



BENNETT VOICES ASSEMBLY PROTEST HIS SPEECH EXPUNGED FROM RECORD.

Asks About Stifling of Bills in Committee and Activity of "Clerk's Desk."

Albany, April 5.—Pent up protests at the stifling of legislation by chairmen of committees and the activity of the Assembly desk force in regard to legislation burst out to-night without a moment's warning when Assemblyman William M. Bennett, of New York, declared in a caustic speech, which later was expunged from the record, that he would object to the advancement of any legislation and fight all along the line until the telegraph and telephone amendments to the Public Service Commission law and other important measures were reported for a fair vote.

The protest, the renewal of a similar revolt on the part of some of the members of the Assembly at the end of last year's session, threw the leaders of the Assembly machine almost into a panic. Assemblyman Phillips, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and one of the most active of the anti-Hughes leaders, and one of whose bills served as the excuse for the outbreak, gave a "C" D' signal, which brought to his aid the majority leader, Mr. Merritt, and others hostile to the Hughes policies. By a vote of 55 to 19 they finally expunged Mr. Bennett's speech from the record, but he forced the laying aside of the bill to which he was objecting, and later, in a formal statement, he carried the war into the enemy's camp, declaring that the time had come for Assemblymen to show they were not merely "rubber stamps for five or six of the old members."

The report was circulated by Assembly leaders after the session to-night that a "clean sweep" was to be made of all Hughes legislation. Speaker Wadsworth's statement of approval of the telephone and telegraph measure was not to be taken for anything more than its purpose on the record, the word went. That bill was to be slaughtered along with the direct nominations bill if the wishes of the leaders were to be respected.

"I don't believe Wadsworth ever was for the telephone and telegraph bill," declared one Assemblyman who will work for that measure. "He killed it last year, and I think this year he feels just the affection for it he felt then."

CALLS IT CORPORATION MEASURE. Mr. Bennett's protest was called forth by a bill which he considered a "corporation measure." "Several members," he said, "have made an unbecoming record between the telephone and telegraph companies and the clerk's desk."

Ray B. Smith, of Syracuse, clerk of the Assembly, never made a secret of the fact that he had a hand in drafting amendments to the original telephone and telegraph bill last year, which subsequently was reported in such shape that Assemblyman Wainwright, who introduced it, disowned it. Later it was killed in the Rules Committee.

"For 50 per cent of the bills thus far reported from committee," said Mr. Bennett in his statement, "there is no general demand whatever. The bills for which there is a state-wide demand for some reason or other are being held in committee."

Newspapers, he said, were able to learn the plans of the men in control of the Legislature, but in the lower house a member could not learn if a bill on the calendar was considered "an organization measure" until Mr. Merritt rose to indicate his views.

"There is a growing feeling of discontent among the members at this situation and at the apparent stifling of certain important bills by chairmen of committees," he continued. "The feeling is growing that certain committees exist simply for the purpose of reporting out bills introduced by or pleasing to the chairman of the particular committee. Further than that, certain persons, not members of the Assembly, seem to have more power than the individual members of the Assembly, or indeed, than the combined Assembly. For example, The Albany Argus' of March 2, 1909, ends an article outlining the proposed plans of the inner circle of the Legislature with the following paragraph:

"No hearing will be asked for on the telephone and telegraph bill in either Senate or Assembly. For two years the bill has been killed in the Assembly with neatness and dispatch, and to get the measure through this year would mean that the desk force would have to be electrocuted."

SEEK LIGHT ON "CLERK'S DESK." "I know the Speaker well enough to know that the term 'desk force' does not mean the Speaker's desk, and I also know that it does not mean the force of men that sit back of the members' desks. There is but one other desk in the Assembly, and the various articles which appeared day after day in the papers in May of last year with regard to this same bill, under the title 'Assembly Clerk vs. the Governor,' show clearly what is meant by the term 'desk force.'"

"Several members have made up their minds to find out whether there is an unbecoming record between the telephone and telegraph companies and the clerk's desk. From what I know of the temper of the members of the Assembly and of the citizens of the state, I shall be very much surprised if within the next ten days certain members of the Assembly are not deluged with such a demand for the reporting out of committee and the passage of this bill to put the telephone and telegraph companies under the Public Service Commission that the connection, whatever it is, shall be cut."

Mr. Bennett said the Phillips bill was a good example of the way "certain bills favoring corporate promoters and dishonest directors can be reported out of committee, not necessarily with intent, but with ease. It is easier for a camel to crawl through the eye of a needle than for the telephone and telegraph bill to get out of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water."

