intendent of Prisons. In the course of an interview at that time and in reference to the possible exercise of Executive clemency in his case, Brandt personally handed to the pardon clerk a twenty-two page statement in the form of a letter beginning "Dear Sir," signed with Brandt's name and believed to be in his handwriting. Upon his return to Albany on the following day the pardon clerk informed me of his conversation with Brandt and of the contents of the statement received from him and asked what, if anything, he should do. I instructed him to investigate the case.

The statement referred to was marked "Confidential" and in a letter written to the pardon clerk while the investigation directed by me was under way Brandt says:

I most earnestly desire that it (referring to the statement) be treated in a strictly confidential manner. I regret very much that developments in my case force me to write and explain incidents that happened while in Mr. Schiff's service, and I would not resort to such details as a basis of asking for Executive clemency, but in view of the fact that they seek to have the public as well as yourself believe I am a liar, it is absolutely necessary ot impart to you details, much as I regret it. In looking over a copy of the letter written you yesterday I find, in my extreme haste to get the letter away so it would reach you early to-day, I made quite a few errors in the typewriting of same. Would particularly call your attentio nto the last paragraph or P. S., it is explained more fully on page 5 of my statement.

In his previous letter to the pardon clerk Brandt had used the following expression: "I failed to state in my confidential letter to the Governor," etc., etc.—in amplification of a specific clause in the statement, which latter was the only communication or document received from him and marked "Confidential." These three letters from Brandt, being part of the record upon which I refused to exercise clemency, are still in the Executive files.

OTHERS SAW THE STATEMENT FIRST.

Here then is convincing proof that Brandt did make application to me for Executive clemency, and that the statement referred to was by him intended to be considered by me as part of such application—unless, indeed, the documents are claimed to be forgeries, which of course is not the case. Brandt himself admits in the correspondence that the twenty-two page statement had been read by other persons before it came to me. With these facts established in regard to this particular feature of the case, there remains only to say, at this point, that the application for clemency does include statements of a scandalous nature, and which reflect upon the integrity and honor of a woman who is mentioned by name.

Brandt's application having thus been presented and filed on November 15, 1911, two days later the District Attorney of New York county and the Judge who sentenced Brandt were advised of the application and requested to file with me the customary reports and recommendations.

Before the matter was fully prepared for my consideration the case had been exploited in the public press and application was made to the pardon clerk by an attorney representing Mr. Schiff for leave to inspect the papers and reports and to file a statement and submit documents in opposition to clemency. The request was denied and has never been complied with. This action, taken during my absence and without my knowledge, nevertheless received my unqualified approval.

WHY I FOUND BRANDT UNWORTHY OF PARDON.

So that the three letters from Brandt, the reports of District Attorney Whitman and Judge Rosalsky and the prison and medical reports requested of and filed by the Superintendent of Prisons made up the entire record upon which my decision was based. Upon that record and upon that alone I refused a pardon, and for that decision I have never cherished the slightest regret nor have I desired to offer the slightest excuse. An appeal for Executive clemency is addressed purely to the discretion of the Executive, and is not to be decided by him as a question of law alone. In the exercise of that discretion, under the circumstances of almost every case, there are to be considered moral questions as well as legal ones, and I found this to be especially true in the present instance. I decided that upon Brandt's own admissions and statements he was not a proper subject for Executive clemency, without regard to the truth or falsity of his sworn statements and admissions in open court. In the letters submitted to me he has attempted to disprove the crime to which he formerly pleaded guilty by stating facts and uttering insinuations which would make him guilty of a still more abhorrent offence—an offence against the sanctity of the home by an accusation against the purity of a woman.

This accusation I utterly disbelieve. I refused, through the exercise of clemency, to condone a wrong more despicable and insidious than burglary or assault by blasting the character and reputation of a woman on the unsupported statement of a self-confessed forger, who, in the letter which is before me, calls God to witness the truth of present statements, which contradict what he previously declared under oath. In the exercise of Executive discretion it is as much my duty to protect the fair name of a woman and a mother, who has never had an opportunity to defend that which is dearer than life and liberty, as it is to protect the much mooted legal rights of one who has been convicted of a crime upon his own plea of guilty—especially when the law in his case is so hotly disputed and, to a layman at least, seems so far from being exclusively proven and established.

