

affairs of state. The exact location of the hunting camp will not be announced until it is established. The camp life will be shared by Mr. McIlhenny, Dr. Rixey and a few other intimate friends, and they will have the services of local guides. The party will be in camp from October 5 to 21.

PLANS MADE AT CANTON.

Preparations for Dedication of the McKinley Memorial.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Thousands of persons from many parts of the country will gather in Canton a week from to-morrow to honor again the memory of the late President and to dedicate the McKinley Memorial. On that day the splendid and imposing memorial will be dedicated by hundreds of thousands of persons in this and other countries and erected under the direction of the McKinley Memorial Association will be dedicated.

President Roosevelt will be the principal speaker of the occasion, and other distinguished men will make addresses. The President will arrive on special train at 10:15 o'clock on the morning of September 20, and will leave here at 4:05 o'clock in the afternoon.

Among the noted men who will be here are Secretary Wilson, Secretary Garfield, Senators Burrows and Smith, of Michigan; John Mitchell, General Corbin, Mayor Reuben of Philadelphia and many Congressmen.

THE PACIFIC CRUISE.

Judson's Views May Have Influenced the Movement.

Washington, Sept. 22.—After all the guessing and speculation is over as to the motives which impelled the President and a majority of the Naval General Board to order the battleship fleet to the Pacific, the consensus of opinion among officials here is that several causes contributed to bring about that decision. A new factor, which army circles believe may have been one of the most potent in influencing the President, is found in a paragraph in a report by Captain William V. Judson, corps of engineers, one of the military observers with the Russian army in Manchuria during the last great war. The report has just been published by the General Staff, and doubtless its contents were known to the President. In his report Captain Judson says:

It is interesting also to reflect upon what would have occurred if at the outbreak of war the Russian fleet in the Far East had been limited to a few protected cruisers, all battleships being retained in home waters. It is quite evident that in such case by the summer of 1905 a fleet might have been dispatched to the theatre of operations with sufficient strength to create the Japanese beyond the question of doubt. Indeed it cannot be believed that the Japanese would have precipitated a war if the Russian navy had not been scattered to their lairs. This is a matter of fact, and the strategy is much the same on the land and on the sea, and one is forced to wonder why we maintain several battleships on the Asiatic station, subject to destruction in case of sudden war.

MULAI HAFIG'S APPEAL.

Letter to European Ministers—Indications of an Action.

Tangier, Sept. 22.—The European representatives here have received copies of a letter written by Mulai Hafig in which he blames the present Sultan for the anarchy in Morocco and points out that his action in assuming power is supported by the teachings of the Koran. He asks the powers to remain neutral in the contest between the Sultan and himself, and assures them that Europeans will be protected wherever he has the power to protect them.

Latest advices from Morocco City report that Mulai Hafig is marching toward Casablanca with the object of trying to induce the Chaouia tribesmen to join him in an attack on Sultan Abd-el-Aziz at Rabat.

ABD-EL-AZIZ GAINS STRENGTH.

Tangier, Sept. 22.—Sultan Abd-el-Aziz camped at Lallaït, two days' march from Rabat, on Thursday. His escort is now swelled to 10,000, all the tribes furnishing contingents as the Sultan passes along, even those previously reported as hostile.

SAYS TRAVIS PROMISES P. S. JOBS.

Uses McCarrall's Friendship as Political Capital, Roberts Asserts.

Postmaster Roberts, who is fighting against State Senator Travis to maintain himself as leader of the 12th Assembly District, Brooklyn, sent out circulars yesterday to the enrolled Republicans of his district, in which he explained that the Senator was using his influence with the Public Service Commission to lure the election district captains to his side of the fence. The captains involved are Frederick Deller, of the 12th District, and Harry Dower, of the 11th.

According to Roberts, Darwin R. James, Jr., president of the Young Republican Club—an organization with strong anti-Woodruff tendencies—is managing Travis's campaign. James is said to be a strong personal friend of Commissioner McCarrall, of the Public Service Commission. Roberts says he has unlearned two positions that have been offered his captains, with the understanding, he says, that they throw their strength to Travis in the primary fight. His statement is based on the affidavit of Deller and on the assertions of Dower. Neither has received his proffered position yet.

Senator Travis said last night that he had done for Deller and Dower just what he would have done for any other Republican of the district who was out of work.

