

WILSON SAVES TWO SLAYERS FROM CHAIR

Presides at Court of Pardons, Which Grants Liberty to 56 Prisoners as Xmas Gift.

TUMULTY AIDS EXPRESSMAN

Governor Deals Blow to "Jim" Nugent by Refusing to Name His Candidate to Board of Elections.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Trenton, N. J., Dec. 23.—"I feel like a squeezed sponge," said Governor Wilson to-night as he finished a six-hour session of the Court of Pardons...

"The Governor of New Jersey cannot grant a pardon, the limit of his powers being to grant a reprieve. The state has a Court of Pardons, however, consisting of the Governor, the Chancellor and the six lay judges of the Court of Appeals...

Governor Wilson said to-night that he admired this system, and considered it superior to having the power to pardon lodged in the Governor alone.

"The court," he said, "is open-minded and eager to do the right thing."

Governor Wilson explained in detail the New Jersey system, the most striking feature of which is the fact that the lay judges make personal investigation of each application, so that when a case comes up they can present all the data concerned with it.

Saves Two from Electric Chair. To-day's session of the court took an added interest, because the next President presided, and it seemed significant that of the three murder cases that came up two of the applicants were saved from the electric chair.

These were Frederick Courcy and Harry Duffield, of Camden, who one evening, while intoxicated, held up and shot a citizen, who afterward died. Duffield is twenty years old and Courcy twenty-one.

As a result of their crime they were sentenced to die in the electric chair next week. The court to-day commuted Courcy's sentence to thirty years and Duffield's sentence to fifteen years in the State Prison.

The application of Charles Ford, who killed his common law wife in Camden, was denied and he will go to the electric chair in the week of January 8. He was to have died last month, but Acting Governor Prince granted a reprieve so that his case could go before the court.

One of the pathetic cases that came before the court was that of James Waldon, an express driver in Jersey City, who was serving a two year term for stealing \$500. When Joseph P. Tumulty, Governor Wilson's secretary, heard of it he got up a petition signed by himself and Warren Johnson, his stenographer, which interested Governor Wilson in the case, with the result that the express driver will eat his Christmas dinner at home with his family.

One of the first things that Governor Wilson did when he reached the State House to-day was to "buss" the Essex County, by refusing to appoint to the Board of Elections the man he had recommended for the place. It was the first even up Nugent's interference in the recent Democratic caucus, when the Essex County Democratic caucus, when the Essex County Democratic caucus, when the Essex County Democratic caucus...

Deals Blow to "Jim" Nugent. Nugent wrote to the Governor asking for the appointment of John Dunning, of Newark, but Mr. Wilson talked it over with State Chairman Grosscup, and appointed Edward Hart, an anti-Nugent man, of Orange, to the place.

Governor Wilson, so far as is known, has yet not selected Dudley Field Malone or any one else as his private secretary. When Governor Wilson was asked to-day if he had formed any conclusions in regard to his secretary he said he had not. Joseph P. Tumulty, his present secretary, is still the favorite for the place, although Joseph E. Davies, Thomas Pence and Mayor Newton Baker of Cleveland also have been mentioned.

Mr. Tumulty, however, has been the confidence of Governor Wilson from the time he entered political life. He now has charge of Governor Wilson's mail, and this is taken as an indication that the President-elect will take him to Washington.

Although to-morrow will be Christmas Eve, Governor Wilson said he expected to be at his office at Trenton up to his usual hour to-morrow evening, which in the last few days has been 5 o'clock. He is in here from Princeton in General Suller's automobile this morning and returned to his home in the same manner this evening.



PEARLS The most chaste and delicate of all gems, matches for their exquisite beauty.

