

ANOTHER BANKER, VICTIM OF NEW YORK'S PAUCITY

Howard Maxwell, Deposed President of Brooklyn Bank, Commits Suicide

Humiliated Over His Arrest and Inability to Get Bail for Forgery and Grand Larceny Charges, He Cut His Throat After Being Liberated on \$30,000 Bail—Worth \$200,000 a Short Time Ago, He Died Penniless.

New York, Nov. 29.—Howard Maxwell, deposed president of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, who was under indictment for grand larceny and forgery and last night was released from jail on \$30,000 bail, committed suicide today. He cut his throat and left wrist with a razor and penknife in the bath room at his home in Brooklyn, and died tonight at the Long Island College Hospital.

Maxwell, who was locked up last Thursday, had felt his humiliation keenly and during his incarceration had appeared hopelessly despondent. His wife is prostrated by the tragedy.

Maxwell was released last night from Raymond street jail, where he had been held a prisoner since the three indictments charging him with misdeeds in connection with the management of the suspended Borough Bank were returned. There was some difficulty in obtaining bail, and officers of the jail reported that Maxwell was mentally broken.

Last night Justice Burr signed an order for Maxwell's release when bail to the amount of \$30,000 was furnished by Maxwell's four unnamed sisters, who qualified in \$10,000 and a security company which gave a bond for \$10,000. Maxwell, in company with his counsel, I. R. Orelund, after his release, was driven to his residence, where he was greeted by his wife and seven-year-old niece, Dorothy Doollittle.

Maxwell spent this forenoon quietly at his home. This afternoon he announced his intention of taking a bath and going for a walk. Shortly before 2 o'clock Hannah Scott, a colored maid, heard a sound as if some one falling. Hurrying upstairs she discovered the banker lying on the bath room floor, half-dressed with gushing wounds in his throat and left wrist. On a washstand nearby lay a white bone-handled razor, half open and a penknife, with blades open at each end and both covered with blood. A second razor lay half open in the hallway leading to the bath room.

Maxwell was conscious and tried to articulate, but failed to make himself understood. Dr. C. E. Brown, the family physician, was hastily summoned. The banker was bleeding so profusely that it was decided to remove him to the Long Island

College Hospital, where he died within a short time after the operation. Soon after the physicians began to work over him, the banker had lapsed into unconsciousness, and during the few and brief and half-lucid periods that followed, he made no statement, so far as is known. Orelund, however, began the official investigation tonight.

Maxwell was 49 years old and leaves a widow but no children. On November 21 he was indicted for grand larceny and forgery by former Cashier Arthur Campbell and Director William Gow, of the Borough Bank. There were other indictments against him involving forgery in a quarterly bank statement made to the state banking department. When these three were returned, Campbell and Gow secured condemnments, but, to the surprise of many who knew of Maxwell's popularity in financial circles and socially, none offered to go upon his bond.

This desertion of the many who knew of Maxwell's popularity in financial circles and socially, none offered to go upon his bond. Maxwell was said to have borrowed \$3 with which to buy a meal or two from a near-by restaurant. His humiliation was aggravated when, like a common felon, he was measured by the Bertillon system and his pedigree placed in the jail records.

Maxwell, four years ago, was cashier of the Kings County Bank when the institution was merged with the Union Bank, another Brooklyn institution. At that time he had no property, so far as known, but he enlisted the assistance of the Borough Bank, operating on Ward and Gow, and these two, with others, organized the Borough Bank, of Brooklyn, on the 15th of November, 1902. It has been described as "liberal lines," achieved a remarkable success for its officers and directors, and before the crash of the Borough Bank, was worth \$200,000. All this, however, was stripped from him in the effort to recoup the bank for questionable loans, for the making of which he, as president, had been held responsible.

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MRS. BRADLEY LAUGHED AT TESTIMONY OF VICTIM'S SON

Young Man Almost Collapsed During Ordeal and Didn't Glance at Father's Slayer—Alienist Called Down by Court.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—Dramatic scenes marked the proceedings in the trial today of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with having killed former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah. Dr. Britton D. Evans of New York, the alienist, who testified in the Thaw case, not only declared that Mrs. Bradley was insane when she shot Senator Brown, but entered with such vigor in defending his opinion and in denunciation of the conduct of the dead senator, that Justice Bradley in a quarter of an hour called down the alienist and admonished him to refer to the dead man only when necessary, and to show the effect of his acts upon the mind of the defendant.

