



PRESIDENT ENTERS TEXAS.

BIG CROWDS CHEER HIM.

Speaks in Denison, Sherman and Dallas—Enjoying His Trip.

Dallas, Tex., April 5.—President Roosevelt is the guest of Texas to-night. His special train arrived here over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at 6:20 o'clock.

When the President awoke this morning his train was traversing Southeastern Kansas, having crossed Missouri in the night. At every station large and enthusiastic crowds were waiting, bent on seeing and hearing Mr. Roosevelt.

Denison was reached at 3:45 o'clock. Before the arrival of the train the yards had been cleared of cars and work was suspended.

When Mayor Barry of Dallas finished his address of welcome and introduction, President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor and You, My Fellow Americans: It has been indeed a pleasure for me to come to-day within the limits of your mighty and beautiful State. This is my first visit to Texas, and I am only a few weeks since that I did my part in helping in the growth here, when I signed the bill under which the Trinity River was improved.

The President then told of his previous trip to Texas, when he organized the Rough Rider Regiment. Continuing, he said:

You of the State of Texas have behind you a history containing deeds of which not only you, but all the country, must be forever proud. My regiment was raised under the walls of the Alamo, a building which it was said that the Alamo had none. I will ask you men of the Civil War if it is not a fact that as a rule the man who was a good soldier when the war was on, and who was a good citizen when the war was over, is the man who is the best man of his generation.

THE PAST NO EXCUSE FOR FAILURE.

So another word here: I want you men of Texas, you men of my age, to see to-day that you are not only men of the past, but men of the future. You are not only men of the past, but men of the future. You are not only men of the past, but men of the future.

What would you all have been fit for, you men who fought in the Civil War, if you had been trained up to believe that if you met a difficulty the proper thing was to lie down or run away, and you were to be regarded as an occasionally foolish father—and I am sorry to say, an occasionally foolish mother—to bring up the boy or the girl on the theory that all that is necessary is to have an easy time and to dodge difficulties?

TO CHILDREN AND VETERANS.

The President's remarks at Denison were as follows:

I cannot say what a pleasure it is to greet you to-day. Nearly seven years have passed since I was last in Texas. At that time I was taking part in raising my regiment, and from that time to this I had intended to come back here. Let me most especially thank you, Miss Pauline Everett, for the gift of flowers from the school children here. It was in Denison that the first public school of Texas was founded, and Texas now has a peculiar right to be proud of her public schools. It is a great empire State, one of the two or three greatest States in all the Union, and she must educate the Texans of the future; and she is doing it.

At Sherman President Roosevelt said: You can have no idea what a pleasure it is to be here again. If you are half as glad to have me as I am to be here we will call it square. It is nearly seven years ago that I came here to take part in raising the regiment, some of my comrades from which are here to escort me to-day. You who wore the blue and the gray know how close the tie is that binds you to the men by whose side you have faced bullets, with whom you have lain in trenches, and with whom you have known fatigue and hunger and thirst and danger. I know that in greeting all of you none of the rest of you will object to my saying that there is a peculiar pleasure to me in being greeted by the veterans who wore

TO ISOLATE CONTAGION.

NEW BUILDINGS PLAN.

Adequate Hospital Equipment for Care of City's Sick.

An effort is being made by the Department of Health to give the city an adequate and modern equipment for the care of cases of contagious diseases, and it is planning to spend millions of dollars for the purpose. At the present time there is no place, public or private, in Manhattan where a person suffering from measles can be taken by the Department of Health for isolation. There are accommodations for only sixty diphtheria cases on the island, while there are reported from eight thousand to ten thousand cases annually. Over 75 per cent of these are in the tenement districts, where it is impossible properly to isolate them.