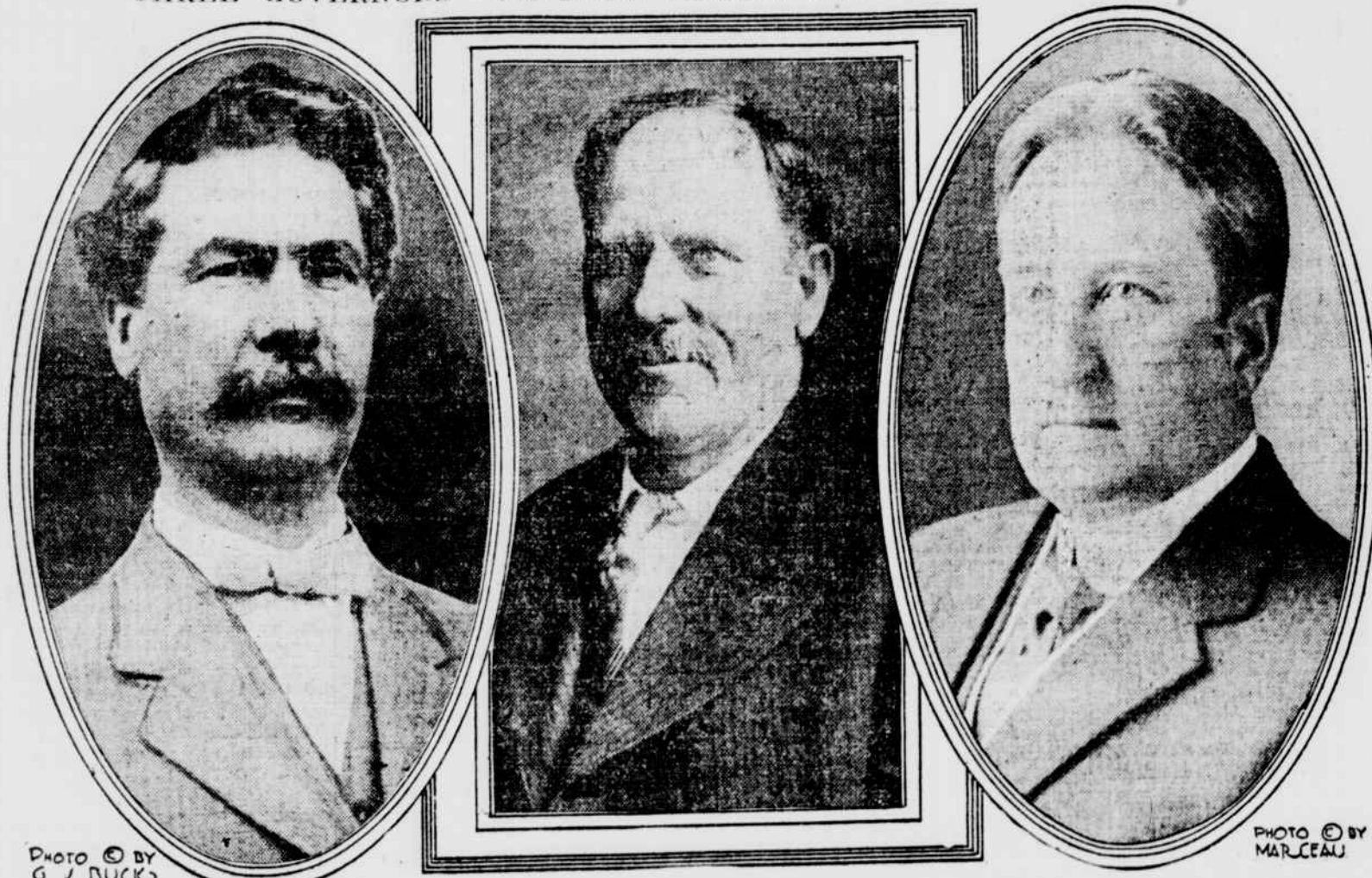
We are now showing new and exclusive creations that are appropriate

Christmas Gifts appealing to those of taste and culture.

TECLA NEW YORK 396 Fifth Avenue PARIS 10 Rue de la Paix LONDON 7 Old Broad Street BERLIN 15 Unter den Linden

Philadelphia Walnut St. at 16th. Washington F St. at 11th, N. W. New York 10th St. at 10th. Atlantic City 1913 Boardwalk. New Orleans 10 Avenue Marais. Vienna 2 Karntnerstrasse. NO OTHER BRANCHES OR AGENTS

THREE GOVERNORS WHO HOLD PARDON RECORDS FOR THE YEAR.



