

COMBINE TO KILL BILLS HUGHES MEN HOPEFUL.

Reports of 32 Votes Against Gambling Measures Not Credited.

Albany, March 19.—Seemingly the expected Senate revolt against Governor Hughes and the legislative programme he is advocating has materialized. A combination of Democratic and Republican Senators against the anti-race-track gambling measures and the direct primary nominations bill has been formed as the result of conferences here last night which were surrounded with the greatest secrecy. Men who were at these meetings say there will be seven or eight Democratic votes and if necessary fifteen Republican votes against the racing bills, which are scheduled for execution first. Anti-Hughes men are chuckling in unholily glee and offering to bet large sums that the anti-gambling bills are killed beyond any change of resuscitation.

Despite the fact that beyond question there has been much political manipulation in connection with the racing interests, which has taken form at last in this combination, conservative and well-informed Senators who are not especially pro-Hughes cannot see where the necessary votes to kill the racing bills can be found. The Democrats counted on by the racing people may stand firm on both propositions; the Republicans may vote against the direct primary nominations bill, but there are few here outside of those whose wish is father to the thought who will admit the possibility of withstanding the tremendous sentiment for the passage of the anti-gambling bills.

Opposition there will be, beyond question. The friends of the bills admit they have been overconfident, and now are suffering somewhat from the natural reaction. They admit, too, that a far cleverer campaign is being carried on against the bills than they had expected from the nature of the open opposition before the legislative committee. They concede they may have a very hard fight in the Senate. But the much discussed combination against the Governor's projects, they maintain, is much more likely to pass the bills than to harm them.

DETAILS GUARDED WITH CARE. Details of this combination are being guarded with care. Hughes men say that it is a little singular that the fact of such a combination should be spread broadcast without any details to substantiate the claims of the adversaries of racing that they can swing the necessary votes. It is admitted that Senator Raines, whose antagonism to the ballot reform features of the Governor's legislative programme is known, is not counted on to lead the fight, or even as a member of the anti-Hughes combination. Senator Horace White, who fought bitterly last year against the direct primary nominations bill, is talked of as a possible head of whatever Republican forces may join the anti-Hughes camp. It may be doubted, however, if Senator White will enter into any such schemes against the anti-gambling bills. He is credited with a strong desire to have second place on the Republican state ticket this autumn. Moreover, he is a man of high character.

Supporters of the anti-gambling bills have encountered in the last few days traces of very clever "acceleration" in the rural districts which they attribute to the racing interests. Agricultural societies, one legislator said to-day, were being put under tremendous pressure to declare against the bills. Business organizations in the smaller towns have been subjected to this pressure, too. Liberal promises of future support and pecuniary aid and comfort, up-state men say, are being made to these organizations. There are hints even that the "acceleration" has gone further.

One of the notable features of this new plan of campaign is a stirring up of sentiment among business men in the up-state districts. Senators from rural counties in the last week have received by the score letters from such constituents arguing that it might be a bad thing, likely to disturb business conditions, if the Percy-Gray law were repealed. To be sure, letters by the hundred have come in to them from the ministers and their parishioners in those same communities arguing for the bills. Yet apparently a well planned campaign has been begun to divide the expressions of public sentiment. All this is fitting nicely into the plans of the anti-Hughes men here.

STRONG EFFORTS TO DELAY PASSAGE. Strong efforts are being made in the Senate to delay the passage of the bills until this division in public sentiment can do its work. It is considered significant, too, by some of the friends of the bills that a mistake in printing one of the Assembly bills prevented their being on the calendar for consideration to-day. The copy of the bill sent to the printer was correct in every detail. A mistake in printing the Public Service commissions bill last year was discovered at a time to cause some delay.

There is in both houses active opposition to the direct primary nominations proposition. Senators favoring race-track gambling and the "change of this" and by their arguments have obtained promises of the votes of some Republican Senators against the anti-gambling bills in return for promises of support against the direct primary proposition. That at the present is the extent of the anti-Hughes combination—a part of the new campaign of the racing and gambling interests.

In spite of all this renewed fighting the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported the bill amending the Percy-Gray law without weakening amendments. No heed was given to the request of the Jockey Club for another hearing. This bill can be discussed next week, possibly when the code amendment is taken up in general orders. Those who voted for reporting it were Senators Davis, Armstrong, Allds, Cobb, Page, Hinman, Smith and Raines. Grady, McCarron, Taylor and Cochran, Democrats, and Gratton, Republican, were absent. All save Taylor, whose attitude is in doubt, are against the bills. Grady said if present he would have voted against the bill, but will not submit a minority report.

