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NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

European Air Electric with Suspicion —English Anti-German Feeling.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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London, Jan. 10.—While the air of England and the Continent, in the Carlyle phrase, is electric with suspicion, there is no definite centre of disturbance. Señor Sagasta's death has not involved immediate political consequences. Spain and the Morocco affair is a temporary flurry. There are continued signs of cloudiness in the Balkans and a serious raid from the mountain districts in the spring is predicted by Bulgarian and Servian sympathizers with Macedonian Christians, but these forecasts are made by alarmists every winter. American missionaries at Salonica are reported to be starting for the United States in the course of a few weeks. This is a hopeful sign, for they are well informed respecting the Balkans, and would not plan the journey if they thought that their services would be required for relief work. The Dardanelles question is mainly academic, since it is by no means certain that Russia desires an alteration of its treaty arrangements, and there is no likelihood that the powers can be united in offering resistance to such changes. Plans for strengthening the Dardanelles defences were devised by German officers several years ago, but have not been carried out. The Turkish Government lacks the facilities for enforcing the treaty law against foreign warships, and there is a strong probability that Germany will sanction the revision of the straits regulations, if Russia proposes it. There are also rumors that Russia and England may come to an understanding respecting the Persian Gulf without consulting Germany, but these are vague conjectures.

More important than these small episodes and controversies is the prevalence of a strong anti-German feeling in England. The Venezuela affair has been welcomed by the enemies of Germany here because it has disclosed British as well as American distrust of the methods of the Berlin Foreign Office. Dr. von Holleben's retirement is explained in many ways, but is generally attributed to the dissatisfaction of the German Emperor with the recent course of events, and the desire to discover a convenient scapegoat. The British journals conceal with difficulty their exultation over the evidence that the Venezuela affair has strengthened the feeling of confidence between the United States and England, and created a suspicion in both countries against Germany. There are missing links in the chain of evidence, but the conclusion is eagerly reached that the Venezuela affair has been better business for England than for Germany.

The leader writers go further. They suggest that the new American lead respecting China shall be followed by England and that nothing shall be done either at the Dardanelles or the Persian Gulf to create Russian resentment. The prevailing theory of diplomatic policy is that England would better make conciliatory arrangements with both Russia and France, since Germany cannot be depended upon to support British interests in China, the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, or in any quarter of the world.

The reports that the King will open Parliament in full state are premature, like the rumors of the Mediterranean voyage of the royal yacht, with visits to Malta, Athens, Alexandria and Cairo. More credible is the explanation that the Irish Land bill will be the chief government measure, and that the royal visit to Belfast, Dublin and Cork will either precede or follow a fresh attempt to reconcile landlord and tenant. The land conference, which has received encouragement from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, if not from the court, has brought prominent landowners into agreement with the Nationalist leaders and T. W. Russell, and greatly facilitated settlement on the lines of voluntary purchase rather than compulsory sale. The margin between what the landlords consider the estates are worth and what the tenants think they can afford to pay is wide, and the British taxpayer, before covering it, needs to be convinced that the settlement effected will be permanent. It is not clear, moreover, that the small saving brought about by the substitution of a reduced instalment of purchase money for rent will involve the redemption of the island from impoverishment and misery. What is encouraging is the evidence that the champions of the tenantry have been induced to talk over the land question with representative landlords in a reasonable spirit. Sir Charles Wyndham has been greatly aided in framing a useful and practical measure, but more than one round table conference will be required before the causes of Irish discontent and poverty can be removed. Old industries need to be revived, occupations diversified, agriculture rendered remunerative under the stress of American and Canadian competition, and resources accumulated for meeting the increasing demands of imperial and local tax gatherers. Clerical influence has been exerted without doubt in bringing about a temporary truce between landlords and tenants. Economic evils like the impoverishment of the people, the decline of both population and agriculture, the steady increase of emigration and the intolerable weight of taxation require drastic remedies rather than temporary palliatives. South Africa after the civil war is in a much more hopeful condition than Ireland after generations of misgovernment and neglect. Sir Charles Wyndham has at once a more arduous and thankless job than Mr. Chamberlain.

