THE LINCOLN PORTFOLIO BUREAU,
THE TRIBUNE, New York City.

Inclosed please find ten cents, for which send to me at address written below one Abraham Lincoln Portfolio of Photogravures as per your offer.

Name ....

Address ....

City and State ....

him out particularly in his private and public life. He read a message of regret from Mr. Carnegie referring to Mr. Root as the "mighty apostle of arbitration." After referring to the diplomatic achievements of the guest, Mr. Choate said: "And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have the very great privilege of presenting to you our friend, our Secretary, our Senator, Elihu Root."

CHEERS FOR MR. ROOT.

The diners stood up and greeted Mr. Root with cheers, and it was a minute or so before he could speak. In opening he paid a tribute to Mr. Choate, which made the latter pass his hand over his eyes suspiciously. Mr. Choate had laughingly said that Mr. Root was the only diner who had told him to "go on" when he said he was done. Placing his left hand affectionately on Mr. Choate's right shoulder and patting him, Mr. Root said:

I did not say "go on," but I do say "go on," swift Marathon runner, never with bated breath, never with trembling knees, always with high courage, with invincible determination, with a charm and a grace that has been the despair of my life. Go on for many and many a year to come, dear old friend, the pride, the joy of New York and of America.

I offer myself in evidence of the truth of that statement of the forty years of companionship which you would not believe when you looked upon the clear eye and the unwrinkled brow of your chairman to-night. Forty years of companionship, friendship, and always of the most gentle, considerate, kindly and noble friendship from an older to a younger man.

Mr. Root seemed deeply touched as he looked about and saw so many of his old friends. It was, he said, a demonstration of what peace was worth, the preservation of nobility, beauty and virtue, the grace and charm of life, the family and the home.

We had passed beyond the stage where men fought for the mere joy of the conflict, said Mr. Root. Nobody fought for love of war, except possibly the suffragettes. This sly fling caused a loud peal of mirth.

MR. ROOT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Choate had said that he had always thought of Mr. Root as a Secretary of Peace when he was Secretary of War. Mr. Root said there was no inconsistency in the two titles, because so long as there were selfishness and greed the country must have the international policeman, the army and navy. Mr. Root continued:

The work of a peace society and the work of peace loving men and women, the work of all those who love home, who desire that mankind shall be enlarged in intelligence and in moral vision, of all those who desire to see science and art and the graces of life and sweet charity and the love of mankind for one another continue and grow among men, their work is to aid, not by great demonstration, but by that quiet, that resistless, influence which among great bodies of men makes up the tendency of mankind and in the long process of the years moves men from savagery and brutality to peace and brotherhood. It rests with the army and the navy to make aggression and injustice unprofitable and unattractive. It rests with you and with me, with every woman, without struggling for the right of suffrage, to exercise the powers that God has already placed in our hands, of every man in the exercise of his duties, political and social, to morally move the conceptions of an honorable life away from the old ideas of savagery toward the new ideas of civilization, of humanity, that in their progress gradually approximate to the supreme idea of Christianity.

PEACE FOUNDED UPON JUSTICE.

Peace can never be except as it is founded upon justice. And it rests with us in our own country to see to it that the idea of justice prevails, and prevails against the declaration of the demigod, against the interested exhortation of the politician, against the hot temper of the fop and of the inconsiderate. If we would have peace, it is not enough to cry "Peace! Peace!" It is essential that we should promote and insist upon the willingness of our country to do justice to all countries of the earth.

In the exercise of those duties in which the ambassadors of Great Britain, of Brazil and of Japan have played so great a part in the last few years in Washington, the great obstacle to the doing of things which make for peace has been not the wish of the diplomatist, not the policy of the government, but it has been the inconsiderate and thoughtless unwillingness of the great body of the people of the respective countries to stand behind the man who was willing, for the sake of peace and justice, to make fair concessions.

There is a peculiar situation created when a diplomatic question arises between two countries. It is the duty of the diplomatic representatives to argue each the cause of his own country; he cannot turn his back upon an opponent in that friendly contest and state to his countrymen the weakness of his own position and the strength of the other side's position, and it is one of the great difficulties of peace-making and peacekeeping that the orators, the politicians, the stump speakers, aye, often the clergymen, of each country, press and insist upon the extreme view of their own country and impress upon the minds of the great masses of people who have not studied the question the idea that all right is upon one side and all wrong upon the other side.

If you would help to make and keep peace stand behind the men who are in the responsible positions of government, ready to recognize the fact that there is some right on the other side.

CAUSES OF WAR TO-DAY.

War comes to-day as the result either of actual or threatened wrong by one country to another, or as the result of a suspicion by one country that another intends to do it wrong, and upon that suspicion instinct leads the country that suspects the attack to attack first; or, from bitterness of feeling, dependent in no degree whatever upon substantial questions of difference, and that bitterness of feeling leads to the suspicion, and the suspicion in the minds of those who suspect and who entertain the bitter feeling is justification for war. It is their justification to themselves. The least of these three causes of war is actual injustice.

