



GOVERNOR ON SUBWAYS

URGES LEGISLATURE TO TAKE ACTION.

Sends Message Asking Advancement of Travis-Lee Constitutional Amendment.

Albany, April 12.—Fresh evidence of the latent spirit of hostility toward Governor Hughes was furnished in the Senate to-night by the reception of a message sent by him to the Legislature urging action on the Travis-Lee constitutional amendment, designed to furnish funds for new subways in New York City.

The matter is so important that there is no justification in relying on conjecture or in depending on forecasts of the settlement of the existing controversy over the debt limit. This opportunity at least should not be lost and the people should have the right to give to New York City the measure of freedom to which it is justly entitled.

Some curiosity had been evident as to the nature of the Governor's message, but it was satisfied almost with the first words read by the clerk, and little attention was paid to the rest of it save by Senator Raines, who was busy ascertaining the exact status of the constitutional amendment.

"I desire to express great satisfaction that the Governor is considering legislation, especially legislation relating to the important subject his message covered," said the veteran majority leader as soon as the message was read. "Least some misunderstanding arise as to the laxity of the Legislature, I call attention to the fact that this measure is on the calendar as a special order for to-morrow and is on the second reading calendar in the Assembly. I suppose this measure is not designed to influence the judgment of any Senator, but to hurry proceedings. We appreciate the interest of the Governor and are glad to know his views. Still, I must say this legislation has been progressed and is progressing as rapidly as possible, and so far as I know there is no doubt about its passage by this Legislature."

"Far be it from me to accuse the Governor of any gallery play," sobbed Senator McCarren's lacrymose voice, "but I must call attention to the vanishing powers of the Legislature." Mr. McCarren said likewise that he had no "desire to castigate the Governor," but he felt an urgent desire to show that this, a constitutional amendment, would not come before the Governor for action, and so the Executive was a little off his beat. If it were a pending bill, he said, "this might be a tip that the Governor would sign it, and that of itself would be an innovation."

"There is a gradual attempt, in this as in many other states, to absorb the powers and prerogatives of the Legislature by the Executive," said Mr. McCarren. "It would be well for the Legislature to remember that it is a co-ordinate branch of government."

Senator Wagner, who favors the amendment, said that the other Democratic Senators from Manhattan also favored it, and if the message was meant as a warning the Governor must have been misled as to the necessity for it. Senator Newcomb declared the Governor had the constitutional right to communicate with the Legislature, not only on bills but on all pending legislation.

"In view of the opposition voiced to this measure in all quarters of the state," said Mr. Newcomb, "those interested in its passage will welcome the communication from the Governor if it aids in forming the judgment of some Senators."

The proposed amendment, which also exempts water bonds from the debt limit of third class cities, has been reported and is now on the calendars of both houses. Constitutional amendments have to be passed by two successive legislatures before they can be submitted to the people.

Governor Hughes in his message points out that the importance of the action of this Legislature upon this matter lies in the fact that unless you approve the proposed amendment and provide for its submission the people will be unable to act upon it and the present opportunity will be lost. In view of the existing situation in New York, the Governor says, failure to pass the resolution "will involve the assumption of a very heavy responsibility."

"CITY MUST HAVE NEW SUBWAYS." The Governor calls attention to the need of additional transportation facilities in New York City, and says there "can be no gainsaying the advantage of having new subways built and owned by the city if the city is financially able to undertake the construction." Continuing, the Governor says:

The city must have new subways, and if the public money is not available for their construction it is proper and necessary that means should be provided by which they can be otherwise constructed on fair terms. But in any event the authorities should be so armed with all suitable powers for the protection of the city that its serious situation may not be taken advantage of and terms secured which otherwise would not be yielded. Private capital cannot be secured and will not build in any event, no terms upon its terms, and the city should be, so far as possible, in a corresponding position. There should be freedom to take that course which should be a fair consideration of all proposals may be for the city's best interests. It should not be compelled to consent to arrangements for new facilities under conditions which are more onerous because of the existence of unnecessary limitations on its authority.