The Assembly still is firmly for the bills, according to Assemblymen Murphy and Hart. They can be passed there next week, and probably will be. Hart wants to have them discussed in second reading Monday night.

Much talk is being heard again of a caucus of the bills in the Senate if the anti-Hughes combination gets too vigorous in its manifestations. Senator Raines said to-day he had no request for a caucus, and thought one unnecessary, as he believed the bills would pass the Senate.

SENATOR PENROSE DANGEROUSLY ILL. Philadelphia, March 19.—Senator Boies Penrose is dangerously ill at his home here from facial erysipelas. He returned home from Washington Monday feeling badly and on Tuesday erysipelas developed. It was said by his physicians to-night that his temperature had reached 104 and that his condition is serious.

TO AMEND ALDRICH BILL. House Likely to Provide for a Currency Commission.

House Likely to Provide for a Currency Commission.

Washington, March 19.—The House will amend the Aldrich bill, when it reaches that body, in all probability, by providing for the creation of a commission to consider and report on a general reform of the currency system of the country, probably with the idea of a central bank of issue as the basis. It is conceded by every supporter of the Aldrich bill, including its author, that it is only a temporary expedient. The President, Senator Aldrich, Senator Allison, Senator Lodge, Representatives Burton and Weeks and other men regarded as sound financiers in the House concur in the creation of a central bank as the logical and necessary step in the reorganization of the financial system, and there are indications that the first step in that direction will be taken as indicated.

P. R. R. CURTAILMENT. Sweeping Reductions Reported To Take Effect April 1.

Philadelphia, March 19.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to make sweeping cuts in its working forces in all departments as a result of the heavy reduction in all lines of its business. This information was given out to-night, and it is said that the reductions will take place on April 1. Married men and old employees are to receive the preference, and some of the employees will be placed on short time to give them sufficient employment to obtain the necessities of life, but many thousands, it is declared, will be laid off.

FRATERNITY WRECKED. Secretary Admits Peculations of Years, Involving Thousands.

Port Huron, Mich., March 19.—An investigation into the affairs of the United Home Protectors' fraternity, of this city, ended to-day with the announcement that W. L. Wilson, supreme secretary, is short a sum in excess of \$75,000. He was arrested this afternoon. State Banking Commissioner Zimmerman, who took charge of the affairs of the fraternity to-day, says that Secretary Wilson, who had been investing heavily in electric railroad promotion and in oil and mining stocks, admits converting the private funds of the association to his private use for many years. Mr. Zimmerman says the fraternity is hopelessly insolvent and that he will apply for a receiver.

PANIC IN "L" ACCIDENT. Passengers Flee in Terror When Axle Breaks Under Train.

The breaking of an axle of one of the trucks of the last car of a northbound Third Avenue train as it was entering the Chatham Square station, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, crippled the service on the elevated road for five hours and inconvenienced several hundred thousand prospective passengers on the elevated roads. No trains moved below Chatham Square for five hours.

The axle broke under the sixth and last car of the train. At that hour the car, as were the remaining five on the train, was crowded to the doors and boys and men were standing on the front and rear platforms. The last car bumped along the ties, ripping up several ties, causing a panic among the passengers. After the accident trains were stopped just north of the Chatham Square station, switched over on to the northbound track on a switch north of the station, and the trains backed up to the station to take on the thousands of passengers who walked to the station from the Brooklyn Bridge and from points between South Ferry on the Second Avenue line.

When it became evident that the accident would tie up the road for some time no tickets were sold at the bridge station, and as a result great crowds thronged about the station entrance. After a long wait shuttle trains were put in commission from the bridge and South Ferry. Captain Murtha, of the bridge squad, had to send additional men upstairs to handle the throngs.

RELIEF IN PITTSBURG. Flood Conditions Changed—Enormous Damage, Nevertheless.

Pittsburg, March 19.—A feeling of relief swept over Pittsburg and vicinity early to-night when the United States Weather Bureau announced that the flood conditions had suddenly changed and that the flood which came upon the city with unusual suddenness this morning would not be as serious as expected. This morning probably reached the city about daylight and is slightly less than thirty feet, instead of thirty-three feet or more as the forecast first warned.

