READY FOR HAGUE

U. S. CASES PREPARED.

Fishing Interests Confer with Washington Officials.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 17.—The preparation of the two cases which will be submitted to the Hague Court of Arbitration by the United States has been practically completed and the State Department officials and the special counsel are now engaged in arranging the final details for the submission of the argument.

The case of the Orinoco Steamship Company, to which the government of Venezuela is a party, and which, according to the terms of the protocol, must be submitted by February 1, will be sent to The Hague to-morrow, probably by special messenger. The case as presented by the Venezuelan government will also be delivered at The Hague on February 1. It will be dispatched to the United States immediately for the preparation of the counter case, which must be delivered by April 30. The court will convene for the hearing of the case on May 15.

Preliminary to the preparation for the oral argument in the second case, the Newfoundland fisheries question, a conference was held to-day at the State Department between representatives of the fishing interests of Gloucester, Mass., and Senators Hale and Lodge, on the one hand, and Secretary Knox, ex-Secretary Root and Chandler Anderson, of New York, special counsel of the department in the case, on the other. The object of this meeting was to hear at first hand the contentions of the fishermen and the fishing interests and to procure information which may be of use in the preparation of the argument before the Hague court.

Within the next few days there will be a conference at the State Department of counsel in the case of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries, consisting of Chandler Anderson, agent of the department; ex-Senator George Turner, of Washington; Samuel J. Elder, of Boston, and the assistant counsellors, James B. Scott, solicitor of the State Department, and Charles B. Warren, of Detroit. It is probable that a further postponement of the hearing of the case will be agreed to, which will delay it until some time in May, so that both cases will be heard about the same time.

The Newfoundland fisheries is the more important case of the two, not only because of the gravity of the question at issue, which has been a source of irritation between the governments of the United States and Great Britain for more than a century, but because it is the first to be referred to the Hague Tribunal under the terms of the treaty of arbitration entered into on April 4 of last year. The credit for the arrangement of the protocol belongs largely to the former Secretary of State, Elihu Root, and the present American Ambassador to Great Britain.

KNAPPEN IS NAMED.

Chosen to Succeed Lurton—Other Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 17.—President Taft to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of United States District Judge Loyal E. Knappen, of Michigan, to succeed Judge Horace Lurton as judge of the United States Circuit Court, 6th Circuit. Arthur C. Denison, of Michigan, is nominated to succeed Judge Knappen on the district bench.

The President also sent to the Senate the nominations of the following United States marshals: Seth Bullock, district of South Dakota; Enos Harry Porter, western district of Pennsylvania; John F. Horr, southern district of Florida; Frederick W. Collins, southern district of Mississippi; Clarence G. Smithers, eastern district of Virginia; Harry S. Husband, of Porto Rico.

To be assistant attorneys general the President nominated Winfred T. Denison and D. Frank Lloyd, of New York, and to be United States attorneys, John M. Cheney, for the southern district of Florida, and Lunsford L. Lewis, for the eastern district of Virginia.

WESTERN UNION WINS

Supreme Court Holds Kansas Bush Act Invalid.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Bush act of the State of Kansas, which sought to compel outside corporations to pay a charter fee for the benefit of the state schools as a condition of doing business in that state, is held invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision by a divided court, announced to-day. The controlling opinion is by Justice Harlan, with concurring opinion by Justice White. Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Holmes and McKenna dissent.

The case was that of the Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, agt. the State of Kansas, on the relation of C. C. Coleman, Attorney General. The Western Union has fought the law on the grounds of acquired rights and that the law was unconstitutional, as seeking to impose a burden upon interstate commerce.

WOULD UNITE HEALTH BUREAUS

Washington, Jan. 17.—President Taft expects to send to Congress within the next few weeks a special message recommending the consolidation of the various bureaus and agencies of the government handling public health matters. He has had the question under consideration for some months, but has been so busy recently that he has not had an opportunity to frame his communication.

G. STANLEY HALL AT N. Y. U.

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., will lecture at New York University, Washington Square, to-morrow afternoon, at 3:45, on "The Pre-Adolescent Period of a Child's Life" and at 4:45 o'clock on "Adolescence."

These lectures are part of a new course on "Self-Government in School," organized this year. Both lectures are free to the teachers in public and private schools in greater New York and vicinity.