COLE S. BLEASE of South Carolina

G. W. DONAGHEY, of Arkansas.

JOHN A. DIX of New York.

DIX RIVALS BLEASE IN BREAKING RECORD FOR PARDONING CONVICTS

New York Executive Frees Three Times as Many Prisoners in Two Years as Hughes Did in Four—Not Through Yet. South Carolina Governor Liberates 430 in a Single Term and Will Grant Clemency to as Many More—Remembers Friends.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Dec. 23.—Governor Dix said to-day that he was still considering applications for the pardon of convicts or the commutation of their sentences. This statement is significant in view of the fact that probably the Governor has already broken all records in showing leniency to imprisoned criminals. So far in his single term of two years he has pardoned three times as many convicts and has commuted the sentences of nearly twice as many as Governor Hughes did in two terms of four years.

The exact figures are: Dix, in two years, 34 pardons and 94 commutations. Hughes, in four years, 11 pardons and 57 commutations.

Governor Dix, it is expected, will play Santa Claus to a number of men now in prison cells by granting on Christmas Eve another batch of pardons and commutations. This probably will be one of his last official acts. It would be in line with the pardon he presented to Albert T. Patrick, convicted of murdering the aged millionaire, William Marsh Rice, on the eve of Thanksgiving, so that Patrick could eat his Thanksgiving dinner at his home in New York.

Among the cases which Governor Dix has before him is that of Frank C. Marrin, whom the Kings County authorities characterized as one of the worst criminals in the country. Marrin was sentenced in Brooklyn to from fifteen to twenty years for swindling Mrs. Caroline Barry. The application for executive clemency was made by ex-District Attorney W. T. Jerome.

Investigates Marrin's Appeal. Governor Dix said a few days ago that he had put the Marrin application and all the papers connected with it in the hands of his legal adviser, Mr. Potter, to be investigated.

Among other pardons by Governor Dix which have attracted a great deal of public attention are:

Henry J. Furlong, a former magistrate of Brooklyn, who was serving an indeterminate sentence at Sing Sing for entering into a corrupt agreement involving graft and bribery.

Benjamin A. Valentine, a wealthy lawyer of Cedarhurst, Long Island, who was convicted in 1908 of forging the name of his wife to a deed conveying property to his mother.

Following are some notable commutations of Governor Dix:

Frederick Carlton, sentenced in 1905 for larceny and bigamy to nineteen years' imprisonment. Justice Aspinall, who sentenced Carlton, said he was one of the worst criminals that had ever come before him.

Peter Lufkin, sentenced to a year at Blackwell's Island for larceny. Governor Dix said that Lufkin was dying of diabetes. Warden Hayes declared he was one of the healthiest men ever sent to the institution.

Notable Pardons and Paroles.

Governor Dix has pardoned ten men and has commuted the sentences of twenty who were sentenced to death or long terms of imprisonment for murder or manslaughter. They are as follows:

HERMAN L. HEIMBERGER—Crime committed 1901, at Buffalo. Manslaughter second degree. Victim, Italian grocer. Convicted March 31, 1904. Sentence, life. Pardoned March 9, 1911.

WILLIAM MCNEILL—Crime committed 1880, at Albany. Murder second degree. Victim, wife. Convicted June 7, 1880. Sentence, life. Pardoned March 9, 1911, while on parole.

WILLIAM E. TRUMAN—Crime committed 1901, at Buffalo. Manslaughter first degree. Victim, Italian grocer. Convicted March 31, 1904. Sentence, twenty years. Pardoned May 3, 1911.

GEORGE DAYTON—Crime committed 1898, at Brooklyn. Manslaughter second degree. Victim, Thomas E. Harvey. Convicted March 18, 1907. Sentence, ten years. Pardoned August 21, 1911.

PETER C. HAINS, Jr.—Crime committed 1909, at Bay Side. Manslaughter, Victim, William E. Anne. Convicted May 17, 1909. Sentence, eight years, minimum; sixteen years, maximum. Pardoned September 26, 1911.

ALBERT LATHWELL—Crime committed March 1893, at Niagara Falls. Murder second degree. Victim, wife. Convicted June 11, 1893. Sentence, twenty years, minimum; life, maximum. Pardoned April 5, 1912.

