## BANNARD WINS 'EM

INCISIVE WIT TAKES EAST SIDE.

Even Police Laugh at Story of Tammany's Little

Erasers.

otto T. Bannard, fusion candidate for Mayor, did not make many gestures last night, but he did make points that were might and enjoyed by crowded upper and lower East Side meetings. He was successful in a high degree. The enthusiasm was spentaneous. Mr. Bannard knows the value of the pause. His serious expression aided the spirit of humor that pervaded almost everything he said last night.

In a confidential manner that drew his hearers to him he placed the campaign issues before them. The laughter and applause warmed him as the evening wore on and he was whisked from one crowded hall to another in an automobile. Policelaughed at the anecdote of the little round eraser. It might sound funny, Mr. nard said, but that was why it was sad. Tammany stealing was such an old tale that specific instances of it were looked upon as amusing.

Mr. Bannard then proceeded to show that Tammany had purchased a dozen of highpriced though ordinary typewriter erasers. Expensive as they were to Tam-many, they would be found ineffectual in subbing out or even blurring any of Tammany's bad record, he believed.

"I have here an ordinary typewriter era-ser," said the candidate, holding in his hand so that all in Lafayette Hall, at No. 8 Avenue D, could see. "I wanted some of these the other day, and so I went out to a store to buy some. I did not ask the price. I did not try to dicker with the n. He asked me how many I wanted, and I said one dozen. I asked him how much he wanted and he said 35 cents.

"Do you know how much the city of New York paid for the same thing?" he asked. "Sixty cents," volunteered a man down front who looked like a keen judge of mer-

"Five dollars and sixty cents," replied Mr. Bannard, vigorously. It was a crowd that knew the difference. The audience laughed, the policemen laughed and Mr. Bannard alone maintained that serious look about the eyes that now is so well known. "And if you don't believe it"- he began when quiet was restored.

We believe it all right," said the man who guessed 60 cents.

"Well, if any of you are in doubt you can find that the city of New York pays \$560 for a dozen erasers by calling for voucher No. 22,596 A07," he insisted, amid laughter and applause.

'Do you know how much the United States War Department pays for the identical thing?" he asked, still toying with the circular illustration of Tammany misrule. "Twenty-three cents a dozen," he added. "The government pays two cents apiece for to little eraser, I pay three cents, and Tammany, with your money, pays 46 2-8 cents."

The crowd saw the sad side of it then. "Now," continued Mr. Bannard, tossing the souvenir to the chairman of the meeting, "If a man wants to treat me I prefer that he spend his own money in doing so,

From early evening until late at night Mr. Bannard met crowds that had waited for him, that began to cheer when his arrival was announced at the door, and that by calls of "Oh! vou Otto!" "Who's all "Three cheers for our next Mayor, het things humming when the candidate as not employed in keeping them laughing at his points or listening for them.

"Hearst will be a good natured third, was the way he wound up one speech, and there was something contagious about the

am going to beat Gaynor out," he said again, "because I think the people are sick and tired of Tammany methods. I am looking forward to that City Hall"-

"You'll be put there!" shouted several voices in Progress Hall, where two thousand voters stood up to cheer the candidate

at No. 28 Avenue A. Mr. Bannard arrived at the hall just before 10 o'clock and was greeted with three-minute rousing welcome. The first tin horn of the evening was heard here. He caught the crowd at the outset by saying the city of New York was going to change

its management on January 1. Tammany doesn't want anything said to burt the city's credit," he said. "Tammany says, 'Don't hurt the city's credit-any more; leave us alone; let us hurt it.' This town does not need a receiver-yet," he

"I am connected with a trust company down town. If a bank officer is emptying the vault, what is the thing to do-keep quiet about it? If you do, that man will kill the bank. If a patient in a hospital needs a surgical operation are you going to commend cough syrup for him? If a man is robbing my house, should I keep quiet about it? I would, in that case, stick my head out the window and yell, even if I woke the neighbors. I might save them a scarf pin or two by letting them know

Curry's Hall, at No. 229 East 47th street, was so crowded that it was with difficulty the candidate made his way to the platform. Thomas Rock, candidate for Alderman from the 16th District, had the floor when Mr. Bannard arrived. He retired, but not until he gave the audience advice.

