

LIABILITY BILL PASSED GOES TO PRESIDENT NOW.

Senate Adopts House Measure—Campaign Contributions Discussed.

Washington, April 9.—The Senate passed the employers' liability bill to-day just as it came from the House, without division and without change. An effort was made to substitute the La Follette bill, as amended in committee, but the proposition was rejected, 36 to 21.

Senator Tallmer offered the Postal Subvention bill as an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, as was predicted in these dispatches this morning, but with the additional provision that the amount to be expended under the bill be limited to \$4,908,802.

Senator Hale introduced a bill repealing what is known as the St. John's River act, whereby American citizens owning timber in Canada may import it without payment of duty, and in so doing explained that the passage of this bill would go far to settle a long standing controversy with Canada.

Senator Foraker gave notice that he would address the Senate on the subject of the affray at Brownsville next Tuesday.

Adjournment was taken until Monday.

The employers' liability bill is expected to meet the objections of the United States Supreme Court to the common carrier liability law of 1892, decided to be unconstitutional.

The bill abolishes the strict common law liability which bars a recovery for personal injury or death of an employee caused by the negligence of a fellow servant. It also relaxes the common law rule which makes contributory negligence a defence to claims for such injuries, and permits an employee to recover for an injury caused by the negligence of a co-employee.

The bill does not bar recovery, even though the injured one contributed by his own negligence to the injury. The amount of the recovery is diminished in the same degree that the negligence of the injured one contributed to the injury.

DEBATE ON THE BILL.

Because the Senate bill did not specify the cause of the injury or death of the employee, Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, said he believed it would be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The bill would make the company liable for injury or death, whether it related to the service or not.

Two employees of a railroad might by their negligence wreck a train and kill one hundred persons, said Mr. Elkins, and yet the proposed law would pay for the injuries received by those employees. He did not believe that was a just provision.

Senator William Alden Smith inquired whether the bill would facilitate interstate commerce. Senator Dooliver replied that it was "intended to promote the rights of employees of common carriers." Mr. Smith declared this a very important question. If, he said, there was no purpose to facilitate commerce in this bill, he thought the warrant for its constitutionality would be doubtful.

Senator Heyburn wanted to have it known that the pending bill was not an "unlucky blessing," as it would substitute federal legislation for legislation by the states in matters covered by the bill. It would make necessary the bringing of suits under this law in federal courts often far removed from the place of accident, whereas in the past they have been taken to nearby state courts.

Senator Carter made a strong plea that the Senate should continue this legislation to railroads as was done by the House bill, and should not enter the ancient field of commerce on shipboard, as might be contemplated by the Senate bill.

A motion by Senator Dooliver to amend the House bill by inserting the words "all questions of fact relating to negligence shall be for the jury to determine," was defeated after Mr. Dooliver said it was intended to be a suggestion to judges that they were to leave the questions of fact to juries, and not invade their province, as he said had become the practice of some judges who undertake to instruct juries in that respect.

TALK OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Senator Bacon declared that great railroad corporations exercise an important influence on the political fortunes of the country. In New York, he said, \$500,000 had been raised on one occasion on the suggestion of a high official, and not to influence the election. He said he would not give any names in connection with that statement.

Senator Foraker asked whether the Georgia Senator would give the name of the "high official" he referred to, but Mr. Bacon said he did not wish to do that.

"I think it is only fair to the 'high official,'" said Mr. Foraker, "to state that he contradicted that story and applied an ugly word to the man who set that story afloat."

Mr. Bacon said the man who raised the campaign fund was a member of the "Amazons Club," adding, "the membership of which is making it the most respectable club in the United States."

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, taking a letter from his pocket, said he wished to read it as throwing light on the subject under consideration. The paper proved to be a copy of a letter dated October 14, 1904, recently published, which began:

"My Dear Harriman," and was signed "Theodore Roosevelt."

Mr. Gallinger, addressing his question to Mr. Bacon, asked if he thought it was right to introduce the name of the President in this debate. "I am not responsible," said Mr. Bacon, "for bringing in the name of the President."

