

REGRETS HE DIDN'T GET GENERAL OTIS

M'Namara Hoped to Kill Owner of Los Angeles Times.

HIS CONFESSION RECITED TO JURY

In Depth of Wisconsin Woods Dynamiter Told McManigal, State's Witness, of Explosion Which Wiped Out Twenty- One Lives in News- paper Plant.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 14.—For the first time since the twenty-one persons were killed in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times Building, on October 1, 1910, J. B. McManigal, a detailed confession to having caused the explosion, with his motives for doing it and his comments on the fact that so many people were killed, was related on the witness stand in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial to-day.

Ottie E. McManigal testified that the confession was given to him while he was hiding McManigal in the woods five miles from Conover, Wis., both of them having gone to the Wisconsin woods on the pretext of being hunters. Olaf A. Tveitmo and Eugene L. Clancy, San Francisco labor leaders, McManigal testified, were named by McManigal as having made arrangements for the Los Angeles explosion and as having furnished the two men—F. A. Schmitt and David Caplan—to assist in buying the highpower nitroglycerin, because Schmitt and Caplan had been regularly employed on the coast by the Building Trades Council of California. Tveitmo and Clancy are among the forty-five defendants now on trial.

Two Never Captured

Caplan and Schmitt were indicted in Los Angeles County with James B. McManigal on charges of murder, but never have been captured. Government agents have been informed that Caplan was killed.

When he asked McManigal why he twisted off a gas jet in the basement of the Times Building before the explosion, McManigal testified, McManigal said: "Because when the explosion occurred I wanted the whole building to get to hell."

"But I am sorry so many were killed," McManigal added. "I hoped to get General Otis."

McManigal said that on November 5, 1910, John J. McManigal asked him to take James B. on the hunting trip. He was starting on that day from Chicago. He went to Kenosha, and James B. joined him there. They procured hunting licenses and went with the party to Conover, and then to a camp five miles in the country.

"On November 9," said McManigal, "I missed James B., and started out alone to look for some deer. Standing on a tree stump, I suddenly heard the crack of a pistol. Presently I saw James B. suspiciously flash into my mind. I accused him right out."

"I think you were taking a shot at me," I said. "If you do, you had better be quick about it. This is a fine place up here to get rid of a man—just shoot him and the coyotes will eat up his body."

"He replied he just did it to scare me. Then, we being alone for the first time, he sat down and told me about the Los Angeles job. He said when we went to the coast in July he got in touch with Tveitmo and Clancy, according to instructions from his brother, Caplan. Tveitmo and Clancy, he said, put Caplan and Schmitt at his disposal.

"Leading up to the Los Angeles explosion, J. B. said he found you could get all the money you wanted on the coast. He said Tveitmo was the big paymaster, and there never was anything to fear, for Tveitmo was a friend of Mayor McCarthy, and, in fact, Tveitmo was the Mayor of San Francisco."

"I asked him why he went after the Times. He answered that Tveitmo had put him on to it.

"Then he told me how he had set the bomb in what is known as 'ink alley' in the Times plant, among some ink barrels and old papers. Going in, he said, he was stopped by the night watchman, who asked him what he wanted in there. He replied he was going to the composing room. The watchman let him pass. He reached the basement, and while passing through it tore off a gas jet. I asked, 'Why did you break off the gas jet?'

He replied, 'Because I wanted the whole building to go to hell.' I said I was surprised he would do it, knowing there were so many people in the building. He answered, 'What's the difference? I was to make a good cleaning out, and I did it.' Then he thought for a while, and added: 'But I am sorry there were so many people killed. I wanted to get General Otis.'

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PRESIDENT-ELECT WILL NOT BE HERE

Wilson Is Unable to At- tend Conference of Governors.

VACATION PLANS DO NOT PERMIT IT

Richmond Meeting Earlier Than He Had Understood It to Be, and He Will Not Be Back From "Rest" Trip—Tells The Times-Dispatch of His Regret.