It is quite as important and vital to society that the Executive shall exercise his Constitutional discretion, unmoved by clamor, misrepresentation or excited public comment based upon half truths, as it is that, in a given case, some one whose innocence has not been conclusively established shall be freed from prison, or that some one not yet proven guilty shall be sent to prison.

NOT CLEAR THAT CONVICTION WAS ILLEGAL.

But while I frankly and deliberately base my refusal to extend clemency upon the fact that, in his effort to secure a pardon, Brandt has not scrupled to attack the honor of a woman and to invade the sanctity of a home, I also declare my conviction that the facts in the case, as presented to me by no means indicated that the law had been violated in the conviction and sentence thereupon.

In making his statement I am not unmindful of the fact that the Supreme Court has since upheld a writ of habeas corpus in Brandt's behalf, and that Judge Rosalsky has himself set aside the conviction and granted a new trial—the latter with or without legal authority, as the case may be and has been variously alleged. If I am correctly advised, the Supreme Court decides that Brandt was not legally convicted, among other reasons, if not mainly, because, although he pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree, he incidentally declared under oath that he had entered his former employer's house through an open door—which latter does not constitute that element of "breaking" indispensable to the crime of burglary; and in a published statement on Friday last the District Attorney of New York county declares that "Brandt's indictment was illegal; his conviction was illegal and his sentence was illegal." I find no such conclusion nor even suggestion thereof in the official report and recommendation made to me by the District Attorney. That report is before me. It was called for by me on November 17, last. It was rendered on January 29. After more than two months of examination and of consideration, and fully aware of the great importance to the Executive, in a case of this character, of the report and recommendations of

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the public prosecutor, the District Attorney states:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DID NOT SAY IT WAS.

"I have made a very careful examination of all the records in my office and in the Court of General Sessions. I have had two conferences with Mr. Potter (the pardon clerk). I have had an interview with the convict Brandt in Dannemora prison, and I have conferred with counsel for the complainant and have given them an opportunity to supply me with any information which may be at their disposal, and which was not to be found either in my office or among the records of the court.

"Aside from any other phase of this case, on the court records alone, I am inclined to believe that Executive clemency might, without injustice to the people of the State, be extended to this defendant, who has served five years in a State prison. I cannot escape the conclusion that if this case, with all the evidence obtainable, had been submitted to a trial jury, a reasonable doubt might have been created in the minds of the jury as to whether the defendant was in the complainant's house, as set forth in this indictment, with burglarious intent, and I am inclined to the belief that this convict made his plea of guilty to this indictment either under a misapprehension as to what he was doing or as a victim of misrepresentation as to what it involved. If, after having examined the somewhat voluminous records, affidavits and statements, your Excellency feels that, in the interest of public justice, favorable consideration should be given this application, I would recommend that the sentence be so commuted that the Board of Parole may act upon this case."

Not a word here—or elsewhere in the report—of "illegal indictment, conviction and sentence." Nor by the wildest stretch of the imagination can any such inference be drawn from the report without grave injustice to the District Attorney, who, if he had discovered and believed that Brandt had never been legally convicted and sentenced, could not have failed to urge upon the Executive the granting of a *full and immediate pardon*. Instead of such recommendation, he contented himself with the mild suggestion 'that the sentence should be so 'commuted' that the Board of Parole may act upon this case'; and even this suggestion is made dependent upon a conclusion of the Executive that, in the interest of public justice, favorable consideration should be given the application. If the fact that, notwithstanding his plea of guilty, the declaration of Brandt that he "entered by an open door" did not, in the professional opinion of the District Attorney on January 29, nullify the conviction, how did that fact, to his mind, on Friday night last, make such conviction illegal?

JUDGE DID NOT SAY SO.

The report made to me by Judge Rosalsky after he had received from the District Attorney a copy of the latter's report and recommendation above referred to, declares and states that Brandt was legally convicted upon his plea of guilty after being distinctly informed from the bench of the nature of the crime, the gravity of the offence and the maximum imprisonment therefor.