The appropriation of a million dollars, secured by the Health Department a few days ago, will be used in modernizing the city's hospitals for contagious diseases. Several buildings will be opened this year and others are planned. It is the intention of the department to have all the hospitals of brick and so constructed as to be fireproof. They are to be equipped with all modern appliances for the treatment of the diseases. Among the buildings will be a number of cottages for the care of patients suffering from mixed contagious diseases. These are cases in which the patient is suffering at the same time from two contagious diseases, such as diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The execution of the plans of the department will cost \$7,000,000. It is intended to expend about \$1,500,000 in rebuilding the isolation hospital plan in Brooklyn. Two city blocks bounded by Albany-ave., Rutland Road, Kingston-ave. and unopened land have been secured in that borough. Within a part of this space, which is occupied with temporary buildings that have outlived their usefulness, will be erected a series of pavilions for different diseases, several isolation cottages for mixed diseases, a morgue, a disinfecting building, a nurses' home, a boiler plant, a refrigerating plant and other necessary buildings. In the plans a small chapel and a picturesque pool are also included.

Washington, April 5.—Germany has outlined to the United States in clear and emphatic terms the position taken by the Berlin government in regard to Morocco. On the receipt of instructions this morning from Berlin, Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, called at the War Department on Secretary Taft, who has been designated by the President as the Cabinet officer with whom the Ambassadors should confer, and, in the name of the German Emperor, left with the Secretary a brief memorandum setting forth the Moroccan policy which Germany has all along pursued and from which she does not propose to be swerved. In substance, the memorandum, which is framed in the most explicit language, announces that:

Germany stands for the open door in Morocco no less firmly than in the Far East, for the preservation of the Moroccan status quo and for the safeguarding and protection of the commercial and trade interests in Morocco, not only of Germany, but of all the trading nations of the world. After presenting the memorandum the Secretary and the Ambassador had a brief conversation on the subject of Morocco. Baron von Sternburg calling attention to the commercial importance of that country to the trading nations and emphasizing the international importance, in Germany's opinion, of the preservation of the status quo. The Secretary thanked the Ambassador for his explicit statement of the German policy and promptly forwarded the memorandum to President Roosevelt.

Secretary Taft, while expressing great interest in the Emperor's views, refrained from committing this government on the subject, nor did the Ambassador in any way endeavor to sound him as to the President's attitude. There is no request in the German note for a statement of the Washington government's position, and one reason for its presentation to-day was the circulation in Europe of sensational reports about the German Emperor's visit to Tangier and the German attitude toward Morocco.

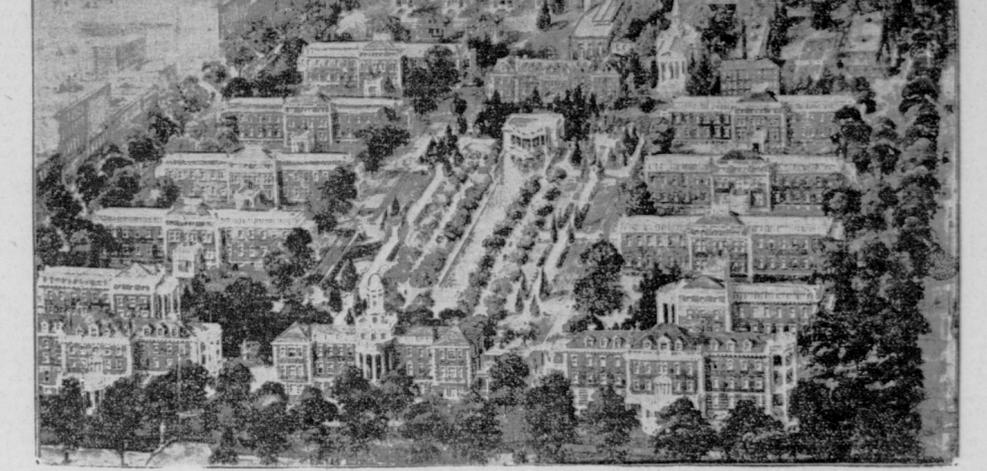
GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TO FRANCE. Although France is not mentioned in the memorandum, it can be said that Germany regrets that she was not officially advised of the new position in Morocco contemplated by Great Britain and France, which was later disclosed in the treaty signed last spring by which the London government deferred to the superior interest of France in Morocco. Germany holds that her interests in Morocco are in every respect equal to those of Great Britain, and the establishment by any power there of a special sphere of influence would be deplored in Berlin.