Wilson Not Coming

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Princeton, N. J., November 14.—Governor Wilson stated to-day to a representative of The Times-Dispatch that he would not be able to attend the Conference of Governors to be held in Richmond on December 3. He said that he regretted very much that he would not be present, but that it would be impossible for him to attend for the reason that he would not return from his "rest" trip until after the first week in December. He added that he had planned to be present, and had looked forward with great pleasure to visiting Richmond, but he had understood that the conference would be held during the last days of December.

Princeton, N. J., November 14.—President-Elect Wilson and President Taft are to be in New York at the same time Saturday, but the probabilities are against their meeting. Governor Wilson plans to go to New York to-morrow afternoon to attend a dinner to be given him by the class of 1879 of Princeton University, of which he is a member. He will remain in the metropolis until the afternoon of Saturday, when he starts on his vacation trip. President Taft is expected to reach New York early Saturday.

The President-elect, however, will be occupied with numerous arrangements preparatory to setting out on his journey, and probably will have no opportunity to call on the President in the brief time both will be in the city.

Governor Wilson's day was one of variety. He wrote letters all morning, had a number of callers and reviewed the Second Regiment of the State militia as it came away from its camp battle on the historic battleground of Princeton.

Homer S. Cummings, Democratic national committee man from Connecticut, had luncheon with the Governor. Former Governor Ansell, of South Carolina, and Colonel Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, Ga., the birthplace of Mrs. Wilson, were other visitors.

Governor Wilson expects to return here from his vacation on December 1, when he is preparing for the strenuous time, with an extended list of appointments. Before he goes to Washington for his inauguration the students of the university plan to give him a big dinner, probably in the college gymnasium. The townspeople are arranging a demonstration to give their distinguished resident a large send-off.

CONFER IN WASHINGTON

State Representatives Discuss Pollution of Potomac River

Washington, November 14.—Representatives of the States of Maryland and Virginia conferred with Department of Agriculture experts here to-day regarding recommendations to be made as the result of the joint investigation of the alleged polluted condition of the Potomac River.

An inquiry by the department resulted in a report that the condition of the pollution extended as far as Blackstone Island. The possible cause of this report on the river industry rouses the officials of the two States, and a joint further inquiry was arranged. The investigators hold decidedly different views, and the conclusions and recommendations will not be ready to report for some time.

KILLS TWO AND HIMSELF

Pittsburgh Man Shoots First and second Wives, Then Commits Suicide

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14.—John Addicks Matthews, aged thirty-six, an insurance agent, shot and killed his second wife, Mrs. Pauline Matthews, shot his divorced wife, Blanche Giger, and then shot himself through the head. His first wife died two hours after being wounded.

The tragedy occurred this afternoon at the Matthews apartment in the North Side. It is said Matthews was dependent over domestic troubles. How the first wife happened to be in the apartment probably never will be known.

ROMANONES CHOSEN

He Succeeds Canalejas as Premier of Spain

Madrid, Spain, November 14.—Count Alvaro de Romanones, president of the Chamber of Deputies, has been selected by King Alfonso to form a new cabinet. In consequence of the assassination of Premier Canalejas, it was announced that Count de Romanones had decided to remain all the cabinet ministers. Count Romanones has held portfolios in various Cabinets.

ALL ON BOARD LOST

Two Cruising Launches Capsized While En Route to Sea

Peoria, Ill., November 14.—Two cruising launches, said to have carried from three to eight men, bound from Chicago to St. Louis, capsized while en route to cross the Longsight Dam, eight miles below Beardstown, on the Illinois River, to-day, and those on board were lost. When help reached the spot everyone had disappeared.

HEAVY DEMANDS MADE OF TURKEY

Bulgaria Asks Evacua- tion of Adrianople, Scu- tari and Monastir.

ARMISTICE NOT YET CONCLUDED

Direct Negotiations Continue, and Tardy Action of Powers Toward Peace in Balkans Is Thus Forestalled—Ru- mored That Adrianople Has Fallen.

London, November 14.—Turkey has now formally appealed to Bulgaria for peace, thus forestalling the tardy action of the European concert towards mediation. No armistice has yet been concluded; difficulties have arisen about the terms.