The flood nevertheless will be attended by enormous loss, much of which has already been inflicted. The rise came with such suddenness that there was no time to take the usual precautions. Thousands of cellars and the first floors of hundreds of homes in the lowlands are flooded; muddy water is flowing through scores of industrial plants, and it is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand employees will be unable to work to-morrow, because of the lower part of the city and on the north side are full of water and much merchandise is either totally destroyed or seriously damaged. Many families are prisoners in their homes, and are being furnished food and other necessities by the food patrol and relief committees, who use frail skiffs, crude boats and improvised rafts in getting through the flooded streets. Railroads are largely laid and crippled and are heavy layers of property, landslides and washouts have occurred throughout the Pittsburgh district.

Two Chinamen are believed to have perished, scores of persons are suffering from inhaling gas, eight places were either set on fire or were the scenes of explosions and many persons narrowly escaped death early to-day as a result of a landslide, which demolished the gas regulator house of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company at Ben Avon, a suburb, causing a sudden heavy pressure of gas.

TWO MEN LYNCHED IN FLORIDA. Perry, Fla., March 19.—Early to-day a mob of armed citizens surrounded the county jail and took Richard Smith and "Will" McMullen, both charged with murder, from the jail and shot them to death.

THE "ROYAL LIMITED." Famous five-hour All Pullman train for Baltimore and Washington, leaves New York daily Liberty St. 10 P. M. Car. C. R. R. of N. J. P. and Pa. & Ohio.—ADVT.

SHOT IN WOMAN'S ROOM. YOUNG KREMER SUICIDE.

Insurance Man's Son Spurned by Former Mrs. L. B. Gleason.

Herbert Kremer, a clerk in the office of Wallace Reid, an insurance broker at No. 56 Maiden Lane, shot and killed himself in the apartments of Mrs. Lafayette B. Gleason, at the Hotel St. Charles, No. 142 West 43rd street, last night. Mrs. Gleason is the divorced wife of Lafayette B. Gleason, clerk of the State Senate and secretary of the Republican State Committee. Kremer was the son of William N. Kremer, president of the German-American Insurance Company.

Mrs. Gleason's maiden name was Miss Gertrude Vivian Gordon. She was married to Gordon four years ago. They lived together at the Hotel Flanders for two years, it is said, and then Mrs. Gleason got a divorce. Mrs. Gleason then renewed an old friendship with Kremer. He was supposed to be engaged to marry Mrs. Gleason.

According to the woman's story last night, Kremer was a heavy drinker. She furnished money to him to go to the Gibbons Sanatorium, at Stamford, Conn., where he sought cure for drunkenness. Before his time was up, according to Mrs. Gleason, he wrote to her and asked her to come for him. She went to Stamford on December 5, she says, and he fled with her. Next he went to the White Plains Keely Cure Institute for five weeks and then returned to New York.

Mrs. Gleason then told him, she says, that she had decided to terminate the engagement. Then Kremer started drinking, she says, and she refused to see him either last Saturday or Sunday. On Monday he came to her apartments, she said, and attempted suicide by swallowing some bichloride of mercury tablets. She gave him an antidote.

Yesterday he met her by appointment, and after a short walk they went to Mrs. Gleason's apartments. When they were seated in her sitting room, she says, he drew the revolver, by way of diverting his attention she asked him why he did not smoke. He lit a cigarette, she says, and then placed the revolver against his temple.

"Well, here goes," he said, and fired. He was killed instantly. The shooting nearly caused a panic in the hotel.

Kremer's father, who lives at No. 35 East 47th street, is said to have made vigorous objections to his son's proposed marriage to Mrs. Gleason, thinking he should marry a younger woman. Last year Mr. Kremer prevailed on his son to go to Liverpool, it is said, but when he returned he sought Mrs. Kremer, who was lying ill in the New York Hospital.

Kremer was tattooed on his left wrist the initials of Mrs. Gleason's maiden name, "G. V. G.," with the addition of another "G." apparently meant for "Gleason."

EDUCATION BOARD HIT. Holdings of Great Institution Shrink Nearly \$5,000,000 in Value.

The annual report of the General Education Board for the year ending June 30, 1907, which is published in the current number of "The Manufacturers' Record," shows that the institution, which is fostered by John D. Rockefeller, was a heavy sufferer through the decline in the market value of the securities in its treasury. From the report it appears that the railroad and industrial stocks and bonds owned by the institution have shrunk in value to the extent of nearly \$5,000,000. The total value of the assets is given in the report as \$42,489,861, which is the market value of the securities on June 30.