Cretan exploration has received an impulse from the patronage of the Academy, where Arthur Evans and Mr. Hogarth are allowed to illustrate their excavations of the fabled Palace of Minos, the Dictæan Cave, where Jupiter was reputed to have been born, and other marvels. The explorers are enthusiasts, who consider their work as important as the excavations in Babylon and Assyria, Palestine and Egypt. Among the most interesting discoveries are the frescos suggesting the legend of the Minotaur and ancient script which the archæologists have not yet succeeded in deciphering. Crete, while released from Turkish rule, is not making rapid progress under the protection offered by European powers. The island is without roads, harbor works and enterprise. The chief source of expenditure by the sluggish government is the establishment of schools, but the object is political rather than educational. Modern Greek is taught in these schools, and the island is brought into closer relations with Greece.

Professor Lorenz is giving practical demonstrations to-day in Liverpool of his treatment of hip joint disease and explaining the operation

Continued on fourth page.

NEW TRAIN FOR FLORIDA.

Leave New-York 3:25 P. M., daily, via Pennsylvania R. R., Congressional Limited (all Pullmans), connecting in Washington with Seaboard Air Line Railway 8:50 P. M., through Sleeping Cars for Jacksonville and Tampa. Day Coach passengers for this connection, leave New-York 2:10 P. M. week days and 12:55 P. M. Sundays. Office 1183 B'way.—Advt.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

PREVENTION NOT CURE.

Dr. Robin, of Paris, Says Present Methods Are Vain.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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Paris, Jan. 10.—In the last six months French philanthropy, especially in Paris, has been concentrated in efforts to combat tuberculosis, which has assumed the proportions of a national peril. Public and private subscriptions have poured forth with unexampled liberality. One Parisian paper alone, the "Figaro," has raised over $300,000 toward the establishment of tuberculosis sanatoriums after the German model, which Dr. Brouardel and the French delegates to the tuberculosis congress so enthusiastically commend.

But on Wednesday the philanthropic public received a shock that came with the suddenness of a bomb from the blue, for Dr. Albert Robin, of the French Academy of Science, in a lecture delivered at the Sorbonne before an audience composed of scientists and of prominent men and women of Parisian society, announced that all that has so far been accomplished in the great fight against tuberculosis is in vain, and that medical science and philanthropy have started on altogether the wrong tack. Dr. Robin does not hesitate to assert, and his position is supported by data which seemed irrefutable to such high authorities as Brouardel, Grancher and Landouzy, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, who were present at the lecture, that tuberculosis, when once firmly established in the system, is practically incurable. Dr. Robin's figures prove that of thirty-six tuberculosis patients, that leave the sanatorium, ten relapse after six months and ten more after a year, and that only five out of thirty-six are saved. The only efficacious method of fighting tuberculosis, according to Dr. Robin, is prevention.

The discoveries just made by Dr. Robin and his colleague, Maurice Binet, enable the stage of predisposition to tuberculosis to be determined with mathematical accuracy, two infallible tests being the excess of respiratory consumption and daily organic demineralization or loss of mineral elements of the system. It is to this preliminary stage of tuberculosis that all efforts should be directed, the absolute remedy or prevention being easily attained by the air cure, by abstention from alcohol and by complete mental and physical rest. Dr. Robin maintains that the sanatoriums, toward which millions have been uselessly expended, are from a financial point of view impracticable, and therapeutically are simply chimerical. Dr. Robin supports his argument on the financial head by pointing out that, supposing only one hundred thousand beds were provided for the half million persons suffering from tuberculosis in France, and each bed cost $1,000 for initial endowment, we have at once $100,000,000 needed at the very outset, without counting incidental expenses.