Roberts wrote to Chairman Wilcox and charged the commission with supporting a partisan fight. Mr. Wilcox replied that the charge was serious and that he would investigate. He added that Travis had been to him to complain that he was not receiving his proper share of patronage, while the Roberts faction was boasting of the patronage which it had received from the commission. Roberts's secretary said last night that he had never even tried to get his followers places with the commission.

FAILURE AT THE HAGUE

A BARREN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Choate, However, Still Hopeful of Satisfactory Results.

The Hague, Sept. 22.—After having been in session over three months, and with adjournment probably a month away, it is recognized even by the most optimistic in the peace movement, that the second international peace conference has been and will be at its conclusion barren of results which will lead to permanent measures of benefit to the peace of the world.

Mr. Choate, of the American delegation, however, is still optimistic regarding the results, even on the great questions, especially that of a permanent court of arbitration, being satisfied that the principle is admitted. He thinks that after the conference has concluded its session it will be an easy matter to overcome the prejudices concerning the allotment of judges, and that thereafter the establishment of the court will be an easy task. The general opinion among the other delegates, however, differs from that of Mr. Choate, they believing that the adoption of Sir Edward Fry's proposal intrusting to the governments the task of finding a system by which to elect the judges was a masked method for burying the whole affair. They say that after the conference is ended the governments will not study the question of judges to a greater extent than other questions at issue, such as limitation of armaments.

Even the proposal for a future meeting of the conference, which was unanimously adopted on Saturday, has been so altered as to suppress its most important part, namely, the periodicity of the meetings, merely providing for the calling of a third conference, but establishing nothing with regard to convening future conferences.

The prevailing opinion, as expressed by one of the leading delegates, was that the absence of results at the conference on the great questions had been due to the lack of preparation by all the countries represented. This, he said, was especially striking in the American delegation, which was supposed to have come here in complete accord with the Latin-American countries. This accord, however, neither existed nor had been reached during the conference. Indeed, what was to be dreaded, he said, was that the chief result of the conference would be a growing feeling of diffidence on the part of the South Americans toward Washington, as, rightly or wrongly, they accused the United States of having neglected them and of caring only for working in accord with Great Britain and Germany, thinking that a union with these great powers would be sufficient to carry out any project, while the facts proved the contrary, as in the case of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which represented a victory for Brazil over the compact formed by America, Great Britain and Germany.

The criticism has been made that the United States should either have come to The Hague with the certainty of having the support of all of the Latin-American countries, or should have abstained from making proposals which were destined to meet with opposition, perhaps exaggerated, as in the case of the allotment of judges, but nevertheless invincible. Thus far the only motion which does not regulate war, but tries to prevent it, was passed by the narrowest margins. That was the proposal concerning the forcible collection of contractual debts.

The remainder of the work will keep the conference busy until the middle of October. It is easy to foresee that the only success will be attained by Germany, which will prevent the adoption of proposals to which she is opposed, and by the small states, which have proved that it is impossible to reach a world agreement without their support.

It is estimated that the conference has cost altogether \$1,300,000.

BRITAIN DISAPPOINTED.

Peace Conference Merely a Social Success—Its Defects.

London, Sept. 22.—To call the international peace conference at The Hague a fiasco would merely be to repeat the public opinion of the whole of Europe. Its meetings have long since ceased to command attention, and the newspapers are giving them less and less space. The cosmopolitan throng which appeared at Wilhelmshafen capital early in the summer, some in official capacities and others representing societies or promoting fads, has dwindled to a comparative handful of officials. Only those compelled to remain on the spot in order to sign documents embodying the results of the meetings and a few secretaries remain. The others have dispersed to their homes or are travelling in Europe.

Socially the conference has been a great success. It has given The Hague a summer of gayety unusual in that staid little capital, by a constant series of dinners and receptions. The greatest disappointment to the delegates is the failure of the conference to have established a permanent court of arbitration, which appeared to be the nearest realization of any of the practical projects put forward. The results attained give little satisfaction in England. Even those persons who at the beginning of the conference held the view that a mere discussion of the problems which it was called to consider would be a step toward the prevention of war, admit that their hopes were unjustified and they now are among the first to condemn the entire proceedings, describing them as a waste of time.

This failure successfully to deal with the great questions included in the programme is credited largely to defects in the constitution of the conference by which the delegates were expected to perform in a few months what properly was the work of years, and the recognition of all powers, strong or weak, morally and physically, as equals. This latter defect was pointed out and emphasized during the discussion of the project for a permanent court of arbitration, in which the minor states insisted on having equal representation with the great powers, a principle which, it was contended, could not be accepted. The overloading of the programme with questions of naval warfare and of maritime law—subjects for specialists, not diplomats—also is considered to have been a mistake, the debates on them leading to discussions instead of agreements.