October 24, 1899, at New York City. Murder second degree. Victim, Francis E. Slater. Convicted December 27, 1906. Sentence, twenty years, minimum; life, maximum. Pardoned April 19, 1912.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT—Crime committed September 20, 1910, at New York City. Manslaughter second degree. Victim, Luigi Bruno. Convicted March 23, 1911. Sentence, two years, minimum; seven years six months, maximum. Pardoned May 21, 1912.

PASQUALE DOTTI—Crime committed October 21, 1894, at New York City. Murder second degree. Victim, Rosco Pittallo. Convicted January 18, 1902. Sentence, life. Pardoned November 23, 1912.

ALBERT T. PATRICK—Crime committed 1900, at New York City. Murder first degree. Victim, William Marsh Rice. Sentenced to be executed. Commuted December 20, 1906, to life imprisonment by Governor Higgins. Pardoned November 1912.

VINCENZO COLANGELO—Crime committed October 1906, at Rome, Massachusetts. Manslaughter second degree. Victim, Sophia Blaisdell. Convicted January 6, 1908. Sentence, thirteen years four months. Commuted March 21, 1911, to parole board.

JAMES E. MINNAUGH—Crime committed December 18, 1890, at New York City. Murder first degree. Victim, Edward Moran. Convicted June 16, 1891. Sentenced to be executed. Committed to life imprisonment by Governor Flower. Commuted May 25, 1911, to parole board.

MARTIN TIGHE—Crime committed June 15, 1901, at New York City. Manslaughter first degree. Victim, wife. Convicted July 10, 1902. Sentence, nineteen years ten months. Commuted May 5, 1911.

MICHAEL T. SLINY—Crime committed November 28, 1881, at New York City. Murder first degree. Victim, Robert Lyons. Convicted June 25, 1882. Sentenced to be executed. Committed April 1, 1883, to life imprisonment by Governor Flower. Commuted May 21, 1911, to parole board.

HENRY C. FANNING—Crime committed March 1891, at New York City. Murder first degree. Victim, Mrs. Emily Taylor. Convicted June 19, 1891. Sentenced to be executed. Committed May 12, 1892, to life imprisonment by Governor Flower. Commuted June 6, 1911, to parole board.

JAMES TYSON—Crime committed March 1901, at Niagara Falls. Manslaughter first degree. Victim, Robert Lyons. Convicted June 2, 1901. Sentence, twenty years. Commuted July 6, 1911, to parole board.

ALBERT OUFEMAN—Crime committed June 1, 1905, at New York City. Manslaughter second degree. Victim, Bernard M. Donald. Convicted March 17, 1907. Sentence, life. Committed July 15, 1911, to parole board.

CHARLES A. WRIGHT—Crime committed 1890, in Essex County. Murder second degree. Victim, Bedelia Taylor. Convicted April 3, 1893. Sentence, life. Committed July 13, 1911, to parole board.

EDWARD WISE—Crime committed 1890, at New York City. Murder first degree. Victim, Beasley. Convicted March 31, 1890. Sentenced to be executed. Committed to life imprisonment by Governor Roosevelt. Committed September 28, 1911.

PATRICK KIERNAN—Crime committed June 1880, at Long Island City. Murder first degree. Victim, Peter McKeonack. Convicted November 1, 1884. Sentenced to be executed. Committed to life imprisonment by Governor Hill. Commuted November 28, 1911.

JAMES B. BOYNE—Crime committed 1890, at New York City. Murder second degree. Victim, unknown. Convicted May 6, 1906. Life sentence. Committed, December 2, 1911, to parole board.

WEST ROLLINS—Crime committed March 18, 1908, at New York City. Manslaughter first degree. Victim, Texas Brown. Convicted May 23, 1908. Sentence, seventeen years, minimum; nineteen years four months, maximum. Committed, December 2, 1911, to six years, minimum; nineteen years four months, maximum.

CHARLES REILLY—Crime committed June 12, 1891, at New York City. Murder second degree. Victim, James Kelly. Convicted July 27, 1892. Sentence, life. Committed, September 19, 1912, to parole board.