Dr. Robin's revelations are commented upon to-day by all the leading papers in Paris and France, and his revelations cause something approaching to revolution in the great humanitarian struggle against tuberculosis. The city of Paris has to-day opened a new ward in the Hôpital de la Pitie for the preventive treatment of tuberculosis on the lines adopted by Dr. Robin and under his direction. In conversation last evening Dr. Robin assured me that, so far as examination of facts brought to his knowledge warranted, his opinion was that humanitarian philanthropy in regard to tuberculosis was on the wrong tack in the United States, just as it was in France, and that a complete change of tactics should be made in the great struggle in America as well as in Europe. C. I. B.

DISAGREE WITH DR. ROBIN.

Local Physicians Say Many Consumptives Are Cured.

Physicians of this city who were seen yesterday were positive that tuberculosis could be cured. The vitality of the patient, his environment, the state of the disease and the climatic conditions, all entered into the question of cure, they said. Autopsies had shown in many cases the scars where the lungs had at one time been diseased, but had healed. They agreed with Dr. Robin that prevention was much better than cure, but thought that air, which he advocated as a preventive, would also work a cure.

Dr. Henry P. Loomis said that Dr. Robin had spoken on a subject with which he was not especially familiar. "Of course, consumption is curable," he continued. "We cure it right in this city every day, and it is being done all over the land. The death rate from tuberculosis is now 2.80, much less than a few years ago, while many more persons contract the disease. The cure? Fresh air and simple, nourishing food. If peculiar climatic conditions can be obtained favorable to the cure, so much the better. In my work at the Morgue I've seen many cases where the lungs had been diseased and had healed. The Charity Organization Society has a committee, of which I am a member, which is giving lectures to spread knowledge concerning the cure of consumption."

At the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School experiments with consumptives have been made for several years. Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa said: "In the last five years we have cured twenty-five cases, and we now have another year's work to report on. We have them under our supervision; we see that their rooms are properly ventilated and that they are properly fed. We watch their weights carefully. It resolves itself into this: If you can fatten a patient, you can cure him of consumption. Consumption is a wasting away of the lung tissues. Now, if you can feed these tissues and stop the wasting, the person is cured."

Dr. Russell Bellamy also thought that tuberculosis was curable. He strongly recommended "air and sunlight," more especially, the climate of Arizona, New-Mexico, Colorado, or parts of Texas, where he spent a year investigating consumption. He added: "In its earlier stages, consumption can be cured. Almost my first order to a patient is 'Go to the geographic zone of the Rockies.' I hold that it is a mistake in judgment for any physician not to send to the foothills any patient able to go there. That climate far surpasses the Adirondacks, Florida, or Georgia. The most necessary thing is to get out of a city. I think the greatest philanthropy would be to build three or four sanatoriums in that zone, at various altitudes, then run monthly trains to take patients from the big cities there."

When Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf was asked if consumption were curable, he referred the inquirer to his pamphlet, "Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses, and How to Combat It," which won a prize of 4,000 marks from the International Congress at Berlin in 1899. In that treatise he said:

Can tuberculosis or consumption of the lungs be cured? This question can be answered with a decided yes. The statistics from sanatoriums for consumptives, where patients in all stages of the disease are received, show that 25 per cent leave as absolutely cured, and 40 to 50 per cent leave much improved, many of them being again capable of earning their living. In institutions where only patients in the early stages of the disease are received, as many as 70 to 75 per cent have been cured.

It is not cured by quacks, by patent medicines, nostrums, or other secret remedies, but solely and exclusively by scientific and judicious use of fresh air, sunshine, water, abundant and good food (milk, eggs, meat, vegetables, fruit), and the help of certain medicinal substances when the just mentioned hygienic and dietetic means do not suffice in themselves to combat the disease.

