morning in his apartment in the Hotel Royalton, 100 West 42d street, of Bright's disease. Mr. Brown was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on March 4, 1876, and was the son of the late Henry and Mary Lauterman. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and when a young man removed to St. Paul and became associated with the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, remaining with that company until it was acquired by the Northern Pacific. He came to New York in 1900 and was associated with the firm of Haskins & Wells, accountants, until October 1, 1906, when he became comptroller of the New York City Railway Company. He was appointed general auditor of the New York City Railway system, including the Interborough Metropolitan and controlled companies, on July 1, 1907, and shortly after receivers for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were appointed. Mr. Brown was auditor to them. Mr. Brown was unmarried. He was a member of the Railroad Club, the Minnesota Society of New York, the Seaside Golf and Country Club and the American Electric Railway Association. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church in East Sixteenth street at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday morning. Burial will be made at Westport, Conn., on Saturday afternoon.

William C. O'Keefe, who had been in the plumbing business in Brooklyn for nearly half a century, died Wednesday night at his home, 261 East 10th street, of Bright's disease. He was born in Cork, Ireland, and came to this country when he was a boy. He was a member of the prominent Catholic church circles and was one of the original members of St. Patrick's church in Brooklyn St. Patrick's church, and a member of the Catholic Benevolent Society of Brooklyn. He is survived by his son, Deputy Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keefe, and his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Keefe, who resides at 100 West 111th street. She was

ROBIN PRESIDENT INDICTED

GRANT OF THE NORTHERN ACCUSED OF CONCEALING LOAN.

He Gives \$5,000 Bail Robin to Be Taken From the Tombs on a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Testify in the Bankruptcy Proceeding Against Him.

Frank L. Grant, president of Joseph G. Robin's Northern Bank, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on the charge of failing to report a loan to the directors of the bank. When arraigned before Judge Swann in Part I of General Sessions, Grant, through his counsel, Howard S. Gans, pleaded not guilty, and was held in \$5,000 bail, which he furnished. His counsel got five days within which to withdraw the plea. With regard to the offense with which Grant is charged, the District Attorney's office gave out this statement:

The Bankers Realty and Security Company, which was a corporation owned and controlled by Joseph G. Robin, and the Fidelity Development Company, the affairs of which were managed by Robin as though it was his own property, each had accounts at the Riverside branch and at the Broadway branch of the Northern of New York, of which Frank L. Grant was president. Beginning with last spring a continuous check ining operation was carried on by these two corporations between these two branches of the Northern Bank, starting at first with only \$10,000 or \$15,000 so carried and gradually working up until at the time with which the indictment deals it was over \$100,000.

Under the provisions of the banking law it was the duty of the officers of the bank to inform the board of directors of the bank of the existence of the loan. The executive committee of the board of directors whenever a new loan exceeding \$1,000 was made, Grant, it is charged, was cognizant of this continuous check ining operation, which in fact constituted a loan to the Bankers Realty and Security Company. Peter Alexander, the Federal receiver in bankruptcy for Joseph G. Robin and the Bankers Realty and Security Company, asked Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday for an order for the examination of Robin, his sister, Mr. Louis G. Robinson, and several others who were associated with the indicted banker in his financial enterprises. Judge Holt signed the order requiring the persons named in it to appear before Commissioner Alexander at noon to-day. The receiver secured a writ of habeas corpus for Robin, who is in the Tombs.

Besides Robin and his sister the others required to appear to-day are Frank L. Grant and William L. Brown, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Northern Bank of New York and also under indictment, Arthur Stumpff, Frederick K. Morris, Otto Kelsey, Theodore Werner and David S. Gage.

Want to Enjoin Board of Estimate. Justice Crane of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order directing the Board of Estimate to show cause on Monday next why it should not be enjoined from declaring the franchise of the State Electric Light and Power Company forfeited. The application for the injunction was made by the Edison and Amsterdam companies, who have a share in the property right of the State company. The Board of Estimate yesterday notified the Board of Estimate that owing to certain omissions the company had forfeited its franchise.

Conference at White House Over Secretary Ballinger's Prohibition Orders. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Taft had a conference to-night with Secretary of the Interior E. A. Ballinger, Robert G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and C. E. Nicholson, representing the Anti-Saloon League of Minnesota, on the question of allowing liquor to be sold in "Indian territory" in that State. No decision was reported and it is probable that the President will consider the question for several days.

Some months ago Secretary Ballinger issued an order prohibiting the introduction of liquor into territory embraced in treaties made with the Indians. Part of the city of Minneapolis was affected by this Federal made drought and some Minnesota farmers are so indignant that the matter was brought to the attention of the President. He has listened to several arguments in this case, but wishes for still more time in which to reach a decision.