"There's an identification law in effect," he said, "and I want you men, if you have doubts on Election Day that any one is woting oftener than he should, or who has no right to vote at all-I want you to ise to make that type of citizen bring their Esquimaus with them to identify

Mr. Bannard said: "I want you to vote Mr. Rock, whom I am sorry to interropt. Tammany has no genius for gov-trament; only for graft. Who says Tammany is a friend of the poor? Tammany does. 'Me for parks for the poor,' says

What has it done on the lower East Side in the last six years in the matter of Parks? You haven't had any since the Low I to be built there in the spring.

Chalk

Suits & Coats

\$15 to \$40.

administration. That gave you Seward Park and Hamilton Fish Park. "Do you know why Tammany is opposed to parks? It's easy. Take down a block of houses and Tammany loses votes. They

can't make money tearing down a building putting one up is where the money is "Shortly after Tammany gained control six years ago it tried to destroy our small parks. I charge that it stood behind a bill

buildings on the small parks of the city. It took vigorous work to defeat the bill and save the parks. "There is still a specimen of Tammany's temporary schoo house under the Willamsburg Bridge. It is a curiosity. It will be in a museum some day. Go and look at it; you can see it for nothing now. They say the parks are the city's lungs.

at Albany to put up temporary school

You will get lung fever and asthma and you will finally choke to death waiting for Tammany to give you parks, "Hearst is helping me," he added. "The rest of the fusion ticket was elected ten

days ago. The people need a business man, and they know it, and will get one." From No. 109 East 116th street to the Yorkville Casino in East 86th street; to Palace Hall, at 51st street and Seventh avenue; to East 47th street; to No. 28 Avenue A; to Lafayette Hall, at No. 8 Avenue D, and then to No. 206 East Broadway the candidate swung last night, amid real enthusiasm, that grew in intensity as the

STOPS BANNARD MEN.

lower East Side was reached.'

Scannell Refuses Permit for Banners.

Lloyd C. Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy, who is managing the business men's campaign for Mr. Bannard, denounced yesterday the behavior of George F. Scannell, Superintendent of Highways, in holding up the permits for Bannard banners in iness streets. Scannell is the Tammany leader of the 25th Assembly District. Mr. Griscom said:

"It is a most outrageous condition of affairs. But it is a very fair specimen of the kind of administration the people of New York have inflicted upon them. The Tammany leader, who draws \$5,000 a year from the city, has constantly avoided our representative.

"We had intended to raise twelve banners to-day. Unless the permits are issued immediately, J. Anderson Hawes, of our executive committee, will apply for a writ of peremptory mandamus.

"We have already 564 members enrolled, and they are all thoroughly aroused by the hindrances which have been put in the way of our campaign. These hindrances only emphasize the need for putting in the City Hall a business man like Mr. Bannard, who will see to it that the public servants are on the job, attending to public duties instead of being engaged in political work. "One of the subordinates in Mr. Scanrell's office not only declined to issue permits in the absence of his chief at Tammany Hall and other political rendezvous, but also crossed off from our list of locattions where we had the consents of property owners for the placing of Bannard banners, nine out of seventeen. He stated that these nine places had been taken for other banners."

Commissioner Scannell said last night at the Seneca Club that in no case had he refused to grant a permit when the application was for a place not within a block's distance of another banner and when the application was accompanied by the regular fee of \$9 for the repair of the pavement

BANNARD TO LABOR.

Says He Will Win, with Democratic Votes Helping.

Many workmen employed in the piano factories near 49th street and Seventh avenue heard Otto T. Bannard speak at the noonday meeting yesterday. He said:

This is the finest fight that you ever took part in. I appeal to you as good citizens to help the side that is getting robbed and grafted—the taxpayers and the rentpayers, the small shopkeepers and the pedlers.

payers, the small shopkeepers and the pedlers.