HOUSE VOTES FOR STATEHOOD.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The House to-day passed the bill admitting New Mexico and Arizona to separate statehood. The only dissenting vote was cast by Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts.

RETAW

A BRACER, THE MORNING AFTER

RETAW IS A SPARKLING TREATED WATER AND ACTS SPEEDILY IN CASES OF NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION FOLLOWING ALCOHOLIC AND OTHER EXCESSES. BOTTLED IN SPLITS ONLY.

NOT A LAXATIVE.
Hotels, Clubs, Cafés and Druggists.

BALLINGER DENIES

BACK AT HITCHCOCK.

Secretary Calls Maladministration Charge False.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Ballinger late to-night issued a long statement, in which he denied categorically the charges of maladministration in the Interior Department made by Representative Hitchcock. His denial was sweeping and emphatic, several of the charges being characterized as "ridiculous," while others were said to be "ridiculously false."

The statement came as a surprise, as Mr. Ballinger in the afternoon disclosed a disposition to let the matter go unanswered until the joint investigating committee had been organized.

Answering in turn each of the charges made to-day by Mr. Hitchcock in his statement, Mr. Ballinger asserts that "in so far as they allege any extravagance, wrongdoing or favoritism" on his part "they are absolutely without foundation."

"False; ridiculously false; equally false; equally ridiculous; a peculiarly unwarranted assault upon an efficient government officer," the latter referring to Mr. Schwartz, chief of field service, are expressions which he uses in his repudiation of the various charges.

In regard to appointing a relative, J. H. Ballinger, as confidential clerk when he became Commissioner of the Land Office, the Secretary says this was because he was not personally acquainted before coming here with any officers or clerks in the Land Office, and desired to have as confidential clerk some one whom he knew. He says that Judge Wright was removed, not to make way for J. H. Ballinger, but because Judge Wright's age, he being nearly eighty, made him "physically disqualified to perform his duties." The vacancy on the law board, he says, was filled, not by "Jack" Ballinger, but by Judge Gray.

He says that the "certain large brick chimney" to which Mr. Hitchcock alluded "was erected pursuant to a specific appropriation for that purpose by Congress"; that the additional clerks in the land office complained of were made necessary by the appropriation by Congress of $1,000,000 for protecting public lands, and that the charge in regard to the purchase of furniture "is on a par with that relating to the employment of additional clerks."

The statement was presented by Mr. Hitchcock at a meeting of the committee called to permit him to substantiate his charges of extravagance in the Interior Department. The committee decided to issue subpœnas on Secretary Ballinger, Commissioner Dennett of the General Land Office and all others interested in the charges, to appear as witnesses before the committee next Wednesday morning.

The statement alleges improper use of the million dollar appropriation "for the protection of the public domain against frauds" by the purchase of expensive furniture, "mounting into the tens of thousands of dollars," the erection of "a certain large brick chimney for a land office at considerable expense," the employment of some eighty additional clerks, "salaries increased and in one case at least doubled" out of this million dollar fund (citing the case of Chief of the Field Service Schwartz as this instance), long telegraph bills, which "cover long extracts from the newspapers sent in by travelling representatives of the General Land Office, selection of special agents not at all qualified," etc.

THE WRIGHT MATTER.

The statement asserts that when Mr. Ballinger became Commissioner of the General Land Office, the position he held before entering the Cabinet, he reduced the salary of the law clerk, Judge Wright, so that Wright's $2,000 salary "could be given to 'Jack' Ballinger, his second cousin, not under the title of law clerk, but under the title, created by Mr. Ballinger's order, of confidential clerk. I have been told Wright died of disappointment and humiliation soon thereafter."

"Jack" Ballinger remained a year in the service, the statement says, his manner of living about the time his uncle resigned, in March, 1908, being alleged to illustrate "the reckless expenditures of the Land Office."

"It was announced," the statement goes on to say, "that young 'Jack' Ballinger was leaving the land office to resume law practice in Seattle. In order that he might receive a final rake-off he was designated as special temporary inspector of offices, an evident outrage on the Treasury. This enabled him to draw travelling expenses from Washington to Seattle, and a per diem also. Within two weeks after he reached Seattle he resigned, as understood in advance, and resumed law practice, including, of course, practice before the land office out there and also in Washington."

