

TARIFF READJUSTMENT.

PROGRAMME OF LEADERS.

To Modify a Few Schedules Without Disturbing Business.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Jan. 12.—While the leaders of the House have been devoting their energies to the immediate tariff, Senator Aldrich, with that generalship which has won for him the title of "manager of the Senate," has effected an understanding with the Democratic Senators which puts him in a position to assure the President that with the special session of Congress postponed until fall, a tariff bill which bears the hallmark of the Finance Committee will be expeditiously considered and enacted. In other words, the Democrats will not only abstain from obstructive tactics, but will co-operate with Mr. Aldrich to effect the disposal of tariff legislation before the beginning of the first regular session of the 59th Congress.

This assurance has gone a long way to convince the President of the advisability of postponing the extra session until fall. It removes the possibility of a protracted session, extending, perhaps, through a considerable portion of the summer; it will make for a minimum disturbance of business conditions, and it will afford time for the abatement of the "frenzied standstill" which has seized upon the present House.

EXAMINING THE SCHEDULES.

Already, in their conferences, the leaders are simplifying the tariff modification problem by a process of elimination. For instance, it is pointed out that the Cuban reciprocity treaty renders impracticable any change of the sugar duties— a schedule which in the past has been a fruitful source of long and tedious discussion. It is asserted with confidence that the wool and woollen schedule will not be touched, and the acids schedule, which in the past has proved troublesome, will remain intact.

According to the present programme, this process of elimination is to be continued as far as possible. One by one the schedules will be examined and separated into the class which requires modification or that which is to remain unaltered. In this way, it is believed, any general disturbance of business can be avoided, while the simple fact that the tariff is being revised will of itself prevent undue apprehension.

When House and Senate leaders have completed the eliminating process, compared notes and agreed on the few schedules which should be changed it will be a comparatively simple matter to prepare a measure which, under the rules of the House, can be saved from mutilation and delay. In the Senate the Finance Committee, well posted in advance, will report the House measure promptly, and, as above stated, obstructive tactics will be avoided in the upper chamber.

While "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley," this is the programme of the leaders at this time, and the frantic "stand pat" fulminations of some members of the House are charitably regarded as a harmless form of amusement, closely resembling the time honored "stampet in a teapot." It is, in fact, plainly intimated that the "overwhelming stand pat" of the House will have passed from the memory of man—at least from the memories of the majority of men—long before Congress actually faces the real problem of examining all and modifying a few of the existing schedules.

"STAND PATTERS" SECOND THOUGHTS.

Individually, however, there may be some members of the lower chamber who will have cause to regret the rashness with which they subscribed to General Grosvenor's seductive little "stand pat" platform. The Pennsylvania delegation, for instance, acted without consultation with either Senator. Mr. Knox believes in the modification of certain schedules and the removal of others in accordance with the experience of those who have had to enforce the existing law, and whose work would be materially facilitated by the clarifying of certain sections. Mr. Penrose does not commit himself with regard to the tariff question, but he intimates with considerable acerbity that it would be prudent for all the members of the Pennsylvania delegation to bear in mind that there is a certain discipline to be observed, and that in the State organization those who fail to observe party traditions usually come to grief.

OUTLOOK FOR TREATIES.

Will Be Ratified Without Important Change, Mr. Cullom Thinks.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is of the opinion that the arbitration treaties will be ratified without important amendment. The Senator was one of the earliest callers at the White House to-day, and after his talk with the President, said he had no doubt the Senate would respect the Chief Magistrate's wish and approve the treaties in their present form.

NIXON TO SEE PRESIDENT.

No Politics in His Visit, the Speaker Declares.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Albany, Jan. 12.—Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly will go to Washington to-morrow and see President Roosevelt on Saturday. He said to-night that his mission was entirely personal and had no reference to State politics, but it is conceded that he may discuss legislation while on his trip. This visit to Washington is taken to indicate that there will be no conference of party leaders on gas and excise legislation this week.