There are to-day acts of injustice being perpetrated by one country upon another, there are several situations in the world to-day where there is gross injustice being done. I will not mention them, because it would do more harm than it would good, but they are few enough. By far the greatest cause of war is that suspicion of injustice, threatened and intended, which comes from exasperated feeling. Now, feeling, the feeling which makes a nation willing to go to war with another, makes real causes of difference of no consequence. If the people of two countries want to fight, they will find an excuse, a pretext, find what seems to them sufficient cause in anything.

Questions which can be disposed of without the slightest difficulty between countries really friendly are insoluble between countries really unfriendly. And the feeling between the peoples of different countries are the products of the acts and the words of the peoples of the countries themselves, not of their government. Insult, contemptuous treatment, bad manners, arrogant and provincial assertion of superiority is the chief cause of war to-day.

And in this country of ours we are far from free from being guilty of all those great causes of war. The gentlemen who introduced into the Legislatures of California, Montana and Nevada the legislation regarding the treatment of the Japanese in those states doubtless had no conception of the fact that they were doing to that great nation of gentlemen, of soldiers, of scholars and scientists, of statesmen, a nation worthy of challenging and receiving the respect, the honor and the homage of mankind, an injury by an insult that would bring on private war in any private relation in our own country.

Thank Heaven, the wiser heads and the sounder hearts, instructed and enlightened upon the true nature of the proceeding, prevailed and overcame the inconsiderate and thoughtless. There are no two men in this room to-night who cannot bring on private war between themselves by an insult without any cause or reason, and it is so with the nations, for national pride, national sensitiveness, sense of national honor, are more keenly alive to insult than can be the case with any individual.

ALLUSION TO PANAMA STORY.

But a few days ago a member of the House of Representatives, with no other apparent purpose than to make himself prominent by an attack upon an American, charged upon the chief magistrate of the little republic of Panama a fraudulent conspiracy with regard to a contract under negotiation by the government of that country regarding the forests of Panama. All Panama was instantly alive with just indignation. This insult was felt all the more keenly because we, with our ninety millions and our great navy and army, presented an overwhelming and irresistible force with a little republic whose sovereignty we are bound, trebly bound, in honor to maintain and respect.

These are the things that make for war, and if you would make for peace you will frown upon them, condemn them, ostracize and punish by all social penalties the men who are guilty of them until it is understood and felt that an insult to a friendly foreign power is a disgrace to the insulter, upon a level with the crimes that we denounce and for which we inflict disgraceful punishment by law.

Two-thirds of the suspicion, the dislike, the distrust, with which our country was regarded by the people of South America, was the result of the arrogant and contemptuous bearing of Americans, of people of the United States, for those gentle, polite, sensitive, imaginative, delightful people.

Mr. Choate has alluded to my visit there, to the generous, magnanimous hospitality that they have inherited from their ancestors of Spain and Portugal, open wide the gateways of their land and their hearts to a message of courtesy and kindly consideration. No questions existed before to be settled, no serious questions have been settled, but the difference between the feeling, the attitude, of the people of Latin America and our Republic to-day from what it was four years ago, is the result of the conspicuous substitution of the treatment that one gentleman owes to another for the treatment that one blackguard pays to another.

PUBLIC OPINION BIG FACTOR.

Now this is the subject for you to deal with. The government cannot reach it. Laws cannot control it; public opinion, public sentiment, must deal with it, and when the public opinion has risen to that height all over the world that the people of each country treat the peoples of every other country with that human kindness that binds home communities together, you will see an end of war, and not until then. But, my friends, it becomes less and less necessary to preach peace. We have not reached ideal perfection yet; far from it. But the way to judge of conditions in this world is not by comparing them with the standard of ideal perfection; it is by comparing the conditions to-day with the conditions of the past and noting, not what we can do to-day (if we note that alone we must be discouraged; if we note that alone we must be convinced of the desperate selfishness, the injustice, the cruelty of mankind); but if we compare the conditions of to-day with the conditions of yesterday and the last decade and the last generation and the last century and centuries before, no one can fail to see that in all those qualities of the human heart which make the difference between cruel and brutal war and kindly peace the civilized world is steadily and surely advancing day by day.

No one can fail to see that the continuous and unswerving tendency of human development is toward peace and the love of mankind.

My friends, if all men could feel toward each other as I feel toward you to-night, the Peace Society might well disband.

MR. TAFT'S ADDRESS.

The President-elect, who was the last speaker, was cheered for two minutes before he could speak. He said:

The first thing that I want to say is in an apologetic tone, as my mind has been carried back through my knowledge and acquaintance with Elihu Root, that he ought to be President-elect, and I ought to be a prospective member of his Cabinet. Because I knew how to serve under him.