Senator Gore replied that he did not think the President should write a letter he was unwilling to have read.

"I would rather be responsible for the reading of that letter," he said, "than responsible for writing it. If that were a proper letter for the President of the United States to write to an 'undesirable citizen,' there should be no impropriety in my offering it to the Senate. If that is an improper letter, I am sorry the President wrote it. That is my apology."

"The bill was then passed without amendment and without a division."

JOHNSON INTENDS TO WIN.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Indianapolis, April 9.—Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota, while passing through this state yesterday, on his way to St. Paul, was greeted enthusiastically by Democrats who appeared to be in sympathy with his candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

At Logansport, when asked if he intended to try to win at Denver he replied that he did; that he was reluctant to enter the race, but that the Minnesota convention had instructed for him, and that this fact, added to the urgency of many friends throughout the country, had led him to a determination to make the race. He said he was in it now and proposed to win.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"Its purity has made it famous."—Adv't.

ROBERT HUNTER INJURED

Socialist Thrown from Horse—His Collarbone Broken.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Stamford, Conn., April 9.—Robert Hunter, who figured in the demonstration of New York's unemployed which led to the bomb explosion in Union Square, was thrown this afternoon from a horse near his home in Noroton, Conn., and severely injured. His collarbone is broken. "Mr. Hunter fell and broke his collarbone," his wife said. "We do not consider his condition serious."

MRS. SAGE GIVES \$250,000.

Provides for New Dormitory for Princeton University Freshmen.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Princeton, N. J., April 9.—A gift of \$250,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage for the erection of a dormitory for freshmen was announced to-day at the meeting of the board of trustees of Princeton University.

Mrs. Sage said in a letter to the trustees that she felt that Princeton was lacking in adequate dormitory accommodations for members of the freshmen class, and that she would give a sum not to exceed \$250,000 for another building. She reserves the right of approving the choice of architect and plans.

The trustees adopted resolutions thanking Mrs. Sage, other gifts to the amount of \$130,000 were announced.

TAFT ON WOMAN'S VOTE.

Favors Suffrage in Interview at Cincinnati.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Cincinnati, April 9.—In an interview here to-day Secretary Taft said: "It is evident enough that women are working for civic betterment and that their interest in affairs of the kind is constantly increasing. I believe that woman suffrage will come eventually."

"Under a representative form of government the interests of any particular set of people are more likely to be advanced when represented by one of themselves than by one of another class, no matter how altruistic the efforts of the latter may be. The greatest hindrance to woman suffrage, in my opinion, is the attitude of indifference of so many women. If most women do not want the suffrage, they are not represented by those who seek it."

Secretary Taft spoke before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce shortly after noon, telling the members that from the engineers in charge he had learned that the Panama canal would be finished in six more years. This afternoon, accompanied by his brother, Charles P. Taft, and some women relatives, the Secretary attended the baseball game between the Cincinnati National League and the Washington American League clubs.

To-night Secretary Taft was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Phoenix Club, the leading Jewish social organization of the city, at which three hundred plates were laid. He spoke on the Philippines, and his views were similar to those expressed in former speeches.

COMPLICATIONS SET IN.

Improvement of Admiral Evans Will Be Slow, Says Physician.

Pass Robles Hot Springs, Cal., April 9.—Rear Admiral Evans was somewhat restless and did not sleep well last night. Dr. McDonnold, who slept in an adjoining room, however, said he was not called during the night and that he considered the admiral had a fair night.

While the rheumatism has almost disappeared and the admiral's general condition has improved greatly, Dr. McDonnold and Lieutenant Phillips admitted to-day that other complications will make permanent improvement slow. They declined, however, to state the nature of the complications.