The appearance on the stand of Max Brown, the son of the dead senator, who was called in rebuttal, was affecting in the extreme. The young man, fragile of physique, tottered as he made his way to the witness stand. He carefully avoided looking toward the defendant, who sat within a few feet of him. When he told of seeing his father and Mrs. Bradley in the kitchen of their home, with jaws of fruit they had brought from the cellar at a time when his mother had been called away from the party, he sobbed and wept.

On the part of the defendant, Mrs. Bradley, the defendant laughed and lowered her head in confusion. But there was no sign of merriment on the face of the witness, who replied briefly to all questions put to him and lowered his eyes during intervals in the giving of his testimony.

Dr. Charles Hill, professor of nervous and mental diseases, in the Baltimore Medical College, also declared that, in his opinion, Mrs. Bradley was insane when she shot the senator. He thought that Senator Brown intentionally, but while believing that she was doing right by so doing.

A number of witnesses from Salt Lake in addition to Max Brown were introduced by the government in rebuttal, several of whom testified that they had seen Mrs. Bradley at all times rational and affable. It was brought out that Senator Brown had made a proposition to Mrs. Bradley to accept a \$5,000 loan from the Quebec Bridge until her youngest child should be 21 years of age, if she would leave Mr. Brown alone, but she indignantly declined the offer.

During today's testimony, Mrs. Bradley wept, gave every indication that she was about to collapse. However, she mustered up courage and concluded the day's ordeal in fair condition.

The resting of the defense came in the nature of a surprise as it had been expected that the government would call for the stand for a much longer period.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Throughout today the testimony covered the murder of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former Senator Brown, of Utah, was most damaging to the defendant. Many witnesses testified that they had seen her shortly after the shooting and others who attended her in jail here, but none at any time had doubted her sanity. Some witnesses had been called by the government in rebuttal. They included practically everyone who had come in contact with Mrs. Bradley after the shooting.

On the occasion Mrs. Brown discovered Mrs. Bradley in the hotel with Senator Brown, and attacking her, attempted to choke her, and asked to be allowed to kill her. Mrs. Bradley brought her father, senator to her rescue, and then the entire party, including the witness, had an all-night party at the southern city limits of Chicago shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. He was then nearly 12 miles from the Chicago Beach Hotel where he was arrested before completing the final lap of his record-breaking walk from Portland (Me.) to Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Edward Payson Weston, the Canadian public life, Bridge Company, for which the government is guarantor. Some years ago to assist the construction of the Quebec bridge the government banked a company a guarantee of bonds, just as it gave guarantees to several other large public corporations. The market being unsteady, the bank advanced from time to time from one of the advances from the government.

At the time of the execution Rev. Mr. Collins was asked as to whether Collins had left a confession and should be sent in justice to him that he did not say that the doomed man had not acknowledged the crime, but that he had left no confession for publication.

While allaying any doubt in the public mind, it is considered that today's statement by Collins was the motive, and told those whose duty it was as jurors to find Collins guilty of the awful crime with which he was charged, in assuring them that their conviction and should be sent in justice to him that he did not say that the doomed man had not acknowledged the crime, but that he had left no confession for publication.

Various but vain attempts were made to discredit the statement made by Collins today. Those who read the statement made by Rev. B. H. Thomas to the evening news papers recognized at once that the story was the contrary of the facts. Rev. Mr. Thomas' statement follows: "The Telegraph's account of the Collins execution, as it appears today, is a complete surprise to me. Beyond the fact that I have made a statement to the representatives of justice at Ottawa, I have nothing to say. I desire very much that the newspapers allow the matter to stand just there. I am still suffering nervously from the effects of our dreadful experience."

"Let me repeat finally that the executed man complied with all that the Holy Bible required of him." (Sgd.) "CHAPLAIN B. H. THOMAS."

In other words Collins did not profess his innocence. He "complied with all that the Holy Bible required of him." He did not go out of the world silent as to the crime. He confessed his guilt—admitted the murder, gave the motive, and told where he placed the axe after the victim was dead and the robbery committed.

There is another chapter of the story that Collins did not confess aware either from ignorance of the facts or a misguided desire to mislead the public.