G. J. GOULD LOSES SUIT.

Must Pay Florist \$787 for Plants for Georgian Court.

The jury in the suit of ex-Park Commissioner Frederick W. Kelsey, a well known resident of Orange, N. J., against George J. Gould, gave a verdict for \$787 and costs in favor of the plaintiff yesterday. Mr. Kelsey sued for \$834.25, for plants alleged to have been ordered for Georgian Court, Mr. Gould's summer home at Lakewood, N. J. It was declared that Mr. Gould ordered 230 worth of umbrellas and five carloads of rhododendrons, but paid only \$204.25 for the umbrella plants. The rhododendrons remained in a car on a siding at Georgian Court and were finally sold for a small sum.

SENTENCED FOR JEW-BAITING.

German Count Says He Has Mission from Heaven to Urge Beating of Hebrews.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Count Puckler, Germany's most hated Jew-baiter, was to-day sentenced to six months in jail for public incitement to disobedience of law and violence of one class against another. Count Puckler informed the court that he had a special mission from God to lead an anti-Jewish propaganda. He said he often had been disposed to abandon his mission, but was held to the work by God's will. He protested against the imputation of mental abnormality. He admitted that he had converted the prisoners' box eighteen times, and asserted that he meant what he said when he had urged his auditors to beat Jews with sticks.

QUICKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND.

Leave New York 5:23 p. m., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 p. m., Indianapolis 3:30 p. m., St. Louis 9:45 p. m. by New York Central. Full service. No excess fare.—Adv.

THE HEARING ON THE PARSONS PLANS BEFORE THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.



KING MAY VISIT CANADA.

Report That He and the Queen Will Go There Next Summer.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Montreal, Jan. 12.—Mayor Laporte of Montreal announced this evening that he had received information from an official British source that King Edward and Queen Alexandra contemplated a visit to Canada in the coming summer. The Mayor says he is not at liberty to make public the name of his informant.

F. S. PINKUS ARRESTED.

Say Chamber of Commerce Member Smuggled and Tried to Bribe.

Frederick S. Pinkus, of the firm of Jaffe & Pinkus, linen importers, of No. 163 Franklin-st., was arrested yesterday by a deputy United States marshal on a warrant issued by Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court. The warrant was based on two indictments which charged Mr. Pinkus with smuggling and with attempted bribery of the United States revenue officers. Mr. Pinkus lives at No. 70 East Fifty-sixth-st. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of clubs.

According to the indictments, Mr. Pinkus returned from Europe on the Campania last June, bringing with him clothing, jewelry, liquor and glassware worth \$2,100, foreign value. It is also alleged that he attempted to bribe Calder J. Walcott, a customs inspector, offering him money to pass the dutiable articles which he had brought.

When arraigned before Judge Thomas, Dudley Phelps, his counsel, asked that Mr. Pinkus be paroled in his custody. This Judge Thomas declined to do. Mr. Pinkus then furnished bail in \$5,000 and was released, pending trial. The penalty for attempting to bribe a customs officer on duty is a fine of \$2,000 or imprisonment at hard labor for one year.

Last night at his home Mr. Pinkus said: "It was a civil suit. I got the things through the customs by paying duty, but the charges of smuggling and attempted bribery are not true."

MR. VEILLER MUCH PLEASSED.

"I am much gratified at this victory," said Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the City Club, after the meeting. "The Tribune is to be congratulated, too. All interested in the welfare of parks must feel much pleased at the action of the Rapid Transit Commission, although their attitude was not a surprise. It was only natural to expect that they would take this attitude—those men who are working for the best interests of the city."

ROUTES SUGGESTED BY MR. HAFFEN.