Admiral Evans was feeling cheerful this morning, and looked forward with much pleasure to the coming of his wife and daughter with Lieutenant Evans, Lieutenant Phillips and two naval aides to accompany his mother here as was no doubt largely to prepare her for the change in her husband. That she will be greatly shocked when she sees him was admitted. Only the shadow of his former self, his pale, drawn face furrowed with many deep lines; his thin, emaciated body, his knees and ankles so enlarged as to be noticeable through his clothing, there is not much resemblance in the physical appearance to the man who stood on the bridge of the Connecticut leading his fleet out of Hampton Roads less than four months ago. He then weighed 175 pounds; now he weighs barely 120.

GET GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Cohan & Harris Outbid J. H. Springer, the Present Lessee.

Cohan & Harris signed a lease yesterday for the control of the Grand Opera House, at 23d street and Eighth avenue, for a term of years, at a rental which exceeded the offer of John H. Springer, who now holds a lease on the building. With the control of this theatre, Cohan & Harris will have two playhouses in Manhattan. The Gayety Theatre, which they are now building, is in 4th street, west of Broadway. It will be finished in time for the opening of the theatre season in the fall.

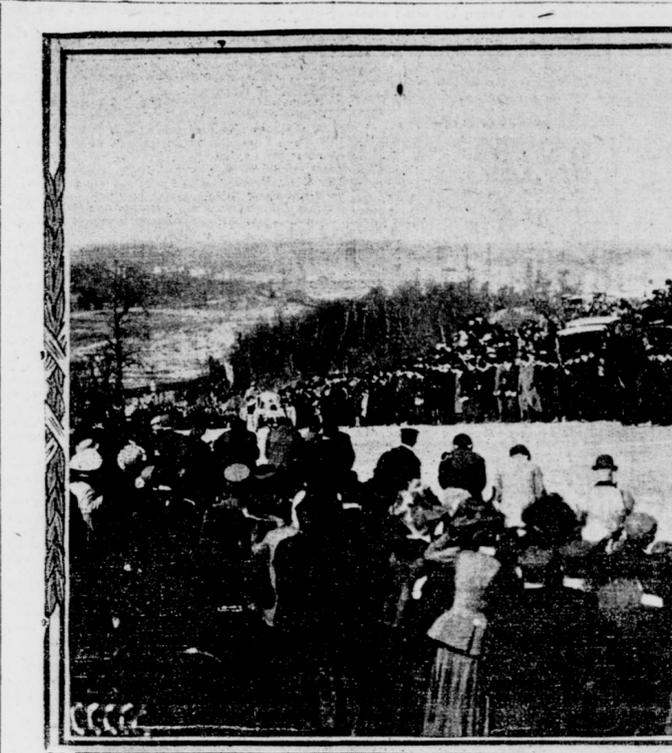
It was learned yesterday that there was some competition in the bidding for the control of the Grand Opera House. Mr. Springer made an offer last December of \$2000 a year for a renewal of his lease, which will expire on September 1, 1910, but when he learned later that there were others in the field for the building he raised his offer to a figure which he did not care to give out. The rental offered by Cohan & Harris, it was learned from an authoritative source, was a graduated yearly payment of from \$20,000 to \$35,000.

When Mr. Springer leased this theatre eight years ago he got an option at the end of five years for a renewal of the lease at a yearly rental of \$6,000. Since that time the theatrical productions have drawn crowded houses at different stages in the season to such an extent that he has had to increase the seating capacity of the building by four hundred and fifty seats. He also brought the balcony nearer to the stage, adding five rows to it, and made decorations in the interior.

Mr. Springer said last night he had spent \$35,000 on improvements in the building in the last eight years, and in view of that he considered his last offer for a renewal of the lease a good one, and refused to raise it. When he was asked if he intended to continue to identify himself with a New York theatre, he said he still held a lease on the present theatre for two years, and that at any rate he would probably build a playhouse.

BEQUEST AWAITS MISSING KITTENS.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, April 9.—When Elizabeth Heritage died recently she left a sum of money to be used for the care of two pet kittens. After a diligent search and advertising in the newspapers the executor appeared in court to-day and stated that although he had found the mother of the kittens, the kittens themselves had disappeared. The advertisement brought innumerable kittens to claim the inheritance, but none of them was able to prove its kinship, and Judge Lamorelle declared the heirs dead.