PETER SCHULTZ—Crime committed March 2, 1892, at Brooklyn. Murder first degree. Victim, infant. Convicted November 1, 1892. Sentence, life. Committed, by Governor Flower, to life imprisonment. Pardoned November 13, 1912.

HARRY GARLOCK—Crime committed October 1, 1907, in Saratoga County. Manslaughter second degree. Victim, Joseph Chesack. Convicted November 27, 1907. Sentence, six years, minimum; seven years six months, maximum. Committed, November 11, 1912, to parole board.

ANTONIO VALENTE—Crime committed May 16, 1908, at Rochester. Manslaughter first degree. Victim, Giuseppe Simeone. Convicted September 17, 1908. Sentence, nine years six months, minimum; twenty years, maximum. Committed, November 11, 1912, to parole board.

GIUSEPPE SPEZZANO—Crime committed April 1, 1911, at Brooklyn. Murder second degree. Victim, Antonio Gallardo. Convicted June 28, 1911. Sentence, twenty years, minimum; life, maximum. Committed, November 27, 1912, to parole board.

HOWARD F. POST—Crime committed March 23, 1906, at New York City. Manslaughter second degree. Victim, Florence Souser. Convicted July 27, 1906. Sentence, fourteen years. Committed, November 27, 1912, to parole board.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Columbia, S. C., Dec. 23.—In his career of less than two years as Governor Cole L. Blease has established a pardon record for South Carolina for the world. It was thought—until Governor Donaghey freed hundreds from the Arkansas prisons. With 430 pardons and paroles already to his credit, Governor Blease has announced that he expects to issue as many more.

The Thanksgiving clemency included thirty-two prisoners, and the Governor's Christmas generosity may be reasonably expected to surpass even that. The number of cases in which executive clemency has been exercised by Governor Blease includes:

Table with 2 columns: Crime, Count. Murder 93, Manslaughter 92, Assault 50, Housebreaking and larceny 13, Forgery 8, Arson 9, Highway robbery 7, Rape 7, Pickpockets 2. And 146 other cases.

The Governor's pardons and paroles have not been confined to any one class or to any one crime. Rich and poor, negro and white, murderer and sneak thief alike have profited by the reign of mercy from "the great heart of South Carolina," as his friends are inclined to put it. His opponents, and they are as numerous as his friends, are not backward in criticizing the Governor for undoing the work of hundreds of juries and nullifying the decrees of dozens of judges.

When Cole L. Blease was nominated for Governor in 1910 he was marked by his own utterances as one who would stand by his friends. On the stump he proclaimed this doctrine: on the floor of the state Senate he asserted it; in his written communications he upheld it. Little was the surprise, then, when as Governor he became prodigal in the dispensation of pardons and paroles.

Ignores Pardon Board.

The South Carolina constitution of 1862 made provision for a state Board of Pardons, but limited its power to advising the Governor when called upon. Previous Governors had referred most cases to this board and had acted largely on its advice.

When Blease came into office he announced that he was the Governor and that the Pardon Board should abandon the idea that its advice would have weight with him. The board still exists, but no one hears of it now.

This step taken, the Governor began a course of liberality which in two years has carried him far beyond the previous record for the state, so far as can be ascertained. The nine years of the three immediate predecessors of Governor Blease showed 145 instances of the exercise of executive clemency. In his first year as Governor Blease granted no fewer than 141 pardons, paroles and commutations. Since then the number has gone up by leaps and bounds and now has reached 430 for the period from January, 1911, to December 1912.

The criminals for whom Governor Blease opened the way to liberty included 185 homicides—93 murderers and 92 men convicted of manslaughter. Nine prisoners convicted of arson—in this state a capital crime, with life imprisonment the alternative on recommendation of the jury—and seven of rape, which carries the same punishment, were freed, some on pardons and some on paroles. Other prisoners freed had been convicted of offenses ranging from highway robbery to simple larceny and violation of the dispensary law (illicit liquor selling).

One of the pardons which has caused the most discussion and censure in the press of the state was that of John Black. This man, a close personal and political friend of the Governor, was a member of the state Board of Control of the old South Carolina State Dispensary, now non-existent. He was charged with sharing in the corruption

verbal abuse upon her. For this he was tried and convicted. He went to the penitentiary, but on October 27, 1912, Governor Blease granted him a parole. He had served only a fraction of his term.