It is, of course, of vital importance that the administration of the city should be economical and that all waste and extravagance should be ended, but efforts to secure economy should be intelligent and should not involve dispensing with their opportunity to secure the actual necessities of the city. The proposed amendment to the constitution is not for the purpose of the exclusion in computing the debt and principal, but of the exclusion of the interest thereon. And, apart from future improvements of that sort, the exclusion of the indebtedness heretofore incurred for rapid transit purposes, which is abundantly provided for, would constitute an immediate relief to an ex-

ANXIETY IN HOLLAND.

Premature Preparations to Greet Heir to Throne.

The Hague, April 12.—The people of Holland are anxious regarding the expected birth of an heir to the throne of Holland, owing to pessimistic rumors concerning the Queen's health. It was officially announced at the palace, however, that Queen Wilhelmina was in good health and good spirits and that her attending physicians were well satisfied with conditions.

M. Nilsson, Minister of Justice, in an interview to-day, said that the birth was not expected for some time, and admitted that there was justification for popular anxiety, owing to the premature preparations.

CHESTER SEEMS WINNER.

Leads Salem in Scout Cruiser Race—Birmingham Quits.

Newport, R. I., April 12.—The Chester had a lead of nearly eight miles at the end of the first half of the twenty-four hour full speed test of scout cruisers, and was apparently a sure winner of the contest, according to a wireless dispatch received here just before midnight to-night. Some time between the eighth and the twelfth hour of the run the cruiser Birmingham, with her machinery deranged, dropped out of the race and started for New York, leaving the Chester and the Salem to continue the high speed run.

The Chester led from the start, and increased her advantage steadily and consistently. The Salem also gained steadily on the Birmingham. The cruisers started off Block Island at 10:45 this forenoon. They headed south for the first third of the run, after which the course was changed to the eastward.

The engines of the Chester are of the English turbine type, although manufactured wholly in this country. The Salem has turbines of an American pattern, while the Birmingham is equipped with modern reciprocating engines.

DENOUNCES YERKES SUIT.

"Conspiracy," Says Counsel for Widow, of Receivership Here.

Chicago, April 12.—Clarence A. Knight, counsel for Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, on his arrival from New York to-day, bitterly denounced the Yerkes receivership proceedings in New York as "judicial tyranny, conspiracy and outrageous."

"The proceeding is one of the worst pieces of judicial tyranny ever attempted in this country," said Mr. Knight. "It is purely a conspiracy to do an act to get into the house of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes by illegal means. No notice was given to Mrs. Yerkes or anybody representing her of the application for a receiver. Mr. Owsley, the Central Trust Company of New York and Charles E. Yerkes entered their appearance in the case and consented to the appointment of a receiver."

"It is for the purpose of forcing a sale of the house and pictures and destroying Mr. Yerkes's intention and Mrs. Yerkes's desires that these receivership proceedings were begun."

HARLEM BOXERS NABBED.

Police Break Up Big Meeting at Olympic Athletic Club.

Inspector Thompson and Captain Carson, of the West 125th street station, threw a cordon of twenty bluecoats around the premises of the Olympic Athletic Club, Nos. 36 and 38 Manhattan street, last night and then mounted with six plain-clothes men to the second floor, where eight hundred Harlem sports were assembled in expectation of an evening with the gloves. Three ten-round bouts had been advertised.

At the door Inspector Thompson tried to buy tickets for himself, Captain Carson and his six men, but in vain. Then he said to Edward McMahon, reputed manager of the club, and to Henry Tone, down on the evening's list as referee:

"You purpose to pull off some prize fights here to-night, in violation of the law. I'm going to stop it."

The eight marched in and stationed themselves about the ringside. Immediately the management, say the police, substituted two volunteer pugilists, John Glover, of No. 129 West 124th street, and James Farmer, of No. 496 West 133d street. The inspector let them jab each other for two minutes and then climbed into the ring with Captain Carson and arrested the whole outfit—"pugs," referee, seconds, and, presently, McMahon as manager, while the crowd hooted and jeered.

FALLS FAR TO HER DEATH.