If you saw a man being robbed of his money and his watch and his cuff buttons, wouldn't you jump in and help him? You wouldn't look on quietly until he had lost his shirt and studs and his collar button, if he had any. We have been robbed and grafted, and we propose to stop it on November 2 by giving this great city, with its five boroughs and 4,500,000 people, an honest business government. It is the whole city against Tammany Hall. Tammany makes friends with our money. I don't want any man to treat me with my money. When he pretends to be generous let him use his own money.

Every man who pays rent pays taxes. The city money is his money, and it is for him to have a voice in saying who shall spend it and how he shall spend it. The fusion ticket is half Democratic and half Republican, representing everybody against Tammany Hall. I am a business man and this is my first application for

shall spend it and how he shall spend it. The fusion ticket is half Democratic and half Republican, representing everybody against Tammany Hall. I am a business man, and this is my first application for office. On this ticket with me are good representatives of labor. They are Judge Gavegan for the Supreme Court, Holzhauser for Coroner, Dawson and Rock for aldermen and Joyce for Assemblyman. It is a business man's ticket and a laboring man's ticket. Let business and labor join in stopping graft and waste. There should be no difference between them. We indorse the eight-hour law and we are down on the Murphy building code, which would have thrown New York union men out of work.

Now, as to the Mayor, the fight is between Gaynor and myself. No Republican candidate ever had so many Democratic votes, because this is as much a Democratic ticket as a Republican ticket, and it is time for a business management. Hearst is helping nobly in the fight. He is trying to beat Tammany Hall. He does not expect to win. He does not want to win. Gaynor grows weaker every day, and I shall be in the lead on November 2, with Hearst a gallant third.

MURPHY TO HAVE NEIGHBORS.

Syndicate Buys Large Tract at Good Ground, Long Island.

Charles Francis Murphy will not be country home at Good Ground, Long Island, for a syndicate bought yesterday a tract of three hundred acres almost adjoining his country estate.

It is planned to develop the plot into a summer residential centre, with artistic bungalows and cottages. Many houses are

His every chalk mark is the tailorman's confession-a demonstration of how much his garments lack to reach perfection.

With our suits and overcoats at fifteen to forty dollars, we are within a step of perfection.

Chalk marks are few and far between. Not one per cent. of our garments demand more than an altered sleeve or trousers length to make them ready for the service of the most exacting men.

841 Broadway, at 13th St.

265 Broadway, near Chambers St.

HEARST IN KINGS.

WELL RECEIVED AT BIG MEETINGS.

Says to Audiences in McCarren's District He "Suspects" He Will Be Elected.

Mr. Hearst went to Brooklyn last night and addressed the voters in McCarren's district. That is, he addressed some of the voters and a number of women and children. They were good meetings, with red fire and bands and no lack of real enthusiasm. thusiasm. When Mr. Hearst, near the end of his speech, brought in 80 cent gas, the audiences rose with one vast ringing shout. Mr. Hearst discovered the effectiveness of that slogan on the East Side on Wednes

He had been talking about subways last night, when he brought in the Gas Trust. He read a letter from the Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Board of Trade asking him what he thought of the Fourth avenue, Flatbush avenue, Lafayette avenue, and Eastern Parkway subway propositions. The letter

promised to keep his reply secret.

Mr. Hearst bemoaned the fact that any one should think at this late day that he would have private thoughts on public matters. He would give his opinion to the whole Borough of Brooklyn-confidentially, he said, and then he would give permission to Brooklyn to tell what he said to the

other boroughs—confidentially.
"Of course I am in favor of subways," he said. "I am in favor of the Fourth avenue subway in both its branches. I am in favor of the Flatbush avenue subway clear to Coney Island, I am in favor of the La-fayette avenue subway, and I am in favor of the Eastern Parkway project and its extension to the Brownsville section. And if I am elected I will not consider my administration a success until their construction is well under way."

Then he brought in the Gas Trust, and got his big demonstration. "I got you 80-cent gas as a private citizen," he said, "and I will get you subways as a public official."