The heaviest depletion took place in the stock holdings. The market values of the various shares held at yesterday's quotations show a shrinkage of approximately \$2,295,000 since July 1. The heaviest loss in any issue was in Missouri Pacific, the 2,185 shares of this stock owned by the institution, valued in the report at \$1,838,952, being now worth only \$34,419, a decline of \$1,904,542. The shrinkage in New York Central shares was the next largest, amounting to \$672,545, and that in Manhattan Railway stock came next with a decline in value of \$478,409. It appears from the report that the board, which was organized for the promotion of general educational work, disbursed during the year \$138,139, aside from administration expenses, which amounted to \$24,983. It also made contingent pledges to be disbursed from income, if the conditions on which the grants were made are fulfilled, amounting to \$1,959,712.

MANY CONDUCTORS DISCHARGED. Trenton, N. J., March 19.—More than one-fifth of the trolley car conductors in Trenton were discharged to-day as the result of some detective work which is said to have disclosed the fact that the railway company was being robbed.

THROWN BALL KILLS STUDENT. Montgomery, Ala., March 19.—S. H. Smith, a student at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, who was struck on the back of the head by a thrown ball in a game yesterday afternoon, died early to-day.

TYRO BANDITS ROB ANOTHER BANK? Muskogee, Okla., March 19.—Two robbers, believed to be members of the gang that held up the Tyro (Kan.) bank last week, walked into the Davis Bank at Muskogee, Okla., thirty miles southwest of here, this afternoon, covered the bank officials with pistols, and gathering up \$200 in currency, mounted their horses, which were standing outside, and escaped.

LABOR LEADERS. PRESENT DEMANDS. WANT EXEMPTION FROM ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Appeal for Legislation to Fairbanks and Cannon—Employers' Liability Act Promised.

Washington, March 19.—Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Fairbanks to-day announced their belief that the present Congress will pass an employers' liability act which will meet and overcome the objections to the present law pointed out by the Supreme Court of the United States in a recent decision.

These statements were made unreservedly by Speaker Cannon and guardedly by the Vice-President to a delegation led by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, from eighty-seven national and international trade and labor unions and organizations of farmers assembled in a national conference in this city. The delegation called on the Speaker to lay before the House of Representatives, through him, a memorial entitled "Labor's Protest to Congress." The scope of this memorial was set forth in the following opening paragraphs:

We, the official representatives of the national and international trade and labor unions and organization of farmers, in national conference assembled at Columbia, for the purpose of considering and taking action deemed necessary to meet the situation in which the working people of our country are placed by the decisions of the courts, now appear before Congress to voice the earnest and emphatic protest of the workers of the country against the indifference, if not actual hostility, which Congress has shown toward the reasonable and righteous measures proposed by the workers for the safeguarding of their rights and interests.

In the name of labor we now urge upon Congress the enactment of laws which will give relief from the most grave and momentous situation which has ever confronted the working people of this country. This crisis has been brought about by the court decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Sherman anti-trust law to the workers both organized and in their individual capacity.

Labor generally looks askance at the invasion of the court upon the prerogatives of the lawmaking and executive departments of our government. The workers feel that Congress itself must share power in the sense of injustice when the courts exhibit an utter disregard for the real intent and purpose of laws enacted to safeguard and protect the workers in their legitimate activities. There is something ominous in the ironic manner in which the courts guarantee to workers:

The right to be maimed and killed without liability to the employer.

The right to be discharged for belonging to a union.

The right to work as many hours as employers please and under any conditions which they may impose.

Labor is justly indignant at the bestowal or guaranteeing of these worthless and academic "rights" by the courts, which have the same duty and forbid to the workers the practical and necessary protection of laws which define and safeguard their rights and liberties and the exercise of them individually or in association.

COURT'S DECISION ATTACKED. The protest, submitted by Mr. Gompers and his associates—Joseph F. Valentine, eighth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; W. R. Fairley, of the United Mine Workers of North America; C. J. Barnett, of the American Society of Equity; W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees, and P. J. McArdle, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers—refers to the Supreme Court's decision in the Danbury hatters' case as "the most recent perversion of the intent of a law by the judiciary by which the Sherman anti-trust law has been made to apply to labor, although it was an accepted fact that Congress did not intend the law so to apply and might even have specifically exempted labor but for the fear that the Supreme Court might construe such an affirmative provision to be unconstitutional." The memorial continues:

The workers earnestly urge Congress to cooperate with them in the upbuilding and education of a public sentiment which will enable the judiciary to its proper function, which is certainly not that of placing a construction upon a law the very opposite of the plain intent of Congress, thus rendering worthless even the moderate efforts which Congress has so far put forth to define the status of the most important, numerous and patriotic of our people—the wage-workers, the producers of all wealth.