Mr. Merwin, superintendent of the outdoor poor, told of men he had known personally who had been cured by cold air and simple drugs. In the consumptive pavilion on Blackwell's Island there are now 213 patients treated by this city. Pure air and nourishing food are the chief medicines, although every means known to science is used. Superintendent Merwin said that a large proportion of the patients were cured. "Sometimes a man leaves the hospital before he should, and has a relapse," he said, "but if one is discharged as cured, it is safe to say he will never contract the disease again.

CHANGE IN ATLANTA SLEEPER.

Commencing January 12th, Pullman sleeping cars will leave New York via Pennsylvania R. R., West 23d St. ferry, 2:10 P. M. week days, 12:55 P. M. Sundays, for Atlanta via Seaboard Air Line Railway. Office, 1183 Broadway—Advt.

ALFONSO, KING OF SPAIN.

SPAIN'S YOUNG KING IN DANGER

SHOT FIRED AT THE ROYAL PROCESSION ON THE WAY FROM CHURCH IN MADRID.

Assailant, a Supposed Lunatic, Says His Bullet Was Intended for the Duke of Sotomayor, the Grand Chamberlain.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—As King Alfonso, Queen Dowager Christina and the court were returning from church this afternoon a man, who afterward gave his name as Feito, fired a pistol at one of the carriages in the royal procession. The bullet went wild and no one was injured. The King heard the shot and put his head out of the carriage window, but he was immediately dragged back into his seat by the Queen Mother, who was seated beside him in the carriage. The escort of Civil Guards immediately threw themselves upon the would-be assassin and overpowered him.

Feito was taken to the police station, where he said he did not desire to kill the King but the Grand Chamberlain, the Duke of Sotomayor, at whose carriage he had aimed. He was searched and in his pockets were found unmailed letters marked "Registered," and addressed to President Roosevelt, King Edward, the Emperor of Germany and the president of the High Court of Justice at Mexico, and also receipts for a number of registered letters and a visiting card of the Mayor of Madrid.

Feito was later put under examination by a magistrate, to whom he repeated his statement as to the object of his shooting. He insisted that he was not an anarchist and said that his wife, a Frenchwoman, had confined him in a lunatic asylum. The prisoner, in making this statement, did not appear excited, but there are indications that he is insane.

The Minister of Interior has telegraphed to the prefects in the provinces that the attempt was directed against the Grand Chamberlain, and not against the King.

A police sergeant, who was the first to seize Feito, makes the following statement:

After the King's carriage had passed, Feito, who was standing in front of me, raised a pistol and fired at the second carriage in the procession. Before he could fire a second time I struck him with my sword. He cried: "You wish to kill me, but I seek the life of the Duke of Sotomayor, who is the cause of all my troubles." The Duke of Sotomayor, however, was not in the second carriage, which was occupied by the Marquis de la Mina, the court grand equerry, and two palace officials.

Alfonso XIII was enthroned King of Spain on May 17, 1902, being then sixteen years old. He was born six months after the death of his father, and until he took the oath as King before the Spanish Chamber of Deputies his mother, Maria Christina, was the Queen Regent of Spain. The young King grew up under her careful training, and as the central figure of the fêtes in Madrid last May he made a pleasing impression on native Spaniards, and the foreign visitors as well, bearing himself with dignity and winning his way to all hearts by the youthful simplicity of his manner. One incident of the enthronement festivities, however, was the arrest by the Madrid police of nine alleged anarchists, including six medical students, a printer, a carpenter, and a mason, all suspected of plotting to kill the King. These men were subsequently released for lack of definite evidence against them.

A press dispatch from Madrid last week said that King Alfonso had expressed a desire to attend the funeral of ex-Premier Sagasta, on Wednesday, but was dissuaded by his ministers from doing so, because they were fearful of "political demonstrations."

Since King Alfonso came to the throne there has been more or less social and political unrest in Spain, and popular discontent has expressed itself in anti-clerical demonstrations, and numerous strikes, often accompanied with serious violence, throughout the kingdom. Sensational stories, a few months ago, found currency in the press regarding the youthful King's behavior in the court, especially toward his mother, which were not to his credit, but as the stories only appeared in sensational newspapers, no credence was given to them.