To the deep throated roars that replied to that declaration the cheers that had preceded were as the "rah-rahs" of a sopho-

Mr. Hearst was unfortunate at his first meeting at the New Plaza Hall, in the heart of McCarren's district, in being half an hour late. The hall was packed and there was a big crowd outside, with excited children crowding the streets, carrying torches and chasing every carriage and automobile with cries of "Here he is!" Men also hung around the entrance door and formed a cheering mass when the candidate at last arrived.

HEARST'S SUSPICION.

He put the crowd into good humor at the start by some playful references to the straw hat with a blue ribbon that had worried Judge Gaynor in the beginning of the campaign. Before he did this, though, he said: "I strongly suspect that I am going to be elected Mayor." That was popular, so he began to joke.

With apparent hesitation, Mr. Hearst explained that he had been in the East twenty years and a resident of New York for fifteen years. "William Randolph Hearst, jr., now wears the straw hat with a blue ribbon," he said, "and George Ran-dolph Hearst wears another, while little John wears a white cap with a blue riboon. As for father-(pointing to himself)he wears a sober black hat, suitable to his years."

Mr. Hearst said that he would soon be for wisdom and advice," he said, "but youth is needed for the force and energy required to fight your battles."

When Mr. Hearst said this his audience informed him that he had been said.

informed him that he was good enough

INNOCENCE OR GUILE.

Touching on Mr. Gaynor and Tammany he did not know where Tammany Hall was the Tammany candidate was either singularly insincere or singularly innocent. he says that he does not know where Tam many Hall is and he does know," Mr. Hearst said. "he is not greatly to be trusted. If he really does not know, he is too guileless and innocent for politics."

When the laughter had subsided Mr. Hearst continued: "But if Judge Gaynor does not know where Tammany Hall stands, Tammany Hall knows exactly where Judge Gaynor stands, or it would not have nominated him."

Continuing his remarks about Mr. Gaynor, Mr. Hearst said that a man who would consent to run on the same ticket with Roesch was not fit to ask for the

Mr. Hearst made the interesting state. ment that before he was nominated for Mayor he had planned to start a paper in Brooklyn. He said that if he were elected Mayor he would have to give up that project temporarily. But he promised to start

the paper if he were defeated. Besides the two meetings in McCarren's territory, Mr. Hearst spoke to a meeting in Congress Hall, at No. 1692 Atlantic avenue, and one at Sängerbund Hall, near the Borough Hall. There was an overflow meeting at Congress Hall and a band marched up and down the street, with red fire and all the concomitants of a lively campaign. But the Sängerbund Hall meeting was quieter. The hall was well filled. but there was no overflow. Every one could get in comfortably.

NEVER FORGOT A FAVOR.

On each occasion Mr. Hearst expressed his gratitude to Brooklyn voters for supporting him in previous campaigns, and said that the borough would be a principal object of his solicitude if he were elected. He said that he had carried the borough, both when he ran for Mayor and when he

ran for Governor, and added: 'I have never yet forgotten a favor failed to return a debt of gratitude, and I am not going to begin new."

It was a statement well calculated to win

the sympathies of the crowd and get them with the speaker. Having them with him, his chief effort in Brooklyn was on the subway question. And on this he declared that he would do everything in his power to give the borough the needed rapid

"I am positively and publicly in favor of the debt limit amendment," he said, "to absolutely insure sufficient funds for subway construction. But I am in favor of going ahead without waiting for the debt limit amendment, for, as I have already said, I believe an honest administration could build the subways out of the money that a Tammany administration would

"I am in favor of the construction of these subways by the city, and of the ownership of these subways by the city, and of the continuous control and, if desirable, operation of these subways by the city."

DELAWARE'S TRIAL UNFINISHED.