The second remark I want to make is that I could not but think of the story of the old darky, which you doubtless heard, who was explaining how the tame turkey that he had sold was full of shot that were intended for him.

The third is that the distinguished and eloquent Governor of New York, whose power of speech continues to grow on me every time I hear him, said something about my being created for the exigencies of the hour. Now, that exigency of the hour is that I should make my remarks as short as possible, but there is one or two things I want to say about Elihu Root that I know, because I have served under him, and I have served with him, and the pleasure of that association I cannot overstate.

If there be a man with a profounder knowledge of the law, with a clearer understanding of human nature and of human justice, and with a greater power of putting himself in the position of the man whom he has to advise as to his proper course, than Elihu Root, I don't know him. The pleasure, the honor, of having served the country in association with Elihu Root and Theodore Roosevelt will continue to be the greatest honor I have ever enjoyed.

We organized a society in the Cabinet. There was Athos and Porthos and D'Artignan and Aramis. My friend was Athos. Who D'Artignan was I leave you to guess. Porthos I only have to introduce to you, and Aramis I am not going to betray, because of his love affairs with duchesses. But I instance that to show the spirit of fellowship that there was in that company, and of the willingness of each man to serve under the other as his chief, with the consciousness on the part of each that the service would be loyalty unto death.

Mr. Reed said, I think, that a statesman was a politician that was dead, and I am bound to say that a good many who go under the class of politicians have to wait until that time arrives. But from the first of my association with Mr. Root there was impressed upon me that poise, that sense of proportion, that farsightedness, that ability to look forward, to anticipate what would happen in human events with reference to what ought now to be provided in the law, that makes the statesman.

Now, I know you would not believe to look at me that I had any professional association with either the chairman of the meeting or the guests of the evening, and yet I pride myself upon the fact that by some hook or crook, by some good luck, I dropped into the position of solicitor general in time to receive a beating from both of them before the Supreme Court.

DEBT TO MR. ROOT.

Subsequently it fell to my lot to be invited into a far distant country, and if I hadn't gone I should not be here; at least, that is the way it fell out. And, I owe the fact that I went there to the clear, lucid, forcible statement and advice of the guest of the evening, who pointed out to me that, as between the course that involved risk and pioneering and doubt and that which was comparatively easy, it was the business of a man who believed himself strong enough to take the rougher course if it seemed to anybody whose opinion he had respect for that it was his duty to do so.

Following that advice, as I say, I have the pleasure of being here and testifying to the statesmanship, and what I want also to testify to is that people like men with good red blood in them, and in that respect that is one of the qualities of this statesman; he has wonderful acumen as a lawyer, without which you could not take him to your bosom, and that feature of the man, his being a good fellow from top to bottom.

Now, he was a long time a lawyer before he became a politician and a statesman, and he acquired the habit of not saying any more or writing any more than he had to, because he knew that such admissions could be pleaded against him, and therefore that disposition to wait until the other fellow said what he wanted to say sometimes gave the impression that our friend was a little bit chilly. Well, when we came in contact with him and tried to find out what he was going to do for us in the Philippines, he taught some of the rest of us who talked too much about it the wisdom of keeping your tongue when it is not necessary to wag it, and he still retained all the elements of good fellowship, which, when you come in contact with him, make you love him, because you can't help it.

Now, I observe that he is coming as a representative of New York into that body of which I must speak with all the respect due to a co-ordinate power and where, in the secrets of executive session, they discuss things with a candor that doubtless aids them in reaching a just conclusion. I am delighted that he is there to defend us in the many instances where we shall need defence. I am delighted that he is there, and is now something more of a free lance to express his full and complete opinion as to the question of woman suffrage, and also to make such a luminous explanation as we heard or saw last night with reference to what ought to be done about primary elections. I am sure that with this power of making peace which he has developed as between nations he will be able to work miracles, even in the State of New York.

I am delighted to be able to be here to testify to the debt of obligation, of personal obligation, that I feel to Elihu Root. Many a time in my official career questions have arisen that have given me the utmost doubt and the utmost concern, and ability to go to him and invoke from him that power that he has of putting himself in your place and giving you the best advice that you could get from any one puts you under an obligation that it gives me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge to-night.

I congratulate the people of the State of New York that they have such a noble Senator, and a man with whom they can well compare all the great men who have represented them in the Senate of the United States, for it is true—and I speak with no superlative degree, it is true—that Elihu Root is able to stand up with all the great Senators from all the states who have ever adorned the membership of that great body.

As Governor Hughes arose to speek every man and woman in the room stood up and cheered him. In praising Mr. Root, he said:

It is impossible for me to add to the tributes that have been so justly paid to the distinguished guest of the evening, and I esteem it a high privilege, as an official representative of the people of this state, to take part in exercises that are so appropriate in recognition of the services rendered to the acts of this able, clear-sighted son of the Empire State. New York has given to the nation distinguished custodians of our international honor.