An interesting side of the Governor's pardon record is disclosed by the testimony at the dispensary investigating committee hearing in Augusta last July. It was testified, and subsequently denied by the Governor, that arrangements for securing pardons could be made by application to certain lawyers known to be in the inner rank of the Governor's friendly circle. Dictagraph records were introduced in evidence tending to show that for the payment of \$15,000 Sam J. Nicholls, of Spartanburg, offered to secure a pardon for one "Gus" De Ford (who subsequently turned out not to be the notorious safecracker).

The conversation contained in the dictagraph record took place between Nicholls, who is of a prominent family, and an operative for the Burns Detective Agency. Nicholls afterward maintained that he was not responsible for the statements made to the detective, as he was under the influence of liquor at the time. This defence he introduced before the legislative committee at a special meeting called to give him a chance to defend himself. On the stand he declared that the detective had plied him with Scotch whiskey and had led him on. Nicholls said that he was unable to remember the statements he was alleged to have made, but maintained that if he did make them they were not to be taken seriously because of his intoxicated condition.

These chapters lend human interest to the "Book of Pardons," a volume of

about 200 pages, which the Governor issued and sent to the Legislature at the 1912 session. This unique book contains the record of pardons and paroles, detailing the crimes and the sentences, with the Governor's reasons for clemency. However, it sets forth only a part of Blease's pardons, which have multiplied since it was published.

DONAGHEY PARDONED 360

Arkansas Governor Determined to Reform Convict System.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 22.—Governor George W. Donaghey has astounded the state by his free use of the pardoning power. On December 15 he ordered 360 prisoners released, an act believed to be unprecedented in the annals of American penology.

Governor Donaghey's clemency was exercised as a protest against the convict lease system, which he has frequently denounced during his administration. The convicts who were freed were serving sentences of one to fifteen years and none was regarded as a desperate character. Three state camps were abolished by the Governor's action.

Some members of the Legislature in opposing the Governor's effort to reform the prison system said that the state penitentiary was not designed for a Sunday school. The Governor replied by asserting that neither was it designed for a revengeful hell.

Governor Donaghey said to-night that he was unable to state how many pardons he had granted during his term. He announced that he would free a few more prisoners on Christmas. On January 1 he will announce his final list of pardons before retiring from office and at the same time will give a statement of the number of cases in which he has intervened during his administration of four years.

The Furniture of Colonial Days

NOT only the architecture but the furniture also of the typical Colonial Mansion, (whether it be of the Southland or of New England), appeals to our patriotic imagination.

Our Colonial reproductions are so carefully modelled after the most judiciously selected and authentic of originals that they bring into their latter day surroundings all the appealing charm of by-gone times. These Sideboards and Chairs for the Dining Room, these High-boys and Four-post Bedsteads for the Sleeping Chamber fall short in no degree of the historical examples they reproduce so faithfully.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company

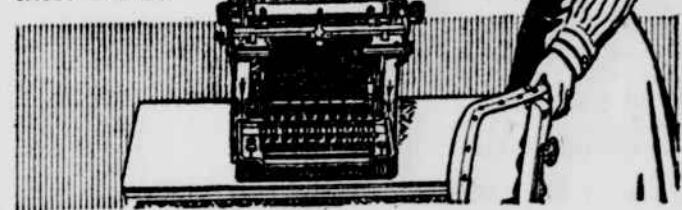
34 and 36 West 32d Street Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway, New York

HAMPTON SHOPS

"Recognized Leader

Among Typewriters"

Consider all that is meant by these words



Leadership means superiority of product—a superiority which produces leadership and is proved by leadership. It means more than this. It means everything associated with the word FIRST.

The Remington Typewriter is first in history, first in prestige, first in quality, first in recent improvements, first in size and completeness of organization, first in distribution, and first in service to the customer.

The word FIRST in every department of leadership applies only to the

Remington

Remington Typewriter Company (Incorporated) 325-331 BROADWAY Telephone: Worth 5060 Branches Everywhere