

GREINER ON THE FENCE IN DOUBT ON PRIMARIES.

Opposed to Proportional Representation—Sympathizes with Governor.

Buffalo, March 28.—While Governor Hughes' advocacy of his direct primary measure last night seems to have been successful with the average voter, it probably has not yet changed the situation in the least so far as political leaders are concerned.

Mr. Greiner did discuss details of that measure to-day, opposing decidedly the system of proportional representation embodied in it as a remedy for the threatened domination of cities over rural districts.

"I do not approve of the proposed system of proportional representation," said Postmaster Greiner, in talking of the Hinman-Green bill.

"Does your opposition to certain features of this measure indicate that you would be against the measure as a whole or the principle of direct nominations?"

"I don't care to answer that question now," he replied.

Meanwhile, supporters of the Hughes measure, Democrats and Republicans alike, are enthusiastic over the reception accorded to the Governor last night.

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Mr. Greiner talked generally about the other technical features of the bill, and at length was asked:

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ANOTHER PRIMARY BILL LOCAL COMMITTEE ACTS.

County Republicans to Offer Measure in Opposition to Governor's.

Disapproving the Hinman-Green bill for direct primary nominations, the special committee of the New York County Republican Committee which has been considering the question of direct nominations yesterday decided to draw up a bill of its own.

William Chilvers, leader of the 23rd Assembly District, who are known to be in favor of the Governor's bill, were not at the meeting of the special committee, which was held at the Republican Club.

Other members of the committee present were William M. Chadbourne, Amos H. Stephens, Leonard J. Obermeyer, Henry A. Wise, A. R. Lawrence, William B. Baird, Abraham Gilbert and Dr. Frederick Marshall.

Effort will be made to get the bill drafted in a week and if this accomplished a special meeting of the county committee to consider it may be called, as it is desired to introduce the bill at Albany at the earliest possible moment.

It will probably bring on a fight in the county committee, but as President Parsons has already expressed his disapproval of the Hinman bill, it is known that Mr. Woodward has been in close touch with him on the subject.

The influence of the head of the organization will be cast in favor of the course to be recommended by the special committee.

The bill to be drawn up by the Woodward committee will retain the convention system of nominations, but will provide for independent tickets for delegates to the conventions to be voted on at the primaries.

The unit of representation to be provided for at the primaries is to be the election district. For borough and county conventions the unit will be the primary district, for New York City conventions, two primary districts, and for state conventions four primary districts.

It will be provided that a given number of enrolled voters in a party may sign a petition nominating candidates for delegates to any convention, to be voted on at the primary.

Independent petitions may be filed twenty days before the primary. The groups of nominees for delegates will be placed on the official ballot in the order in which they are filed, so an independent movement might get its nominees on the ballot first if it should file them before the thirty-day limit set for the organization.

The same system provided for nominating committees by party and independent forces will hold for nominating men for membership in the various party committees to be elected at the primary.

That part of the Hinman-Green bill relating to corrupt practices was approved by the Woodward committee, and will be a part of its bill.

It will be stated here yesterday that certain amendments to the Hinman-Green direct primaries bill, remedying some slight defects and carrying out some of the provisions a little more in detail, would probably be introduced in Albany to-night or tomorrow.

One amendment that the advocates of the bill in Albany expect to go through is that making permissive and not mandatory the "computation system" of deciding nominations.

The candidate carrying a primary district shall have counted for him the vote of that district cast for the candidate for Governor of his party at the last preceding gubernatorial election.

Opposite politicians believe such a system of computation is important in order that the thickly populated parts of districts should not control over the country districts. In drawing up the bill they made this feature mandatory.

On the other hand, it is believed that this system of computation would work a hardship on candidates for nominations in parts of districts where the comparative vote of their party was small.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club, which for some years has been agitating for direct primary nominations, is preparing to open an active campaign for the Hinman-Green bill as soon as it shall have been rounded out in perfect form.

Darwin R. James, Jr., president of the club, is speaking at public meetings on an average of four nights a week. To-night he is to speak at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue and 12th street, Manhattan, with ex-Justice William H. Wadham.

DR. CANFIELD UNIMPROVED.

The condition of Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, who has been under treatment in St. Luke's Hospital for several days for apoplexy, was said last night to be unchanged.

Although unimproved, Dr. Canfield sustained a severe nervous shock a week ago, when a brewery truck struck a 12th street car, in which he was riding.

Soon after the accident he suffered from a slight shock of apoplexy, and last Wednesday was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. On Saturday night he suffered a second shock.

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OWEN KILDARE VIOLENT. Becomes Hysterical on Visit from Ward's Island to Wife and Baby.

Owen Kildare, the writer, who has been confined in Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, for several months, became wildly hysterical yesterday while visiting his wife and baby at the Kildare home, No. 2 West 101st street.

He was taken to the West 100th street station by the attendant who had accompanied him from the hospital and Patrolman Worth, and was later taken back to the Ward's Island institution.

For several weeks Kildare had shown signs of great improvement, and on Sunday a week ago was permitted to visit his wife and baby girl.