Even the international prize court, the institution of which is one of the few results the conference is likely to accomplish, English authorities on international law say cannot be submitted to by Great Britain until it has been fully considered and a code for the guidance of the court has been laid down by experts and accepted by the governments.

The question of a reduction in expenditures for armaments, which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the peace advocates hoped would be seriously taken up by the conference, long since has been forgotten, and in the reviews of the proceedings now appearing the question is seldom, if ever, mentioned. The peace section of the Liberal party is greatly disappointed at this failure of their theory for doing away with wars, and, like the great majority of British, they have lost what little interest they had in the conference.

Government circles, however, are trying to find some excuse for the existence of the British delegation at The Hague. They summarize the accomplishments of the conference as follows: The insuring of periodical meetings of the conference, the conversion of Germany to the prin-

ciple of arbitration, the recognition of the rights of neutrals, the institution of an international prize court, the discovery by Europe of South America's influence in international affairs and through South America's initiative the abolition of the forcible collection of debts, the declaration of the nations in favor of obligatory arbitration and the humanization of war in many directions. They also say that the air has been cleared on other points, and add: "We know where we stand, and where the points of danger lie."

OPTIMISM AT BERLIN.

Opinion of the Foreign Office on Results at The Hague.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—Agreement among the great powers on the extension of arbitration methods appears to be regarded here as the most feasible way out of the confusion in what is considered a vital question at The Hague. The governments which have not joined the original compact could adhere later if they so desired.

On other questions it is still believed that agreements which will include all the powers can be reached. Certain reservations which are now being drawn up by some of the governments present a middle course, the natural consequence of seeking to include the whole world in what, after all, is only the second universal intergovernmental court.

The situation at The Hague, from the German point of view, shows an earnest desire on the part of all the governments to accept the ideas of moral grandeur with security of national interests, and that spirit, whether embodied in treaties or not, is the surest guarantee of peace, and is in itself worth to all the powers the time and thought given at The Hague.

The conference also is regarded at the Foreign Office as having demonstrated the utility of considering the question of general disarmament until mutual trust in the system of settlement of disputes can be established.

FRANCE NOT SURPRISED.

Regret Expressed, However, at Failure of the Sessions.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The barren results from the international peace conference at The Hague, with especial reference to the great questions in which the world is interested, cause regret but no surprise in Paris. From the beginning France has fully realized that the jealous suspicion among the powers would prevent the accomplishment of anything in the direction of the limitation of armaments, but she did hope that some progress would be made toward compulsory arbitration. The friends of peace in France are especially grieved over the failure of the American proposal for a permanent court of arbitration, which it is regarded here, King Leopold blocked. In some quarters the admission of the smaller states to an equal footing with the great powers is looked on as a blunder, and the question is raised whether a conference of the first class powers alone could not accomplish more than a body made up of representatives of all the countries.

The radical and socialist newspapers scoff at the conference and call it a travesty, but its unconditional condemnation is not echoed in responsible circles, where the present failure is expected to give way to large results as the world-wide sentiment for peace strengthens and crystallizes into a firm conviction.

A change in the methods of procedure in future conferences is regarded as necessary if anything is to be achieved. France is proud of the conspicuous part played by her delegation.

A TROUBLESOME LEGACY.

Russian Views of Second Meeting for World's Peace.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—As the patron of the second Hague peace conference official Russia is slow to admit that it has been barren of results, and persists in the hope that the intricate controversies now dragging in slow discussion will terminate in something of permanent benefit. It is pointed out that the conference resembles the former Polish Diet, having a negative veto and lacking a working majority, thus enabling individual powers to retard the entire course of proceedings, and that the subjects before the conference are of such extreme moment as to preclude the possibility of arriving at a speedy decision.

In spite of the forced optimism here, however, it becomes apparent that Russia has regarded the conference from the start as a bothersome and untimely legacy from the late Count Lamsdorff, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, which it fostered and put through by necessity with out much conviction of its usefulness. Neither the internal affairs of Russia nor conditions abroad were such as to permit Russia to launch sweeping policies or pledge willing aid to them. With the Anglo-German and Japanese-American troubles looming on the horizon the moment was unripe for clothing the broad principles of international amity and justice in the form of obligatory statutes.