And yet, strange to say, while the public prosecutor, although not then suggesting the illegal conviction for which he now contends, hesitatingly suggested in his report that Executive clemency might without injustice to the people of the State be extended to the defendant, the Magistrate, on the other hand, while sternly and emphatically upholding the conviction and sentence, nevertheless declares in his report to the Governor that "if your Excellency should conclude from the evidence before you that as the result of perjury or subornation of perjury the defendant was induced to plead guilty to a crime which he did not commit and that he is serving imprisonment upon a charge of which he is guiltless and that justice miscarried—as to which I can express no opinion for want of knowledge of the matters brought to your Excellency's attention—then the prisoner should be liberated forthwith."

I am informed by lawyers for whose ability I entertain profound respect, including some experienced in criminal practice, that the statement of a defendant which, if standing by itself, would disprove the commission of an alleged crime, does not nullify an incidental plea of guilty. I understand that this disputed proposition of law will perhaps be determined by the appeal in the habeas corpus case.

BRANDT TOLD GOVERNOR HE HAD A KEY.

But I call attention to a most significant fact—which of course was not before the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus case, but which was before me when I refused a pardon and which entered largely into my consideration of the purely legal questions involved. The record of the Court of General Sessions indicates that Brandt entered Mr. Schiff's house through an open door in the basement. In his statement above referred to he declares that in anticipation of his visit to the house he received from an inmate of the house a key to the main entrance, with very specific directions as to what he was to do with the key after entering the house, and how the key was to be returned if by chance not used. In commenting upon his statement in court to the effect that he entered through an open door in the basement he says in his statement before me: "I recollect how he (Judge Rosalsky) tried to make me confess that I had forced my way into the house, but I kept to my statement. You, sir, undoubtedly surmise my reason for so doing."

The conclusion is of course irresistible that he here claims to have entered the house by use of the key; and if any possible doubt exists on that score it is disposed of by the fact that the report of the District Attorney declares that "the convict (Brandt) states to me that he entered the front door by means of a key given him by an inmate of the house"; and before interviewing Brandt at Dannemora the District Attorney had read the twenty-two page statement which Brandt had presented to the pardon clerk.

WHICH OF HIS STATEMENTS IS THE LIE?

The gentlemen learned in the law may contend—and doubtless in a court of law, where the record of conviction is alone considered, the contention is right—that Brandt's statement under oath, which is part of the record in the case, must outweigh anything he may say to the contrary elsewhere. But that is not the case in an appeal for clemency addressed to the discretion of the Executive. The exercise of pardoning power is based not alone upon the court records and the rules of law applicable thereto, but upon all the facts and circumstances in the case, including that which has occurred after as well as before conviction. A falsehood is a falsehood whether made under oath or not. In the eye of the law perjury presupposes an oath; but in the sight of God and heaven and in my eyes as Chief Magistrate determining a grave question of justice in the light of conscience, the enormity of a falsehood, solemnly attested as the truth by an appeal to "God in heaven" (which is the language used in the statement), is no whit less than a false statement made upon oath. Why then should the Executive decide what the District Attorney in making his report apparently did not decide, that the sworn statement as to the method of entry must be taken to nullify the express plea of guilty? He has declared in court that he entered by an open door; he has declared elsewhere that he entered by means of a key. Who shall presume to say which statement would be accepted as the truth by a jury passing upon the fact? Who indeed shall declare that he has not affirmed falsely in each case?

CERTAINLY A CRIMINAL.

But there are some facts which he has not only never denied, but has expressly admitted, both in court under oath and in his subsequent statements. These facts are that he entered the Schiff residence in the night without the permission of the master of the house, and that he took away with him property which he found there which did not belong to him, and which afterward was restored by his lawyers to the owner; and in the statement now before me, after attesting its truth by a most solemn appeal to God, he declares that, surprised by the unexpected approach of the man whose house he had invaded and where he then was, "with prison looming up before me and my life and honor forever departed," he struck his former employer with a bowling pin, with which he had armed himself "to frighten off any of the servants who might discover me." And until it is shown to me by evidence more conclusive than his own unsupported and self-contradictory declarations that he did not commit the crime to which he pleaded guilty and for which he was sentenced I shall justify and maintain my determination that he is not worthy of a pardon. Upon the reiterated assertion that such additional proof was available I attempted to effect a full and sweeping investigation under the guidance of an able and incorruptible member of the bar. That investigation has been halted by law. The law may determine that he is entitled to his freedom as matter of law. Upon all the facts and circumstances in the case which have thus far been presented to me I have not been able to so determine as matter of Executive discretion.