Coroner Says Banker's Wife Jumped from Her Window.

Mrs. Anita D. Hamilton, thirty-eight years old, committed suicide last yesterday afternoon, according to Coroner Harburger, by jumping from a window of her flat on the ninth floor of the Coronet apartments, at No. 57 West 58th street. She fell into the basement areaway and was instantly killed. Coroner Harburger said he learned that the woman had been brooding for months, had delusions and that her melancholia was deepened by a suicide which occurred in the house some time ago.

In the apartment at the time of the suicide were a trained nurse, Miss Ann Driscoll, and Mrs. Ellen M. Von Gerichten, widow of "Jake" Von Gerichten, a well known detective under Inspector Byrnes. Mrs. Von Gerichten was related by marriage to the dead woman.

The nurse and Mrs. Von Gerichten were helping Mrs. Hamilton to get ready for a walk, when she said she would go into a little room off the library for a minute. This was used as a bedroom, and neither the nurse nor Mrs. Von Gerichten thought anything of it; but when Mrs. Hamilton did not return they went to the room, found the window wide open, and on looking out saw her body on the flagging in the area-way.

Although Coroner Harburger examined the superintendent, the nurse and Mrs. Von Gerichten, he could learn little about the woman's husband. The superintendent "thought" Mr. Hamilton was a banker, but didn't know his first name. The nurse and Mrs. Von Gerichten said they knew Mr. Hamilton was a banker, but did not know his place of business or his first name. They said Mr. Hamilton had suffered a nervous breakdown from watching his wife and caring for her and that he had left the city two days ago for a rest, but they didn't know where he had gone.

DEWEY'S OLD PORT WINE. Rich in Blood Making Qualities. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York.

FOUR FIGHT IN OFFICE

SINGER BUILDING TENANTS CALL THE POLICE.

Husband, Who Sought Divorce, and Wife's Brothers Charge One Another with Being Aggressors.

Occupants of the Singer Building were greatly excited late yesterday afternoon by the turmoil attending a fight on the fifth floor in the office of Edward W. Irwin, general manager of the Pneumatic Appliance Company. Dr. James T. Hardy, of No. 164 West 71st street, and George K. Hardy, of No. 264 Clinton street, Brooklyn, brothers of Irwin's former wife, had entered the office several minutes before, had served papers in a supplementary-legal proceeding.

The two men were in the office only a short time when the noise became so great that a call for the police was sent in. Patrolman Quinn, of the Church street station, responded, and on the complaint of Dr. Hardy he arrested Irwin and Harold F. Parish, secretary of the Pneumatic Appliance Company. Later Irwin made complaints against the Hardys.

Dr. Hardy and his brother entered Irwin's office about 3 o'clock. Irwin says he telephoned to the superintendent of the building when he saw the men, telling him that there might be trouble. The superintendent responded to Irwin's call and asked the Hardys what their business was. They told him, he says, that they were there to serve legal papers on Irwin. After the superintendent had told Irwin, who was in an adjoining room, what the Hardys had said, Irwin telephoned to his lawyer for advice and was told that he should permit the brothers to serve the papers.

By the time Dr. Hardy and his brother had grown impatient waiting for Irwin, Parish opened the door, and soon the fight was in progress. Many tenants rushed to the scene, finding all four men engaged.

When arraigned in the Tombs police court before Magistrate Kernochan, Dr. Hardy said that Parish struck him with an iron bar. He pushed past Parish, he said, and Irwin struck him with another iron bar. He said he grappled with Irwin, but heard a commotion in the hall, and looked back, to see his brother being belabored with an iron bar in the hands of Parish. His brother told the same story.

Irwin's story was entirely different. He said that when Dr. Hardy advanced, after Parish had opened the door, the physician struck Parish a blow in the face, which sent him reeling. Then, Irwin said, Dr. Hardy advanced and struck him with an iron bar. According to Irwin, Parish ran outside and grappled with George Hardy, who, he said, was flourishing a revolver and an iron bar. He also said that Dr. Hardy beat him down and hit him over the head with an iron bar. Parish's story agreed with Irwin's.