HITCHCOCK'S WITNESSES.

Mr. Hitchcock declared this to be only one of many outrages on the Treasury which could be found, and suggested to the committee that the following government employes be called to furnish specific information:

J. D. Yelverton, chief of Division P, or his assistant, Bert Marshall, or Irving Rittenhouse, chief of the accounts division, General Land Office, concerning the purchase of desks, filing cases, etc., out of the $1,000,000 fund; Frank Bond, chief clerk of the General Land Office, concerning eighty-odd clerks "performing ordinary clerical duties not connected in any way with the protection of the public domain, though so paid."

Concerning the office of Chief of the Field Service, occupied by H. H. Schwartz, the statement alleges that position was created for Mr. Schwartz, without warrant of law, his salary being raised from $2,000 as special agent to $4,200 as Chief of Field Service.

Mr. Hitchcock recommended investigation of statements made in an anonymous letter to him that declared Mr. Ballinger's system of files has "so mixed, confused, befogged the clerks, files and records that there is now absolutely no one who knows anything about anything that appertains to the office," requiring over a hundred clerks against fifteen under the old system.

Mr. Hitchcock suggests that the committee demand an itemized statement of expenditures under the fund. The committee probably will also meet next Saturday to continue the investigation.

"Mr. Hitchcock's statement," said Chairman McGuire of the committee, "was based solely, as he said to the committee, on rumors. We are going to the bottom of the matter, and I have not detected any disposition on the part of any members of the committee to be otherwise than entirely fair to both sides."

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 17.—"Jack" Ballinger, who it is charged by Congressman Hitchcock, was favored by his second cousin, the Secretary of the Interior, at the expense of the government, to-day denied ever having received a cent through Secretary Ballinger or any other person connected with the government service except a salary received under President Roosevelt. "Jack" Ballinger is now at Cœur D'Alene, Idaho, representing the settlers in the fight over overflowed lands.

"It is absolutely false that my cousin or any one else ever favored me in the government business," said Ballinger. "I was appointed by President Roosevelt as a special examiner of land claims and contests and was detailed as private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior at a salary of $2,000 a year. The man who previously held the place died and I was appointed to fill the vacancy, so that I took no one's place. That is all there is to the affair."

STANDARD OIL HEARING MAR. 14.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted the motion of the government for the advancement on the docket of the Standard Oil case, and set the hearing for March 14.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 17.—In his address before the National Civic Federation this morning President Taft made clear, to thoughtful persons at least, the inaccuracy of those writers who have depicted the Chief Executive as bent on acquiring for the federal government constantly augmented powers. Incidentally, moreover, Mr. Taft took occasion to point out how greatly misunderstood were the remarks of Senator Root, made some time ago, when he warned the states that failure on their part to exercise the functions they enjoyed must inevitably result in a disposition to enlarge the authority of the federal government. Mr. Taft said that those who ascribed to Mr. Root a desire for radical centralization wholly misunderstood the New York Senator, and he might have added that the same is true of himself. He took occasion to point out various directions in which the states by co-operation and uniformity of statute might check the tendency to look to Washington for remedial legislation. He declared that under the Constitution the government of the United States could not accomplish all reforms, and that there is a heavy burden of responsibility on the several states. He cited the case of conservation of natural resources as an instance where the states can accomplish even more than the national government.

To-morrow the President will address the first session of the convention of governors of states and territories who are to hold a three days' conference in Washington. Thirty governors are expected, and it is further expected that a permanent organization to be known as the Board of Governors, to meet annually at the national capital, will be the outcome of this year's meeting. Mr. Taft is responsible for the fact that the governors are to hold their convention simultaneously with that of the Civic Federation, and he is extremely hopeful that out of these meetings will come highly important and farreaching results. He is convinced that work of the utmost benefit in connection with conservation can be promoted by the state executives, to whom he will personally explain his views. Governor Hughes is chairman of the committee on programme for the governors' meeting.

The definite announcement made in The Tribune this morning that Governor Hughes will not again be a candidate for re-election has aroused the utmost interest in Washington. It has elicited many eulogies of the Governor and has caused renewed interest in the political speculation regarding the Empire State. New York politicians are not disposed to discuss the announcement extensively for publication, as they say it will take some time for them to formulate their views, but practically all acknowledge that Mr. Hughes's administration has set a standard which the Republican party in the state must now live up to, and that it will not be easy to find another who can command to the same extent the respect and admiration of the people. The announcement has also served to recall to those interested in the last national campaign the splendid service rendered by New York's Governor, whose speeches in support of Mr. Taft made thousands of votes throughout the country.