CROWD AT FINISH OF AUTO CARNIVAL HILL CLIMBING CONTEST.

AUTOS DEFY GRAVITY

RACE UP STEEP HILL.

Monster Crowd Out to See Cars Rush Up Fort George Incline.

Thirty thousand persons, more or less, probably more, gathered at Fort George hill yesterday afternoon for the automobile carnival hill climbing contests, and judging by the noise and cheers enjoyed the interesting and exciting sport to the full. It was a stirring sight to see the cars rushing up the steep incline between the lanes formed by men and women in the lure of the motor car, and few there were who left until the last contest was over, as there seemed to be a peculiar attraction to the onlookers in the remarkable speed developed up the 1,900-foot incline.

Eleven events were on the programme, and thanks to Fred Wagner, the starter, and the efficient work of the committee and the police, everything ran off smoothly and on time, while not a single accident marred the afternoon's sport.

Some of the best known drivers in the country took part, and seventy-five cars took turns in rushing up the hill in an effort to make new records. That the record for the hill of 28 seconds, made last August by a Stearns car, was not broken was due to the fact that the start was standing instead of flying. Among the drivers who piloted the various cars were Barney Oldfield, Guy Vaughn, Manuel Cedrino, Maurice Bernan and Waither White.

The White steamer, well handled by Walter White, made the fastest time of the day when it covered the measured distance of 1,900 feet in 32.4 seconds. This time was made in the free-for-all contest, open to cars of all types and motive power. The other cars to win were the Corbin, the Stearns, the Jackson, the Stevens-Duryea, the Mitchell, the Maxwell and the Babcock. The Corbin, White and Stevens-Duryea cars won two events each. The 30-horsepower Corbin machine made a particularly good showing in Contest D, in which sixteen cars started. It raced up the incline in 42.4 seconds. The same car made even faster time in Contest E, when it covered the distance in 42.4 seconds.

The 60-horsepower Apperson car made the fastest time of the day for gasoline machines, when it was timed in 36 seconds in the contest won by the White steamer.

The thirty thousand persons lined the course from the foot of the hill to the finish, high up on the top of Fort George. Gathered about the starting point were two hundred machines, not counting those entered in the hill climb. At the top of the hill there were just as many more machines, every one of them filled with spectators. The high, sloping bluff directly under the Fort George Casino looked like one of the bighears at the Polo Grounds. At least five thousand persons saw the contests from this point alone. Even the trees along the course were filled with human crows, and every place which commanded a view of the course was eagerly sought for.

The scene was much like that of a Vanderbilt Cup race, although on a smaller scale. It was perfectly plain to the mere novice that auto-mobiling has a strange hold on the sport loving population of this city. When the big, high powered cars came dashing up the hill, with their drivers crouched over the steering gear, the crowd roared its delight, and the men at the wheels were cheered all along their journey. The boom and roar of the machines seemed to get into the blood of the spectators, and they thrilled with delight whenever the announcer shouted through his megaphone that the time closely approached the record.

Venders of pennants, peanuts, programmes and souvenirs hawked their wares and found ready purchasers. Had it been a little later in the season one might have thought he was at a country fair.

Sprinkled generously among the spectators were the juniors of New York University, who are now "suffering" from the faculty penalty of a three days' suspension for ducking a freshman. They were having a picnic, and planning how to get another vacation before this term ends. Afternoon courses at New York University must have been badly "cut," judging by the number of violet sweaters and college caps conspicuous in the crowd.

It was an ideal day for the sport. The sun shone brightly; there was not a cloud in the sky and the course was in perfect condition. Although a chill wind blew down off the Hudson River, it was not too cold to view the contests with pleasure. The odor of gasoline filled the air, but seemed to suit the spectators better than pure oxygen.