We confidently expect that the legislative, discretionary government by the judiciary for well defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution has been so extended that it invades the field of government by law and endangers individual liberty.

We favor enactment of laws which shall restrict the jurisdiction of courts of equity to property and property rights, and shall so define property and property rights that neither directly nor indirectly shall there be held to be any property or property rights in the labor or labor power of any person or persons.

The feeling of restless apprehension with which the workers view the apathy of Congress is accentuated by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Danbury hatters' case.

By the wrongful application of the injunction by the lower courts has been forbidden the right of free press and free speech, and the Supreme Court has extended the same by directly prohibiting the exercise of these rights, yet so applies the Sherman law to labor that acts involving the use of free press and free speech are held to extend to labor. It is now become evidence upon which triple damages may be collected and fines or imprisonment added as a part of the penalty.

SHERMAN LAW AMENDMENTS. The memorial submits to Congress for consideration two amendatory provisions in substance as follows:

That nothing in said act [Sherman anti-trust law] or in this act is intended nor shall any provision hereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations, associations, clubs, societies or unions, which are organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of labor in this act is intended nor shall any provision hereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any agricultural, horticultural, or horticultural persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products.

NO PLEDGES FOR BRYAN. ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS. State Committee Calls Convention for April 14 in This City.

State Committee Calls Convention for April 14 in This City.

By a vote of 49 to 1 the Democratic State Committee at its meeting yesterday advised Democratic electors throughout the state to send delegates to the Denver convention "unfettered by conditions and unpledged and un-instructed as to candidates." William J. Conners, state chairman, presided.

The state convention will be held in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday, April 14, at 10 a. m., to elect delegates-at-large. There is a good deal of talk about sending ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, John B. Stanchfield, Charles F. Murphy and William J. Conners as the "Big Four."

There were fourteen proxies in the committee when the roll was called by John A. Mason. James Kane held the proxy of M. J. Cummings, Patrick Lynch that of John W. Weber, Charles P. Haney that of James P. Sinnott, Sheriff Foley that of Daniel E. Finn, J. Sergeant Cram that of Thomas E. Rush, ex-Sheriff Hayes that of James J. Frawley, Michael J. Garvin that of Borough President Haffen, Eugene P. Stocker that of Stephen Ryan, Daniel E. Conway that of ex-Mayor Molloy of Troy, Winfield A. Hoppa that of Robert Wemple, John Hannan that of George Hall, J. C. McDonald that of Calvin J. Huxon, John C. McGreevy that of James E. Schwartzbach, and Harry Patten that of James O. Bennett, Robert Chanler, of Dutchess, was absent.

The following answered to roll call:

MR. FAIRBANKS'S PROMISE. The delegation called on the Vice-President at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Gompers introduced his associates and briefly explained the purposes of the visit. Mr. Fairley read the statement of grievances. The Vice-President responded as follows:

Your petition is clearly and strongly presented. I will see that it is brought to the attention of the Senate as you desire at the earliest moment possible. Speaking personally, I hope and believe that Congress will be disposed to give to the important subjects you have called to its attention that consideration which their importance justifies, to the end that justice and fairness may be done.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE. Ex-Mayor Low Again Meets Labor Leaders.

Washington, March 19.—Another of the series of conferences, the object of which is to perfect a bill modifying the Sherman anti-trust law so as to exempt labor organizations from its operations, was held here to-day. Those who took part in it were President Gompers and Treasurer Lennox, of the American Federation of Labor; ex-Mayor Seth Low, of New York, president of the American Civic Federation; Labor Commissioner Neill and Professor Jenks, of Cornell University. Beyond the statement that "it was for the purpose of determining whether we can associate our efforts to bring about the desired relief," Mr. Gompers declined to discuss the details of the conference. Later Mr. Low, who has been here for several days adding in drafting the proposed amendments to the Sherman act, left the city for New York.

MEASURES FOR LABOR. Gompers' Demands Rejected by President—Hope of Agreement.

Washington, March 19.—The most earnest efforts are being made by the President and the leaders in Congress to formulate a legislative programme for the remaining weeks of this session of Congress. The President recently seriously interfered with the tentative programme agreed on by the leaders which contemplated no important legislation other than the financial bill, some provision for the preliminary steps toward tariff revision and an employers' liability bill, but certain committees of Congress have also contributed to the complication by asking the Civic Federation to prepare a bill so amending the Sherman anti-trust act as to make it conformable to the business methods of the present day.