It is said that Bulgaria demands the evacuation of Adrianople, Scutari and Monastir as a condition of agreeing to an armistice. Negotiations, however, continue.

The censorship is again exceedingly severe, and it is difficult to arrive at any correct idea of the military position. The fall of Adrianople is rumored from both Serbian and Turkish sources, but this is still unconfirmed.

Another report says the Bulgarians have occupied Hadinkuei, twenty-one miles from Constantinople. If this is true, it is a very important capture, as that town is Nazim Pasha's staff headquarters.

While the Vienna Reichspost correspondent with the Bulgarian army reports what he describes as "murderous fighting" along the Tchatalia lines, Turkish official reports deny that there has been any serious fighting there for several days.

With regard to other points, an improvement in the weather has permitted the resumption of the Montenegrin attacks against the Turkish positions around Scutari, with some success. A battle is imminent at Monastir, where the garrison has endeavored to make terms for its surrender, but imposed conditions which the Serbian crown prince was unable to grant.

Should an attack on Monastir be made, the Turks are not expected to offer serious resistance to the combined Serbian and Greek armies, and its fate is likely to be the same as Saloniki's.

The Greeks continue their march toward Janina. They have now taken Metsovo, a few miles to the northwest.

Bulgarians Lose Heavily.

A report through Bucharest places the Bulgarian losses in the war at a far greater figure than has yet been estimated. According to this report the killed and wounded number between 60,000 and 80,000, out of a total of 320,000 men, and it is pointed out that after allowance is made for holding the line of communication, only 160,000 effective men are left for fighting.

One reason which is considered likely to induce Bulgaria to consent to an armistice and to a peace settlement is fear of cholera. Official reports issued at Constantinople represent that comparatively few cases are occurring daily, but other reports say the epidemic is serious with a high mortality.

There is no development in the diplomatic situation, but an official denial has been issued at St. Petersburg, reporting that the Russian government has pronounced itself definitely in favor of Serbia's claim for an Adriatic port, or has sent instructions to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna to that effect.

Rumors Declared Unfounded.

Constantinople, November 14.—So far the Turkish government has received no notification of the result of the application for an armistice which has been made at Sofia. Therefore rumors that an armistice had been arranged are unfounded. Until to-day there has been no fighting along the Tchatalia lines since Sunday, when the Bulgarians attacked two outlying forts.

The commander of the Turkish battleship Turgut Reis, Petersburg reports that at 2 o'clock this afternoon he bombarded the Bulgarian forces to the north of Lake Derkos. The authorities here assert that the condition of the Tchatalia lines is satisfactory, and that a second line of defense is being established. The foreign military attaches have gone to the front.

The Bulgarians yesterday occupied Rodosto. A large number of cholera patients have been removed to the village Lazaretto. There are several cases among the wounded.

Adrianople Reported Fallen.

Constantinople, November 14.—That Adrianople has fallen is the rumor here. Since noon wireless communication with the besieged city has failed. It is reported that considerable skirmishing has been going on in the region of Lake Derkos, on the Turkish right wing, where the Bulgarians are assembling in large forces.

GOVERNMENT FILES SUIT

Seeks to Recover \$250,000 Wrung From Public in Texas

New York, November 14.—The government brought suit here this afternoon against James J. Hagan, of this city, to recover \$250,000, representing the value of overwound and other timber alleged to have been wrongfully cut by the Anaconda Company from Federal lands in Montana between August, 1884, and January, 1894.

United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, who brought the government's suit, presented this case charging that during the twelve-year period mentioned the Anaconda Company without permission cut and removed in all 2,500,000 feet of timber, which the government owns.

The Anaconda Company was a partnership, composed originally of the defendant, Hagan, Robert D. Gage, George A. Hagan and Leonard and Sylvia.

Retiring United States Treasurer and Probable Successor



LEE MCCLUNG.

CARMIE THOMPSON.

BELIEVED ACCORD ALMOST REACHED

United States and Russia Near Agreement on New Treaty.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS

Czar Will Not Modify Practice Toward Non-Russian Jews.

