

THOSE WHO OPPOSED WHITMAN

SOME WANTED THEIR MONEY OUT; SOME FEARED THE COURTS.

The District Attorney Admits That the Governor was Grossly Deceived and That There Will Be No Further Attempts to Interfere With the Case.

District Attorney Charles S. Whitman doesn't think that anybody will try to slow up the investigation as to who are criminally responsible for the downfall of the Carnegie Trust Company. He says frankly that there was a "plant" to his hands, but that the scheme fell down because he wasn't as pliable as certain important folks figured he would be.

"Understand," said Judge Whitman, "Gov. Dix must not be blamed. I believe the Governor was shamefully deceived. He was given to understand that Attorney-General Carmody should cooperate with me because of the State's interest in the assets of the Carnegie concern and he did not know what was going on."

"There were two reasons why it seemed necessary to certain people that I should be shelved. A number of people who have large political influence want to get their money out of the Carnegie Trust Company. To get their money out they must use, they figured, one, perhaps two, Carnegie officials whose banking talents have been the subject of official scrutiny. They didn't want these officials indicted until their money had been pulled out. Hence the desire for the 'soft pedal'."

"The second reason was that persons who may know more about the curious coincidence of loans being made by a number of banks to the Carnegie Trust Company or officials of the company or to friends of the officials after the City Chamberlain had made large deposits in those banks were afraid that the Grand Jury might nail somebody closer to Mayor Gaynor than the trust company officials are. I have every reason to believe that the desire to protect a city official was the impelling motive of the request made to the Governor."

"But these people counted on my quitting. They never thought that I would go to Albany and ask the Governor to explain matters. When it was announced that I was in Albany nobody wanted to assume the responsibility of taking the investigation out of my hands. And early on the morning that I arrived in Albany the Governor had seen light and was shocked. He said so plainly:

"It was Attorney-General Carmody to whom I talked first. I thought he would have some cogent reason for superseding me or cooperating with me. He didn't have. Finally he suggested that he might be of service in bankruptcy proceedings growing out of the Carnegie scandal. I said:

"Why, General, you know as well as I do that neither one of us has anything in the world to do with bankruptcy proceedings. That is business for the federal courts."

"Well," he replied, "some people had an idea that it would be best to go slow in this matter."

"Mr. Attorney-General," I said, "could anybody expect the prosecuting officer of New York county or the prosecuting officer to 'go slow' when he has evidence in his hands that has been committed to him?"

"I guess," returned Carmody, "you had better see the Governor."

"I did not take me long," continued Judge Whitman, "to see that the Governor sympathized entirely with my notion of the proprieties and that the Governor was angry with the way that I had misrepresented I let him with the assurance that I was to run the investigation single handed and that nobody was to be allowed to hamper me."

Judge Whitman quit work early yesterday in order to get a start for Saturday, when he will rest over Sunday. Before he left the Terminal Court building he said that evidence concerning the operations of three Carnegie trust company officials will be placed in the hands of the Grand Jury next Monday afternoon. The Grand Jury would have got the evidence sooner if it hadn't decided to take a recess until Monday. The evidence to be submitted to it concerns the transactions of President Joseph P. Lehmann and Directors William J. Cummins and Gaston L. Lewis of the Carnegie Trust Company. No indictments are expected on Monday, but it is probable that they will be handed down early in the week.

FLYNN RAIDS THRICE IN A DAY.

52 Broad Street, 92 Sixth Avenue and Place in 14th Street Yield 24 Men.

Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn raided three places yesterday, 52 Broad street, 92 Sixth Avenue and 108 West Fourteenth street, at 4:30 P. M. sharp. He wanted to attend the Broad street party, but was afraid that he would be followed and that the poolroom wireless would tip off his coming. To throw watchers off the track he walked out to the police auto and after talking for a while about new tires announced loudly that he was for home and jumped aboard, while the car headed north.

The police auto hadn't gone two blocks when a taxicab swung in behind and shook the taxi until he got to Broadway and Forty-second street. There Flynn's chauffeur dodged and headed for south Broad street. Flynn had the hydraulic jack, but didn't need it, for his men were inside 52 Broad street when he drove up.

The gambling rooms were on the third floor, approached by a long narrow passage guarded by three box doors. There was a well planned system of go-ways inside through which the players could escape while the police chopped. They were never used, however, because Lieut. Bourke, noticing that the windows opening into the poolroom from Broad street were unguarded, went through an office on the second floor and climbing the fire escape smashed a pane of glass, raised the window and popped inside so quickly that the dice were still rolling on the crap table when he appeared. One hundred and twenty men were in the place.