The seal which, in deference to the spirit of common decency, I placed upon the papers after deciding the application has been broken by the fact that public references to the scandalous allegations in the case have since been made by representatives of those most painfully affected. And I consider that the Executive has been absolved from what might overhastily be claimed as a breach of confidence on my part in making the foregoing references to the statement which was a part of his application. For these reasons, and to this extent alone, has my regret at the necessity of the present disclosure been tempered.

GRAND JURY WANTS TO HEAR SCHIFF.

District Attorney Whitman confirmed yesterday the news printed in THE SUN yesterday that Mortimer L. Schiff, Howard S. Gans and former Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin will have an opportunity to testify before the Grand Jury.

"I have not changed my attitude or my opinion," said Mr. Whitman. "I still believe there is probable immunity under section 581 of the Penal Law for any persons testifying in a conspiracy inquiry. But the Grand Jury wants to hear these men and will ask Judge Crain for instructions. If Judge Crain decides that justice will not be hindered by the appearance of Mr. Schiff, Mr. Gans and Mr. McLaughlin I have no doubt that they will be called. It is believed that Judge Crain will consent to the appearance of Schiff, Gans and McLaughlin. In that event they will be asked to appear next week, possibly on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The only witness before the Grand Jury yesterday was Emerson F. Davis, who was correspondence clerk in Clinton prison for fifteen years. Davis said that he had kept tab on Brandt since last October, that he had a list of Brandt's visitors and of the letters he sent or received. Davis was not able to explain why he came to take so intimate an interest in Brandt's affairs. He mentioned the chaplain and doctor of the prison as others who had been interested in Brandt. These men will be asked to testify. When former Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins goes before the Grand Jury he will be asked if he received a report from the Sing Sing doctor which led him to include Brandt's name in the list of convicts to be transferred from Sing Sing to Dannemora.

Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller have served notice on the Attorney-General, District Attorney Whitman and Mr. Towns that they will appear before Justice Gerard next Monday morning and request that the Brandt habeas corpus proceedings be reopened in order that the affidavits of Howard S. Gans and John H. Iselin, be made a part of the record.

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DIXON TO STEER FOR ROOSEVELT

Says the Way Presidents Capture Southern Delegates Is a Shame.

NO PERKINS MONEY TAKEN

Revell National Chairman—Truman H. Newberry and W. L. Ward Sit In.

Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana has been chosen to lead the Executive Committee of the National Roosevelt Committee and with Truman H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy under Roosevelt, to lead the field forces in the fight to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for President. Mr. Newberry will head an administrative committee the other members of which are not yet announced.

These appointments were announced last night by Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, chairman of the national Roosevelt committee, who with Senator Dixon, Frank Knox, chairman of the Republican State central committee of Michigan, and Medill McCormick of the Roosevelt Washington headquarters were in conference with Col. Roosevelt at the *Outlook* office all the afternoon. The conference began before lunch, was continued later and lasted until 5 o'clock. Col. Roosevelt wouldn't talk about it. He told the reporters they would have to wait for statements by Mr. Revell and Senator Dixon, which were given out late last night.

Mr. Revell's statement contained the announcement of the appointment of the Roosevelt workers. E. W. Simms ex-United States Attorney, of Chicago, is secretary of the national committee, and under Senator Dixon on the executive committee are Frank Knox, as vice-chairman; William L. Ward, national committeeman of New York (to have charge of the New York headquarters); Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Republican State central committee of Ohio; Cecil Lyon, national committeeman of Texas, and State Senator William Flinn of Pennsylvania.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the officers of the Roosevelt machine Chairman Revell says that "it has been abundantly proved that the overwhelming majority of the American people desire that Theodore Roosevelt shall again serve them as President and that in spite of the opposition of the selfish special interests of the office holding machine he can be renominated." He adds that the executive committee, "appointed after consulting representative Republicans throughout the country," is one that "in its geographical distribution and in its character represents the sane, progressive and constructive Republicanism to which the party must return to insure progress in legislation and prosperity in business and victory in November."