Rockland, Me., Oct. 22.-Thick weather set in and put an end to the trial of the battleship Delaware to-day after twelve runs had been made, and the battleship returned to her anchorage. The remaining eight runs, three of which will be at 201/2 knots speed and five at top speed, will be made to-morrow if the weather is favor-

able. To-day's runs were understood to be satisfactory, although no figures were given



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## P.H.M'CARREN DEAD

Continued from first page

viser, was with him the greater part of the evening. "Father," said the Senator, in a con-

scious moment, "don't tell my mother until I am dead." When asked if he wouldn't like to see

his mother, he replied: "I would give all that I ever possessed to look into her face again, but she would die, too, if she came and saw me here. It isn't necessary to sacrifice another life with

It was said yesterday that Mrs. Mc-Carren had become restless because of the continued absence of news from her son, and seemed to have a premonition that some harm had befallen him. She was formerly supplied with newspapers, but since the Senator's illness she has not been allowed to see them, and the explanation that he is too busily engaged with the political campaign to visit her now carries little weight with her.

GIVES UP ALL HOPE.

Telephone inquiries regarding his condition came yesterday from Bishop Mc-Donnell, Mayor McClellan and other prominent men in the city and state. To all of them the reply was that the Senator's condition was serious. At 11 o'clock in the morning Dr. Hughes said that there was only the slightest hope for him. "When I say that," continued the physician, "I mean that we will not give up hope until the end comes. The executive committee and put him in practical charge of the campaign of Augustus in the opinion of his friends, contributed Hall, Mr. Hearst said that in saying that patient is suffering from inflammation of the heart muscles. His temperature is normal, but he is unable to sustain the heart action."

During the afternoon Senator McCarren called Dr. Hughes to him and said: "Doctor, I have made my own diagnosis of my case. My trouble is an old heart and an old stomach. If you can replace them with new ones I might get better. I know that I have been dying for months. I knew I was dying the day I was brought into this hospital."

Patrick Henry McCarren, by trade ccoper, by profession a lawyer, by vocation a politician, was one of the most picturesqu figures in the political history of greate New York. No leader of municipal affairs was ever more roundly condemned. He had been called a "boss," a "lobbyist," an elec-tion "thug" and a "paid agent of the trusts." The lowest forms of fraud known to subterranean politics had been laid at his door. Yet at the close of sixty-one years of his life, over half of it spent in the political arena, he was the most strongly trenched leader in New York State, and had even wielded some influence in national circles. Making no pretence of being anything but a politician whose chief aim in life was successful politics, he nevertheless, despite all charges brought against him, to the end successfully defied his enemies to connect his name legally with anything illegal.

This astute leader in Brooklyn politics,

contrary to general opinion, was not a native of the borough he knew so thoroughly. He was born in East Cambridge, Mass., and did not settle in the scene of his future triumphs till he was eight years old. His first edu cation he received in a private school, and later was graduated from Public School 17 in Driggs avenue. Then the future leader of making barrels. He was apprenticed to a cooper when he was sixteen years old, and three years later he became a journey

man, a fact of which he was always proud Having mastered his trade, the young cooper heard the call to something more intellectual. He was fond of the study of books and of men. So he took up the law and went into politics. In 1882 he went to the Assembly from the old 6th District, and since then had served almost continuously in the Legislature. In his first pursuit of office he ran as an independent against the regular Democratic candidate. Hugh Mc-Laughlin, then "boss" of Brooklyn, him a regular and elected him. He represented the district also in 1983, and again in 1889. In the last year he was one of the Democratic leaders in the lower house of

the Legislature. GOES TO SENATE IN 1891. He was elected to the Senate in 1891, representing what was then the 4th Senate District, afterward made the 7th. Two years later he was defeated by George A. Owens in the campaign which has gone down on record as one of the greatest surprises of Brooklyn politics, for the district was heavily Democratic and no Republican vanted to run, until the Senator in fun offered to help finance Owens's campaign, which he did. When Senator McCarren was again elected, in 1895, it was to stay there Senate chosen that fall held office three years. Senator McCarren's principal achievements at Albany were the passage of the bill providing free books for public school children and the East River Bridge bill, for which he was thankeed by residents of the Eastern District at a dinner in his honor.