Regarding the Emperor's visit to Tangier, although it was in the line of his cruise in the Mediterranean, the object of his address was, it can be said on high authority, to impress the Moroccans with the seriousness of Germany's desire that the status quo should be maintained and that the principle of the open door, laid down by Secretary Hay with reference to China, should be strictly adhered to in Morocco.

In diplomatic circles the significance of Germany's frank avowal at Washington of her views about Morocco is not underestimated, and the incident has attracted all the more attention because of its occurrence on the day on which the Washington government officially disclosed the part taken by Emperor William in the exchanges of the powers last year regarding Chinese neutrality in the Far Eastern war. Some diplomats believe the object of the German representations at this time is to evoke from Washington a similar avowal of adherence to the open door policy in Morocco.

Although Secretary Taft was not so informed, nor does the memorandum indicate it, it is believed here that a similar statement of Germany's views may have been addressed to St. Petersburg and Madrid. No official statement of the German position is obtainable at the German Embassy here, in view of the fact that President Roosevelt has scarcely had the time to consider the memorandum.

SOUNDING THE POWERS. Germany Desires International Conference to Settle Moroccan Question. Berlin, April 5.—The German government would be pleased to see the Moroccan question settled by an international conference. The Foreign Office has not proposed this to the powers, but it is inquiring at other capitals whether such a plan would be received favorably. There is nothing here to indicate that France and Great Britain would agree to it.



THE GROUP OF HOSPITALS FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES TO BE ERRECTED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON THE KINGSTON-AVE., BROOKLYN, SITE.

GERMANY FOR OPEN DOOR

HER POLICY IN MOROCCO.

Stands Firmly for Protection of All Nations' Trade Interests.

Washington, April 5.—Germany has outlined to the United States in clear and emphatic terms the position taken by the Berlin government in regard to Morocco. On the receipt of instructions this morning from Berlin, Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, called at the War Department on Secretary Taft, who has been designated by the President as the Cabinet officer with whom the Ambassadors should confer, and, in the name of the German Emperor, left with the Secretary a brief memorandum setting forth the Moroccan policy which Germany has all along pursued and from which she does not propose to be swerved.

Germany stands for the open door in Morocco no less firmly than in the Far East, for the preservation of the Moroccan status quo and for the safeguarding and protection of the commercial and trade interests in Morocco, not only of Germany, but of all the trading nations of the world.

After presenting the memorandum the Secretary and the Ambassador had a brief conversation on the subject of Morocco. Baron von Sternburg calling attention to the commercial importance of that country to the trading nations and emphasizing the international importance, in Germany's opinion, of the preservation of the status quo. The Secretary thanked the Ambassador for his explicit statement of the German policy and promptly forwarded the memorandum to President Roosevelt.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TO FRANCE.

Although France is not mentioned in the memorandum, it can be said that Germany regrets that she was not officially advised of the new position in Morocco contemplated by Great Britain and France, which was later disclosed in the treaty signed last spring by which the London government deferred to the superior interest of France in Morocco.

Regarding the Emperor's visit to Tangier, although it was in the line of his cruise in the Mediterranean, the object of his address was, it can be said on high authority, to impress the Moroccans with the seriousness of Germany's desire that the status quo should be maintained and that the principle of the open door, laid down by Secretary Hay with reference to China, should be strictly adhered to in Morocco.

In diplomatic circles the significance of Germany's frank avowal at Washington of her views about Morocco is not underestimated, and the incident has attracted all the more attention because of its occurrence on the day on which the Washington government officially disclosed the part taken by Emperor William in the exchanges of the powers last year regarding Chinese neutrality in the Far Eastern war.

SOUNDING THE POWERS. Germany Desires International Conference to Settle Moroccan Question. Berlin, April 5.—The German government would be pleased to see the Moroccan question settled by an international conference.

OVER SUNDAY ATLANTIC CITY TOUR. April 5, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Rate, \$10 or \$11, covers two days' hotel board. Beach front hotels at \$11 rate.—Adv.

SAY EXPLOSION WAS SET.

Coroner's Jury Blames Unknown Persons for Mine Disaster.

Zeligler, Ill., April 5.—Afterdamp, due to an explosion of blasting powder, set off by persons as yet unknown, caused the death of forty-three miners at Joseph Leiter's coal mine on Monday, April 3, according to the verdict of a coroner's jury, as returned to-day.