Mr. Revell is the head of a large furniture manufacturing concern in Chicago. Senator Dixon revised and rewrote his announcement as the new executive chairman so many times that it was nearly 11 o'clock at night when he had it fixed to his taste. What he had to say was in part as follows:

The lack of positive leadership during the past three years has turned a Republican majority of sixty in the House of Representatives into an adverse Democratic majority of seventy; has changed a two-third vote in the senate into the bare political control of that body and temporarily has lost control of a dozen Republican States of the North and West. The lack of leadership, of statesmanship, has produced a condition of business bewilderment which has halted the prosperity of the whole country. There can be no cure for this industrial stagnation unless we substitute a policy of progressive and constructive legislation which shall meet modern conditions with modern laws.

These are the things that have caused a nation wide movement for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for President. The overwhelming demand of the masses of the Republican voters for him to resume the leadership of his party can only result in his nomination by the National convention. The rank and file of the Republican voters have once before followed him to victory and are now convinced that his leadership is absolutely necessary to success in November.

Senator Dixon goes on to tell of straw votes, which he says everywhere, "with the single exception of the financial district in the lower end of Manhattan Island, have all told one unanimous story."

In more than half a million votes so tested Col. Roosevelt has led in the balloting by an average ratio of more than five to one over Mr. Taft, and by a clear majority over all the candidates combined, both Republican and Democratic. * * * In political circles it is no longer a question of doubt that in every State where the Republican voters under Presidential preference election laws can express their real choice of a Presidential candidate Col. Roosevelt will have every single delegate from those States to the Republican national convention.

The only hope left to those Republicans who are opposing the nomination of Col. Roosevelt is to control, through the prostitution of Federal patronage in the Democratic States of the South, where no Republican electoral vote is possible, the delegates from those States, together with delegates from some States east of the Allegheny Mountains, where delegates to the national convention are named in conventions largely controlled by political bosses.

Never in the history of American politics has a more flagrant prostitution of the power of Federal patronage been witnessed than when recently in a certain Southern State a batch of ten Fedeal offices was put up at auction for future delivery to the high bidder in delegates to the national Republican convention. The open acknowledgment that political patronage has been and is being withheld from duly elected and accredited Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress who would not pledge personal allegiance to the renomination of a Presidential candidate has caused thoughtful men to inquire whether bribery by the direct use of money is any less reprehensible than bribery by appointment to office.

Responding to the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican voters the national organization that has been created for the presentation of Col. Roosevelt's candidacy confidently believes that he will be nominated at Chicago as the standard bearer of the Republican party and overwhelmingly elected in November.

The man who is to have charge of gathering the money for the campaign fund is yet to be chosen, Mr. Revell said. He added that probably Mr. Newberry would have a hand in that end of the campaign. Mr. Newberry's headquarters will be in Chicago.

Medill McCormick was asked about the financial end. Some one mentioned the name of George W. Perkins and Mr. McCormick raised his hands in mock horror. Asked if Mr. Perkins would help raise the campaign cash he said:

"Not to my knowledge nor with my consent," and added: "When the Roosevelt subscription list is made public I believe we will be able to show a clean slate."

Dixon was Col. Roosevelt's first choice as a campaign manager. He has long been a personal friend of Roosevelt. He is known in Washington as a "near insurgent." He has voted with the insurgent Senators on most questions. Four years ago he was in charge of the speakers' bureau at the Western headquarters of the Republican national campaign. Once he was in very close political relations with President Taft. They had a clash near the close of Senator Carter's term last March, when the President turned down Senator Dixon's recommendation for the appointment of a United States Marshal. More recently for United States District Judge of Montana the President refused to appoint Judge Cheadle, who had been recommended by Senator Dixon and named George M. Bourquin instead, on the recommendation of Judge William H. Hunt of the United States Commerce Court and other conservative Republicans of Montana. Senator Dixon is a native of north Carolina and is 45 years old.