Magistrate Kernochan sent the case to Special Sessions for settlement. "There is evidently much behind this matter that could not be entered into in this court," he said. The men were held in \$500 bail each for trial.

Edward W. Irwin brought an action for absolute divorce against his wife, Jeanette T. H. Irwin, in November. Testimony at the trial was that Irwin, accompanied by Harold F. Parish and some friends, went to the Atlantic Inn, Grant City, Staten Island, on February 26, 1907, where they forced an entrance to a room. Members of the party testified that Mrs. Irwin was sitting at a table, drinking with John C. Gray, who was named as correspondent in the suit. Mrs. Irwin said that she believed the room where she was found to be one of the dining rooms of the inn.

Irwin before the inn episode said he found a letter addressed to "Dear Jack" in Mrs. Irwin's room at their home, No. 284 Clinton street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Irwin admitted that she wrote the letter, but said that it was not intended for Gray.

Dr. James T. Hardy and George K. Hardy testified in their sister's behalf. The Irwins have two children.

THEY BLEED TO DEATH.

Slight Cuts Fatal to Remarkable Pennsylvania Family.

Tyrone, Penn., April 12.—Gerald, youngest son of Edward Lower, accidentally cut his mouth by falling on a tin toy, and, in spite of all that medical aid could do, bled to death to-day. Ralph, two years old, fell downstairs six months ago and received a small cut on his face. The flow of blood could not be stopped, and he died. A year ago Jessie, four years old, fell and cut her head on the sharp edge of a wooden block. She also bled to death.

Physicians say that the Lower family's blood is in such a condition that it fails to coagulate when it comes in contact with the air. Four other relatives have bled to death.

TO WED JAPANESE PASTOR

College Girl Mission Worker Former New Yorker.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 12.—The Rev. Joseph Kenichi Inazawa, pastor of the Presbyterian Japanese mission here, is to marry Miss Kate Goodman, a missionary worker, formerly of New York City. Inazawa admitted the engagement to-day, and said the wedding would take place soon.

Inazawa is forty-five years old, and has been engaged in mission work on the Pacific Coast for twenty years. Miss Goodman, who comes of a good New York family, is a graduate of the University of Chicago. After leaving college she began mission work among the Japanese. She started for Japan, but stopped in Los Angeles, where she became interested in the Japanese colony here. She met Inazawa, and the attachment resulted.

WIVES TO DRAW WAGES OF DRUNKS.

This or Six Months in Workhouse Ruling of McKeesport's Young Mayor.

McKeesport, Penn., April 12.—Harry S. Arthur, McKeesport's thirty-year-old Mayor, who also sits as police magistrate, ruled to-day that any man found drunk and brought before him must sign papers permitting his wife to draw his salary for one year from date. A six months' sentence in the workhouse will be the alternative.

If a "drunk" has no wife, his next of kin will draw his wages, if being the intention of the new Mayor to shame, if possible, the drunken men of McKeesport into sobriety.

Ask your grocer for "Salada" Tea. For quality and flavor it has no equal.—Adv't.

CHANGES MADE BY FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 12.—The following are some of the principal changes made by the Senate committee in the Payne tariff bill:

Table with columns: Senate bill, Payne bill, Dingley bill. Lists various goods and their respective tariff rates.

Earthware—By a change in phrasing, the duty on common earthenware is restored to the Dingley rate, the House having raised it from 25 to 60 per centum.

Hats and Bonnets—The average specific duty on hats and bonnets is reduced 15 per cent.

Mineral Waters—A reduction from the Payne bill is effected by waiving the duty on bottles containing them.

Works of Art—The Senate committee has amended the Payne bill, which provided that paintings and sculptures at least twenty years old should be admitted free, by further providing that all works of art one hundred years old or more shall be admitted free.

BORE THEIR WAY TO LOOT.

Burglars Rob Two Establishments in Same Building.