On that visit he behaved himself so well that the officials of the hospital had no hesitancy in permitting him to visit his relatives yesterday.

He was very cheerful in the morning, talked rationally, and commented sagely on the news he had just read in the morning papers.

On the trip across the river he seemed optimistic and showed no trace of the melancholia which, the hospital officials say, has marked most of his stay on Ward's Island.

He was greeted at the door of his home by his wife, who held up to him their child. Kildare took the youngster in his arms, kissed his wife and said:

"How good it is to be home, even for a little while."

Late in the afternoon, however, the writer had an attack of despondency, and began to pace the floor wildly, gesticulating and at times weeping.

"No one cares for me any longer!" he cried, wringing his hands.

McNamara, the attendant, in an effort to quiet the man, put his hand on Kildare's shoulder.

Kildare became wildly excited at this, and tried to break loose. Mrs. Kildare, with the baby in her arms, retreated to a corner of the room.

The writer became more excited, and several times almost broke away from his attendant.

Fearing that Kildare would harm himself, the maid got neighbors to send for a policeman.

With the policeman on one side and McNamara on the other, the writer was taken to the station house, where, after a short time, he became calm and apparently rational again.

He was taken back to the hospital without further trouble.

Owen Kildare was taken ill six months ago and was sent to Bloomingdale. He improved at the latter place and was discharged three months ago.

A month later he was rearrested at his wife's request and sent to the Manhattan State Hospital, where he has since been.

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AMENDMENT IN PERIL ITS SLAUGHTER PLANNED.

Combination Said To Be Against Debt Limit Extension Scheme.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Albany, March 28.—According to reports afloat here to-night, the Travis-Lee constitutional amendment exempting from the New York City debt limit income producing subway and dock bonds, and from the debt limit of second class cities in some producing water bonds, is scheduled for slaughter, along with all the other "Hughes legislation."

Accompanying those reports are stories of a combination between up-state and metropolitan corporations which in former years have made a business of having influence in both political parties, against this amendment, the public service commission legislation and, incidentally, the New York City charter and the Governor's direct nomination measure.

Of course, it is impossible to prove any of these stories—as impossible as it was to obtain legal proof that there was a boogie fund last year to defeat the anti-gambling legislation.

There is no indication, moreover, that anything so crude as the conditions that were in force then will appear this year. The real danger to the important legislation proposed this year with the exception of the consolidation of statutes—lies in an apparent renewal in full flavor of the ancient understanding and community of interest between politicians and big corporation interests which the public service legislation, the corrupt practices and the anti-lobbying act seemed for a time to have disturbed.

In the last week or two the corridors of the Capitol have been thronged by corporation lawyers—most of them, to be sure, properly registered, and therefore entitled legitimately to appear before legislative committees or consult members about the progress of pending legislation.

Some of them are the old-timers, some few of a younger generation, but not lacking an acquaintance with politicians or some political experience. Irrespective of such particular mission on which each appeared here, they all seemed deeply interested in the fate of the proposed charter and the Governor's direct nomination measure.

It may or may not have been significant that about the time these lawyers first began to appear here in numbers stories began to creep into the legislative gossip that the politicians didn't like the charter in any New York City the question and, its friends say, the safest and surest method of providing money for new subway construction.

There would be no waiting for increases in property valuations or collection of uncollectable taxes, no delays for amendment of laws to give more favorable terms to private capital which might not choose to invest in the city, but favor the State. Not even the spur of competition from outside capital would be necessary, though it might prove potent, as it is proving in the existing situation. The municipality would have available the money necessary for public construction and equipment—money which could not be spent for anything but subway construction.

Such conditions naturally would prove disconcerting to interests desiring a monopoly of transit facilities in any city.

Putting all this gossip aside, whether true or not, there remains the fact that corporation antagonism to the constitutional amendment is intense from the traction interests at present in control of the New York City subway situation, if the opinion of men in close touch with that situation has any weight.

Also there is the fact that upstate men say the independent telephone companies in various parts of the state are protesting bitterly against the enactment of the proposed public service laws amendments, and the telephone companies do not view such a prospect with any great complacency.

The constitutional amendment offers to New York City the quickest and, its friends say, the safest and surest method of providing money for new subway construction.

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Wanamaker - Women's Store

(Old Stewart Building). Store Opens at 8:15 and Closes at 6 P. M.

What Am I Going to Wear, This Spring?

Seriously, do you know a more important question that you could ask yourself? Of course, food is the first necessity of man's existence; but Raiment is the second; and if food is most vital to life, Apparel is vastly more important to modern LIVING.

The whole social structure, today, acknowledges its obligation to, and dependence upon, CLOTHES. And we place the crown of our allegiance upon that particular quality of clothes which we call "FASHIONS."

Today, in every walk of life, it is IMPERATIVE that people wear THE RIGHT CLOTHES. That is why THE STUDY OF CLOTHES is now engrossing such serious attention, from men and women.