The Duke of Sotomayor, the Grand Chamberlain, at whom the would-be assassin says he fired, is a member of the old nobility of Spain, a politician of note, and with the Marquis de la Mina, was looked upon as one of the special advisers of the King.

CUTS THROAT AND JUMPS.

Guest at Fraunces' Tavern Thought to Have Been Irish Constable.

John Duggan, forty years old, committed suicide last evening in historic Fraunces' Tavern, No. 101 Broad-st., where he had been living since December last, by cutting his throat with a razor, and then jumping from a fourth story window. The tragedy occurred at 6:30 o'clock. Duggan landed, after he had leaped from the window of his room, on an extension from the kitchen on the second story. The extension has a peaked roof, and when found he was poised on the apex, and was unconscious. A patron of the place, hearing the noise made by Duggan's fall on the roof, went to the rear of the house and saw him. Patrolman Thompson, of the Old Slip station, was called, and Duggan, still unconscious, was removed from the roof. An ambulance was called from Hudson Street Hospital, but Ambulance Surgeon Rice found Duggan beyond aid, and he died in about half an hour.

Duggan first registered at the Tavern on December 19. Little was known about him, save that the impression prevailed that he had recently come to the country from Ireland. So far as known, he had no friends here. He was quiet and unobtrusive, and kept to himself. There was nothing in his conduct to denote despondency or mental disorder. There was an impression that he had been a member of the Irish constabulary, and having been discharged had come here in search of employment. In his pockets were letters addressed to Patrick Duggan, of Liverpool, and P. Singleton, Dublin Castle, Ireland. He had $25.

He was last seen about 11 a. m., when he ordered sandwiches and a glass of beer in the lunch room. After he had been served he retired to his room.

THE GREGORIAN HOTEL.

35th St. West, bet. Fifth Ave. and Herald Square, N. Y., opened January 1st. All suites and single rooms have private bath, and every room and bath has open exposure. Messrs. Averill and Gregory, proprietors, have pleasure in presenting a hotel unsurpassed as the highest type in every particular.—Advt.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.

"N. Y. and Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.
Fla. & West Indian Limited," 8:55 A. M.
Quickest route to Cuba-Thomasville-Augusta.
Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 1161 Broadway, N. Y. —Advt.

AGAINST A MORMON FOR SENATOR.

President Roosevelt's Warning to Apostle Smoot Not Unprecedented.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 10.—The publication of an interview here to-day with Senator Kearns, in which he says that the President and Senator Hanna requested him to convey to Apostle Reed Smoot, of Utah, the information that they regarded his candidacy for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Rawlins, as inadvisable, has occasioned considerable comment. According to Senator Kearns, the message which he was to give Mr. Smoot was that "while there was no objection to Mr. Smoot personally, or to his religious faith, the election of an Apostle would arouse opposition and inject an unfortunate question into national politics, and create unfavorable comment."

The news comes from Salt Lake City to-night that Mr. Smoot persists in his candidacy, and declares that the President's attempted interference in Utah's choice for the Senae is unprecedented. While Mr. Smoot may persist in his candidacy, he is mistaken in his assertion that the President's action is unprecedented. It is recalled that when Senator Rawlins was a candidate for the Senate, Mr. Thatcher, a Mormon, also entered the race, and Mr. Cleveland emphatically protested against the advisability of a Mormon representing Utah in the Senate.

But an even more recent precedent exists, as President McKinley warned Mr. Smoot himself two years ago that it would be unwise for him to aspire to the Senate because of his known position as one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church. It is true that a Mormon, in the person of Representative King, once occupied a seat in the House, but he was only an evangelist, and was not, in that capacity, so closely affiliated with the government of the Mormon Church as is Mr. Smoot.