THE BATTLESHIP ACCIDENT.

Changes in the Detail of Officers for the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer has made a change in the detail of officers for the court of inquiry into the recent accident on the battleship Delaware, when three back leaders of one of the boilers blew out, killing nine men. Commander Kenneth McAlpine and Lieutenant-Commander S. E. Moses have been taken off the board. Commander McAlpine was removed from the board because of the fact that he was inspector of engineering on the Delaware while she was being completed at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Lieutenant-Commander Moses was formerly engineer officer at the Norfolk Navy Yard while the Delaware was at that station.

In making these changes Secretary Meyer said that no reflection was intended upon these officers, but that the action was taken simply to prevent criticism of the board's report. They will be succeeded by Commander E. Thies, a member of the board of inspection, and Lieutenant-Commander I. D. Karris, engineer officer of the battleship South Carolina. A report on the accident was received at the Navy Department from Capt. Charles A. Gove, commanding officer of the Delaware. Eugene Phillips, fireman first class, who was injured in the accident, died at the hospital of the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday. He was a native of Washington and had been in the navy about eight years and ten months. This makes ten victims of the accident.

INCREASES OF FREIGHT RATES.

Arguments Before Interstate Commission Concluded Decision by March 1. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—By March 1, or probably a week or two earlier, the country will know whether the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the proposed increases in freight rates. The argument in the proposed increase of the Western trunk lines was concluded late yesterday before the commission and it now has under consideration the Western trunk line case and the case of the Eastern carriers, who also propose to increase freight rates. The increases proposed by the carriers named, about five hundred in number, involve practically every other carrier in the country. When the argument was concluded this afternoon, Chairman Clements of the commission announced that the Western trunk lines had agreed to further postpone their proposed increases to March 15. They are at present postponed until February 1.

Col. Crowder to Be Judge Advocate General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Col. Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. A., has been selected by President Taft for appointment as Judge Advocate General of the Army on Feb. 14 next, when Brig.-Gen. George W. Davis will be placed on the retired list for age. Col. Crowder is the senior colonel in the Judge Advocate General's department. He was formerly legal adviser to the Provisional Government of Cuba. He was born in Missouri on April 11, 1856. During the Russo-Japanese war he served in Manchuria as an observer with the Japanese army.

\$75,000 for Permanent Red Cross Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Taft received to-day from officers of the San Francisco Red Cross an endorsement fund amounting to a telegram telling of the raising of \$75,000 for the permanent Red Cross fund in that city. The President, replying, declared that the money was put "in the right place."

OUR WOMEN DRESS SO CRAZILY

AND OUR MEN AREN'T AS NICER AS SHE EXPECTED.

Firing Husbands Amos a U. S. Legation Secretary's Hungarian Wife—But This is by the Way, She Really Likes Her First View of New York City.

Mrs. George Andrews Moriarty, Jr., is paying her first visit to what for three years has been her own country. She is the wife of a late secretary of the American Embassy in Mexico, who has just been transferred to the legation in Guatemala, when Mr. Moriarty met her at the time he was Vice-Consul at Fiume. They were in Mexico city five months.

Mrs. Moriarty, who is at the Waldorf, on her way to visit relatives in Providence, speaks English with the slightest accent, and speaks German, French and Spanish. So that with her own language she has five languages at her command. She said yesterday that she liked New York City. "I have been three years married," she said, "and of course we have travelled about a great deal in that time. I like the climate of Mexico, but not the malarial atmosphere. Part of Mexico city, the new part, is beautifully laid out, but the old city is very dirty. It was difficult to get used to seeing the peons going about so scantly clad and shivering when it was a little cold. One thing I did not like was the cruelty to animals."

"I have been in New York only two days, but I have been very much impressed. Fifth avenue is imposing, but one thing that has struck me is the scarcity of churches. I have been at a music hall but did not care for the performance. The American hotel is what I should call grand, and the service is extraordinarily good. I did not think it would be possible where so many persons were under one roof."

"I found that travelling by train in this country is far ahead of anything in Europe. In fact there is no comparison. To a European it is a novelty to have a bath and a hairdresser on a train and to come along so smoothly over the rails. I was amazed at the Pennsylvania station. There is nothing in Europe that can compare with it in size or grandeur. I think the average American is the best dressed man in the world, and I believe he likes his food to be of the best. In Europe most classes of men should look at another woman. For instance, this morning when I was at breakfast there was at a table facing me an American with his wife. He kept staring at me until I was embarrassed. Whenever his wife would look up he would look down. I was glad when he was gone, but do you know, as his wife turned away he looked back? It struck me as so odd for a married man. It is very unpleasant the way one is stared at here. I had no idea it was the case. It is worse than in Paris."