We are now looking forward to an administration of wisdom, of peace, of distinguished ability, under the care of one perfectly, I believe, adapted to the exigencies of this hour. During the interval between the election and the inauguration he has been radiating throughout a large part of our country happiness and hope. We are accustomed to look upon the Executive selected by the people representing not a particular district, not any section, not any territorial unit, but the entire nation, as the one specially charged with the carrying out of particular policies. We sometimes are apt to forget the limitations which properly hedge about an Executive in the working out under proper checks of our institutions. It is necessary that he should be well supported, strongly and efficiently supported, in our national legislature; and it is the high contribution of each state as a state to the national life to give the worthiest of its sons to that great work of supporting sound policy and intelligent administration by service in the United States Senate.

We sometimes forget the importance as well as the dignity of that service. I rejoice to-night that we are sending our best to Washington to represent the state in the councils of the nation.

To-day we are introducing into the national councils as a representative of the people of the State of New York a man of rare intelligence and acumen, a man gifted with powers of analysis and discrimination, a man of sagacity and poise, a man who can be trusted to serve the people with that fidelity, with that skill and ability which have won for him in the service of private clients the highest honors that a profession of high ideals can bestow.

We may well count ourselves fortunate as a state upon this opportunity and the way in which we have availed ourselves of it. We want in legislation what will stand the test of the sober second thought. We do not want rash experiment, or any catering to the inconsiderate clamor of the hour. We need the highest legal ability, the strenuous purpose and unflinching determination to make the people reasonably rule. That is the hardest thing for our democracy to learn, to have the people reasonably rule. It is indeed a cause for congratulation that at this time, a critical period in our history, we elevate to the highest office of the state a man of such proved wisdom and high intellectual rank, a man of such proved powers of strength and discrimination with regard to legal remedies as the President-elect, and that from the greatest state of the Union we send to his aid, or, rather, to his co-ordinate, and from one point of view equally dignified, position in the highest parliamentary or legislative councils in the world, one trained to correct thinking, to shrewd and able devising, and we may be sure that it will produce during the next four years, and I may say, indeed, during the next eight years, that which will promote the prosperity of our beloved country.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE'S ADDRESS.

In introducing Ambassador Bryce, Mr. Choate said that he was continually making history, and that in the promotion of the cordial relations with Great Britain he had worked hand in hand with Mr. Root.

Perhaps no Secretary of State had ever done so much, certainly none had done more, to bring about peace and unity on this continent and between the United States and other powers, said Mr. Bryce. Apart from his admirable work in South America and in and for Central America, he had negotiated and signed twenty-four arbitration treaties with various countries, including all or nearly all the chief states of the world. With Great Britain six treaties had been signed, and by them nearly every question that had arisen or was likely to arise between Canada and the United States had been provided for. Mr. Bryce said his own relations with Mr. Root had been so constant and close during the last two years that he might venture to tell what were in his opinion the causes of Mr. Root's success and the qualities which have enabled him to render such unexampled services.

His mental horizon was wide, he said; he saw all round him, and he saw the landscape in a true perspective. "To little minds small things seemed great, and the great things remained hidden from them. They lost themselves in details, they tried merely to secure some petty advantage for themselves and could not deal in a broad spirit with large issues."

One of the warmest greetings of the evening was that received by the Japanese Ambassador.

BARON TAKAHIRA'S SPEECH.

Baron Takahira said he was rejoiced to be with Elihu Root, "whose prominence as the great statesman and diplomat of the Western Hemisphere has been made famous the world over through the indefatigable efforts to the cause of peace and humanity." The occasion was the more pleasing, he said, because it had been initiated by the great peace loving society of New York which is under the presidency of a great philanthropist—Andrew Carnegie—and because the entire party "is composed of friends and advocates of peace and humanity."

The baron then referred to the growing desire for universal peace. Leading up to his reference to the public agitation over the relations between this country and Japan, he said:

It is an undeniable fact that as civilization advances international interest in commerce is gradually developed and a general desire for peace is proportionately increased. It is a happy sign of the times that measure after measure is successively devised to assure the security of peace, conferences of more or less importance have been held at various capitals and cities, and societies of divers magnitude formed, one after the other, to discuss all sorts of plans, preventive as well as remedial. This shows that the world is realizing more and more the imperative importance of lasting peace and enduring prosperity.

In the midst of these circumstances it is a distinct feature of things that we are very often surprised by the rumor of war, sometimes not without some cause, but in most cases entirely unfounded, as though there were a desire in some quarters for such a bloody struggle.