RICHARD CROKER AT WHITE HOUSE. President Asks About His Horses, and Both Chat About Golf.

Washington, April 5.—Richard Croker called on President Taft at the White House this afternoon. He is returning from a winter spent in the South, principally at Palm Beach, Fla. His call on the President was purely a social one, this being the first opportunity he has had to meet Mr. Taft.

The two chatted in the executive offices principally about horses and golf. Mr. Taft asked about Mr. Croker's horses, one of which won the English Derby. Mr. Croker is an inveterate golf player, and on this subject he and the President were in accord. Mr. Croker will be in the city a couple of days.

TO GIVE MR. TAFT \$25,000. Effort to Get Travelling Fund for President.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 5.—Western Senators and Representatives are so anxious that President Taft shall visit the Pacific Coast states this summer that they have started a movement to have passed at this session a bill providing a fund to defray the President's travelling expenses. The last Congress increased the President's salary to \$75,000, but made no allowance for travelling expenses. Mr. Roosevelt's salary was \$50,000, with \$25,000 for travelling expenses. Senator Bourne and others sought to have the President's compensation increased to \$100,000 and the \$75,000 provision was a compromise.

IN FLAMES WITH MOTHER.

Children Cling to Burning Skirts—Woman and Girl Dead.

Mrs. Grazia Pettinato, who lived with her husband and five children on the first floor of No. 341 East 114th street, and her daughter, Leah, three years old, were burned to death last evening. Her youngest son, John, five years old, is dying from burns in the Harlem Hospital. The fatal fire was started when Mrs. Pettinato poured kerosene on the wood in her kitchen stove, preparatory to getting dinner. She poured the oil on the flame from a three-gallon can. An explosion followed, and the mother was enveloped in flames.

PNEUMONIA ON INCREASE.

Prevalence of Grip Cause of Higher Death Rate, Official Says.

Deaths from pneumonia showed an increase in the week ended Saturday of 153 over the corresponding period last year. This was said yesterday by Dr. William H. Guilfoyle, register of records of the Health Department, to be due largely to the great prevalence of grip. No record of grip cases or deaths is kept by the department, hence the number of victims of this disease cannot be given; but the results of its prevalence were said to be shown always in the increased deaths from pneumonia and tuberculosis. The total deaths from pneumonia last week were 370, as against 226 a year ago.

NICARAGUA WILL SETTLE.

Commissioner Coming to Reach Agreement on Emery Claim.

Washington, April 5.—The gratifying information was conveyed to Secretary Knox to-day that the Nicaraguan government would make an early effort to settle, either by compromise or arbitration, the claim for damages of the G. D. Emery Company, whose concession for cutting mahogany was cancelled about two years and a half ago, for an alleged violation of the terms of the concession.

WOMAN BREAKS SHACKLES; ESCAPES.

Kate O'Dwyer Had Been Sentenced to a Year on Georgia Chain Gang.

Athens, Ga., April 5.—Kate O'Dwyer last night broke the shackles that forced her to work on the chain gang and escaped by sawing the bars of her cell. She had been sentenced to the gang for five months for disorderly conduct. The sentence was suspended on condition that she leave the country and never return. She returned a month ago and was arrested. She was ordered shackled and chained day and night, as desperate men convicts were. Her treatment became public when an attorney asked for a writ of habeas corpus to reach a settlement. If a compromise is not reached, the minister will sign a protocol submitting the case to arbitration.

CHICAGO SUPFRAGIST GOES TO JAIL.

But She Is Martyr in Dispute with Neighbor and Not for Women's Cause.

Chicago, April 5.—Mrs. Emma E. Kershaw, a suffragist and wife of Otto Kershaw, a wealthy business man, is in jail because she refuses to pay a judgment of \$165 obtained by a neighbor, Mrs. Belle McClelland, who alleged that Mrs. Kershaw had attacked and slandered her following a dispute over a living apartment owned by the Kershaws and occupied by the McClellands.

AT WORK AFTER WEARY SEARCH.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Wilmington, Del., April 5.—After trundling his wife and four children in a pushcart one thousand miles, starting from Waterville, N. Y., last September, going to Winchester, Va., and then coming here, William W. Bishop obtained work in Wilmington to-day. It was lack of employment that made him begin the weary trip. The total weight of the pushcart, with two children inside, was 500 pounds, and he had to travel with two children inside.

C. M. CRAIG FOUND DEAD. RETIRED ARMY OFFICER ENDS HIS LIFE.

Leaves Letter Telling Wife There Was Not Enough Money for Two—Friend Finds His Body.