CRUISE ACCUSES ALDERMAN.

Tells of Being Sent to Get \$200 Out of a New Dealer. Edward Cruise, who admits that he took \$200 from Barisch, the crippled Third avenue news dealer, but says that he took the money for a renewal of Barisch's license, testified against Volkman before Justice Seabury yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

"Cruise, who is the son of a former police captain, said that he was employed in the bureau of elections and was frequently around the club of the Independence League in Volkman's district. Volkman, he said, gave him a paper, which he was told to give to Barisch. He knew that it was a renewal of Barisch's license, but he didn't realize that he was taking any risk when he went to Barisch with the paper and told him that it was worth \$200. Barisch put him off at first, he said, and told him to come around later. He went to Barisch's house at night and just after the money in four fifty dollar bills had been counted out to him two men jumped at him. The men seized the office of the Commissioner of Accounts said that after he and Volkman had been arrested Volkman said to him that the whole thing was a mess. "He told me that it was all my fault," said Cruise, "and I told him that if I had known that things were not right I would have cut off my right hand before I would have gone into such a mess. Then he asked me if I knew what he intended to do with the money. I told him that I did not, and he said just stick to that statement. If they make you a witness against me."

Before Cruise testified Barisch was cross-examined. He did not deviate from the story he told on Wednesday.

FORTIFY CANAL, SAYS HOBSON.

He Says There is No Such Thing as Neutral Territory in Time of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Hobson of Alabama delivered a speech in the House to-day in which he said that it is the duty of Congress to make an appropriation to fortify the Panama Canal, as recommended in the President's special message on the subject. Mr. Hobson scoffed at the suggestion made in a speech by Representative Keifer of Ohio earlier in the day that the canal could be protected by a treaty negotiated with the Powers of the world declaring the canal strip to be a neutral territory.

Mr. Hobson said that past experience had demonstrated that the world was no such thing as neutral territory in time of war. He pointed out that the great struggle between Russia and Japan was fought out on the sea of Manchuria, which was supposed to be neutral territory. The United States, among other nations, he said, had guaranteed the integrity of Korea. Japan took Korea. He pointed out that when the country came to Washington to protest and was refused an interview by the President of the United States.

Mr. Hobson told the House that in time of war a strong nation would not hesitate to enforce its will on neutral territory, and he insisted that it was the duty of Congress to fortify a part of which the Government had expended hundreds of millions of dollars.

Representative Keifer spoke for an hour in support of his contention that the property interests of the Government at Panama would be safeguarded by a treaty declaring the strip to be neutral territory. He earnestly opposed fortification, declaring that it would be an extravagance in face of the certainty that neutralization would accomplish all that was claimed for fortification.

WOOL PRODUCTION INQUIRY.

Tariff Board to Send an Expert to Argentina and Uruguay. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The inquiry of the tariff board into the subject of wool production in the principal countries competing with the United States has turned to South America. Announcement was made to-day that Joseph N. Wing, one of the best known authorities in the country on wool growing, will sail for Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to-morrow. Mr. Wing will make a thorough study of conditions governing production in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. Mr. Wing also will investigate the wool production there, which it relates to competition with the United States. A similar study is being made in Australia.

The board announced to-day also that the investigation of wool growing in the States west of the Missouri River will begin in Texas in a few weeks, when shearing operations are started. Field agents of the board will work northward throughout the shearing season.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: To be Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati George Puchta of Ohio. To be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Cincinnati Lincoln Mitchell of Ohio. To be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin Guy D. Goff of Wisconsin. To be United States Marshal Eugene L. Lewis of Ohio, Southern District of Ohio; Henry A. Weil of Wisconsin, Eastern District of Wisconsin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The cruiser Tacoma has arrived at Truzillo, the gunboat Marietta at Puerto Cortes, the battleship Delaware at Norfolk, the destroyers Paulding, Draxton, Roe and Terry at Key West, the cruiser Albatross at Mare Island light, the tug Palapa at Nassau and the cruiser California at Santa Barbara.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—These army orders were issued to-day: First Lieut. Talbot Smith, from Eighth Cavalry to Sixth Cavalry. Capt. William S. Mages, from Twenty-sixth Infantry to Twenty-eighth Infantry. Major Paul C. Saunders, Medical Corps, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to St. Louis and to New York, relieving Major Edwin P. Wolfe, ordered to the Philippine Islands. Second Lieut. Paul H. Manchester, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to West Point, N. Y.

CITY'S DEPOSITS WITH ROBIN

THE BANKING COMMISSION CONCLUDES ITSELF ABOUT THEM.

Did Mr. Hyde Write a Letter? Oh, Yes, He Did—Did the Mayor Respond? Why, Certainly—And Did the Comptroller Also Make a Statement? Sure.