Not one of the committeemen, local or national, seemed to know just what part the Colonel himself will take in the fight. It is believed that a way will be found to have him make a trip through the West before convention time. The only speech that he is at present scheduled to make will be made on the Gettysburg battlefield before the Brotherhodd of Locomotive Engineers on Decoration Day. The Colonel will be back at his desk in the *Outlook* office this morning and will leave for Oyster Bay in the afternoon. One of the visitors to get a chance to see him yesterday was Zach Mulhall of Oklahoma, who is said to run a wild West Show and who wears the biggest sombrero on record. It was said that he wanted to ride to the convention at the head of twenty cowpunchers.

Dr. Lyman Abbott sailed yesterday for Bermuda. To the question, "When will Col. Roosevelt leave the *Outlook*?" he responded.

"He will not leave until he is elected President."

"Will he continue to be Contributing Editor after election?"

"We shall be glad to have him as contributing editor after his election if he desires to be such."

Dr. Abbott refused to answer a question which involved telling whether he favored the Colonel or Mr. Taft for President.

ROOSEVELT BOOSTERS MEET.

West Virginia State Organization Formed at Glasscock's Call.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 29.—A State Roosevelt organization was formed here this afternoon and to-night when 600 Republicans representing each of the fifteen Senatorial districts gathered here at the request of Gov. William E. Glasscock, leader of the Roosevelt movement in the State.

A State committee of one from each of the fifty-five counties was appointed to take up the work of organization and headquarters will be opened at Charleston at once.

Ex-Gov. William M. O. Dawson is chairman of the committee, and Gov. Glasscock, ex-Gov. Albert B. White and ex-Congressman William P. Hubbard are among the members. Amos Bright, a member if the Republican State committee, is a member of the Roosevelt committee.

The sessions to-day were presided over by ex-Congressman Hubbard and speeches favoring the nomination of Roosevelt and expressing fear that Taft cannot be elected of nominated were made. Resolutions indorsing Roosevelt were adopted.

Few residents of this city attended, most of those participating having come from other parts of the State. Parkersburg is recognized as a Taft stronghold. State Taft headquarters having been opened here under direction of ex-Congressman Woodyard. A strong Taft club was organized here this week.

An invitation will be extended to Roosevelt to make speeches in the State.

TAFT NOT OUT FOR SHERMAN.

Keeps Hands Off, but Vice-President May Be Forced on Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Denials were made at the White House to-day of published reports that the visit of William Barnes, Jr., with President Taft had resulted in the President committing himself to the renomination of Vice-President Sherman as his running mate. It was said the President had not discussed the Vice-Presidential nomination and that he was maintaining an attitude of hands off.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that members of the so-called Old Guard from New York State are confident that a situation has arisen which will result in the renomination of Sherman. It has been known that the Taft people have been inclined to look with favor on a Westerner.

The entrance of Col. Roosevelt into the race will add to the prestige of New York State in the coming fight. President Taft will have to depend in that State upon Sherman's old friends in fighting Roosevelt and political observers agree that the situation is such as to permit of Sherman being again forced upon the ticket. It is the belief here that Mr. Sherman's friends in New York State are prepared to make the most of their advantage.

URGES RECALL OF JUDGES.

Gov. Johnson of California Addresses Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 29.—Direct rule by the people was advocated before the Ohio constitutional convention to-day by Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California.

Gov. Johnson favored the initiative and referendum and direct primary elections, but consumed most of his time in urging the recall of Judges.

"If the people are fit to elect the Judges and to reelect them, they are fit to recall them," he said.

His declaration that Judges were no better or worse than other men and should not be worshipped was loudly applauded. He said the Government must go back to the people, who are fully qualified to act for themselves. His statement that woman's suffrage had proved thus far in California that women take even greater interest in elections than men was applauded.

"The only difference between the East and the West as to State government is that in the West the people have found the power of expression, while in the East the politicians and interests have the power of repression," he said.

LEADER MORRIS BEATEN.

Healy, Not Egan, to Succeed in the Thirty-fifth District.