Two detectives of the Central office and the Tenderloin station describe as the most audacious robbery that has come to their notice in several months occurred late Sunday night or early yesterday morning in the four story building at No. 6 West 23rd street. The burglars got cloth valued at about \$10,000 from the establishment of Clarence Davis, on the third floor of the building, and furs valued at \$10,000 more were taken from the stock of Henry Maerlander, on the floor below. The thieves gained entrance to the rooms occupied by the latter by boring through the floor and letting themselves down with ropes made from strips of Davis's best material.

The police believe that the robbery was committed by men who knew the premises well. Maerlander's stock room is fitted with a burglar alarm, and it is thought that this must have been known to the men concerned in the job. That as little noise as possible might be made, the burglars, instead of sawing a hole in the floor, adopted the more laborious method of boring holes until a section was so weakened that it could be removed easily. Only the best of the stock in both places was taken. A box of fine cigars was missing from a desk in the tailor's establishment, and the floor was covered with ashes and cigar stubs.

The police while investigating discovered that an automobile stood for several hours at Fifth avenue and 29th street. It is believed that the body was carried away in the machine. There is no clue to the identity of the thieves.

DR. LLOYD RECANTS.

Returns to Episcopal Church, Renouncing Catholicity.

Chicago, April 12.—F. E. J. Lloyd, the former Episcopal rector who renounced his faith two years ago to join the Catholic Church, has recanted, and is now again a member of the Episcopal Church.

He was received into the fold by the Rev. E. V. Shaylor at the Easter services at Grace Church yesterday after a private recantation to Bishop Anderson. Dr. Lloyd, his wife and five children joined St. Mary's Church in Chicago on January 18, 1907. Since then the convert toured the country and lectured before Catholic societies on "Why I Became a Roman Catholic." He returns to the Episcopal Church as a layman, and will be on the "penitent" list for three years before he can obtain the return of his parchments.

Pittsburg, April 12.—It was in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church here, two years ago, that Dr. Lloyd, then rector of St. Peter's Church, Uniontown, was unfrocked by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of the Pittsburg Diocese, assisted by several other church dignitaries.

Bishop Whitehead pronounced the sentence on Dr. Lloyd from the high altar. The dignitaries read in unison the "Miserere" and "De Profundis" from the Fifty-first and One Hundred and Thirtieth Psalms. Following prayers for purification, the sentence was pronounced.

Before going to Uniontown Dr. Lloyd was rector of St. Mark's Church, Cleveland.

APHASIA VICTIM MISSING AGAIN.

William Childs, Formerly of Brooklyn, Had Been Confined in Milwaukee Hospital.

Brooklyn, April 12.—William Childs, formerly of Brooklyn, who recently learned his identity here, has disappeared again, this time from the County Hospital. It is feared that he wandered away and may succumb to exposure.

Childs was picked up in the street here on March 5 and placed in the Milwaukee Hospital. He escaped a few hours later. The next day he appealed to the assistant superintendent of the county poor office for assistance in discovering his identity.

Strawberry Crop Nearly Ruined. Norfolk, Va., April 12.—Another heavy frost last night did extensive damage in the Norfolk County and Eastern Shore trucking belts. Early beans, potatoes and strawberries which escaped the Friday night frost were destroyed almost completely. With no further frosts the entire strawberry crop is two-thirds ruined.

NO CUNARD DIVIDEND.

Company Must Draw on Reserve Fund to Meet Expenses.

London, April 12.—The Cunard Steamship Company, like the German steamship lines, has suffered heavily from the depression in the shipping trade, and will be unable to pay a dividend. The company's report, which has just been issued, shows a profit of \$1,475,180, which, however, is not sufficient to meet the depreciation in ships and properties, and forces the company to draw on the reserve fund for expenses.

The report explains that the financial disturbance in the United States completely disorganized westbound third class traffic, the number of third class passengers landed in the United States in 1908 being only 355,000, compared with 1,110,000 in 1907.

After taking \$300,000 from the insurance fund and \$250,000 from the reserve fund to pay the interest on debentures and other obligations, the small balance of \$17,910 was carried to the credit of the 1909 accounts.