The three members of the city's Banking Commission, to which the Charter entrusts the selection of banks in which the city's money shall be deposited without security, had each something to say yesterday about the deposit in Robin's Northern Bank, now closed.

Mayor Gaynor wrote to Chamberlain Hyde on Tuesday asking who was responsible for the deposit. Mr. Hyde answered, dated Wednesday, is as follows:

The Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor: Sir: Your letter of January 17 is received. In the latter part of January, 1910, the comptroller came to me personally and requested me to designate the Northern Bank as the depository of taxes in the Bronx borough. I knew nothing of the bank, but he assured me that it was a sound and conservatively managed institution. I afterward learned that he had been a stockholder and director and that Mr. Henderson M. Wolfe, the chief auditor in his office, had been vice-president of the bank. I thereupon directed that it be made the depository of Bronx tax receipts. My office has never deposited any money in that bank. The only deposits made in that bank were by the Comptroller and some smaller amounts by the Water Board and President of the Borough.

The public statement of the comptroller that he afterward asked me to draw the money out of the bank is an absolute untruth, and no one knows better than you the extent to which he can carry out truthfulness and deceit. Never did he make any such request of me. On the contrary, the Comptroller continued to deposit the tax receipts in the said bank from day to day up to the day of its failure, which occurred during my recent absence. I repeat that I never deposited any of the city money in the said bank, and in designating it as the depository of taxes as they were collected by the Comptroller's department I acted solely on the Comptroller's request and assurance.

As to the Carnegie Trust Company, before I put any money in that institution I consulted representatives of the State Banking Department, and it was strongly counseled for by them as a solvent and well managed bank. Yours very truly, CHARLES H. HYDE, Chamberlain.

The Mayor wrote yesterday in reply: Sir: Your letter of yesterday is at hand. I note what you say of how the Robin Northern Bank came to be designated as a city depository and who made the deposit in it. While I am unable to attach blame to you in the matter, I must request that hereafter you consult with me in such matters before acting. Please also go over the list of depository banks and mark those which you think ought to be stricken off. No wicked bank like Robin's bank should be on the list. When you have revised the list please submit it to me. The list has been growing for many years, and it is high time that it be revised. You will remember that I stated at the meeting of the Banking Commission that in January last that I thought the list was altogether too extended and should be curtailed. I am of that opinion still, and yet I may be wrong about it, and desire to have your judgment on the subject. I am aware that the deposit in an ordinary bank should not be too large, and in order to avoid that result we have to have a considerable number of banks for city depositories. Very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Mr. Prendergast's statement is exactly the size of both these letters put together. Reduced to an even third of the whole, it says: This correspondence I regard merely as a device of the Mayor and his aide Hyde to divert attention from the scandal of Hyde's absence from his office under conditions which have given rise to the most severe criticism which has been directed against a public officer in the city of New York during the present generation. They are attempting to cover this scandal by raising an issue as to a detail of the business of the Chamberlain's office. I do not feel disposed to assist Mr. Gaynor and Hyde in their effort to cheat the people. If Hyde had taken the trouble to consult the public records regarding the Northern Bank deposit matter, he would know that on January 1, 1911, there appeared in the files of the Banking Commission a letter from me, in which I said that I had set up to that time, and would never in the future, disown my responsibility for the initial deposit in the Northern Bank. I stand by that statement now and go over the records to see that it is correct. I am regarding the designation of the bank for tax receipts, and that I approved the designation. Subsequent to this, however, not being satisfied with certain things I had heard regarding the Northern Bank, I issued the account.

On this very morning I went to Hyde's office and told him of my action. I had never said that I advised him to withdraw his accounts from the Northern Bank. All I have said was that I had told him that I had advised him to do so. I spoke to him he said I will send for Frank Grant the president, whom I know very well. When was the surety bond secured which covers the Northern Bank account? Was it not secured subsequent to the time when I told Hyde that I had withdrawn my own. The Comptroller's account? Hyde continued the account over which he had control up to almost the very day of the failure, and says that the tax receipts he had deposited in the bank were his. I know very well that the deposit of these tax receipts is for his account, and not for mine.

National G. A. B. Encampment to Be Held in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic this afternoon Rochester was selected as the place for the national encampment which will be held during the week of August 21. The Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans also decided to hold their meetings here at the same time.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN, MARQUETTE AND COTTON VOILE DRESSES, INCLUDING LINGERIE MODELS. ALSO LINEN AND CLOTH SUITS AND DRESSES, SUITABLE FOR WEAR AT THE WINTER RESORTS ARE BEING SHOWN AT MODERATE PRICES, AS WELL AS SEPARATE WAISTS, MILLINERY, PARASOLS, GLOVES, SHOES, ETC.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.