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It then adopted a reply to the address of the committee on elementary schools, the controversy was started over a misapprehension arising from the announcement that Dr. Frank Rix, who teaches music in public schools, was rewriting the song books used and eliminating from them all religious references. Mr. Stern said: "If Dr. Rix undertakes to prepare a new song book that is his personal business, and the board of education cannot prevent him from doing so. This rewritten book, if it is presented to the board, will be rejected. The old books will be used just as they are."

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MURDERED WIFE AND BURIED BODY IN CHAIN ROUND LEG

Extraordinary Situation in Circuit Court Here Wednesday

Identified as Stolen Property

Nicholas DeLory Hatched Up Trouser Leg and Owner of Chain Saw His Property Disclosed to View—Let Keep It On, But Later It Was Found Hidden in Cell.

In the circuit court Wednesday, His Honor Judge Hanington presiding, an extraordinary development engaged attention. It was in the case of Nicholas DeLory, charged with stealing a trunk with clothing and other articles from the room of Edward Wilson in Mrs. McDonald's boarding house in Fairville.

Among the articles missed were two watch chains and as the prisoner pulled up his trousers leg in court Wilson and Constable Albert Taylor were surprised to see the end of a chain hanging in view, the chain being evidently fastened around the prisoner's leg.

Save that both men who saw it were called and were allowed to state so in evidence, nothing was then done and evidence was allowed to remain around DeLory's leg.

During recess, the cell occupied by DeLory and one Garnett, who has pleaded guilty to obtaining goods under false pretences, was searched by Detective Killen. The latter afterwards testified that in searching he found one piece of chain in a tin bucket in the cell and the rest in the air hole in the wall between the cells. This air hole, he said, is about ten feet from the floor of the cell and he had to get a step ladder to reach it.

In answer to a question by his honor the witness said that in his opinion it would be impossible for one man to reach it, but two men, by helping each other, could do it. The detective also told of finding on the porch through which the prisoner passed on his way to and from the court room, a watch chain and a watch chain identified also as his property.

Joseph McDonnell testified that he occupied the same room as Wilson in Mrs. McDonald's boarding house. He identified the trunk and said that \$12, which was in it, belonged to him.

Attorney-general McKeown showed him two watch chains and a watch chain which the witness said belonged to Wilson.

Deputy Chief Jenkins gave evidence of having seen one of the chains around the prisoner's leg in the morning. Constable Taylor gave evidence along the same lines. To Mr. Mullin the latter witness said that in his opinion the prisoner had been thoroughly searched after his arrest in Fairville.

D. Mullin, K. C., in opening for the defence, he would prove that the prisoner did not know how the chains came to be in his possession and found them in his coat pocket after the examination before Justice Masson. He said he would put the prisoner on the stand in his own behalf and he would testify that he had put the chain round his leg at the suggestion of Garnett. DeLory was on the stand the greater part of the afternoon. His testimony about the trunk was substantially the same as that given in the Fairville court and he claimed Garnett had advised him in disposing of the chains the way he did.

It is also understood that some weeks before Collins was executed he practically admitted to one of the attendants of the gallows, but the fact that he had taken Miss McAuley's life, but no mention was made of this at the time pending the result of the appeal for a reprieve. The fact that he had taken the life of Miss Williams some months after the tragedy, it will be remembered that search of this room had been made soon after the murder.

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HOMESTEAD ENTRIES LESS, BUT LAND VALUES HIGHER

Ontario Reports Show Big Gain in Overseas Immigration, But Decrease from United States.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The annual report of the minister of the interior, published for presentation to parliament covers the nine months period ended March 31, 1907. The general result of the year's operations, the report says, both from a financial standpoint and as regards the opening and settlement of the vacant land of the Canadian west, was highly satisfactory.

The total revenue of the department was \$2,278,340, or an increase of \$153,333, as compared with the corresponding nine months of the preceding year.

The homestead entries for the nine months were 21,910. This is falling off as compared with the previous year, being as an estimate of the total number of entries during the twelve months ended June 30 of this year, upon the monthly ratio of the previous nine months the result would be 28,956 as compared with 41,969 during the year ended June 30, 1906.

There has been a decrease also in the area of lands disposed of by railway companies during the past year, compared with 1906, but there has been a steady advance in value since 1903 when it was \$3.46 per acre to 1907 when it was \$6 per acre.