"DOLLY VARDEN" SAVED.

Freight Train Took N. Y. Central Switch Opened by Miscreants.

An open switch on the West Side branch of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad line was opened by some one yesterday just before the "Dolly Varden" made its first trip. An "extra" train of three cars and a locomotive took the misplaced switch and ran on a siding in the yards of the American Lumber Company, at 11th-ave. and 58th-st. The engineer of the "extra" stopped his train before it reached a big fence in 11th-ave., ran his train back to the switch and set it properly in time to allow the "Dolly Varden," with 500 or 600 passengers, to pass in safety a minute or so later.

The police do not believe that a deliberate effort was made to wreck the "Dolly Varden," but that a gang of young hoodlums, not knowing that the passenger train was due, opened the switch, expecting to see a freight smash. The railroad company asked Police Commissioner McAdoo that additional police protection be given the company's West Side property. All stations on the West Side of the city were told to send additional policemen through the yards of the company on the West Side, and to arrest any one found in the yards not an employe of the company.

FIVE FLOORS FALL.

Laborer Goes With Them—Hose Revives Him—Only Cut.

Charles Dielman, twenty-one years old, a laborer, of No. 350 West 39th-st., narrowly escaped being killed last yesterday when the fresh concrete flooring of the new thirteen-story apartment house at Central Park West and 58th-st. gave way with him and he fell with it from the eighth to the third floor. There he rolled out of the debris and a hose was turned on him. When the dirt had been washed from him it was found that he had been cut about the head.

All the floors of the new building have been laid with fireproof concrete. The contractor, E. C. Fuller, of No. 88 Herkimer-st., Brooklyn, stated that the moisture caused by the rainfall made the concrete soggy.

Dielman was on the eighth floor with others handling a bag of cement when the floor gave way with him. He fell through every floor the flooring giving way as he struck it, until he reached the third. Five or six hundred pounds of concrete had piled up on him. The workmen pulled Dielman from the heap of debris. He was breathing with difficulty. His mouth, nose and eyes had been filled with the muddy mixture through which he had fallen. An ambulance took him to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

LAURIER MAKES DENIAL.

Manitoba's Charges Refuted by the Canadian Premier.

Ottawa, April 5.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave an absolute and categorical denial to the charges made against him by the government of Manitoba that he had been a party to negotiations with the Papal Legation to Canada respecting the proposed extension of Manitoba's boundaries. The Premier said that if the Pope's representative made to the Manitoba deputation a proposition to see that they should have an extension of territory if they restored the separate schools system he did so without the sanction or knowledge of the government. The Premier also denied that he had broken engagements with the deputation, and declared that his final decision was given three days before the deputation returned home. The Premier went over the whole ground of the boundary negotiations from the time when the MacDonald government denied the request in 1884 up to the present.

MEMBERS STORM CHURCH.

POLICE STOP VIOLENCE.

Hundreds, Barred from Westminster Election, Threaten in Rain.

Following recent troubles between the Rev. James Lloyd Lee, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in West 23d-st., and his followers and an apparently equal number of dissenting parishioners, a climax was reached last night, when, in spite of the severe storm, hundreds of both factions assembled at the church to hold the annual elections for deacons, elders and trustees. Hundreds, barred, stood in the rain. These declared that only those supporting the pastor were admitted.

A roundsman and seven policemen were required to preserve order. It was asserted that women were present who had not attended services in years, and that children were there by scores, who had been brought from boarding schools and colleges, some of them many miles from New-York. Practically every member of the congregation, whether a member of the church or not, who could get to the church was there.

There were two meetings. The first was to elect deacons and members of the board of ruling elders. At this meeting only members of the church could vote. The second meeting was to elect trustees for 1905, and here any one who attended the church regularly and contributed toward its support could vote. Within the last few months five deacons have been removed by Dr. Lee and his friends. They are Walter Findlay, James Johnson, Matthew Galbraith, John W. Stanley and F. Gustave Kindlun. Their friends wished to fill their vacancies.