I cannot help referring to this unpleasant subject, not only because it has a direct bearing on the question of peace, but because Mr. Elihu Root himself had a trying experience with that fallacious clamor in connection with the relations between the United States and Japan, and stood out against it calmly and firmly throughout the two years of its constant uproar. To-day we are happy to see that the public has become convinced with the folly of propagation of that impossible story.

Baron Takahira said that any one was allowed to claim the right to criticise the work of a statesman or a diplomat, even when he aimed with precision and worked with skill, adding:

It may be due to the reason that when there is news of international importance it often happens that the statesman or diplomat was not consulted before the public is made alarmed by a publication of a rumor of war.

In this respect I heard, the other evening, an interesting view advanced at a certain gathering attributing the cause of a rumor of war somewhat philosophically to the weakness of human nature. It is opined that the average class of people takes more interest in the plausible show of something excitable, even dangerous, than it does in the discussion of sober or truly interesting topics.

If there is any truth in the assertion, it is not very difficult to infer why the sensational press finds much larger scale than the sober and monotonous newspapers, and why the strenuous efforts of a statesman or a diplomat to expound and diffuse the truth are comparatively disregarded. It occurs to me, therefore, that some measures may be devised to meet and counteract the exertion of such a peculiar trait of human nature, if upon investigation it should be proved to exist among a certain class of people.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CARNEGIE.

Right here the Japanese Ambassador paid a high tribute to Mr. Carnegie, saying his philanthropic deeds formed a subject of historical importance for future generations. One source of information, the speaker said, placed the aggregate amount of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions at $150,000,000. He referred to the libraries founded by Mr. Carnegie and added:

There is, however, one thing suggesting itself, and that is the measure of benefit to be so derived from free and easy access to libraries is limited to the acquisition of knowledge from standard or classical literature already published. I am, therefore, led to think that if there could be established, entirely on a beneficiary basis, but not as a commercial venture, libraries or bureaus for the diffusion of unpublished information of the most accurate and reliable nature in regard to current events, the benefit which would accrue from such libraries would be equally immense.

Baron Takahira said that a busy man in the West a few weeks ago spoke to him "about the so-called war scare," saying that people there were generally too busily occupied to pay sufficient attention to the condition of international politics. There was a necessity, he thought, for protection from misleading news, and continued:

Where there is a danger of mischief making there should be some measure at least to furnish accurate and reliable information as much as possible to lead the public sentiment in a right direction, and I hope such a measure will not be altogether impracticable, inasmuch as we can find an inexhaustible source of the required information in such a great statesman as Mr. Elihu Root, whose unexcelled ability, clear foresight and sound judgment have been amply proved by his innumerable actions of great importance that were accomplished during his official career as Secretary of State, and admired and praised by all those who were fortunate enough to be brought in contact with him.

If some day another great philanthropist like Mr. Carnegie would appear in this world and in an equally generous manner contribute to the general peace and repose of the public mind by establishing sources of information I have suggested, or anything of the like nature, I venture to think that he would afford the means of rescuing the public from unnecessary anxiety regarding international affairs which would otherwise prove detrimental to the commercial interests of the parties concerned, and that by the intelligent use of such facilities a large amount of international misunderstanding and friction would be removed.

Ambassador Takahira was followed by Ambassador Nabuco, who told of the splendid work done by Mr. Root in cementing the friendship between the United States and the Latin-American republics.

His American policy, if it can be reduced to rules which he himself did not so formulate or group together, but which are the substance of his acts and of his words, would consist, first, in lending public moral support to the cause of peace whenever it may be in danger between American nations; second, in abstaining from taking sides in their internal strife; third, in inspiring in each of them the fullest confidence in the friendship and the disinterestedness of this country. I do not think Mr. Root entered the State Department with that preconceived policy. I believe it grew upon him from his daily task, as he found his duty to be principally one of friendly and impartial mediation.

Frank H. Hitchcock and George W. Wickersham, who are to be in Mr. Taft's Cabinet, were at the dinner.

Among others present were President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert C. Clowry, R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Samuel L. Clemens, Charles R. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, ex-Judge and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Colonel George Harvey, Otto H. Kahn, Hart Lyman, ex-Mayor Seth Low, ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, Robert C. Ogden, Lady Paget, George Foster Peabody, ex-Judge and Mrs. Alton B. Parker, General Horace Porter, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root, Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, Nathan Straus, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Louis Stern, Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Truesdale, Dr. and Mrs. J. Takamine, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., Commissioner and Mrs. W. R. Willcox and Timothy L. Woodruff.

REPLY FROM WADSWORTH

Calls Issue Completely Changed Since Hughes Speech.

Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 26.—James W. Wadsworth, jr., Speaker of the New York State Assembly, before the Lockport Wheelmen to-night replied to the recent speech of Governor Hughes in Brooklyn. He said he had supposed that the leading subject for debate was whether or not a system of state-wide mandatory direct primary nominations should be installed, but that since the Governor had spoken the issue had been completely changed. Then he described in detail the Governor's scheme as outlined in his Brooklyn address. He added that if the proposed system had been put forward by a so-called boss, instead of by Governor Hughes, "there would have arisen from every nook and corner of the State of New York a howl of protest." He continued:

I, like the Governor, am a great believer in party organization, and I am willing to support any proposition which will tend to purify and dignify. I will support any proposition which will make party organization more responsive and more responsible, but I frankly confess that I find it impossible to go as far as he suggests in this last recommendation.

Several good ideas can be gleaned from the rules of the political organizations in some of the counties, particularly those in which there are cities of the second class. First, I would suggest that the primary election law provide that all primaries and caucuses in a given county, whose proceedings affect the choice of candidates to be voted for at the general fall elections, be held upon the same day; and I would further suggest that no such primaries or caucuses in any county in the state be held before a given date—say, August 1. I would also suggest that no caucuses or primaries be held except after notice had been given and published for a reasonable length of time of the actual holding of the caucus or primary, and that a roll of the voters at such primary be preserved.

I am in favor also of making the men who are designated to conduct primaries and caucuses public officers, obedient to an oath of office. I would have them certify to the custodian of primary records the proceedings of the caucuses or primaries in which they act in an official capacity. So also am I in favor of having the chairman and secretaries of a convention public officials, obedient to an oath of office, and compelled to certify to the keeper of primary records the proceedings of the convention; and I would urge that the primary election law provide that when a delegate is armed with a certificate of his election as such, issued by the appropriate public officer, he be entitled to a seat in the convention to which he is elected, at least until such time as the permanent organization of that convention is effected.

There ought also to be established an official primary blanket ballot in the city of New York, in which city the population shifts to such a great extent every year, and where consequently grave frauds have been perpetrated in the primary elections. In other portions of the state there does not seem to be any necessity for such a feature, and it might, together with an enrolment, which must necessarily accompany an official primary blanket ballot, be resented as imposing too much inconvenience and red tape upon the rural voters.

A. H. MORRIS'S SUPERINTENDENT SHOT

Assassinated While Protecting Game on New Yorker's Louisiana Estate.

New Orleans, Feb. 26.—News of the assassination of Charles L. Jordan, superintendent of the country estate of Alfred Hennen Morris, of New York, near Hammond, La., was brought to New Orleans to-day by Mr. Morris. Jordan was shot from ambush Wednesday night.

It is believed the killing resulted from Jordan's efforts to protect game on the place. Allen Lagrue is under arrest charged with the murder.

MR. ROOT A MEDIATOR

SPEECH AN ADMONITION.

Great Diversity of Opinion Among Politicians at Albany.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 26.—Elihu Root left here to-day for New York, where he has a dinner engagement to-night. He had nothing to say about his speech at the Barnes organization dinner last night.

No greater diversity of opinion has existed at any stage of the direct primary discussion than that developed to-day in the interpretations of Mr. Root's speech. Stanch Hughes supporters declare there can be only one version of it—that Mr. Root indicated, if he did not state explicitly, his approval of the Governor's efforts to make party organizations truly representative of the party voters. Most of the organization leaders, on the other hand, say that the Root speech was a glorification of organization men and methods, and by inference a slap at the Governor's primary reform plans.

The idea seems to have penetrated only to a few that Mr. Root last night occupied the position of mediator—in fact, of monitor, for that occasion—which was indicated in The Tribune's dispatches when he first visited Albany earlier in the year. His speech, as those men interpreted it, was a plea and an admonition to those party leaders opposing primary reforms not to go too far lest they injure their organization irretrievably. Studiously avoiding taking any attitude on the merits of direct primaries as opposed to the convention system, Mr. Root, in the opinion of these men, marked out the danger line of failure of organizations to be truly representative, and strikingly commended the Governor for his efforts within organization lines to bring about reform.

INVITATION TO WIDER VISION.

Really, the affair is yet a little too close at hand to permit most of the leaders to get a good perspective on it. They, saturated with organization methods and unable to get away from the organization line of thought and habit of classing Mr. Root as the exact kind of organization man they are, cannot realize that he is inviting them to a wider vision and a fairer country which he and the Governor can visit. That, at least, is the diagnosis of those who decline to consider Mr. Root a party boss, but attribute to him all the qualities of the highest class of leadership.

And the opinion of these men, as it is the opinion of most of the Governor's supporters, is that Mr. Root's speech last night will mark the beginning of a general and vigorous movement to get in line with the Governor's efforts and probably with his plan itself.

Mr. Barnes at the dinner last night seemingly took all of Mr. Root's laudation of organization as unction to his wounded spirit. He made then no direct allusion to the Senator-elect's praise of the Governor or commendation of his efforts to get in line with the people. To-night Mr. Barnes has only this to say of the episode:

The significant idea in Senator-elect Root's speech to the Albany County Republican organization last night was that responsible and accountable organization, represented in the sphere of politics by political parties, is fundamentally sound.