Washington, November 14.—An agreement between the United States and Russia, to take the place of the commercial treaty of 1882, the abrogation of which becomes effective January 1 next, virtually has been reached, according to information from high official authority.

It was declared probable that it would be worked out satisfactorily to both countries before the date when the old treaty expires.

This advanced stage in the negotiations has been reached only after a number of conversations between Secretary of State Knox and Russian Ambassador Bakhmeteff, beginning last summer and continued at frequent intervals, the last occurring to-day.

This course was adopted rather than the usual method of exchanging formal notes, as better calculated to secure a speedy disclosure of the existing conditions in the United States and Russia likely to affect the two governments in their efforts to prevent a complete rupture of their vast commercial relations.

Only in a general way can it be said that an understanding exists that such a breach shall not take place, for the details of the arrangement remain to be worked out.

Even with the best of intentions on the part of the negotiators, owing to the difficulty of rapid communication between Washington and St. Petersburg, save by the unsatisfactory cable method, it is going to consume little less than the seven weeks that intervened between the present date and December 31, when the old treaty expires, to accomplish this mutually desired result.

Owing to the extreme delicacy of the subject and the possibility of the complete failure of the proposed agreement in event that there should be public discussion and criticism, neither party to the negotiations is willing to throw any light upon the details of the arrangement.

In fact, it is even impossible at present to secure an official admission that the agreement is within sight. From such slight signs as is obtainable, however, it appears that Russia has not consented to modify its practice of refusing passports to American or other non-Russian Jews.

RICHMOND IS OUTVOTED

Southern Medical Association Decides to Hold Its Sessions at Jacksonville, Fla., November 14.—After a hard fight Lexington, Ky., was selected over Richmond for the next meeting place of the Southern Medical Association at its closing session here to-day.

Abbeville, Nashville, New Orleans and Savannah also were in the race. New officers were elected as follows: Dr. Frank A. Jones, Memphis, President; Dr. Stuart McGuire, Richmond; Dr. J. D. Love, Jacksonville, vice-president; Dr. Saale Harris, Mobile, secretary-treasurer, re-elected.

The association adopted a resolution providing an appropriation for a medal to be presented each year to a member for meritorious and original research work. The first recipient of this honor is Dr. C. Cass, New Orleans, for his work in successful cultivation of malaria plasmodia outside of the human body.

Condition Very Grave.

Wheeling, W. Va., November 14.—The condition of Governor-elect Hatfield, in or somewhat admittedly in grave danger to-night. His physicians stated that his condition is precarious. Complications are feared.

MOTHER DECLARES CHILD NOT HERS

Mrs. Merriman Makes Strange Statement Concerning Dead Baby.

DOCTOR DENIES STORY

Coroner's Jury Brings In Verdict of Murder by One or Both of the Parents.

The Verdict

"That the son of Charles C. and Hattie Drummond Merriman came to his death on or about the 29th day of October, 1912, and from the evidence before the jurors they are of the opinion that he was intentionally killed by some means which they are not able to satisfactorily ascertain, used on or about the 29th day of October, 1912, by his father or by his mother, or by both of them co-operating."

The coroner's jury, which yesterday morning began an inquiry into the death of the newborn son of Charles C. and Hattie Drummond Merriman, yesterday afternoon returned a verdict placing the blame upon either the father or the mother, or both.

A warrant charging Merriman with murder was immediately sworn out by Detective-Sergeants Wiley and Kellam. It was deemed best by Commonwealth's Attorney Folke and Coroner Taylor not to swear out a warrant for Mrs. Merriman, who is a patient at the Virginia Hospital.

The most amazing development in the case yesterday was a sweeping denial by Mrs. Merriman to Captain of Detectives McMahon, Sergeant Kellam, a nurse and an interne that she had ever become a mother. Asked about her delicious declarations as told by a nurse, and which led to the discovery of the murder when the child was found buried beneath the floor of a woodhouse at Merriman's home, 1615 West Main Street, she denied all knowledge of the child. In detail she was questioned, but her denial was sweeping; she would admit nothing.

Physician's Statement.