Dr. F. A. Carpenter, who was barred from the meetings, said that every one outside was in good standing. Mr. Galbraith, one of the ousted deacons, went to the vestry door and demanded to be admitted. He denounced the pastor and shouted his denunciations. The police interfered. Four adherents of the pastor were stationed at the vestry and main entrances. They had long lists of those to be barred. These lists, it was said, included the "145" who had demanded the pastor's removal and many others. When these arrived, in carriages and afoot, they were not allowed to enter. The opposition had placed a ticket in the field, but it was declared, there was no chance for any one to vote for it. None of its supporters could get in. This ticket was:

Deacons—John W. Powell, J. Edgar Powell and Donald Ross. Ruling elders—John T. Stanley, Frederick A. Carpenter and Thomas Hanna. Trustees—John R. Buchanan, John W. Stanley and Thomas Hanna.

The opposition said that Mr. Lee's scheme was to get control of the ruling boards so that he could do as he wished in the church. Talk of selling the church was even hinted at, at the hands of Mr. Lee. The church has nine elders. Three are to be elected every year. Mr. Lee's scheme, the opposition said, was to elect six elders, instead of three, thus making the board twelve, instead of nine. Then he would have the ruling power in the board. Then, it was said, Mr. Lee would put a motion that the elders be substituted for the board of trustees, and this would be the final straw whereby the opposition would be beaten.

It was said that a friend of Mr. Lee named Stanton presided at the opening meeting inside. He was charged with allowing no chance whatever for a few of the opposition who were not on the lists and had gained entrance to do anything. Several attempts were made by the opposition to oppose motions, but they were said to have been ignored.

Mrs. John D. Cluss, whose husband was recently removed as an elder by a decision of Justice Truax, and who had not attended the church for a long time, last night drove there in her carriage. Admission was refused her, and she was one of the loudest in denouncing the pastor.

When the first telephone message for reserves was received at the West 20th-st. station by Sergeant Timms he paid no attention to it. At intervals of about fifteen minutes three other demands came. Captain Duly sent three men and a roundsman. Soon afterward the barred members began to flock to the station and to denounce the pastor and ask for his arrest for holding the church against the members. The captain held that the fact that Mr. Lee "held the fort" was not a police matter. But the demands for more police became so insistent that four more men were sent. About 9:30 o'clock there was a crowd of about 300 persons, many of them women and children, in front of the church. Someone suggested that the heavy gates at the main entrance be torn down, but the four guards pushed aside and an entrance forced. Some of the hot-headed ones started to do so, but cooler heads and the police, as seconds, prevented any such disturbance. The result of the election was that the board of trustees was done away with and the elders vested with its powers. The pastor's salary was increased to \$500 by his own request, and a vote of confidence was passed in him and the officers of the church.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE. Cannot be excelled for the sick. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 133 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

TAX BILLS PASS ASSEMBLY

HELD TO CAUCUS PLEDGE.

New-York Protests Did Not Disturb the Rural Members.

Albany, April 5.—After seven hours of debate, in which Democratic opposition was mingled with Republican protest, the assembly passed the two tax bills, one fixing a tax of \$2 on every transfer of one hundred shares of stock, and the other a five mill tax on all new mortgages, by party votes of 94 to 47, and 95 to 51. Seldom in the history of the legislature has the power of party caucus been so strongly shown, and of all the Republican assemblages from New-York City and Brooklyn, only Assemblyman Hartman, of the 16th New-York District, lifted his voice in anything like emphatic protest against the bills, and then backed it by his vote, his action being greeted with derisive jeers that nearly drowned his voice.

Hartman and Cotton, of Brooklyn, were the only Republicans that voted against the stock tax, and Pendery, of Brooklyn, and Moreland, of Chemung, joined them in voting against the mortgage tax.

"I came here to represent my constituents. They wanted me to vote against this Mortgage Tax bill, which lays an additional burden on the poor and the thrifty," pleaded Hartman. "I have laid awake nights thinking of what I ought to do, but I have decided to vote against the bills and represent my constituents." Then amid derisive hootings and catcalls, he sat down, only the Democrats applauding this revolt from a party caucus.

"The Republican party has gone on a tax jag," declared Assemblyman Pendery, of Brooklyn, who stood out against the caucus rule on the mortgage tax proposition.