Men are nothing. Particular issues are unimportant. Methods are not vital. Organization, truly representative of the people who constitute it such, is the proper vehicle, as opposed to the independent and isolated efforts of individuals, for the expression of the broad principles of social, industrial and political progress.

Those who do not recognize this and who do not contribute to the progressive movements of the world through the agency of organization make their activity contrary to the principle which underlies human progress.

Party organization is the only sound basis for political activity.

Barnes organization men and officeholders are displeased over the way Mr. Root "went out of his way to boost the Governor."

SENATOR RAINES'S VIEWS.

Senator Raines declared that he did not think Senator-elect Root took sides in this discussion.

"I don't believe he is looking for trouble at the beginning of his term as Senator," said Senator Raines. "And how can you say whether or not he is for or against the Governor's plan, when nobody yet knows actually what the Governor's plan is? Wait until we see the bill. For my own part, I want them to frame a bill which will really do the things they say it will. When that bill comes in, we can talk about the Governor's plan, and not a minute before. I gathered, though, from Mr. Root's speech, that he was not in favor of making nominations by committees instead of by conventions, if that's the point at issue."

Speaker Wadsworth declined to hazard a guess as to the inner significance of the Root speech.

Senator Allds was sure he knew exactly what Mr. Root meant.

"He believes we should make such changes in our primary laws as will guarantee to the voters the carrying out of their wishes by the party leaders. But he does not approve of the party nominating committee plan, or anything like it," declared the chairman of the Finance Committee.

Senator Heacock, of Herkimer County, another one of the guests at the Barnes dinner, said the Root speech reminded him of the experience of a friend who hoped to get from a lawyer friend of his an opinion free.

"I found him puzzling over a ten-page letter," said Senator Heacock. "Four pages were devoted to one side of the case, four pages to the other, and two to a summing up, which balanced the two sides so equally that my friend was exactly as well off as he was at the beginning."

"Big Tim" Sullivan declared that Mr. Root was too good a diplomatist to be anywhere outside of Tammany Hall, since he could make both sides feel so good.

Governor Augustus E. Willson of Kentucky, in a letter to the Citizens Union, of New York City, which is securing expressions of opinion regarding direct nominations from those who have had practical experience with this system, points out the advantage of those safeguards for a direct primary law recommended by Governor Hughes in his annual message. He says in his letter, which is dated February 9, 1909:

The proposition in New York that the public should pay the expenses obviates one of the principal objections to our law.

We have not specifically a corrupt practices act, though we have penalties for such practice; but if there were one it should be extended to the primaries, and it would be wise, in both primaries and regular elections, to make a very rigid limitation on the total expenses.

TO SPLIT NEW YORK STATE

Cuvillier Adds Another to His Several Hundred Bills.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 26.—Assemblyman Cuvillier, who has introduced in the three years of his service in the Legislature several hundred bills, ranging from a measure providing a close season for frogs and appropriate penalties for persons who sought to get frogs' legs out of season to one providing for an investigation of Trinity's affairs, to-day evolved a bill seeking to divide New York into two states. One should consist of the present city of New York, with Westchester and Long Island added, to be known as the State of Manhattan. The other should be the rest of the present state, to be known as New York State.

Of course, this measure, like 98 out of every 100 of the other Cuvillier bills, never will get out of committee unless some wags want to have fun with New York City members by getting up a "fake" discussion of it on the floor. Nevertheless, like a few of Cuvillier's former proposals, it embodies a line of thought advocated by what one irreverent legislator to-day termed "the highbrows who are looking five hundred years into the future." A statement by Cuvillier accompanying the bill argued that New York City's problems—or, rather, the problems of the metropolitan district—were so different from those of the rest of the state, which under the existing political system was bound to dominate the Legislature, that a proper solution of them never could be reached without the separation of that district from the rest of the state. His idea was that no amount of "home rule" ever could effect the desired results.

FEARED VIOLENT DEATH FOR YEARS

Premonition of Nurse Finally Comes True—Killed by Automobile.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—Miss Fannie Kerr, 43 years old, a professional nurse who was killed by an automobile, in front of which she stepped in leaving a streetcar late last night, had suffered under a premonition of a tragic death since her school days. Her friends recalled to-day that she frequently mentioned this fear, and said that although a city dweller all her life, she had shown great timidity and care in crossing streets. They often chided her about it and tried to allay her fears, but without success.

THE STETSON DERBY HAT
Made exclusively for us.
Of a character and style distinctively different.
$3.50 & $5.00
Another new idea. In knitted 4-in-hand Scarves
20 colors. "The best ever."
50 cents
Hackett, Carhart & Co
841 B'way, at 13th St. | 265 B'way, near Chambers St.