All the cars got off to a standing start. First there was a splutter and splatter, which grew stronger as the power increased. Then came

N. Y. DELEGATES CHOSEN

NOT ALL INSTRUCTED.

Twelve City Districts Support Governor Hughes.

Twelve Congress districts in New York City instructed their delegates last night for Governor Hughes. Five districts failed to instruct—the 2d, 4th and 7th (all of Brooklyn), the 9th (Manhattan and Queens), and the 14th (Manhattan).

In Westchester County the two delegates elected from the 19th district, after a straw vote of the convention, announced they would vote for Secretary Taft.

Delegates instructed for Hughes were chosen in the 25th (Watertown) and 29th (Syracuse) districts. In the 24th District (Oneonta) Hughes was endorsed, but the delegates were uninstructed.

In the Albany district two uninstructed delegates were chosen, one, William Barnes, jr., declaring that he would not vote for Hughes.

KINGS VOTE DIVIDED

Three Districts Out of Six Fail to Instruct.

At the Congress district conventions in Brooklyn last night, where the organization is firmly controlled by State Chairman Woodruff, three of the six districts did not instruct for Mr. Hughes. This fact was particularly noticeable in the 2d District, where State Chairman Woodruff and William Berri were elected delegates, without instructions, and in the 4th and 7th, where no instructions were given to the delegates. In the last district, however, it was said the failure to instruct was an oversight.

The Taft vote seems to have been felt also in Manhattan. In the 9th Congress District, where Charles H. Murray and Joseph Levenson were chosen as delegates, there were no instructions, while, on the other hand, the delegates from the 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th were instructed for the Governor. The conventions dominated by President Parsons of the Republican County Committee and Representative Bennett passed resolutions last night instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote for the nomination of Governor Hughes.

Following the resolution passed by the state committee a month ago, when there was no dissenting vote against a Hughes resolution, the friends of the Governor expected that every Congress district in the state would be for him. On account of the fact of the delegates last night instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote for the nomination of Governor Hughes.

The prediction was freely made by the Taft men last night that the Taft sentiment would make itself felt and heard at the state convention to-morrow.

In the 14th Congress District, including the 1st, 2d and 3d Assembly districts of Queens Borough and the 18th, 22d, 24th and 29th Assembly districts of Manhattan, conventions refused to instruct for Hughes.

The Manhattan delegates made a determined effort to have the delegation instructed. The Queens delegates were opposed to this and were able to outvote the Manhattanites. A motion was made that it was the sense of the convention that the delegates should use all honorable means to bring about the nomination for President of Governor Charles E. Hughes.

EARLE'S HOT RECEPTION

LOVE FEAST FOLLOWED.

Artist and "Affinity" Subdued Ire of Monroe Reformers.

Monroe, N. Y., April 9 (Special).—Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the exponent of "soul mating" and "affinities," arrived here on the 12:40 train over the Erie Railroad yesterday, and although there was an angry demonstration when the artist and his "soul sister" arrived Earle's diplomacy and courtesy seem to have won the day. The artist and Miss Julia Kuttner, whom he is said to have married while in Paris, were hissed and hooted at the station when they were recognized by a crowd despite the removal of Earle's beard and his closely cropped hair. They were bundled into a carriage with the artist's brother and his mother, Mrs. Lillie G. Earle, and a crowd followed the party for some distance as they drove in the direction of Earle Hall, the home of Mr. Earle's brother.

While on the train they were besieged by newspaper men and were constantly dodging half a car full of photographers. One reporter bent over Mr. Earle and asked for a statement. The artist struck him in the face with the flat of his hand and declared that he would say nothing. At the station he explained that he thought the man had made certain mis-statements concerning him before he left Monroe. Both Earle and his "affinity" refused to say anything at the station about their trip abroad.

Victor M. Earle, a brother of the man who set Monroe agog, admitted that his brother had contracted a commonplace earthly marriage with Miss Kuttner while they were away.