Captain Chambers M. Craig, said to have been a retired army officer, shot and killed himself last night in the apartments that he had occupied for the last four years in the Hotel Barnett, at No. 65 Madison avenue. The body was discovered by Hugo Alfano, of No. 43 West 27th street, when he went to call Captain Craig for dinner. The door of his apartment was not locked, and, receiving no reply to his knock, Alfano entered. The lights were up, but the front room was vacant. Passing through to the rear room, he saw Captain Craig sitting in a chair with a revolver in his hand and a wound in his temple.

FIRE WIPES OUT HOUSES.

Six Horses, 1,500 Chickens and Lumber Piles Destroyed.

Several small frame houses, six horses, 1,500 chickens and 90,000 feet of lumber were destroyed in a ragshop blaze which started last night in a ragshop adjoining the Lehigh Valley freight depot at 124th street and the Harlem River. A southwest wind kept the flames from the freight depot.

MICHIGAN "DRY" VICTORY.

Nineteen Out of Twenty-seven Counties Vote Out Liquor.

Detroit, April 5.—Definite returns at midnight to-night show that of the twenty-seven Michigan counties which voted to-day on the question of abolishing the sale or manufacture of liquor in their borders nineteen had gone "dry," seven had gone "wet" and indications were that the remaining county, Jackson, had voted for prohibition by the slender margin of thirty votes. Before to-day's election eleven of the eighty-three counties of the state were "dry."

HORSE HAS SLEEPING SICKNESS.

In a Trance for Two Weeks, but Shows Indications of Awakening.

San Bernardino, Cal., April 5.—Charles Muir, a mine owner of Wild Rose Canyon, has a queer equine case on his hands. His horse went to sleep two weeks ago, and despite the most strenuous efforts to arouse it, has remained in deep slumber ever since.

TIDAL WAVE SWEEPS ISLAND.

CRAZY SNAKE'S SON ON HIS TRAIL.

Muskogee, Okla., April 5.—Crazy Snake's son was taken from the New Hebrides, according to news just received here, and the island of Toona was inundated by a tidal wave, which destroyed the crops and many of the buildings. A number of vessels were stranded on the shores of the various islands.

ROOSEVELT IN NAPLES. ALL CLASSES WELCOME THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Visit to the Duke and Duchess of Aosta—Party Boards the Steamer Admiral for Mombasa.

Naples, April 5.—Ex-President Roosevelt spent several hours in Naples to-day, and in that time many marks of his personal popularity with the Italian people and of the admiration which they have for his services to his country were shown. The steamer Hamburg, on which Mr. Roosevelt was a passenger, arrived here soon after noon. She was greeted on her way to her anchorage with the blowing of whistles, the fluttering of many flags and the playing of bands. Italian warships in the harbor, steamers of various nationalities, private yachts and craft of all kinds, dressed in bunting and signal flags from stem to stern, added to the picturesqueness of the scene, which Mr. Roosevelt himself characterized as "magnificent."

Great crowds waited for him on the streets, and when he drove along in an automobile he was greeted with enthusiasm which astonished him. He met various official delegations at the Hotel Excelsior, where apartments had been reserved for him, scores of prominent Americans and the representatives of other countries, and to them all he expressed his warmest thanks for the welcome which he had received. He visited the Duke and Duchess of Aosta at Capo di Monte, and later dined in private at the hotel, going on board the steamer Admiral about 10 o'clock in the evening. The Admiral, which will convey Mr. Roosevelt to Mombasa, was ready to sail at midnight. The ex-President's quarters aboard were filled with flowers, which had come from admiring friends. Chief among these were bunches of red, white and black carnations from the German Emperor and a great cluster of fragrant blossoms from the Empress.

Emperor William showed particular interest in the former President. The German Consul General, in the name of the Emperor, carried to Mr. Roosevelt the warmest greetings and a letter in which the Emperor expressed the hope that he would see Mr. Roosevelt in Berlin on his return. In reply to this Mr. Roosevelt told the consul general to inform the Emperor that he would certainly go to the German capital, and would tell his majesty "how the white man can live and fight in Africa."

DISABLED BOAT IN TOW.

Steamer Prinz Joachim Bringing Schooner A. and M. Carlisle Here.

The three-masted schooner A. and M. Carlisle, which has been drifting about the Atlantic Coast disabled for nearly eight days, was taken in tow yesterday by the steamer Prinz Joachim, of the Atlas service of the Hamburg-American Line, and is now on her way to this port. The news was received by wireless from Captain Van Leitner, commanding the Prinz Joachim, who reported that when he sighted the vessel her mainmast was broken off near the deck and her mizzenmast was gone.