The report says that the present immigration policy will stand. The sales of Manitoba school lands totalled 123,086 acres at \$1,225,546 or an average price of \$12.20 an acre. In Saskatchewan the average price was \$14.67 an acre.

There were no school lands sold in Alberta during this year.

NEW YORK BANKERS OBJECT TO ADORNING "ROGUES GALLERY"

Indicted Officials Will Ask Court to Order Police to Destroy Their Photographs and Measurements.

New York, Nov. 27.—William Gow, director of the Borough Bank, of Brooklyn, began a campaign today for the destruction of the Bertillon records made of him following his arrest in connection with the suspension of that bank. Frank and Fred Jenkins, brothers, indicted on forgery charges in relation to the conduct of the same bank and allied institutions, will, it is expected, soon follow his example.

Upon request of Martin W. Littleton, Mr. Gow's counsel, Supreme Justice Burr signed an order today, directed Police Commissioner Bingham, Deputy Police Commissioner Keefe, and the chief of police, to cause why the Bertillon records of his client should not be destroyed. The order is returnable Saturday. Mr. Littleton said that in his opinion the records should be destroyed before his arraignment and that the records so made are contrary to law. The attorney also stated it would have been illegal to have taken his client to the Bertillon bureau after his arraignment and release on bail, as was done in the case of Frank and Fred Jenkins.

Police Commissioner Bingham said today that since Mrs. Gow was arrested he had a great mistake in taking the photographs of the Jenkins brothers.

CANADA NO PLACE FOR "KID GLOVE" IMMIGRANTS

Liverpool Official So Reports After Touring the Dominion—Advises Emigrants to Go West.

Montreal, Nov. 27.—A special London cable says: John Lea, chairman of the Liverpool district committee, in the course of a lengthy report on his recent visit to Canada, says that in Quebec and Montreal there are no great openings for the surplus labor of this country. Toronto, with its more genial climate, probably has openings for the skilled European artisan.

Mr. Lea advises emigrants to go west. Canada has no place for "kid glove" men. The cost of food in Canada is much the same as "at home," says Mr. Lea, and the same may be said regarding clothing. Mr. Lea said he did not see a man, woman or child in ragged clothing. He was impressed by the Canadian high tone of character, and their marked regard for the well-being of women and children.

An old colored gentleman was having his eyes tested for glasses. After the oculist had put up several cards of Roman letters, which the negro vainly endeavored to call off correctly, he looked over at the oculist and asked, with some disgust: "What 'de use in lookin' at dem fings?" "With them 'ere eyes tryin' to find out how far you can see distinctly," returned the eye specialist.

"Wal," declared the old gentleman, unsatisfied, "dey ain't wuth tryin' 't make out. Put 'em up watermillin'."—Bohemian Magazine.

ORDER REVOKED FOR PAGAN CHRISTMAS IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS

New York, Nov. 27.—Christmas carols may still be sung and the anniversary observed along traditional lines in the public schools of this city so far as the school authorities are concerned. Late today the board of education, without a dissenting voice, passed a resolution which places that body on record as not opposing the observance and leave the matter to the judgment of individual superintendents. In fact, members of the board later declared that there had never been any intention of eliminating these programmes, and that the recent agitation had arisen from a misunderstanding.

According to Abraham Stern, chairman of the committee on elementary schools, the controversy was started over a misapprehension arising from the announcement that Dr. Frank Rix, who teaches music in public schools, was rewriting the song books used and eliminating from them all religious references. Mr. Stern said: "If Dr. Rix undertakes to prepare a new song book that is his personal business, and the board of education cannot prevent him from doing so. This rewritten book, if it is presented to the board, will be rejected. The old books will be used just as they are."

WILL SEND THREE NEW BRUNSWICK FARMER DELEGATES TO BRITAIN

Minister of Interior Will Act on Favorable Report of Supt. Scott About Maritime Province Immigration.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, has made a report to the minister of the interior on his trip to the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Scott points out that there are openings in the Maritime Provinces for farmers, agricultural and other laborers and domestic help.

The provincial governments have agreed to co-operate with the dominion in regard to immigration. The provinces will attend to the work of distribution.

The minister of the interior has decided to send three delegate farmers from New Brunswick and three from Nova Scotia, to Britain to assist in procuring the right class of immigrants. Mr. Scott is well impressed with the outlook of securing a good class of settlers for the Maritime Provinces, where there is now a good field for them.

QUARANTINE BECAUSE OF "