There is some criticism of Senator Kearns for making public the interview, but he says that such was the President's desire, as it was only by making public Mr. Roosevelt's views that their full force could be made effective.

HOURS QUICKEST FOR PINEHURST.

Leave New York via Pennsylvania R. R., Congressional Limited, daily, West 23d St. ferry, 3:25 P. M., connects with new train at Washington 8:50 P. M. via Seaboard Air Line Railway, arriving Pinehurst 8:15 A. M. Office, 1183 Broadway—Advt.

USHER'S The brand that made Scotch Whiskey popular. Beware of refilled bottles.—Advt.

TRUSTS CHIEF SUBJECT.

INTEREST IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses Awaiting Action by Committees.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 10.—Congress at the present moment is in the position of waiting on the action of two of its committees on the question of anti-trust legislation. The subject is uppermost in the minds of members of both branches, particularly since the latest move of the administration has been disclosed in the introduction of the two bills prepared by the Attorney General. These bills have been presented to the House only, and those close to the administrative branch of the government say that a mistake was made by Chairman Jenkins of the House Judiciary Committee, and that the work of the Attorney General was only intended for the enlightenment of the Littlefield sub-committee, and not for introduction into the House. However this may be, the interest of President Roosevelt in the problem to be solved is clearly shown in the activity of his immediate advisers, and all this is having an enlivening effect on legislators.

To-day's progress in the trust crusade included activity in both Senate and House committees. Senator Hoar's bill was considered in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the Littlefield trust committee of the House held a meeting and decided to postpone the reporting of their handiwork in the shape of an anti-trust bill to the full Judiciary Committee from Monday until Friday, in order that the Knox bills may receive due and careful consideration. The committee began this careful consideration to-day, and will hold daily meetings until Friday on the same subject. From the expression of members, however, there is no feeling among them that the two bills interjected into the equation so suddenly on Thursday night are sacred for amendment, or even that they may not be ignored completely in the final report of the sub-committee. The reason this attitude is taken toward the bills is stated by a member of this sub-committee, as follows:

"We had the views of the Attorney General at length before we drafted the committee bill, and this draft was predicated on those views, which included the doctrine of publicity. In the subsequent bills, which the Attorney General presents, there is nothing regarding publicity, and the sub-committee, in its final conclusions, will necessarily take the whole recommendations of the administration into consideration, and if this is done publicity will certainly have to be made a part of the legislative enactments."

There is another difference between the sub-committee and the Attorney General which promises to be a fruitful theme of debate, if nothing more. That is the question of the commission suggested by the law officers of the government. A new commission, no matter what may be the purpose of its organization, presents many striking allurements to certain members of Congress, particularly those who did not succeed in convincing their constituents that they ought to retain their seats in the legislative halls of their country. The sub-committee believe only in enlarging the scope and authority of the present Interstate Commerce Commission, but the Attorney General has distinctly suggested an entirely new commission, both in his letter of recommendations to Congress and in the bills which he has prepared on this subject. If the sub-committee, therefore, should bury this feature, it may bury with it also one of the very potent levers needed to carry any piece of legislation through Congress, the personal incentive of members.

Progress in the Senate committee was not marked by any tangible results, and the situation in the House may be summed up in the simple progress only of an understanding to delay final report to the full committee from Monday, the original date set, to Friday, the delayed date, on account of the administration's measures, so that the waiting attitude of Congress will have to be continued for at least five days longer.

SIC TRUSTS ON TRUSTS.

The Way Judge Grosscup Would Solve the Problem.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Judge Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, took for his topic, "Our Industries in Process of Development: Neither Destroy nor Arrest Them, but Peoplize Them," at a dinner given by the Hamilton Club to-night. He said in part:

The Attorney General has outlined his views, and perhaps the views of the present administration. I regret that the suggestions thus made do not, as I conceive it, go to the core of the disorder. Their main purpose appears to be to nurture against the so-called trusts competition by individuals. They lay no condition or restriction upon consolidation, present or future. They would let the consolidations alone, but foil their efforts for monopoly by the individual competitors raised up.