MEAL FOR PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

Geographical Society Awards Special Honor to Lieutenant Shackleton.

London, April 5.—The Geographical Society has awarded the Victoria research medal to Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass. The society has also awarded a special medal to Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, who recently returned from an expedition to the South Pole.

SAYS FILIPINOS WILL NOT WORK.

Insular Official Comes to Urge Admission of Chinese Into Archipelago.

San Francisco, April 5.—Alexander Sydney Laier, Assistant Attorney General of the Philippine Islands, arrived here to-day on the steamer Chlo, on his way to Washington to urge the admission of Chinese labor into the islands.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE.

Parishes the Blood and is Very Nourishing.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 115 Fulton St., New York. Advt.

TABRIZ TRAGEDY NEAR. Starvation or Massacre Awaiting Inhabitants.

London, April 6.—A dispatch from Teheran to "The Times," describing the situation at Tabriz, says there is no doubt that a great tragedy is close at hand. If Tabriz holds out against the invaders, the dispatch says, thousands must die of starvation. If Tabriz falls, probably tens of thousands will be massacred. The rest of the country, however, looks on with traditional Eastern apathy.

A BRITISH AIR FLEET.

Government Urged to Adopt a Two-Power Standard.

London, April 5.—Great Britain seems to be waking up to the fact that the other nations of the world are leaving her behind in the race for command of the air. While the members of the House of Commons were this afternoon drawing the attention of the government to the fact that Germany has built or is building a dozen dirigible airships and urging the government to take up with energy the construction of a British air fleet, a meeting was being held at the Mansion House under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of London in support of the same object. Among those present were Admiral Lord Charles Bessford, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Lord Curzon, Sir Hiram Maxim and Admiral Sir Percy Scott, all of whom heartily supported energetic action. Admiral Scott advocated a two-power standard in airships as well as in Dreadnoughts, and mentioned incidentally that the navy had designed a new gun which, at a distance of six thousand feet, could be exceedingly destructive to airships.

ZEPPELIN'S TEST FAILS.

Weather Prevents Attempt to Remain 24 Hours in Air.

Friedrichshafen, April 5.—The twenty-four hours' endurance trip of Count Zeppelin's airship, which started from here this morning, failed, owing to unfavorable weather. The airship ascended at 9:18 a. m. and the voyage was abandoned at 7:25 o'clock this evening. During this time the airship descended twice to the surface of the lake to take in water for ballast. Major Sperrling, who acted as pilot in place of Count Zeppelin, finally decided to return to the hall to refill the balloon with gas. The destination of the trip, which was made purely for military purposes, was kept secret. The balloon travelled as far as Biberach and then returned to the lake, where it engaged for a long time in manoeuvres. A strong easterly wind sprang up early in the evening, against which it was impossible to make headway, although the motors were working well. Major Sperrling feared that he might be driven into the mountains, and decided to seek shelter in the floating hall.

FRENCH AERONAUTS MISSING.

Turin, April 6.—The "Stampa" says that a big balloon, flying the French flag, but with no one aboard, has descended at San Dalmazzo. It is feared that the aeronauts have perished.

GOVERNOR LILLEY WORSE.

Affection of the Nerves Appears to Have Attacked His Heart.

Hartford, Conn., April 5.—The illness of Governor George L. Lilley from nervous exhaustion has assumed a serious aspect, and to-night his condition is the cause of much uneasiness. The affection of the nerves, which has been most pronounced in his stomach, appears to have gone to his heart and kidneys, the change being evident late to-day, although there were symptoms of this nature present since Saturday.

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HOUSE TO VOTE ON. TARIFF BILL FRIDAY. SOME SCHEDULES LEFT OPEN FOR CHANGES.

Lumber, Hides, Tea and Coffee Among Them—To Ballot on Ad Valorem Oil Duty.

Washington, April 5.—The Payne tariff bill will be voted on in the House at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. This was decided to-day, when the House passed a rule which allows a separate vote on lumber, hides, oil, barley, barley malt, tea and coffee, closes the general debate and provides that the bill be taken up under the five-minute rule for amendment to-morrow. The previous question on the rule was ordered by a vote of 194 to 178, while the rule itself was passed by 194 to 178. As a last concession to a number of oil "insurgents" the rule provides that a vote shall be had on the proposition to substitute for the countervailing duty on petroleum a specific duty of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Although it was planned by the House leaders to bring the rule to a vote at noon, they were not certain of their forces until 2:30 o'clock, and then only after they had made the concession mentioned on the petroleum schedule. Soon after 12 o'clock Representative Dwight, the Republican whip, announced that he had a sufficient number of votes to pass the rule, but a little later the report was circulated that the organization lacked seven votes, and at a hurried meeting the Rules Committee changed the paragraph relating to petroleum. The Iowa delegation held out for a reduction of the duty on gloves and hosiery, but Representatives Payne and Dalzell refused to permit this concession. As a result, all but two of the Iowa men voted against the rule.