A formal request was preferred to that federation, according to ex-Mayor Low, the chairman, by the Interstate Commerce committee of the two houses that the federation should prepare a bill "that will be fair to all interests; so to modify the Sherman act as to make modern methods lawful." Mr. Low said to-day that the bill was not completed, but he hoped it would be early next week. In the Senate it is declared that the chairman of the Senate Committee, Mr. Elkins, but not the committee itself, preferred the request to the federation. In any event, the bill when completed will be introduced by Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

It is the purpose of the proposed bill to substitute for the prohibition against "combinations in restraint of trade" a clause which will make lawful certain combinations which now exist to a wide extent and which are admittedly not unreasonable restraint of trade; to make provision for railroad traffic agreements; to provide limitations which would prevent associations of farmers, laborers and others from being adjudged illegal; to make provision for federal appraisal and certification of the value of railroad and industrial securities, and possibly some other changes which the President and leading economists regard as important. The President is convinced that it is a travesty on law and an incentive to grave injustice to retain on the statutes wholesale a prohibition of combinations which modern business conditions have rendered inevitable and which makes it absolutely impossible to enforce literally the terms of the Sherman law. In order, however, to make a comprehensive and generally satisfactory measure, certain labor leaders were invited to the conferences at which these questions have been discussed, with the result that the labor leaders have made such extravagant demands that it has been impossible to comply with them, and harmony has departed from the councils. For instance, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor demands that provision shall be made which will render boycotts legal, that injunctions against labor unions be prohibited and that courts be prohibited from committing for contempt without trial by jury, all of which propositions the President emphatically rejects. The men charged with the responsibility of framing the bill still hope to reach some sort of an understanding by the early part of next week, but the indications are that, even if they do not, they will still present the bill without regard to the

ONE LONELY BRYAN MAN. "All in favor of adoption say 'Aye.'"

Chairman Conners, to which there was a chorus of 'ayes.' "All opposed, 'No.'"

"All in favor of adoption say 'Aye.'" said Chairman Conners, to which there was a chorus of "ayes." "All opposed, 'No.'" said Mr. Conners. "No," from Charles P. Williams, who sat tight in his seat.

"Who was that?" exclaimed Chairman Conners, guffawing, as the committee joined in loud laughter. Mr. Williams made no response.

The committee adjourned to meet on Monday night, April 13, at the Hotel Victoria.

"I wanted to go on record against sending the delegates uninstructed," said Mr. Williams afterward. "I am a Bryan man, and I believe there is a great deal of Bryan sentiment in the committee. Passing this resolution to-day will not check it."

"Why didn't you vote against the resolution?" was asked of James J. Hagen, Tammany leader of the 15th, a Bryan man.

"Oh, what's the use of flying in the face of the great majority?" said Hagen. "I am in favor of Bryan, and no one can make me stop being for him. He is sure to be nominated, and I believe he will sweep the country. I don't take any stock in the story that Hoadson is going to run a third ticket."

"The committee acted with good sense," said Charles F. Murphy. "It will be best for the delegates to go to the convention uninstructed."

CONNERS STILL FOR JOHNSON. "The committee did the right thing in deciding to send uninstructed delegates," said Chairman Conners. "There is no telling what may happen between now and July 7. I still think that Bryan is not the strongest man that we could name. I think that Johnson would poll many more votes than Bryan."

Asked about the state ticket next fall, Mr. Conners laughed and said: "What's the matter with Attorney General Jackson for Governor and Nathan Vidaver for Attorney General? Wid them two runnin' how could you beat 'em?"

When Mayor McClellan was asked about going to the national convention he said: "I don't see how I can the way things look now," and then he added: "But I can't tell anything about it."

BRYAN HAS NOTHING TO SAY. Chicago, March 19.—When Mr. Bryan was told of the action of the New York Democratic State Committee and was asked whether he had any comment to make, he replied: "None whatever. I thank you for the information, but I have absolutely nothing to say with reference to it."

BRYAN ON JUDGE PARKER'S DEFEAT. Reiterates He Was Sold Out—Monopolistic Influences Now at Work.

Lincoln, Neb., March 19.—In to-morrow's issue of "The Commercial Appeal" Mr. Bryan will charge that advocates of the nomination of Judge Parker in 1904 afterward deliberately sold him out, and that these persons interested in securing Judge Parker's nomination showed no interest in his candidacy at the convention. Mr. Bryan says:

There are certain financial interests which are always so active before the conventions that they want to dominate both parties and nominate both

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