Klondike and crap layouts as well as the usual poolroom apparatus of racing sheets and pool tables and betting stools were to be seen. The police took thirteen prisoners. Meanwhile Lieut. Collins' squad was having a busy time at 92 Sixth Avenue, where the Allen so long defied the police. The gambling place there was on the second floor of the third story building and when the raiders got inside the vestibule they found one for their axes on a heavy inner door.

While they chopped Collins and a companion went into an adjoining building, climbed to the roof and chopped a hole in the roof of 92. They dropped through into an unoccupied room, and to their surprise found it furnished with a klondike layout. They had stumbled on a hidden gambling place of which they had no suspicion.

The raiders found 110 men in the gambling rooms below and took six prisoners. The raid at 108 West Fourteenth street presented variations. The place was on the second floor and is reached by a flight of outside stairs on the side of the building. The raiders got in after battering down one heavy door and found the place inside struggling to get out a rear window which opened on an extension.

The extension was nearly covered by a skylight, between which and a four foot side wall there was just room enough for a slim man to edge his way along. A fat man who was in the lead had jammed his foot through the skylight and was unable to advance or retreat. His bulk kept the others back and the police bagged them all, including five of the six men named in the warrants.

The twenty-four prisoners were all taken to Police Headquarters, where lawyers and bondmen had already gathered to administer to their needs.

CENTRE STREET SUBWAY.

Bradley & Co. Resume Work on the Section Running to Municipal Buildings.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that the work had been resumed by the Bradley Contracting Company on the section of the Centre street subway which was held up so that there might be no interference with the laying of the foundations of the new Municipal Building. A station is to be provided under the building, but the plans for this station were made after the original contract had been let, and because of the change in plans the Bradley Company, whose plant has remained idle since May, 1908, demanded damages from the city to the amount of about \$275,000.

As a result of negotiations between the city and the company the claim has been reduced by about \$75,000. The company has accepted this reduction in its claim and will resume work. The section extends from Park Row to Pearl street and will be completed by the time the Municipal Building is finished.

MAY TAX NOTES TO DECEDENT

Even Though They Are Secured by Property in Another State.

The State of New York will collect a transfer tax on \$60,000 of promissory notes owned by the late Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, who died in Connecticut in 1907, under a ruling by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. The executors of the estate objected to paying a tax on the notes on the ground that they were all secured by property outside New York, and with two exceptions were made by non-residents, while the decedent himself was a non-resident. A tax was claimed on them because they were found in a strong box in this city.

Three of the five judges decided that the notes were property upon which the law imposes a tax, while two judges believed that under the majority ruling the notes may be taxed not only in New York, where they were found, but in Connecticut, where the decedent lived, and also in the States where the maker of the notes lived.

OYSTER TRUST BUYS LAND.

MILLION DOLLAR WATERFRONT ACQUIRED IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Sealship Company, Which Owns or Controls Best Grounds From Chesapeake to Narragansett, to Have Central Station Here—Powerful Interests in It.

The Sealship Oyster Company, commonly called the oyster trust, has bought a million dollar plot of 600 lots in the Borough of Queens from the Queensboro Corporation acting for the Borden Realty Company, and will establish its vast shipping interests at that point. The tract taken over has been known as the Flower estate and is located in the southern part of the Second ward of Queens, facing on Borden Avenue and the Dutch Kills Canal. It has railroad trackage as well as waterfront and is pronounced especially desirable for the purposes for which it was acquired.

The Sealship Company began modestly enough a couple of years ago to handle bulk oysters in an entirely new way, and its success was so pronounced almost from the start that powerful banking interests were brought into the corporation which from controlling a few oyster beds began branching out until many of the best known grounds were under their control. They leased when they couldn't buy and it soon became apparent to those who had looked upon the new plan of shipping oysters in bulk as an innovation that the Sealship Company was a powerful rival growing stronger day by day.

Andrew Preston, president of the United Fruit Company, which practically controls the banana trade of the country, owning and operating a line of steamships between New York and Central American ports and a railroad in Costa Rica was brought into the directorate where he had as co-workers such men as H. C. Underwood, president of the William Underwood Company; Henry Hornblower of Hornblower & Weeks, N. E. Rice and Alvah Crocker. The capital stock of the company was recently increased to \$2,500,000 per cent, cumulative preferred stock and \$2,000,000 common.