It was necessary to adjourn the inquest in order that Captain McMahon and Sergeant Kellam might interview the woman and present her statement to the jury. Captain McMahon did not inform Mrs. Merriman that he was an officer.

That the dead child was that of Mrs. Merriman is a fact vouched for by McMahon, and testimony by Dr. Mark E. Nuckols, of 324 West Grace Street.

Dr. Nuckols testified before the jury that he had attended Mrs. Merriman and her child on October 28, the date of his birth. When he made a second visit the following day he was informed by Merriman that the child had been sent to his grandmother in Strasburg County. It was on October 30 that he ordered the woman removed to the hospital, she having suffered convulsions.

Dr. Nuckols said that the baby was apparently healthy, and that there was nothing to indicate that it would not live. There was nothing to show signs of a speedy death.

Wanted Child Adopted.

During his first visit, Dr. Nuckols asserted, Merriman inquired whether he knew of any person who would adopt the child. The physician replied that he might be able to get it in an infant's home.

Dr. Nuckols also told of a visit two months ago to Mrs. Merriman while she was living at 14 South Lombard Street. He said Mrs. Merriman had requested him to visit her. Yesterday Mrs. Merriman told Captain McMahon that Dr. Nuckols had not attended her.

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BULLET MADE HOLE IN JUDGE'S CHAIR

It Is Found in Excelsior Pad- ding and Removed in Pres- ence of Jury.

HELPS THEORY OF DEFENSE

Clerk Dexter Goad Is Important Witness in Trial of Sidna Allen.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Wytheville, Va., November 14.—All doubt as to whether or not a certain hole in the chair occupied by Judge Thornton L. Massie at the time he was slain was made by a bullet was removed to-day in the trial of Sidna Allen, when the excelsior padding on the back of the chair was removed in the presence of the jury, and the bullet which made the hole found.

In this the defense sees support of its theory that Judge Massie was killed by one of the court officials, and not by one of the Allens, as it is claimed the location of the bullet was such that it must have been fired from that corner of the room in which the court officers were standing.

Clerk Goad, on whose head the defense tries to place the blame for the tragedy, was a witness to-day and related the incidents of the tragedy in a conspicuous manner he did at former trials. He was unshaken on cross-examination.

Other witnesses testified as to alleged threats made against the court by Sidna Allen and his brother, Floyd Allen.

The chief witnesses to-day were James N. Early and Dexter Goad, former one of the jurors and the latter a conspicuous figure in the tragedy and an interesting witness in the present case, one of the theories of the defense being that there was ill feeling between the Allens and Goad and that the first overt act in the tragedy was taken by Goad. The witness, in examination in-chief, stated the circumstances leading up to the tragedy and the part taken by himself and the other actors therein. With the evidence of this witness there were tendered six or eight indictments against the prisoner, the Edwards boys and others in Carroll Circuit Court, to which the defense objected. The judge admitted them with instructions to the jury that the indictments could not be considered as tending to prove anything contained in them, but merely the fact that the indictments were in existence.

The witness was subjected to long and searching cross-examination. His evidence followed the line given by him in the previous trials, without material change.

Way Conclude To-Day.

It is thought that the Commonwealth will conclude the evidence in-chief to-morrow. The trend of questions on the part of the Commonwealth indicates that the theory is, first, that there was a conspiracy and also that the fatal wound inflicted on Judge Massie was at the hands of the prisoner.

The defense by cross-examination endeavored to draw out such facts as would throw doubt on these points and discredit the witness by conflicting statements or statements inconsistent with those of other witnesses.

The continued cross-examination by Mr. Buxton, went into minute details as to the acts of Goad, the witness. The defense also endeavored to show that Sheriff Webb was shot by the witness, who carried a pistol, and ordered a new automatic pistol and two ammunition cases of 150 cartridges during the December previous to the tragedy. No change was made in evidence of this witness as given in former trials.

W. A. Hawks, of Lambburg, Carroll County, who has not testified heretofore, was the next witness. He testified as to threats of Floyd Allen at R. H. Blackwell's residence, stating that he would be perfectly natural to commu-

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HIS RESIGNATION GLADLY ACCEPTED

McClung's Retirement as Treasurer Pleases Taft.