The Wanamaker Store Is Today The School of Correct Fashions

Here, on public view, is the best apparel, for men, women and children, that our experts have assembled from the foremost sources of supply on both sides of the ocean.

At WANAMAKER'S the student of style sees what is correct and authoritative, elaborately and exhaustively displayed, including much that is shown exclusively here.

To intelligently answer the question, "What Am I Going to Wear, This Spring?" it is absolutely necessary to see and examine the Clothes and Accessories of Dress now on view at WANAMAKER'S.

THE WOMAN'S STORE—Old Stewart Building. THE MAN'S STORE—Main floor, New Building.

An Entirely New Exhibition of Foreign COSTUMES and WRAPS

A number of superb costumes from Paris were just gotten through the Custom House to us on Saturday. And the same steamer brought an elaborate collection of the most beautiful evening garments and other wraps produced abroad this Spring.

Many of these garments will be specially posed in the Versailles Salon today and tomorrow. Others will be exhibited elsewhere in our Costume Store.

This brings the very latest word that Paris has expressed, and opens the American view to styles that the great fashion metropolis thought would be retained for her own possession.

The Exhibition is as educational as it is fascinating. Second floor, Old Building.

The Wanamaker Galleries Furnishings & Decoration

Store Opens at 8:15 and Closes at 6 P. M.

Beginning Last Three Days of "HOUSEKEEPERS' MONTH"

The following are only partial lists of the values and price-prunings that will hold for the next three days. Many additional opportunities for profitable buying in each Gallery:

Second Gallery, New Building

The March Sale of China and Glass

This epoch-making event for the remaining three days will offer too many items for more than terse cataloguing here,—with price-concessions. There are many possibilities like these:

AUSTRIAN DINNER SETS—\$10, usually \$15; 101 pieces; two patterns—pink blossom sprays or violet sprays. One of the best values of this sale.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS—\$16, usually \$20; 112 pieces; in pretty green and blue border designs; severely elegant plain shapes.

CHARLES FIELD HAVILAND DINNER SETS—\$17.50, usually \$35; 100 pieces; flower sprays and gilt handles.

\$20, usually \$37.50; 111 pieces; uncommonly pretty decorations and uncommon values.

\$25, usually \$38; 101 pieces; pink rose garland border designs.

THEO. HAVILAND DINNER SETS—\$30, usually \$55; 101 pieces; tracery and flower effects; all pieces gilt, with gilt handles.

\$38, usually \$60; 114 pieces; heavy gold treatment and flower decorations.

POUYAT (French) DINNER SETS—\$45, usually \$75; exceptionally rich and handsome decorations, with flowers.

\$70, usually \$100; a regal dinner set that words cannot portray in this limited space.

100 Pieces—AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, \$8.50. 113 Pieces—AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, \$10. Usually \$15 and \$20 respectively. Sell about as fast as they arrive.

BREAKING ICE CAUSED 50 DEATHS.

Boston, March 28.—By breaking through the ice on the ponds, lakes and rivers of New England and the maritime provinces of Canada, more than half a hundred persons lost their lives in the winter season just closed.

Of the deaths reported, twenty-eight were those of children of fifteen years or under.

Advertisement for Washburn-Crosby Co. Gold Medal Flour. Features an illustration of a woman in a kitchen and text: 'If You Were A Miller Would you bother to wash the wheat and scour it? That's what WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. do in milling GOLD MEDAL FLOUR. It's pure and clean.'

DR. CRAFTS AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING

National Reform Superintendent Says He Finds Strong Sentiment Upstate.

Albany, March 28.—Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, superintendent of the National Reform Bureau, who was active last year in advocacy of the Agnew-Hart anti-race-track gambling bills, in a sermon to-night at the Second Reformed Church, of Albany, on "Living and Dying Nations," opposed Sunday opening of saloons and Sunday sports and theatricals. He said:

"I have been touring the large central cities of this state in opposition to pending bills in the Legislature to allow Sunday saloons, Sunday baseball and Sunday theatricals. I am glad to report that upstate preachers and men's leagues of the churches, so far as I met them, do not agree with the bill. I have met prominent clergymen of New York City who think Sunday saloons ought to be suppressed and should therefore be legalized. I noticed during my tour that Protestant audiences applauded statements that the Roman Catholic clergy of the state are a unit against legalizing saloons for any part of the year."

It is claimed that Buffalo and Pittsburg and St. Louis, and even New York City under Roosevelt's regime, prove that Sunday opening of saloons is a good thing, and that it would disorganize New York State to be the only commonwealth in the world that, in this reform period, is giving saloons greater privileges instead of restricting them.

"Catholic churches show no disposition to be swept away by the usual desecration of even good and great men in this city to this day, and that can be expected of criminals is that they will be half decent. I claim that the argument of legislators a few Sundays afternoon saloons for a high fee will not stop blackmail, as other lawless saloons not licensed will have the same inducement to the same corrupt officials. I claim that the law will be encouraged to continue lawless Sunday opening in the hope that the same argument, 'the law cannot be enforced,' will be extended to all saloons."

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