As the principal European states have employed the conference too transparently as a vehicle to effect advantageous changes in the laws of war for use when occasion demands, Russia, having prudently restricted the field of discussion, has held M. Nelidoff and M. Martens with tight reins, and several times the Ministry in particular has refused adherence to the proposals regarding the international prize court before minute examination of their questions in view of contingencies affecting the Russian navy.

The principal groups of questions, namely, those concerning the international prize court, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the codification of the rules of naval warfare, are counted as valuable beginnings, but the gross result of the conference is said here to pertain rather to the regulation of war than to the promotion of peace.

Among the results of the conference the entrance of the South American states into the family of nations, called "the discovery of a sixth continent," is counted as not the least notable. It is apparent that the personal ability of some of the South American delegates has suggested to European diplomats an exaggerated idea of the future of the Latin-American countries.

HOPE TO AVERT RAILWAY STRIKE.

No Hasty Action To Be Taken by Employes in Great Britain.

London, Sept. 22.—The indications to-day rather favored the idea that a strike of the railway employes will be averted. Mr. Bell, M. P., the leader of the railway movement, addressing a large body of railway men at Cardiff to-day, adopted a moderate tone. He explained that even if a ballot of the workmen favored a strike, the men would not be called out immediately, but that renewed efforts would be made to induce the railway directors to reconsider their decision not to grant the demands of the men. He realized, he said, that a strike would be a terrible calamity, and said that he intended to exhaust every means to reach a peaceful solution of the trouble. Large meetings of railway men were held throughout the country to-day to discuss the situation.

THE BARTLETTS STRONG

Conners, It Is Thought, Now Expects to Support Them.

It is understood that William J. Conners, the Buffalo statesman and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Charles F. Murphy have about decided to nominate the two Bartletts for judges of the Court of Appeals. Conners, who had several conferences with the Tammany Hall leader in this city last week, returned to Buffalo on Saturday night, but is expected back to-morrow or Wednesday.

A man close to Murphy said last night: "It is a pretty sure thing now that the two Bartletts will be the nominees of the Democratic State Committee. Both Conners and Murphy appreciate the fact that it is a dangerous thing to go contrary to public sentiment in the matter of judicial nominations. The main reason why Conners has balked at the nomination of the Bartletts was that it might appear to be a McCarran victory. But he might appear to be a McCarran ally. He believes he will be able to handle the meeting of the state committee so as to show plainly that he has control."

Norman E. Mack, who had been in the city conferring with McCarran on the best way to force the nomination of the Bartletts, returned to Buffalo last night. Although he would like to see Conners deposed from the head of the state committee, it is understood that he and McCarran have reached the conclusion that any such effort at this time would be futile.

As has been said in The Tribune, Conners will probably wait until the date has been set for the meeting of the Republican State Committee before he calls the Democratic State Committee together. It will probably meet in Albany. Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican committee, has sent out no intimation from his camp in the Adirondacks as to when its meeting will be held.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Much interest is shown in the western part of the state over the outcome of the judicial convention in the 7th Judicial District, which will nominate a successor to the late Justice James W. Dunwell. This convention will be held at Rochester to-morrow. Two candidates are in the field, County Judge S. Nelson Sawyer, of Wayne, whose candidacy has been pushed aggressively by State Committee men Betts, and County Judge William Parter, of Livingston. Judge Sawyer in all probability will be nominated, as he has been instructed for him the delegates from his own county, from Ontario and Yates, while most of the other counties in the district are believed to be favorable to his candidacy. Judge Sawyer's name was presented to Governor Hughes immediately after Justice Dunwell's death, in the hope that the Governor would make an appointment, but, according to rumor at the capital, the Governor did not care to be placed in the attitude of naming any candidate whose appointment could be claimed as a victory for a faction.

A lively campaign is being waged in Dutchess County, where the Hunter machine, which for years controlled the Republican situation, was disrupted at the recent primaries. Most of the firework centers about the county and city candidates, although the Democrats think they have some chance of beating Myron Smith, who has been renominated by the Republicans in the 15th Assembly District. E. Lyman Brown is making the race against him. In the 2d Assembly District no Republican candidate has been named against Frederick Northrup, renominated by the Democrats.

Assemblyman Merwin K. Hart, who made a good record in his first year of service, has been renominated by the Republicans of the 1st District of Oneida County.

Immediately following the primaries, the Republicans in Monroe County have held Assembly District conventions in all save one district, the 4th, where there is promise of a brisk contest when the convention is held to-night. The Bernard J. Langerty, who served as clerk of the Senate Finance Committee last winter, opposes Frank L. Hughes, while C. A. Phillips is considered a "dark horse." Assemblyman Harris, of Webster, was renominated in the 1st District, and Assemblyman Morgan in the 5th on Saturday.