I believe the Attorney General overestimates the efficacy of court proceedings in his purpose to compel men to compete. In actual results, whatever may be their fidelity to the law, courts are almost as helpless in commanding men to compete who do not wish to compete as our parents in seeking to compel young people to live apart who wish to live together; or the law in commanding husband and wife to live together who are determined to live apart.

But, considering the raising up of competitors as the main purpose of trust legislation, the proposals of the Attorney General miss, in my judgment, the only natural and effective remedy at hand. The real competitor of the future must be itself a great corporation. Individuals can do little against their antagonists. But to raise up such competitors requires that convertible capital should be within call. The opportunity, however enticing, is empty unless there be the means. Now, the wealth belonging to the people at large, though sufficient, if mobilized, to replace one-half of our manufacturers, is not, on present conditions of organization and management of industrial corporations, within summons. True, it is, in some measure, already in the industries; but it is there as loaned capital, and the men who have borrowed it, and the only men who can in the future borrow it, are men largely interested in the present consolidation. Indeed, the real monopoly behind the present consolidation is the monopoly of convertible capital. Give security to the people in the matter of investments made by themselves directly as individuals, and this monopoly will disappear, and competition be restored to its natural field from which to recruit and organize its financial forces.

WIRELESS MESSAGE TO KING EDWARD.

President Roosevelt Will Send the First Formal Dispatch by Marconi's System.

Washington, Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt to-day consented to prepare and have transmitted over his signature the first formal message by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean. The message will be directed to King Edward VII of Great Britain, and it is expected that the King will respond in a suitable manner by the same method of transatlantic communication.

John W. Griggs, former Attorney General, presented to the President Major Flood Page, the representative in this country of Marconi. Major Page requested the President formally to open the public work of the Cape Cod station with a message to King Edward, and he promised to do so. It is expected that the Cape Cod station will be in working order in about ten days, perhaps a little earlier. The President will deliver to Major Page the message to be transmitted, and on the arrival in this country of Marconi, who is expected shortly, he personally will transmit the message.

FLORIDA HOTELS NOW OPEN.

Tampa Bay Hotel and those of the East Coast are now open. All reached quicker and with more comfort in the Seaboard Florida Limited. Compartment cars, Drawing room, Sleeping cars, observation and Dining Cars. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. Daily, arrive Jacksonville 1:20 and St. Augustine 2:30 the next afternoon. Office 1183 Bway.—Advt.

ODELL SEES LEADERS.

FOR PLATT FOR SENATOR.

Legislative Committees and Other Things Arranged.

Governor Odell spent the day in the city yesterday, and in the evening returned to Albany. It was a busy day for the Governor. His presence in the city was the opportunity for various political conferences, and when he went away last night matters had taken definite shape so far as legislation, legislative committees, appointments and a general plan of precedure were concerned.

Early in the day the Governor had a long talk with Senator Platt, Colonel Dunn, chairman of the State Committee; S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly; Lieutenant Governor Higgins, Senator John Raines, and others. In the course of this talk the situation at Albany was thoroughly canvassed. The rebellion of Senators Elsberg, Brackett and Brown was touched upon. Certain people have seen fit to regard this revolt as an attack upon Senator Platt, fostered and promoted by the Governor. The fact is, this rebellion is based entirely upon the dissatisfaction of these Senators with committee appointments and legislative patronage given them. The Governor is not in sympathy with their attack upon Senator Platt, and he made this emphatic when he issued the following statement yesterday afternoon:

I am for Senator Platt's re-election to the Senate, unequivocally and unreservedly, for I believe that the Republican party owes to him this renewed honor because of his services. Any rumors which may have been in circulation to the contrary are false and unreliable. I shall not only ask, but shall expect my friends to aid in this direction. I shall do all in my power to accomplish the results.