The report announces that the Lusitania and the Mauretania amply fulfilled the obligations to the government, and that the company carried out its liability to the government by the payment of \$650,000 to the redemption fund. A tentative agreement has been concluded with the lines engaged in Mediterranean third-class traffic which it is hoped will place this business on a more profitable basis.

WOMEN DINERS ARRESTED

Two Patrons of Victoria Accused of Singing Songs in Restaurant.

After dining in the Victoria Hotel restaurant last night, two women broke into song when the music started up, and after a lively half hour, were taken to the new West 29th street station and finally to the night court. They said they were Mrs. Susana Feiber, of No. 611 West 113th street, and Mrs. Alice Weston, of No. 226 West End avenue.

John Bryan, a special policeman of the Victoria, told Magistrate Herrman, in the night court, that the women went to the restaurant when it was crowded and ordered elaborate dinners. They also called for champagne, he said. When the band started up a popular song the women began to sing.

Bryan said he was then called in and asked the women to restrain their feelings, but they refused, he said, and continued to talk in loud tones of "women's rights." Bryan finally got them away from the table, into the cloak room and thence to the street. Once in the street, on the Broadway side of the hotel, Bryan said, Mrs. Feiber jerked away from him, struck him a vicious blow on the jaw, and followed it with two more. The officer admitted that his hands were full when Patrolman Rusbach, of the new West 26th street station, pushed through the crowd and arrested the two women.

Mrs. Feiber said that neither she nor Mrs. Weston did anything wrong, and that they were orderly throughout their dinner. She denied striking the special policeman. Mrs. Feiber said she was the wife of a theatrical manager, but that she would not say who, lest she disgrace him as well as herself. Mrs. Weston said they hadn't been disorderly.

Henry Dwyer and Edward L. Davenport, both patrons of the hotel, said the women had talked in loud tones, had sung songs and "used bad language" in the restaurant.

Magistrate Herrman fined Mrs. Feiber \$10 and Mrs. Weston \$5. They did not have the money and were taken back to cells.

BALDWIN'S PHYSICIAN ASKS \$100,000.

Friend and Medical Adviser Had Served Aged Millionaire Twelve Years.

Los Angeles, April 12.—Presumably because the lawyers who figured in the settlement of the "Lucky" Baldwin estate fared so well regarding fees, it being reported they are to get \$500,000, Dr. John W. Trueworthy, Mr. Baldwin's old friend and medical adviser, who was at his bedside almost constantly for twenty-nine days and nights until death came, doubled his original bill to-day, making it \$100,000.

Although a slightly reduced payment may be made, it is already understood that an agreement satisfactory to the heirs and the physician will be reached. Dr. Trueworthy says his bill includes not only his despatched attendance, but also services for twelve years for which Mr. Baldwin had not settled.

A THIRTEENTH CALHOUN JUROR.

San Francisco, April 12.—A thirteenth juror was temporarily passed to-day to try the case of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, who is charged with attempting to bribe a former supervisor. Eleven jurors have been sworn in.

Judge Lawlor's rulings indicate that a thirteenth juror is to be chosen, so that death or sickness of a juror may not cause a failure of the trial.

SENATE TARIFF BILL

REVISION DOWNWARD

WITH TAXES ON LUXURIES INCREASED.

Burdens on Necessities Lightened and Inheritance Tax Eliminated—

Debate to Begin Thursday.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 12.—Senator Aldrich reported to the Senate to-day the Finance Committee's substitute for the schedules and free list of the Payne tariff bill. Adjournment was taken until Thursday, when Mr. Aldrich will open the debate on the bill by explaining the principal changes proposed in the substitute. At the same time he will present to the Senate a carefully prepared statement showing the estimated revenue under the new schedules.

With few exceptions the important provisions in the Senate substitute have been outlined in these dispatches for the last ten days. The exclusive announcement in The Tribune of April 9 that Mr. Aldrich had submitted to President Taft the tentative draft of the substitute bill, and that it provided for reductions on necessities and increases on luxuries, is borne out by an analysis of the measure reported to-day. The Senate bill meets the expectations of those who have been looking for genuine revision. That it is an improvement over the House bill is asserted on all sides, for in the main the rates are lower, and are so arranged that the burden of taxation will fall on those who are best able to bear it.