the affairs of the 14th Assembly District | At the Denver national convention in the District, and John J. Bridges, of the 2d

long before the death of the leader. Francis Nolan, and when Mr. Nolan died, some nine-teen years ago, Senator McCarren was chos-en to take his place. The district organiza-tion, the Seymour Club, had been formed in 1890, and met for two years in the old armory at Metropolitan and Bedford ave-Then its first president, Edward S. Scott, built it a house at No. 186 Bedford enue, which it still occupies. When Mr. Scott died Senator McCarren bought the building from the estate. Senator McCarren first became recognized

a coming leader in the days when David B. Hill was at the height of his career in the state and tried to oust the Brooklyn man from the state committee. McCarren was too strong for him. He met Hill's onslaught with a spirited attack, and when the count was taken the Williamsburg cooper had won by two votes. About this time the power of Hugh McLaughlin was waning and the district leaders were coming to look for guidance from his young lieutenant. As early as 1890, it is said, McCarren refused to join ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, the late Judge Delmar, of the old 22d Ward; the late Dan Ryan, of the 8th Ward: Warden Patrick Hayes, the head of the Kings County Penitentiary, and other leaders, who had all but a majority, to overthrow Hugh McLaughlin. The "boss," who ruled for more than forty years in Kings County as the Democratic chieftain, never had more than a bare preponderance of loyal lieutenants in the various wards. When the propo sition was made to McCarren at the Democratic State Convention in Buffalo, he responded: "No, I won't leave the 'Old Man." I recognize him as my leader, and I will follow him."

THE VAN WYCK CAMPAIGN

But by 1898 the Senator's ability had become so well recognized that the Democratic moved his head slowly up and dow. State Committee made him head of the sign that he understood and agreed. Van Wyck against Theodore Roosevelt. The great opportunity in the local field came five years later, when Charles F. Murphy named | George B. McClellan for Mayor, and Hugh | McLaughlin refused to submit to the nomination of Grout and Fornes as his running mates, as they were already nominees of the Republican convention. Senator Mcthen wrested the leadership from the "Old Man," though some say that even at nominal leadership of the organization undisturbed if the latter would remain regular and let him run the campaign. Separate headquarters were opened, and there followed one of the bitterest and most spectacular political fights in the history of the

greater city. McCarren won. Then as soon as the smoke of that battle cleared McCarren began his fight to retain independent control of the Brooklyn organization against the combined forces Charles F. Murphy and Mayor McClellan and McLaughlin's "old guard." primary day, despite the odds against him, he carried seventeen of the twenty-one disticts then in Brooklyn. During that battle William A. Doyle, an important district leader, went over to the enemy as leader of the borough. He was hooted in the streets till he finally went back to the McCarren lines. Since that time the Senator had won all primaries, though his political death was friend of his at that time. "When I was predicted each year. Mayor McClellan, after breaking with Charles F. Murphy, took

with the Brooklyn leader. At the Democratic National Convention which nominated Alton B. Parker the task of inducing Southern leaders to remain in line for Parker, following the arrival of the "gold" telegram, fell on McCarren's shoulders. When the telegram came, before the last session of the convention, ex-Senator David Bennett Hill, "Blue Eyed Billy" Sheehan and other leaders collapsed. McCarren stepped into the breach. Senator "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman was the last to yield in the fight of the Southern delegates against McCarren hurried Tillman to a On the way to the convention hall Tillman remarked: "The devil himself has mixed up in our affairs.'

"Oh, No," responded McCarren, according to one Brooklynite who rode in the car-"the Lord has taken a kindly hold of our affairs." Tillman later used this in his

FOUGHT HEARST AT BUFFALO.