MR. TAFT'S TARIFF TALK

Continued from first page.

pending tariff revision was the most important matter to be attended to, he said. Although there were other causes for the depression of business, it is this expectation of a tariff revision, he said, which halts improvement of present conditions.

Regarding the commission advocated by Mr. Van Cleave Mr. Taft said that his views about it were fully expressed in his open letter to S. E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, written some time ago, in which he said:

A tariff commission would be harmful or useful as its functions were described in the bill. My own ideas have been that there ought to be a permanent commission of tariff experts to keep themselves advised by all the means possible of the cost of producing the articles named in the schedules in foreign countries and in this country.

I think that what we lack is evidence, and some such means might very well be used for the purpose of securing it.

I should be the last to advocate a commission with any power to fix rates, if that were constitutional, as it would not be, or with any function other than that of furnishing the evidence to Congress upon which from time to time it might act.

NO OBJECTION TO COMMISSION.

Mr. Taft said he had no objection to the commission, but he did not want it appointed at the present moment, because it would only retard the speedy revision of the tariff. It was for this that Mr. Taft decided to call Congress for a special session. The way in which Mr. Taft spoke about the shortness of the special session, saying that he expected it to adjourn early in June, gave the impression that he had conferred with members of both houses and had some assurance that his plans would be carried out.

Returning to the commission question, Mr. Taft said that he had no objection to its being appointed later to study and gather data about the working of the revised tariff in a way which he had outlined in his letter.

Mr. Taft had a restful day yesterday at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, No. 36 West 48th street. In the morning George W. Wickersham, who is to be his Attorney General, visited him. Some of the other callers were Charles F. Brooker, national committeeman, of Connecticut; Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Railroad; John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics; Louis C. Hay, F. L. Hearn, Alexander Cameron and General J. C. Underwood.

The President-elect and Mrs. W. H. Taft will leave here for Washington at 9:55 o'clock this forenoon by way of the 23d street ferry.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Franklin MacVeagh, who will probably receive the Treasury portfolio in the Taft Cabinet, was hailed to-day as "Mr. Secretary" by his associate directors in the Commercial National Bank. Mr. MacVeagh smiled and said "Thank you."

Mr. MacVeagh has taken all but the formal steps in his complete retirement from the business of Franklin MacVeagh & Co., in order to meet the requirements of the federal statute of 1789 relative to the Secretary of the Treasury's affiliations. He will resign from the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank, but will hold his stock in that institution.

Jacob M. Dickinson is preparing to wind up his business as general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad before proceeding to Washington to take up his work as Secretary of War.

CAMPAIGN FOR TARIFF BOARD.

Entire Country Will Be Urged to Impress on Congress the Necessity of a Commission.

As a result of a conference held at the Waldorf yesterday between James W. Van Cleave, H. E. Miles and Henry R. Towne, representing the Committee of One Hundred for a tariff commission, and representatives of a number of commercial associations a campaign of education embracing the entire country is to be begun, with a view of impressing Congress with the necessity of creating a tariff commission.

The plan adopted embraces the following out of a programme similar to that on which national campaigns are conducted. Two delegates are to be appointed in every state and one in every Congress district. They will report to a state committee, which in turn will report to a national committee.

Already headquarters for Massachusetts have been provided in Boston, from which point a vigorous local campaign, soon to be followed by others similar in every particular in every state, will be waged. As a guarantee of the effectiveness of the entire movement a finance committee of fifteen, comprising a number of prominent manufacturers, was appointed.

TO CLOSE CHURCH STREET STATION.

Second Precinct Police Will Move to Fulton Street in April.

The 2d Precinct police station, which has occupied for many years the five story building at the northeast corner of Church and Liberty streets, will move to the five story building No. 170 Fulton street about the last of April. The Fulton street building adjoins the new home of the New York Law School. It is only to be used as temporary quarters by the men of the 2d Precinct until the permanent home now being built, on a plot with frontages in Greenwich and Washington streets, near Liberty street, is ready for use.

Robert E. Dowling purchased for the City Investing Company the old Church street police station at an auction sale held at the salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey street, in February, 1907, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city. The sale price was $330,000. The site was purchased by Mr. Dowling's company in order to protect the light and air of the City Investing Building, which occupies a large part of the block bounded by Church, Liberty and Cortlandt streets and Broadway.

The city contracted to give to the buyer possession of the premises on May 1 and in view of that agreement the City Investing Company leased the old station house to a business concern, which intends to alter the structure for its own use.

Hunyadi János
Best Natural Laxative Water
Do you know that your stomach or bowel trouble and the indigestion that goes with it can be relieved quicker and better by using HUNYADI JANOS WATER than in any other way? It is easily taken—½ a glass on arising—and you have no bad after effects. Ask your Physician—he will recommend it—and you will be satisfied, as are so many others. Try it yourself for
CONSTIPATION

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c