The routes suggested by Mr. Haffen follow: ROUTE NO. 1. Beginning at the rapid transit elevated railway at the junction of Boston Road with One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-st., or Tremont-ave., thence running easterly through Tremont-ave., to the Bronx River, thence across the Bronx River to the West Farms Road, thence along West Farms Park-ave. and the easterly side of Bronx Park, as proposed to the White Plains Road, thence along the Bronx Park-ave. to the northerly line of the city of New-York, passing through Van Nest Park, Bronxdale, Brownwood Park, Williamsbridge, Wakefield and Washingtonville, with a branch extending northerly along the Boston Road from its intersection with the White Plains Road, to the northerly line of the city of New-York; also with a branch beginning at the intersection of West Farms Road and Morris Park-ave., extending along West Farms Road through Park Versailles, the Mapes estate and West Chester, to Westchester-ave.

ROUTE NO. 2.

Beginning at the rapid transit elevated railway at Westchester-ave. and the Southern Boulevard, thence along Westchester-ave. to the West Farms Road, in the village of West Chester, passing the McGraw estate and thence with a branch from the intersection of Clason Point Road with said avenue through and along said Clason Point Road to Clason Point to the East River or Long Island Sound; also a branch beginning at the intersection of said Westchester-ave. and Tremont-ave., thence along said Tremont-ave. to the Eastern Boulevard, thence along the Eastern Boulevard to Pelham Bay Park, passing through Unionport, Schuylerville and Throgs Neck, terminating near the new athletic field in Pelham Bay Park.

KILL RAILROAD-IN-PARK PLAN.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BOARD UNANIMOUSLY REJECT PARSONS'S SCHEME.

Big Crowd of Protesting Citizens Storms the Commission—Amory Attacks the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

The plan to run an extension of the subway through Bronx Park, the opposition to which was first voiced in The Tribune, was killed absolutely yesterday by the unanimous action of the Rapid Transit Commission. In strong and unmistakable terms Alexander E. Orr, president of the commission, set forth the repugnance which each member of the board felt at the use of the parks for railways, and called for a resolution from Morris K. Jesup, which was passed by acclamation. Delegates from the City Club, which led the opposition against the seizure of Bronx Park, and the various civic organizations and associations of Bronx property owners were at the meeting, ready to protest vigorously against the route proposed by Mr. Parsons, and to advocate an alternative route around the eastern side of the park. Mr. Orr stole their thunder, however, when he announced that the board was pleased to see so many citizens in attendance, and as it indicated a growing interest in rapid transit plans.

"This board has received many letters and communications from societies and individuals," went on Mr. Orr, "in protest against the tentative plan to continue the extension of the subway through Bronx Park. I want to say that this plan is distasteful to every member of the commission. We would object utterly to any use of the parks for railways, except subways, and I will call on Mr. Jesup, who feels a great interest in this subject, to express the feelings of the board in a resolution."

Mr. Jesup read the following, which he had prepared: "In the opinion of this board, the public parks should not be used for viaducts or embankments for railroads, and no use of the said parks should be made for the purposes of rapid transit, excepting in such cases when the lines can be placed underground, as was the case in the northern part of Central Park."

The dignity which the term "public hearing" conveys was lost, as applied to the Rapid Transit Commission's proceedings yesterday, somewhere between the first and fourth floors of No. 320 Broadway. An invasion of citizens from every borough in the city, most of them smouldering with indignation over some particular point in the plan of William Barclay Parsons, under discussion, with badges suggestive of a political campaign, the voices of baseball coaches and the manners of a football rush line, compelled members of the commission to fight their way through the struggling, shouting mass; interrupted the proceedings of the board with cheers and jeers, and compelled a threat of forcible ejection of the obstreperous before anything resembling order could be obtained.

There must have been a thousand who tried to fight their way into the somewhat limited quarters of the commission. A list of fifty-five speakers had been prepared, but more than twice that number thundered on the door, demanding admittance. A deluge of "regrets and protests" descended on the secretary.