Senator McCarren fought the move to nominate Hearst for Governor at the Buffalo convention, but was defeated by Murphy and Conners. He came home, and in a bit ter speech before the county committee denounced the nominee, and the way the ticket was cut in Brooklyn led to charges of treason against the Brooklyn Senator. These charges culminated in the Carnegie Hall convention in April of last year to name delegates to the Denver national conven tion. McCarren and a large part of his tion, despite an injunction forbidding such action. McCarren was also put off the state committee, and since that time had appeared in the committee on the proxy of Co Hasenflug. In this way he took his delegation to the state convention in Rochester in September of last year. The committee regularly up to the time of his death. The refused to seat them, but in the contest which followed before the committee on credentials McCarren and his men were allowed to take their seats in the interests of harmony. Nevertheless, Peter F. Farley, of Brooklyn, was nominated for State Engineer without consultation of the Senator. Castern District at a dinner in his honor. and in denouncing that move he made one He had taken a commanding position in of the speeches of his life.

summer of last year McCarren also appeared with delegates. The convention, however, rejected his credentials and seated the delegation headed by Bird S. Coler.

As a consequence of these rebuffs the prophets again predicted the Senator's overthrow. Again the forecast was premature. He fought the Murphy faction through the courts, and the Appellate Division or-dered the acceptance of his election inspectors and clerks for the election of 1908. This September he received what he regarded as final vindication, when he won nine teen of the twenty-three districts of the bor-

Senator McCarren was active in opposition to the insurance reform bills and the anti-racetrack measures. He always took sitions of this kind with the utmost frankness, and never flinched at the expression

of adverse public opinion. He figured conspicuously in the failure of the brokerage firm of Ennis & Stoppani last spring, as a debtor to the amount of \$124,-000 under a blind account. He agreed to pay promptly on delivery of the stock,

WAS CALLED "LONG PAT."

Physically Senator McCarren was very tall him the sobriquet of "Long Pat." His face was almost funereal when in repose, and not hilarious even when animated by his peculiar smile. He appeared to be stoopshouldered, but this was more an attitude than a characteristic. The impression he gave was that he was constantly revolving problems in his mind; constantly striving to strike a balance, and to see the answer. In manner he was courteous and considerate. He was easy to approach and generous of attention, but niggardly of speech. When listening to others he habitually moved his head slowly up and down, as a

most to his success in politics were keenness, tenacity of purpose, fidelity to personal obligation, lack of emotion, or, rather, perfect emotional self-control, and patience. These attributes his enemies admitted, but to them added unscrupulousness. The Senator himself in an interview once gave this

estimate of the elements of success: "Success in life," he said, "consists, to my way of thinking, in accomplishing what a the last he offered to leave McLaughlin's | man sets out to accomplish. It depends about 10 per cent on intelligent effort and 90 per cent on luck. Take ten men w start with the same material and mental equipment. One succeeds and the other nine do not. In my opinion it is because circumstances over which none of the men had any control whatever shaped themselves in such a way that the one in the ten had all the best of it. Any one of the ten could at its head, will manage the campaign. have done exactly what he did under like | circumstances. But things 'broke right' for him, while they broke badly for the others.

It was the philosophy of a born gambler. Senator McCarren was often called a hard man, devoid of sentiment. When Mrs. Mary A. Dixon sued him for breach of promise in 1906 the public expected an insight of a new phase of his character. Soon afterward, however, Mrs. Dixon withdrew all her allegations.

a young man I fell in love with a girl and we were married. We lived very happily. We had five children. When I was thirtyone years old I had buried my wife and five children. Do you think I have forgotten her and our five babies? That is just as green in my memory as if it had happened yesterday."

As a turfman he possessed the necessary quality of nerve. He had been remarkably successful in his betting. He had made any number of coups, and was one of the few plungers who was practically always ahead of the game. His success as an owner of race horses, however, had not been so great as he wished. He liked a good horse, and he liked the surroundings connected with the turf. When weary of the worry incidental to the active political life he led nothing delighted him more than an afternoon at the track, where, seated on the veranda of the clubhouse, surrounded by congenial companions, he speedily forgot his business cares and lent himself whole-heartedly to the spirit of the sport. Long edds attracted him, and it was his boast that he would rather bet on a "long shot" than on an odds-on favorite at any time.

NOT BLOW TO PARTY.