The rollcall displayed twenty-one Republican "insurgents," chief among whom was Representative Herbert Parsons, of New York, who said later that he favored a more thorough consideration of the measure by the House and that he advocated the same minute scrutiny of such a bill as was accorded to the great appropriation measures. The other "insurgents" were Messrs. Austin, of Tennessee; Cary, Cooper, Kopp, Lenroot, Morse and Nelson, of Wisconsin; Dawson, Hubbard, Good, Kendall, Pickett and Woods, of Iowa; Hinshaw, and Norris, of Nebraska; Lindbergh, of Minnesota; Murdoch, of Kansas; Poindester, of Washington; Wilson, of Illinois; and Young, of Michigan. Representative Austin voted with the Democrats to express his disapproval of the coal and lumber duties; the Wisconsin delegation because they want the petroleum, and the others because of the hosiery and glove schedules.

The following Democrats voted for the previous question: Broussard, Estopinal, Fujo and Wickliffe, of Louisiana; and Furness, of New York. Representative Young voted for the previous question, but against the rule, while Representatives Kopp and Wilson reversed this course.

The reading of the rule in the House was greeted with cheers. In the debate which followed, Representatives Cushman, of Washington; Fordney, of Michigan; Payne, of New York; and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the rule, and Representatives Post, of North Carolina; Randall, of Texas; Fitzgerald, of New York; Underwood, of Alabama, and Clark, of Missouri, opposed it.

Mr. Payne was particularly vehement in discussing the glove and hosiery schedules, which, he said, were entirely justified. Mr. Fitzgerald, who was unable to get time from the minority leader, spoke in time granted by Representative Dalzell. He said he would settle any differences which he might have with his colleagues to his own satisfaction, and further emphasized the split which has arisen between the Bryan and the anti-Bryan wings of the Democratic party. While the House was waiting for the rule to be brought in, Mr. Clark, of Florida, denounced Bryan and Bryanism, Populism and Populists, and the antiquated issues of the Democratic party.

An interested spectator throughout almost the entire session was Mrs. Taft, who was accompanied by her two sons and Captain Archibald Butt, the President's military aide.

CLOSURE RULE ADOPTED.

Stirring Debate Attends Passage of Resolution.

Washington, April 5.—The House to-day spent the first part of the session in considering routine business and in further general debate. Following a motion by Mr. Payne to take up the tariff bill, Champ Clark, of Indiana, a preliminary measure, whether general debate on the measure could not be dispensed with and its reading for amendment begun. He wanted the whole bill considered paragraph by paragraph. While the Chair was ruling that the question was not a parliamentary one the Republicans shouted for "regular order" and the House was in great confusion.

The first speaker was Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, who advocated free lumber and who charged that the bill discriminated against the South in favor of New England. Mr. Calderhead, of Kansas, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, denied that special privileges were granted to anybody by the bill. He contended that the laborer and the farmer were the principal beneficiaries. Messrs. Hobson, of Alabama, and Gillespie, of Texas, defended the South against a charge by Mr. Calderhead that that section had not taken proper advantage of its opportunity to progress. Mr. Stanley, of Kentucky, urged that the Ways and Means Committee bring in an amendment taking the tax off leaf tobacco in the hands of the farmer.

Mr. Clark, of Florida, got a round of Republican applause when he said that incidental protection was absolutely necessary in certain cases. Mr. Clark declared: "I am in line with the Democratic party, but I am not in line with the Populist element that has controlled it recently."

Mr. Clark called attention to memorials of the Florida Legislature asking for a duty on long staple cotton and on citrus fruits, etc. "I am instructed in that regard," he exclaimed, "and no hawker and opinionated Democrats can make me violate a solemn obligation I owe."

"We don't intend," declared Mr. Clark, "so far as I am concerned, and, I believe, the people I represent, to follow your Nebraska Populist leader any more. The Democracy ought to be progressive, if it is anything. I do not consider that you gentlemen looking around on the Democratic side of the House represent Democracy any more than I do. We will meet at the next national convention and we will then see who is to control and who will represent the Democratic sentiment of this great Republic of ours."