The Bronx was there to protest against the extension of the railway through Bronx Park. Brooklyn was there in defence of the Hamilton-ave. plan for the subway to Fort Hamilton; in most vociferous opposition to that plan, and in favor of the Fourth-ave. plan. Again, there were several individual plans advocated before the meeting was over. Queens and Richmond were there for anything in general, but subways for them in particular. Manhattan was there for more subways, quickly.

The Bronx withdrew immediately after the declaration on the part of Mr. Orr, and the promise of a separate hearing next Thursday. Manhattan plans will be discussed on January 26, while the Eastern District of Brooklyn will have a separate hearing on its wants on January 18.

The hearing yesterday was chiefly a prolonged protest against the plan suggested by Mr. Parsons for reaching Fort Hamilton through Hamilton-ave., instead of Fourth-ave., with some slight deflection of the Hamilton-ave. project, and the introduction of two or three individual plans. Most of the Brooklyn delegation wore white badges reading "Fourth Avenue Tunnel We Want." There were three or four hundred of them inside the rooms, squeezed into the hallway outside and straggling down the stairway. Every point which appealed to them was applauded and commented on until President Orr, pointing at one man, declared: "If you don't stop that speaking out, I'll have you ejected. We are going to control this meeting; the meeting is not going to control the commission." At this the exuberance subsided somewhat.

Bird S. Coler opened the discussion by declaring that it was beyond his comprehension how anybody, particularly an able engineer like Mr. Parsons, could lay out so foolish a route as that through Hamilton-ave. South Brooklyn was undeveloped; years from now a subway might be advisable, but not now.

Fred C. Cocheu, who acted as master of ceremonies for the Brooklyn speakers, spoke for the "joint committees of the Boards of Trade and civic organizations." To a man, he said, they were opposed to the Hamilton-ave. route, not that that section ought not to have a subway, but Fourth-ave., with its property interests, should have its subway first.

Lawrence Abraham propounded a plan which he felt would eliminate the bridge crush and serve the people of Brooklyn with just what they needed. He advocated the continuance of the Interborough's local trains over to Brooklyn as expressed up Washington-st., Court-st. and Atlantic-ave. and down Fourth-ave. to Fort Hamilton, with a local route through

RUSH OF IMMIGRATION.

Fourteen Thousand in Ten Days—Record Likely To Be Broken.

The official records at Ellis Island show that for the first ten days of the new year immigration is likely to make a record. Already the number of arrivals for this period exceeds the number arriving in any previous year. From January 1 to 10 the arrivals numbered over fourteen thousand. For the whole month of January, 1904, the arrivals numbered only nineteen thousand. In another week, if the present rate keeps up, and there is every indication that it will, it will exceed the 1904 record by several thousand.

Deportations for the same period are also record breaking. For the first ten days of the new year 478 persons were deported, against seventy for the same period last year. Of the arrivals and deportations a large percentage are Russian and Hungarian Jews. In this ten day period 9,195 were Hebrews, of whom nearly seven thousand were Russians. Of the deportations 65 per cent were Hebrews.

DEL SARTO FOR M. M. A.

A Gainsborough Also Arrives—Morgan Purchase Denied.

Croal Thompson, of C. D. Thompson, London, the representative of Thomas Agnew & Sons, the art dealers, brought over on the Majestic, which arrived yesterday, two paintings valued at \$60,000 each. One was a Gainsborough, "The Duchess of Gloucester," and the other was a canvas said to be by Andrea Del Sarto, "The Holy Family." It is said to be dated 1549.

Under a special ruling of the Custom House, the paintings were allowed to be taken to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The government officials were afraid to take the risk of having the paintings taken to the Public Stores for appraisement. The Gainsborough is packed in a case about two by three feet, while the "Holy Family" is in a case about four by five feet. There is a frame for the latter in another case.

Mr. Thompson said that the Del Sarto was intended for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, subject to approval. The other he said would probably be disposed of by private sale. A representative of J. P. Morgan watched the taking of the cases from the steamship. Mr. Thompson was asked whether Mr. Morgan intended to purchase one of the paintings. He replied that Mr. Morgan was not going to buy. He explained the presence of Mr. Morgan's representative by saying that J. P. Morgan & Co. were the firm's bankers.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR PADEREWSKI.