The matter of committee appointments in the Senate was taken up and discussed thoroughly. There was no deviation from the programme outlined, and the committee chairmanships to be announced next Wednesday when the legislature reconvenes will be found to be substantially as have been given in The Tribune.

So far as Senators Elsberg, Brackett and Brown are concerned, they will get just what was apportioned to them, and no more. Their rebellion will prove to be futile. It is believed that before the week is out they will be suing for peace and to be re-established in regular standing. They may vote against Senator Platt for re-election to the Senate, but they will not defeat his election, and the disposition of th party leaders is to ignore them and let them wear themselves out "fussin'," as one prominent leader explained it yesterday.

Senator Grady, leader of the minority in the Senate, was called into conference yesterday, to make known the desires of the minority as to committee appointments. He explained what he wanted fully, and it may be stated that the Democrats will be dealt with in the most liberal manner.

Senator Platt, Governor Odell and Colonel Dunn were all reticent after the conference yesterday. They said that matters in general had been discussed, but declined to go into details. The Governor would not talk about his probable appointments.

In the course of the day the Governor found time to talk with William F. King, of the Merchants' Association. Mr. King wants the Governor to interfere in the local traffic situation and bring about better service. The Governor feels that the State Railroad Commission is capable of handling this problem. After talking with the Governor, Mr. King said:

"After discussing the transportation subject I took up the matter of the canals. I called his attention to the criticisms in regard to his message, etc. The Governor did not understand why they were made. He had promised Mr. Clarke, of the Canal Association, that before his message went to the public he would read to the Greater New-York Canal Association Committee that portion which bore on the improvement of the canal. This he did, and the committee heartily approved of it. The Governor, therefore, feels that if there is any criticism it should rest on the committee.

"The prospect for the improvements being made is bright. The chairmen of the Senate and Assembly committees to which the matter will be referred are both from counties which favor canal enlargement. Both the Speaker of the Assembly and the Lieutenant Governor are in favor of having the question submitted to popular vote next fall. The Governor is determined to do all in his power to have the question come before the people. There is naturally opposition to the proposition, but the Governor is hopeful that it will pass at this session and be takeh up for final decision at the next session."

ODELL TO CONSIDER IT.

Thinks Local Authorities Should Appoint City R. R. Board.

The demand for a local railroad commission for this city is to receive serious consideration from Governor Odell, according to a promise made by him yesterday to William F. King, of the Merchants' Association.

Mr. King saw the Governor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and received much encouragement in a ten minute interview.

"The Governor is with us," said Mr. King, when he came out of Room No. 10, in which he had been closeted with Governor Odell. "He says he will help us all he can."

In speaking of his interview, Mr. King said the Governor reiterated that, while he felt certain the State Railroad Commission had ample power to deal with the situation, in the event of legislation being required to compel the companies to carry out the orders of the commission, the association could count on his active co-operation to effect the passage of such measures, or any other enactments, which might be necessary.

The Governor told Mr. King that he felt that the corporations to which had been given valuable franchises by the city should be forced to give the public proper service. "The Governor asked me," said Mr. King, "if I thought a railroad commission for the city should be appointed by the legislature or by the local authorities, and when I told him I thought the local authorities, he said he agreed with me."

Mr. King had an interview with Chairman Ashley W. Cole of the State Railroad Commissioners on Thursday, and has given out the correspondence between him and Mr. Cole.

In a letter sent to Chairman Cole on Friday, Mr. King said in part:

It is understood that any suggestion for improvement, the ways, means and methods for which can be agreed upon by the commissioners, shall be enforced, even if the same do not meet the approval of the corporations controlling the street-car system; and, in case said corporation denies the power of the commissioners to enforce their demands and shall announce its purpose to carry the matter into the courts, thus holding up improvements, the commissioners shall have prepared proper bills, to be submitted to and approved by the Merchants' Association committee, and

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