There was much indignation among the citizens when they heard that the man who was threatened with social ostracism, a fence rail ride and tar and feathers had returned. At 7 o'clock the Turner Pipe and Drum Corps held a meeting and decided to "clear the moral atmosphere of the town." They marched through the streets and the sleeping indignation of Monroe, which has grown rusty since Mr. Earle's departure in August of last year, was roused by the occasion. There were a hundred "indignant citizens" behind the drums when they headed for Earle Hall, and many wagon loads of other "indignants" who felt unable to walk the two miles to the place where action was needed followed.

For a time it was thought the work of the "Night Riders" and the Southern lynching mobs would pale into insignificance when the "soul mate suppressing squad" had finished with Earle Hall and its inmates.

Newspapers got first options on telegraph and telephone lines into New York, and the station agent expected any moment to see a tar and feather clad couple try to board a train for somewhere. Stirred by the music of the Turner corps, the bold hundred marched to the scene of what was going to be a battle for Monroe's moral life.

There was a feeling among those who marched that a discharge of buckshot was the smallest thing to be expected, and for the safety of the instruments it was suggested by the drum major that the Turner corps be allowed to parade with the "indignants" in front of them.

Instead of a shotgun the "mob" was surprised to have Mr. Earle, his bride and his mother and brother meet them at the door and invite all hands inside. At first there was grumbling, but when Mr. Earle presented the Turner Corps with some money \$50, it is rumored—Monroe and some of its residents felt the tremors of a sociality verging on affection. Some one with a bottle offered the returning artist a drink and he accepted, while those present hoisted:

"I saw I sailed from Paris," said Mr. Earle, "I saved my wife and boy, and they were both happy. My wife said that she had no cause for regret. I do not see what interest the papers and the public can have in my affairs. I have come here to live. This is the ultimate of my happiness. There is no formal statement that I can make to the newspapers."

It was altogether a big night for the Turner Pipe and Drum Corps, for they paraded the streets of Monroe and made frequent stops until a late hour.

Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the artist of Monroe, N. Y., who created a sensation eight months ago by sending his wife and child to Paris and declaring that when a divorce could be granted he would marry Miss Julia Kuttner, his "soul mate," arrived here yesterday with the "soul mate" on the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, from Naples. Earle, it is said, was married shortly before sailing on the steamship, after a divorce had been granted in Paris. The couple kept to themselves throughout the passage, the artist spending much of the time when the weather permitted in sketching the sea.

Earle met all questions here with the stereotyped ex-404, "I have nothing at all to say." An

GOVERNOR RENEWS

THE RACING FIGHT

SENDS MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To Call Extra Session and Special Election in Senator Franchot's District.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, April 9.—As the first step in his new campaign to pass the anti-gambling legislation Governor Hughes sent to-day to both houses of the Legislature a message again advocating the enactment of legislation to stop professional gambling at racetracks, and reminding the Legislature that it had not enacted the direct nominations bill, the necessary and important amendments to the Public Service Commission law of last year, amendments to the rapid transit act to facilitate subway building in New York City, the proposed highway code and several other of the recommendations in his annual message. Incidentally he recommended the investigation by a commission serving without pay of Wall Street stock speculation.

At the same time it became known that he would call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to convene May 11, having no notion that all or perhaps any of these affairs will be attended to at this present session. He also will call for May 12 a special election for an successor to the late Senator Franchot in the Niagara-Orleans district. It seems almost certain that with the present bitter factional fight between the Stevens-Porter and Wadsworth Republicans in that territory a Democrat will be elected.

Assemblyman Charles E. Foley, of Niagara Falls, took prompt occasion to announce that he expected to be a candidate for the Senatorship in this election. He voted for the anti-gambling bills in the Assembly two weeks ago. Mr. Foley is a Democrat and had the support also of the Independence League.