Mr. Whitley stood second last year on the Cities Committee, and his friends hope that if the judicial aspirations of Assemblyman Dowling, of Kings, make connections Mr. Whitley may succeed him as head of that important committee. The Republican candidate in the 2d Assembly District will be George W. Meade, supervisor of the 6th Ward of Rochester.

Last year Mr. Meade was defeated by Henry R. Glynn, who won distinction in the Assembly as the only Democrat from Monroe and the possessor of the only voice which could penetrate the din of the lower house when that body was really good humored.

Republicanism in Broome County is so agitated at the political disclosures resulting from Controller Glynn's investigation of the county treasurer and the subsequent investigation by special counsel appointed by Governor Hughes of the charges against District Attorney Clark that primaries and conventions have seemed things of no account. The grand jury was named for his third term, and the abrupt overturning of the so-called reform wing of the party have swept aside most of the other things in the public's mind. Out of all the charges and countercharges the most significant thing brought forth is a rehabilitation—after a fashion—of Colonel George W. Dunn, as contrasted with the present condition of the Parsons-Beck element, which was fighting him. Another development of interest is the fact that Assemblyman James T. Rogers, the floor leader for Speaker Nixon, whom Speaker Wadsworth replaced with Sherman Moreland, of Chemung, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for another term because of his connection with the Parsons faction. Most observers believe that the distur-

ance thus has spelled the end of the legislative career of a man who for nearly a dozen years has been unimportant part in the affairs of the lower house.

The county convention of Washington County, which was held at Port Edward last week, marked a renewal of political prominence on the part of Isaac V. Baker. The convention passed resolutions endorsing ex-Senator Brackett as candidate for the new Washington-Saratoga Senate district in case the Court of Appeals should decide some time before election day that an election of Senators must be held this year. There were whispers about the convention hall that in case Mr. Brackett did not care for that honor when the next Senate election came around Mr. Baker might not be averse to the trip to Albany. E. R. Norton, of Granville, the present Assemblyman, presented to the convention the name of James S. Parker, of Salem, to succeed him.

Assemblyman George H. Whitney, of Mechanicville, has been renominated by the Republicans of Saratoga County for the fourth time. He is sure of re-election.

Efforts to bring about an Independence League endorsement of the Democratic ticket in Chemung County, particularly of the candidacy of Colonel David C. Robinson, son of former Governor Lucius Robinson, for the Assembly to defeat Sherman Moreland, the majority leader in the lower house, have culminated in a short but brisk "free-for-all" at the Independence League's county convention, since which time friends of Mr. Moreland and disgraced Leagueurs have shouted vociferously that Albert H. Beardsley, a well known Democratic worker of Elmira, hustled Chairman Cross from the stage and that Democrats in the body of the hall usurped the places of the rightful League delegates to the convention. They declare that Beardsley at a Republican caucus in 1895 assaulted a Republican worker who objected to his running a Republican caucus although at that time he was a Democrat. The resultant muddle caused an Elmira man to exclaim fervently a few days ago: "When Albie Beardsley, H. D. Wilcox, Roe Reilly, Daniel Sheehan, David C. Robinson, John R. Stanchfield and Harry Bogart all find themselves in the same boat it is time for the average citizen to pluck himself and ask who is being flim-flammed." Nevertheless, if conditions in Chemung County continue as the indications point at present Mr. Moreland will have a hard run for reelection.

THE HOPPERS UNITE.

John J. Hart by Wright's Efforts to Obtain His Support.

Among the literary gems inspired by the primary fight in Chemung is William J. Wright, Tammany leader of the 31st Assembly District, from John J. Hopper, brother of Isaac A. Hopper. The latter is trying to regain leadership of the district, which he voluntarily surrendered some years ago. Now it appears that Mr. Wright in his excessive zeal to acquire votes has been trying to get John J. Hopper's support. The latter happened to be a member of the Independence League and is the executive member of that organization from his district.