CARMIE THOMPSON WILL SUCCEED HIM

This Leaves Old Place Open to Hilles, Who Goes Back as Private Secretary—Fruition With MacVeagh and Luck- warmness Toward Taft Responsible.

Washington, November 14.—Announcement of the resignation of Lee McClung as Treasurer of the United States was made by President Taft to-day. Mr. McClung tendered his resignation to the President at a conference at the Executive Mansion early to-day, and its acceptance was later announced by the President from the executive offices, with the explanation that Mr. McClung resigned voluntarily. It is believed that Carmie Thompson, now private secretary to the President, will succeed him.

Mr. McClung's resignation becomes effective as soon as his successor is appointed. The treasurer declined to discuss his retirement in any way to-day, but it was rumored that his resignation came as the result of continued friction with Secretary MacVeagh.

Mr. McClung was one of the treasury officials named by Assistant Secretary A. Platt Anderson as having been effective in a continued controversy with the Secretary of the Treasury, when Mr. Andrew, in a letter accompanying his resignation, declared that the secretary and his associates were not in harmony.

Mr. McClung had a conference with Secretary MacVeagh yesterday, and it is understood the result of that conference was the offer of his resignation to President Taft to-day. He was appointed Treasurer of the United States November 1, 1902. Before that Mr. McClung, who was a noted Yale football star, had been identified with the Southern Railway, and from 1904 to 1909 had been treasurer of Yale University.

The appointment of Carmie Thompson to succeed Mr. McClung would be followed, it is believed, by the immediate return of Charles D. Hilles to the White House as secretary to the President. It has been understood in Washington since Mr. Hilles became chairman of the Republican National committee, that the President hoped to reappoint him at the White House after election.

Decidedly Agreeable.

Although the White House was exceedingly reticent to-day on the whole thing, the intimations in well informed quarters are strong that Mr. McClung's resignation, even if not forced, was decidedly agreeable both to President Taft and Secretary MacVeagh.

As to the performance of the duties of his office, Mr. McClung, it is said, has been without official criticism, but he unfortunately became involved in the troubles leading to the resignation of A. Platt Andrew as assistant secretary of the treasury. Mr. Andrew, having made public at the time of his retirement a long letter severely criticizing Secretary MacVeagh, and declaring that Mr. MacVeagh had been the most procrastinating head of the treasury department had ever known. Mr. Andrew, in his last and final shot at Mr. MacVeagh, named a number of treasury officials who he applied, had cause to regard Mr. MacVeagh as temporarily unfitted for his place. Mr. McClung was one of the men named.

The others made public announcements declaring that Mr. Andrew had acted without authority in using their names, and that they were not in accord with his views as to the head of the department. Mr. McClung was not so generous, and on the other hand, is said to have written a letter about the same time, probably to President Taft, severely arraigning Secretary MacVeagh.

Not Friendly With Secretary.

Mr. McClung, it has been known for a long time, has not been on the friendly relations with Mr. MacVeagh, and appeared to have little in common with other officials of the department. It was asserted that he did little to aid the administration in making a showing of its work. Although he did not oppose the reappointment and re-election of President Taft, he played tennis much of the time. Mr. Taft was struggling to have his administration understood throughout the country.

Peculiarly, too, Mr. McClung's selection as Treasurer three years ago was wholly personal with President Taft. Mr. McClung appeared to have no political backing, and seems to have none now. He was, though, a graduate of Yale, and at one time had been treasurer of the Yale corporation. He hails from Tennessee.

Mr. McClung went to the White House early this morning and handed his resignation personally to the President. In the Treasury Department a very few of the high officials had known what was coming. Mr. McClung had not been in close or cordial touch with other officials of the department. Just who applied the pressure to Mr. McClung, if reports are true that there was some sort of application of this force, is not known, although presumably the President was the author of it.

Mr. McClung himself, when asked what connection existed between his own resignation and the withdrawal from the Treasury Department last summer of Dr. Andrew, advised that the public generally would connect the two resignations, and added that he would be perfectly natural to commu-

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