Hornblower & Weeks in December of last year formed a syndicate of New York and Boston capitalists which underwrote the \$2,000,000 new 7 per cent, cumulative preferred. It was announced at the time that Messrs. Underwood, Rice and Hornblower, representing the new interests, would control the policies of the company as members of the finance committee.

Part of their policy appears to be the centralization of their forces. The Long Island property taken over yesterday is central for their purpose. They own 80,000 acres of under water oyster grounds located all the way from Chesapeake Bay to Narragansett, including the coveted Blue Point district on Great South Bay. Their holdings of under water grants around South Norwalk and Bridgeport on the Connecticut shore and at Greenport and Northport, L. I., are most extensive. A man who should know put the value of their oyster beds either owned outright or under long leasehold with the right to purchase at expiration at more than \$3,000,000. These are certainly being added to as opportunity affords.

Up to the present time the Sealship Company has been content apparently to handle the bulk oysters only, but it is said that under the new conditions they will reach out and endeavor to control the in the shell trade, the headquarters of which for very many years has been at Norfolk, Baltimore and Wilmington. That the company has the bulk trade well in hand is best shown by the fact that there are 25,000 agencies throughout the United States and Canada for their oysters on commission. All these agents sell at a uniform price, the policy being to build up a trade for its products by exploiting sanitary methods of cultivation and shipment.

L. C. Brooks of South Norwalk, Conn., is the active representative of the company in the vicinity of New York and it is supposed that he will make his headquarters near the great distributing plant, where work will be begun at once.

WARDEN AT GREAT MEADOWS.

Walter M. Thayer to Have Charge of New State Prison.

Walter M. Thayer of Brooklyn has been appointed warden of the new Great Meadows State Prison at Comstock, Washington county, by Superintendent of State Prisons C. V. Conroy. Mr. Thayer was warden of Clinton Prison at Dannemora for seven years from 1902.

The Weather.

March 11.—Weather conditions changed rapidly over all parts of the country yesterday. The depression which was over the interior traveled northeastward and was central over New York and New England in the morning, attended by moderate rain. Behind this disturbance followed a high pressure occupying the central States, and spreading eastward caused clearing weather and high winds to northwest winds along the middle Atlantic and New England coasts.

The northeastward movement of the storm caused still warmer weather in all sections east of the Mississippi, except the upper lake region. It was colder in that section, in the Northwest and between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains. Freezing weather encroached further into the northern States, but did not reach the center of the country.

Rain fell at scattered places west of the Rocky Mountains. In this city rain fell in the morning; clearing before noon; warmer in the morning; wind, fresh southwest, becoming high west and northwest; average humidity, 7 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 5 A. M., 29.83, at P. M., 29.63.

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

TAFT ON CHOOSING JUSTICES

TELLS HIS METHOD OF FILLING SUPREME BENCH.

First Seeks Lawyers Who Can Aid Strength to the Court—Says He is Glad He Found the Best Man to Be a Southerner and an Ex-Confederate.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—In a short speech before the Chamber of Commerce at a dinner at the Piedmont Driving Club to-night President Taft spoke of the Supreme Court in a way that thrilled his hearers to enthusiasm.

"This is a Government of freedom regulated by laws," he said. "We have a Constitution, and it is a good Constitution; and that instrument is interpreted by a court which exercises a function more unique and more powerful than any other tribunal in the world. It follows, therefore, that the selection of the men who are to fill that tribunal is the most sacred duty that a President has to perform."

"Hence it is, my friends, that in filling the four vacancies that I have had to fill I believe I can truthfully say I was first seeking the man and the lawyer who would strengthen that court. It is no easy task to run over the bar of forty-six States and make selections, but when the duty was performed when I had got my man, then it gratified me that in his

appointment I could show to the South that a Southern man might just as well aspire to the Supreme Court under a Republican President as if I had been a Democrat."

"I did not appoint Justice Lamar because he was a Georgian or because he was a Democrat, but it gave me great pleasure when I had selected him to feel that his selection demonstrated that it was not against him that he was either."

"There is another Southerner whom I feel a little dizzy sometimes and then it is a source, I hope, of pardonable pride that I thought I have been President but two years five men upon that court of nine bear my commission, and the head of the court is a Southerner, a man who is a Confederate veteran and a man worthy to fill the highest office in my opinion, in the world, the Chief Justiceship of the United States."