The fight on these bills will long be remembered in legislative annals. From 11 o'clock until 6 o'clock the debate continued, and at its close the Assembly Chamber doors were closed. The members were not permitted to leave the chamber, and absent members were brought back, so that of the 140 members but three were not recorded. The Democratic opposition, save on the part of Tompkins and Salomon, of New-York, and Fuller, of Brooklyn, was based on party lines. These Democrats discussed in detail the effect of the bill, and even their party opponents listened with attention to their predictions. But it was from the New-York County Republicans, together with Assemblyman Wainwright, of Westchester, that the strongest protest came. Fresh from a talk with the Governor, mention of which is made in another column, these members stood up in turn and told of the effect the bills would have on the Republican party of New-York City and upon themselves. Assemblyman Prentice summed up this position. "I have opposed these bills," said he, passionately. "I went into the caucus and fought them there. I believe they are wrong in principle and that they will do great harm to the Republican party in New-York. It is easy for you men up-State to vote for these bills; they are not hurting your districts. If they were hurting you half as much, you would stand here protesting with me. You are driving the Republicans of New-York City from the party; you are destroying the chance I believe we had of electing a Republican Mayor; you are doing Republicans of New-York City a harm they will not soon recover from. I believe these bills are wrong and that they are unjust." Then Mr. Prentice voted for the bills.

"I protest against these bills," said Mr. Agnew just before he voted for both of them, "they are unwise and as detrimental to our party as bills well could be. The stock tax will soon be a dead letter and the mortgage tax will bear heavily upon the poor borrowers."

"I vote aye," said Assemblyman Wainwright of Westchester, in the same funeral tones, "with the firm conviction that they will be repealed at the next session."

"I have heard from 2,500 of my constituents," explained Assemblyman Stanley, pointing to a pile of postal cards on his desk. "I am voting for these bills against their expressed wishes. The legislators of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts representing the interests of Boston and Philadelphia are the ones that ought to pass such a bill against New-York State; we are legislating against our own interests," declared Assemblyman Fuller, Democrat, of Brooklyn. "Of all outrageous tax bills these are the worst."

"Let us not provide a stamp tax for shoe shiners to be gently but firmly affixed to the soles of shoes," suggested Salomon, Democrat, of New-York. "The fruit of this stock tax should be rotten to the core," declared Assemblyman Tompkins, of New-York. "There is no use in saying the bill can be carried to its extremity; it can't. The buckshop will still survive. It will place a check on industrial enterprise; it will drive wealth out of the State; it will send business from Wall Street to other States; it will put the room trader out of business."

"These bills deal a serious blow at business interests in New-York," said Assemblyman Wainwright. "The Republicans went into that caucus with a mistaken sense of party fealty, and now they are bound to vote for these bills. Up-State Republicans have not been trapped this way; they stayed out of canal caucuses. Just what we have been winning Republican victories and the prop for electing a Republican Mayor in New-York you deal our hopes this death blow." Then he voted for the bills.

The heavy artillery of the up-State Republican party was unlimbered, and on Rogers, Wade and Hooker fell the burden of the argument for the bills. On Mr. Hooker, as the champion of mortgage taxation, the burden of the task fell. He contended that the borrower would not pay the mortgage tax, declared that the burden of taxation upon real estate had been greatly increased by exemptions of personal property and estimated that under the new law the real estate in New-York City would save \$20,000,000 annually after five years, and that rents would be reduced. He declared that the cry that New-York City would remain Democratic was the familiar song once raised against the Raines liquor law.

Assemblyman Wade, defending the same bill, declared that its purpose was to reach a class of property, which in many localities escaped taxation, declaring that he believed that a small annual tax would popularize this class of security and benefit both lender and borrower. "Human ingenuity is too frail to suggest a form of taxation that will not arouse opposition," he concluded.

Majority leader Rogers endorsed the bills, endorsed the legislature for passing them, and declared that Governor Higgins would be triumphantly re-elected. After the debate the doors were closed and the roll call began. This consumed an hour and a half, as members rose to explain their vote in great numbers. But throughout the proceedings there was none of the excitement that sometimes attends legislative scrimmages. The whole situation centred in the protest of