The Governor will go to Watertown to-morrow, where he is scheduled to speak, and from there to Buffalo, where he will speak on Saturday. There is a general impression here that he will not overlook these opportunities to lay before the people of the state his views on the defeat of the racetrack legislation. The utmost interest is being displayed here in the reception which his speeches will meet, as this will be taken as an indication of the feeling throughout the state regarding conditions here.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's message follows: To the Legislature: I again urge you to enact appropriate legislation to abolish the existing discriminations in favor of racetrack gambling.

The failure of the upper branch of your honorable body to pass the measures designed to effect this purpose after their passage in the lower branch cannot be regarded as disposing of the matter. The constitution, with its peremptory mandate, still stands. It is an empty formality to still stand. It is an empty formality to still stand.

The evil of racetrack gambling flourishes not in spite of the law, but because of the law. Legislation pretending to carry out the constitutional provision in effect nullifies it. You are not asked to accomplish the impossible or to write upon the statute books a visionary scheme of moral reform. You are asked to rid our law of a vicious discrimination whereby offences are usually condoned by the constitution are punished as crimes committed in one place and are encouraged by the absence of suitable penalty if committed in another.

Chapter 20 of the laws of 1905, known as the Percy-Gray law, provided in its original form with regard to authorized racetracks to prohibit gambling. This pretence runs through the act. But it cheats the prohibition by providing that if only penalty, the memorandum on which of the wagers be delivered, shall be liable to a civil suit for the money lost. If ever it was supposed that this was an appropriate law to prevent the operation of the statute, the constitution no one now cherishes the illusion of a mockery of prohibition, and poisoning and bookmaking flourish at the racetracks as though they were legal and authorized. Not only is this the result, but the enforcement of the law where is embarrassed by these undemocratic discriminations.

It is not a question for the Legislature whether the vice should be permitted or regulated. Under the constitution the Legislature has no right to permit it or to regulate it. The people have spoken upon that question. You are asked to make existing prohibitions effective. Instead of virtually protecting gambling in one place and making upon the racetracks—instead of favoring them and subjecting them to an inadequate penalty—the law can and should effectively prohibit them by imposing penalties similar to those which are visited upon identical offences elsewhere.

The demoralizing influences and the menace to the welfare of the state which are involved in the continuance of this evil are obvious. Still more important is the necessity of vindicating the fundamental law of the land and of demonstrating that this is a state in which order prevails and where no interest is powerful to keep on the statute books deceitful provisions whereby prohibition becomes profitable license and a favored class of lawbreakers are afforded substantial immunity.

Respect for law is the security of our government, and the guarantees of the rights of liberty and property of the citizen rest in it. If the people are taught to view the constitution with contempt.

I therefore urge you to discharge a manifest duty and to end the discriminations in favor of racetrack gambling which cupidity inspired and now seeks to maintain.

I also urge upon you the importance of the enactment before the adjournment of your honorable body of suitable legislation with regard to the following matters: Provision for such additional amendments to the law as may be needed to secure the proper conduct and adequate supervision of banks and trust companies and their economical liquidation in accordance with my former recommendations. Amendment of the primary election law so as to make proper provision for direct nominations and an official primary ballot in suitable form. Amendment of the Public Service Commission law substantially in the manner recommended in my annual message, and also for the purpose of providing a regulation for telephone and telegraph companies. Amendment of the rapid transit law for the purpose of facilitating, under adequate restrictions in the public interest, the building of subways in the city of New York. Amendment of the law so as to consolidate our highway statutes and to provide a suitable scheme for the construction and maintenance of highways. Abolition of the commissioners of quarantine and the deceleration of their duties upon the Health Officer of the port of New York. Reduction of the number of port wardens of the port of New York from nine to five. Provision for a more economical system of appraising land taken for canal improvement.

There are also questions which it is important should form the subject of authoritative investigation. They are closely related to the welfare of the people and cannot be dealt with satisfactorily unless the conditions are accurately known and carefully studied. I recommend that provision be made by commissions serving without compensation, but with proper appropriation of funds for suitable inquiry into the following matters: (1) The facts relating to speculation in secur-

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