Becoming tired of the importunities of Wright and his friends, Hopper writes to him a letter which not only shows the true Independence League spirit, but also ranks his brother on the high plane of a political regenerator. After saying that the factional fights of the old party are matters of indifference to a "true Independence League," Mr. Hopper writes:

A few weeks ago I received an invitation to one of your functions in the 31st Assembly District, where my brother is running against you for the primary support. I have happened to be a member either accepting or declining his invitation under the circumstances. Again, for purposes of your own, you still persisted, and a week or ten days ago I received a postal card from you asking me to call at your club to confer with you. Third and last, I hope, so far as you are concerned, one of your assistants had the effrontery to call at my residence last night and ask me how I was going to vote at the primary election.

Mr. Hopper then goes on to declare that the Independence League does not believe in canvassing for primary votes, and adds:

However, as you appear very anxious about my personal opinion in this matter of the primaries, I will give it to you, as I am not the least bit afraid to give my opinion on any subject to any man.

In the first place, if you had any delicacy you would not persist as you have done in the matter, knowing my firm belief in the principles of the Independence League. Second, I hope my brother wins in the contest, for if the machines of the two old parties were not lost beyond all redemption it would only be by such men as my brother that they could be saved.

Thirdly, you may imagine you are engaged in a political battle. Undecide yourself, my dear sir; you are nothing but an appetite.

HOW FEATHERSON IS TO BE BEATEN.

Tekulsky Makes a Statement Explaining How This Is to Happen.

As is proper on the part of an up-to-date manager, Morris Tekulsky, who has had charge of the campaign of Edward V. Nicholson to unseat Maurice Featherston as the Democratic leader of the 20th Assembly District, gave out last night a statement showing just how his candidate was going to win "hands down," etc. Incidentally, it may be said here that men close to Charles F. Murphy say he does not hope to defeat Featherston.

Mr. Tekulsky's statement does not lack the personal note. "I have groomed a number of candidates in my time, with never a loser," he says, "and I can see no reason to believe my record in this respect will be changed." He adds:

"It is Featherston himself who has gained for the 20th District the unenviable sobriety of the 'assa-fetida belt,' and it is not a thing to be proud of. Mr. Featherston has already raised the crop of 'stop thief' saying he feared unlawful methods would be used to defeat him. That is the cry of a beaten man, and there is plenty of cumulative evidence in the spectacle of the hitherto unbeaten boss of the

SCORN FOR PRIMARIES.

Citizens Union Secretary Calls Them Farces and of No Value.

John J. Murphy, secretary of the Citizens Union, is entirely dissatisfied with the present political system and wants it changed so that the voters instead of turning out in great numbers on Election Day will turn out on primary day. Speaking as an individual and not as secretary of the union, Mr. Murphy in a statement said yesterday:

To-morrow throughout the city the annual farces known as primary elections will be enacted to the usual empty benches. Save in a few districts (and in these the contests rage about trivialities so despicable that to call them political is to demand further that such abused terms) Democratic and Republican voters will go to the polls to find a single ticket made up of adherents of the local boss ready for use. No real opportunity for choice exists. The barren expedient of writing a list of names of persons for whom the writer would be willing to cast his vote is the only voter's recourse. Hence, although the people have not yet learned the fact, the real control of the government passes from the hands of the people into those of the wheedling of one political complexion or another to make a nomination by the majority party tantamount to an election.

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TAMMANY WILL ACT.

To Protest Against Lists of Democratic Election Officials.

There will be a meeting of the Tammany Law Committee this afternoon to consider making some formal protest, or possibly taking some legislation, against the lists of Democratic election officials, which, it is expected, will be announced to-day.

For some time the Tammany leaders have been complaining of the delay on the part of the Board of Elections in naming the election officials. They have suspected that the board would not follow out the usual custom of naming the men nominated by the head of the regular organization.

There has been some difference of opinion as to whether or not the primary law makes it mandatory for the Board of Elections to appoint the men nominated by the heads of the regular organizations, although it provides that such nominations be made. In the past, however, such nominations have always been accepted.

The Tammany leaders have been led to believe that this year not only has the Board of Elections, composed of men appointed by Mayor McClellan, rejected some of their nominations, but has shifted some of the men nominated to districts other than those in which they live. This has been done, the Tammany men say, to embarrass them at the primaries. To-day the law committee will consider whether or not to appeal to the courts to compel the Board of Elections to revise their appointments and name the men regularly nominated, according to the custom of past years.

Despite the apparent perturbation of the organization over the election officials, one of the leaders said last night that the organization was confident of winning in every district except the 18th and the 20th. In the former Francis J. Lantry will undoubtedly hold his leadership, in spite of the strenuous fight of his opponent. It is admitted that the struggle to unseat Maurice J. Featherston in the 20th will be in vain.



The Arch of the Foot

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