Private Car Almost Catches Fire in Railroad Wreck in Texas.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) El Paso, Tex., Jan. 12.—In a wreck of the Rock Island passenger train, in the local yards this morning, when the engine turned over and caught fire, Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, had a narrow escape. The engine rolled over within a few feet of his private car, and the flames from the burning woodwork on the engine and a broken gas main leaped high and close to his car. Paderewski had just arrived from Los Angeles, to appear here to-night, and his car would have been smashed had the engine rolled a few feet further.

COASTED OVER 60-FOOT PRECIPICE.

One Boy Found Dead, One Dying and Two Unconscious in Drifts at Its Foot.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Montreal, Jan. 12.—Four boys, three of them sons of Arthur Chamberland, went over St. Foye Cliff, on the outskirts of Quebec City, on a toboggan late this afternoon. An hour later a passerby found them half buried in snowdrifts, at the bottom of the sixty foot precipice. The oldest Chamberland boy was dead, a brother was dying and the two other lads were unconscious. The boys lost control of their toboggan.

SEEKING BURIED TREASURE.

Efforts to Find \$15,000,000 on Cocos Island.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) San Francisco, Jan. 12.—When the steamer City of Panama, which arrived here to-day, was at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, an English steam yacht named Rose Marine, was in the harbor bound for Cocos Island, to search for buried gold. A man named Gray was in charge of the party. His purpose in putting into Punta Arenas was to obtain concessions for excavations on Cocos, the place being under the jurisdiction of Costa Rica. Gray and his associates, so the story goes, claim to have information that an old-time treasure buried somewhere on the bleak surface of Cocos amounts to \$15,000,000. Men on the Rose Marine said they had already made an effort to find the treasure, and, after having excavated under a flat stone slab that was supposed to mark the hiding place of the buried treasure, they were unable to proceed on account of extremely foul gases. Gray expected to procure new appliances and, after securing concessions, to prosecute the search with renewed vigor.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED

Is the handsomest and quickest Florida train. Leaves New York daily at 12:25 noon. Two other big class trains: Pinehurst, Camden and Florida resorts. Office, 132 Broadway.—Adv.

DOWLING LAW RAIDS.

McADOO ORDERS THEM.

Gamblers in Panic Close Houses—Ship Implements to Jersey.

Developments in the gambling situation yesterday: Police Commissioner McAduo had raids made on two alleged pool and gambling rooms in Thirteenth-st. and Great Jones-st., and took the pedigrees of 354 men found in them whom he will force to act as witnesses under the Dowling law.

Tenderloin gamblers, scared by the activity of the District Attorney, shut up their houses and shipped their paraphernalia by the vanload to Jersey City and Hoboken warehouses.

Lou Ludlum told Mr. Jerome where his gambling implements were hidden, and they were seized.

Commissioner McAduo issued a statement saying he would probe alleged police inefficiency if suitable evidence was furnished him.

AXES BREAK THE DOORS.

McAdoo's Secretaries Lead One Raid—Brooks the Other.

Relying on the provisions of the Dowling law, Police Commissioner McAduo had raids made on two alleged notorious poolrooms and gambling houses yesterday in the Mercer-st. precinct, of which Captain John W. O'Connor, recently transferred from the Delancey-st. station, is the commander.

None of the precinct men, with the exception of the captain, figured in the raids. All persons found in the two places were lined up before the raiders, and their pedigrees taken and verified from letters or other proof of identity in their possession.

In the raid on a house in Thirteenth-st. between Fifth-ave. and University Place, led by the Commissioner's secretary, Mr. Howell, Assistant Secretary Steffer, Captain O'Connor and men from headquarters, 256 men were found, of whom twelve were held as prisoners.