William E. Morris, retiring Tammany leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly district, was upset last night when at a meeting of the general committee his candidate for leader was unceremoniously voted down. Ellsworth J. Healy was the successful candidate, triumphing over Thomas F. Egan.

When a nominating committee named by Chairman Joseph I. Berry came back with the name of Mr. Healy the racket almost raised the roof of the North End Democratic Club's headquarters. Municipal Court Judge John J. Tierney, who as chairman of the nominating committee eulogized Mr. Healy, was howled at from all sides, and it looked if there might be a fight. Then up rose Mr. Morris and said he couldn't stand for Mr. Healy and that Egan was his man. They put it to a vote and the crowd said that Healy was their man. Then they made it unanimous and announced that all was harmony.

Women Seek Ambulance Jobs.

For the first time four women graduates of medical colleges were allowed to take the examinations held yesterday by Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. Nine candidates will be picked to start as ambulance surgeons and then gradually work up to house physicians in the city hospitals.

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TAFT MEN'S CLUBS BAR DOOR.

Gov. Hadley's Plan to Steal Convention for Roosevelt Blocked.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Feb. 29.—The contest for two delegates and two alternates from the Third Congress district of Missouri to the Republican national convention was brought out here to-day.

Gov. Hadley had instructed the Roosevelt men last night to take possession of the hall early to-day, but twelve Taft guards with clubs barred the doors when the Roosevelt delegates arrived.

The convention was called to order after the committee controlled by the Taft faction had decided to seat in the temporary organization the Taft delegates and exclude the Roosevelt delegates from counties in which there were contests. This reversed the large majority for Roosevelt. This meant the seating of the Taft delegates as regulars in the temporary organization. Thus affected the vote stood 46 for Taft and 32 for Roosevelt.

The Taft convention organized by electing Sam P. Davisson temporary chairman and John E. Frost temporary secretary. The call was read by Dr. Jackson Walker and the convention named J. R. Tilton of Worth and H. G. Orton of Mercer for delegates to the national convention.

The Roosevelt men organized a convention in the rear of the hall while the Taft convention was in progress in front. They elected A. M. Hyde of Mercer and Asa Butler of Gentry as Roosevelt delegates to Chicago.

There was great disorder for fifteen minutes until Benjamin Morse, a Taft leader, ordered officers to clear the hall. Then the Roosevelt crowd, still shouting, left.

The Taft men will claim regularity on the ground that the proceedings were under the sanction of the Congress committee.

The Taft convention's resolutions condemn the recall of judicial decisions, unqualifiedly indorse the Payne-Aldrich tariff and indorse Otto Stifel, the St. Louis brewer, for national committeeman. Gov. Hadley was condemned for interfering in the district and Roosevelt's Columbus speech is condemned.

WASHINGTON FOR TAFT.

State Committee Indorses the Administration—A Straw Vote.

TACOMA, Feb. 29.—Sentimen expressed at to-day's meeting of the Republican State committee indicates that the Washington delegation to Chicago will be for Taft, probably unanimously. The committee called a State convention to meet on May 15 at Aberdeen to choose delegates. County conventions will be held on May 4 preceded by old fashioned caucuses.

An attempt by Roosevelt supporters to pass a resolution favoring a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law failed. The committee indorsed the Taft Administration.

Two hundred Republican leaders, including fifty women, attended last night's Republican dinner. Straw votes on Presidential preferences stood: Taft, 127; Roosevelt, 46; scattering, 7.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

Chicago Judge Will Order Election to Be Held on April 9.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Chicago will have a Presidential preferential primary on April 9.

This announcement was made to-day by County Judge Owens after a conference with Chauncey Dewey of the Roosevelt campaign committee and Anthony Czarnecki of the Board of Election Commissioners.

Judge Owens said he would issue the order on Saturday to the Election Commissioners to hold the primary and that it would be conducted just as carefully as a regular election.

The Roosevelt committee agreed to pay the expense of printing the ballots and the tally sheets. April 9 is the date of the big primary when Cook county voters will nominate men for county offices, and the judges and clerks will be on duty, so that no unusual expense will be entailed.

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