Democratic Machine Stronger

Without McCarren. The death of Senator Patrick H. McCarren leaves the Democratic organiza tion in Brooklyn stronger than it was at any time in his six years of leadership. When the harmony programme was put in operation months ago, the anti-McCarren factions, made up of the Kings County Democratic party, the Flahertyites and others, and, most important of all, the rebellious leaders, made it plain that they would not join with the regulars unless Mr. McCarren withdrew. On the other hand, Mr. McCarren told the committee not to consider any plan that left him out. Before the county convention, however there were only four anti-McCarren lead ers. After it there were six. Police Magis-trate John Naumer, of the 17th Assembly

District, joined with Thomas R. Farrell, of the 10th; Thomas F. Byrnes, of the 11th; James P. Sinnott, of the 22d, and P. F. Lynch, of the 23d. W. C. Burton, of the 12th, must also be looked upon as doubtful, and there were others who could not be said to be certain supporters of the Sen-

Hardly had Mr. McCarren been operated on before a change was noticeable. The word was passed that the Senator would not be able to return to the political arena for months and the anti-McCarrenites began to take an interest in the campaign of the regulars. On Saturday, October 18. Michael J. Flaherty decided not to support the Republican-fusion ticket, after all. On Tuesday the Delaneyites made up their minds to withdraw their ticket and support the regular ticket.

In the harmonizing that began with Mr McCarren's illness, one ominous presence soon made itself manifest—that of Tammany Hall. Practically from the beginning of Mr. McCarren's leadership the Tiger had been making a stealthy attempt to cross the bridge. "Keep the Tiger from crossing the bridge!" had been Mr. McCarren's slogan in fighting his rebellious leaders inspired to rebellion by Tammany, according to the reports. His followers had stuck to him well in his combat with the Tiger—

before he was taken sick. Hardly had he been operated on and in danger of death than his followers forgot their opposition to Tammany. Headed by ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, prominent as an independent, and Bernard J. York, a former McLaughlinite, a delegation rushed to Tammany Hall and begged Mr. Murphy to stop fighting them. He promised to do so.
Will Tammany name the new leader? That is the question that every one is be-ginning to ask. The answer seems to be that, whether or not Tammany actually rames the new leader, no man

chosen to fill that office who will be dis-tasteful to the Tiger. This fall matters had reached a pass where Mr. McCarren was near the end of his political rope. The anti-McCarren fac-tions had their own tickets in the field, or were in favor of supporting the Republicans. Another Republican victory apparently in sight. Some said that Mr. McCarren would not retain the leader through the campaign, but others held that his downfall would come at the reorganization of the county committee on the

second Tuesday in December. Another question is: Who will the next county leader be? It is unlikely that this question will be answered before the reorganization of the county committee. The provisional committee will continue to manage the organization until then, anyway There will be patronage to distribute next

year, and there must be some man to de-

cide to whom the plums shall go. Various men have been mentioned for the office. Michael E. Butler is one. He was leader of the 12th Assembly District until a few months ago, when he threw up the job rather than work any longer with Mr. He has been mentioned as one of the men whom Tammany favors. He can have "I had a romance once," he said to a close the leadership whenever he wants it. Money is necessary for a leader, and he has plenty Then there are others-Mr. Van Wyck, head of the provisional commi

> tioned, but as a factionalist he is not likely to win out.
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> Those who are familiar with the way things are going and the desires of the members of the organization are confident that there will be little or no centest of the sort that broke up Hugh McLaughlin's orization when Mr. McCarren came into power. The one clear call ringing in many Democratic breasts in Brooklyn is: want jobs, and we don't care how we get

> Arthur C. Salmon, treasurer of the organization; Mr. Byrnes has also been men

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, when told of the death of the Brook-

lyn leader, said: I am very sorry to hear of the death of Senator McCarren. My differences with him have been purely political and have never affected my high opinion of his abi as a political leader or of his worth as a Democrat among Democrats. His death at this time will prove very saddening to his immediate friends. I am especially