In the raid on a house in Great Jones-st. between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, led by Inspector Brooks and his men, with detectives who had been trying to get evidence against the place, 110 men were found and six prisoners were made.

At both places gambling paraphernalia and racing cards were confiscated. The house in Great Jones-st. is supposed to have been a "central" for the poolrooms in that district, as twelve telephones were seized.

Great excitement marked the raids. They were made simultaneously about 4 o'clock. Doors were broken in with axes and sledgehammers. Some resistance was experienced at the Great Jones-st. place. At the house in Thirteenth-st. the raiders were so disposed that no one was able to escape.

Commissioner McAduo just before 3 o'clock called Captain O'Connor to headquarters, and told him that he was going to raid the Nelson Pleasure Club, in Thirteenth-st., and the Marco Social Club, in Great Jones-st. He told the captain that none of his men would be required. Both places have been suspected houses, carried on the precinct list and reported daily to the Commissioner.

At the Nelson Club a force under Detective Sergeant Eggers, of Chief Inspector Cortright's staff, got to the roof by way of the Florida Hotel, next door. Another party of plain clothes men held the back yard, while Captain O'Connor, with the two secretaries and other plain clothes men, rapped at the front door. The house is three stories, with an English basement. Repeated knockings failed to elicit response. The captain, with the others, dropped down into the arway and pounded at the basement door, and when there was no reply they pulled out the windows and clambered in.

On the parlor floor they found more than one hundred men, with racing sheets and a roulette wheel. Placing a guard over the people in this room, the raiders forced their way to the next floor, being compelled to break in a reinforced door as thick as that of an iron safe, and a steel door within this. They were rapping at a third door when it was opened.

Inside this were more than one hundred and fifty men, with another assortment of gambling paraphernalia and racing charts, with telephones.

NAMES OF 250 TAKEN AS WITNESSES.

By the time Captain O'Connor and his men got into this room the men under-Detective Sergeant Eggers got in through the roof scuttie. They found several men going to the third floor from the second, carrying a roulette table. This was seized, and the men ordered downstairs.

The steel doors leading to the room of the cashier on the second floor were broken in with sledge hammers, and several men taken out of that room.

A complete roulette layout was captured on the parlor floor, while on the second floor were found a crap game layout, stuss, chips, playing cards, racing cards and five telephones. It is said that bets were made on the parlor floor and paid in the office of the cashier. No cash was found in any of the rooms. When the stuff had been gathered together all the persons in the house passed in review before the two secretaries and Captain O'Connor. The name and address of each were taken, and each in turn was compelled to identify himself by card, letter or otherwise.

One man said by the police to be Alexander Faber, of 1,681 Lexington-ave., told Captain O'Connor the captain says, that he plays the horses for a living, and that he has lost \$900 in the house. He admitted that he knew all the people in the rooms.

Twelve men were arrested, charged with conducting and aiding and abetting a poolroom. These were James Ehlers, alleged proprietor; Frank Jersey, 137 West Ninety-sixth-st.; Frederick Weinstein, No. 163 East One-hundred-and-ninth-st.; William Rice, No. 3 East One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st.; Henry Ross, No. 218 West Twenty-ninth-st.; Henry Rosenberg, No. 80 Reid-ave., Brooklyn; Thomas Gaines (colored), No. 444 West Twenty-seventh-st.; Samuel Weinstein, No. 72 Seventh-st.; Henry Chané, No. 54 Seventh-st.; Jacob Deutsch, No. 229 West Forty-third-st.; John Drew, No. 265 West Seventeenth-st.; Henry Williams, No. 34 East Twenty-fifth-st.; and James Conkling, No. 150 East Tenth-st.

All of the gambling paraphernalia was carted to the Mercer-st. station.

THE RAID IN GREAT JONES-ST.

Inspector Brooks led the raid on the Marco Club, in Great Jones-st., assisted by Sergeant Cohen and members of his staff. Steel and heavy oak doors had to be broken down before the raiders gained entrance. The building is of