MR. ALDRICH ANSWERS DEMOCRATS.

Democratic Senators made their expected protest when the bill was reported. It was well understood that they were merely making campaign material, and the Senate leaders permitted them to talk without interruption. When they had finished Senator Aldrich said a few words in defence of the policy pursued by him and his Republican associates on the Finance Committee, and pointed out that if the Democratic programme had been followed many months would have been wasted. The protest for the minority was made by Senators Daniel, Bailey and Culberson. They directed attention to the brevity of the meeting of the Finance Committee this morning, and said the bill had not been read and that no consideration had been given to it. They declared that they wanted the country to know the story of the elimination of the minority, and Mr. Daniel said that while it might be defended on the ground that it was a Senate custom, he wished to observe that it was a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. Mr. Aldrich pointed out that there would be full opportunity for consideration of the bill on the floor and that every Senator would have an opportunity to express himself fully on the subject. He said the action of the Republicans was dictated by a desire to pass a tariff bill at the earliest possible date, and that the majority party was willing to accept full responsibility.

SOME SCHEDULES LEFT OPEN.

The maximum and minimum and administrative features were not included in the report made to-day, but will be submitted later. The committee has not decided on the rates it will recommend in regard to coal, hides, petroleum, steel rails and wood pulp and the articles dependent on it. The committee is seeking further information respecting some of these articles, and in regard to others it is desired that the wishes of the Senate shall be ascertained before a report is made.

THE QUESTION OF REVENUES.

The rates in the Senate bill are lower than those in the Payne bill, the actual number of reductions being about three times the number of increases. The great mass of rates are below those in the Dingley act. The provision of the Payne bill for an inheritance tax is stricken out, as the committee, after much study and many consultations with the officers of the Treasury Department, saw its way clear to provide for the raising of adequate revenue without the imposition of a special tax. The question of revenue has been prominent in every phase of the making of the new tariff law, and no feature of the bill has received closer study from Mr. Aldrich than this. The Rhode Island Senator will be prepared on Thursday to give the Senate accurate information as to the amount that will be realized in customs receipts under the new duties. If he can demonstrate, as he thinks he can, that the customs receipts under his proposed tariff revision measure will meet all ordinary governmental expenditures, it is believed that little time will be devoted to amendments offered on the floor for an income tax, an inheritance tax, a tax on dividends and similar propositions.

The most disappointed men in Washington are those who have been here for many weeks in the interest of a high tariff on lumber. Many Democratic Senators had assured them that they would stand firm for the retention of the \$2 rate on lumber. The lumbermen believed that the Finance Committee would recommend this rate, that it would be approved by the Senate and that the conference committee would not make a reduction below \$1.50. The Senate bill provides for the same rate on lumber as that carried in the House bill, namely \$1 a thousand feet. There will be a determined fight on the floor to raise this to \$2, with the Southern and Pacific Coast Senators fighting shoulder to shoulder.

CUTS ON GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

The action of the Finance Committee in striking out the increases on hosiery and women's gloves carried in the Payne bill and restoring the Dingley rates meets general commendation. Much of the popular opposition to the Payne bill arose from the fact that it provided for marked increases of duties on these feminine necessities.

In the House the advocates of "the free, breakfast table" won a signal victory when they forced a reluctant Ways and Means Committee to restore coffee and tea to the free list. Under the leadership of the New York delegation a concession of a cent a pound on cocoa was forced from the committee. The original Payne bill taxed cocoa at 4 cents a pound, the rate being reduced to 3 cents just before the bill passed. The Senate committee has restored cocoa to the free list, believing that an article of such general consumption should no more be made dutiable than tea or coffee. In commenting on this action Mr. Aldrich said: "The committee felt that if it was necessary to increase revenue it could be done better on luxuries than on the everyday necessities of life, and have pursued this policy in the construction of this bill."

From one source alone—increased tax on a luxury—it is estimated there will be an addi-