"I did not appoint him because he was a Democrat or because he was a Confederate veteran, but I appointed him because I considered him the best fitted man in the United States for that place. It was not without pleasure, it was not without self-satisfaction that in the appointment and by it I could show to that section that calls itself the South that a man could be preferred for the highest office in the gift of a President, and a Republican President, although he came from Louisiana, although he was a Democrat, although he had been a Confederate veteran."

"I am bound to say that in the selection of judges Presidents have always exercised their choice, influenced somewhat by their knowledge or the general view of the Constitution which the candidates

ALBANY ALLENTOWN ALTOONA ASBURY PARK ATLANTIC CITY BALTIMORE BLOOMINGTON, Ill. BOSTON BRIDGEPORT BROCKTON BROOKLYN BUFFALO	SPokane SPRINGFIELD, Ill. SPRINGFIELD, Mass. STAMFORD, Conn. ST. JOSEPH ST. LOUIS ST. PAUL SYRACUSE	TACOMA TERRE HAUTE TOLEDO TRENTON, N. J. UNION HILL, N. J. WASHINGTON WATERBURY WHEELING	WHITE PLAINS WILKES-BARRE WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. WILLINGTON, Del. WONOSOCKET YONKERS YOUNGSTOWN, O. ZANESVILLE
---	--	---	--

Five or Six Hundred Thousand people come into our stores now—but there are several hundred thousand OTHERS we WANT to come in, who will be also permanent customers when they try our cigars and compare our values generally.

To the Man Who Has Never Been In a UNITED CIGAR STORE

If you knew positively where you could get most for your money in anything you wanted to buy, that's where you would go, isn't it? Take cigars, cigarettes, tobaccos, pipes, etc., as one of your necessities—the only way to discover whether you are on the right track is to measure the value of the money you spend by what you receive over the counters of different merchants—in stores which by reason of their importance justify such a comparison of values.

Just because it's a man's habit to buy here or buy there it shouldn't be a fixed habit unless the habit is fixed by the best returns for what he spends.

Certainly he should not be blinded by habit, or by prejudice, either.

All that is asked on behalf of United Cigar Stores is that they come in under this rule. Therefore no smoker should stay out of a United Cigar Store simply because he has never been in one.

It isn't fair to yourself to do that—it isn't fair to us. We can't show you what we are doing for hundreds of other smokers—of thousands of them every day if you don't give us a chance.

New faces in our stores show that people are being continually moved by this impulse. Increased business month after month proves it.

If we didn't make and hold new customers this increase would be a very uncertain quantity. And we must give more for the money or we wouldn't get new business in increasing volume.

If you are the man who is passing our doors every day you are only putting off for a day, or a month, what you will do sometime.

You're bound to come in sooner or later. In human nature nothing tugs so hard as self-interest. Why delay a day longer? Pay us a call and decide the question for yourself.

Just now in our Greater New York stores we are returning in Free Goods—cigars, cigarettes or tobacco—half of whatever you spend for pipes. We do this to advertise our stores. We want every one to try our cigars. We depend on our cigars to make steady, permanent customers.

CIGARS UNITED CIGARS
UNITED CIGAR STORES
Largest Retailers of Cigars and Tobacco in the World Because We Serve the People Best.

Firemen's Strike Stops All Trains But a Few Carrying Passengers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 10.—Officers of the Queen and Crescent system, which is tied up except for occasional passenger trains by the strike of white firemen against negro firemen, have been appealing to other railroads here to-day for firemen, but without success.

Trainsmaster C. M. Mitchell, voluntarily gave the place of one of the striking firemen this morning and fired an engine leaving Danville.

Head Blue-jacket Identified.

One of the three blue-jackets of the U. S. S. Tennessee who were killed by gas in the Washington Hotel, Hoboken, on Thursday was identified yesterday at Volk's morgue as Henry Long, 21 years old, formerly of Hoboken. He had been in the navy two years. The identification was made by Mrs. John Rauch, Long's sister. Long registered at the hotel as H. B. Bradley. The bodies of J. W. Guadagnoli and J. C. Malino will be taken to the Brooklyn navy yard to-day.

Nothing!

No Food. No Work. No Income. This is the condition of many who come to us for help. You who have money can surely appreciate what this means to the destitute poor come to the A. I. C. P. for something.

AND THEY GET IT whatever is needed to tide them over a crisis, and put them on their feet. It costs a great deal, but it is worth the cost. Help us all we can.

THE A. I. C. P. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

8 FULTON CUTTING, PRES. ROBERT W. MINTY, Secy. Treas. Room 211, 100 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.