The statement made by Representative Hitchcock, of Nebraska, before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department to-day, is typical of the character of the attacks being made on officials of that department. Mr. Hitchcock's extravagant assertions, made recently on the floor of Congress, led the House organization to call his "bluff," and he was asked to make good before the committee named. Taking the precaution to preface his remarks with a declaration that he had only rumors to present, the Nebraskan cited possibly a dozen such reports, of which ten are false on their face, and of which the remaining two will doubtless be proved equally unwarranted on investigation. It will no doubt be said that, being a Democrat, Mr. Hitchcock was warranted in availing himself of the present situation and the insatiable appetite of the "muck rakers" to make political capital, but there are some members of the House, even of his own party, who regard his course with contempt.

Evidences of the growing conviction of even the rock-ribbed Republican delegations that any possibility of Mr. Cannon's re-election as Speaker may prove too heavy a burden for them to carry continue to multiply. The Pennsylvania delegation decided to-day to hold a meeting to consider the subject, as some of its members believe their only chance of re-election depends on their giving a definite pledge not to vote for Mr. Cannon. The Michigan delegation, following the announcement of Representative Diekema, has also considered this subject, and finds that several of its members are unalterably opposed to Mr. Cannon, not from personal reasons, but because of purely political considerations. There are many others who insist that only a definite pledge of a new Speaker will save the Republicans from defeat next November.

The Republican Congressional Committee announces its purpose to hold a meeting next Friday evening to elect officers for the coming campaign. It is known that all the old officers will be re-elected. They are: McKinley, of Illinois, chairman; Tawney, of Minnesota, vice-chairman; Loudenslager, of New Jersey, secretary; Sergeant-at-arms Casson, assistant secretary, and Charles G. Dawes, treasurer. G. G. H.

GET PINCHOT REPORT.

Senators Adopt Conference Committee's Findings.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 17.—The conference report on the resolution for a committee to investigate the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy was adopted by the Senate to-day without debate. Under the rules of the House it had to go over for one day and be printed in the Record. The report will be called up to-morrow by Mr. Dalzell, and inasmuch as the Senate accepted practically all the House provisions, little delay in the adoption of the report is expected.

The members of the committee will not be named until the resolution is signed by the President. The six Senate members are to be appointed by the Vice-President, while the House is to elect its six members. The Republicans of the House will meet, probably on Wednesday night, to select four Republicans who will receive the solid party vote for membership on the committee.

The amendments agreed to by the conference committee provide that any official or ex-official of the Department of the Interior or the Forest Service whose conduct is in question may be heard in person or by counsel. The investigation is to be finished before the adjournment of the present Congress.

AN INSURGENT SPLIT.

Leader Balks at James and Rainey as Committeemen.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 17.—Representative Hayes, of California, leader of the insurgents, has chosen one path, and the main body of those supposed to be led by him have temporarily chosen another highway. The cross roads was reached this morning when Mr. Hayes's announcement that he would not vote for Representatives James and Rainey as the Democratic members of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee became known. Mr. Hayes was immediately asked by a number of his colleagues if the story was true. He admitted it most forcefully and gave his reasons.

He declared that Messrs. James and Rainey were put on the committee for the purpose of assisting the Democrats to make political capital, and that he would not be a party to any such scheme. This declaration did not appeal to the majority of the insurgents, and most of them have decided that they will support the two men chosen by the Democratic caucus.

SENATOR RAYNER RENOMINATED.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.—Senator Rayner was renominated by the Democratic caucus to-day, assuring his re-election. The Republicans will honor National Committeeman Jackson with the opposing nomination.

AN EARLIER CRIME?

Suspected Man in Swope Case Employs Counsel.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17.—If the examination of the stomach of Colonel Thomas H. Swope, now being made by Chicago physicians, reveals poison, an autopsy will be made on the body of James H. Hunton, a close friend of the millionaire, who died in the Swope home on October 1, two days before Colonel Swope's death.

Hunton's death was sudden and similar in many respects to that of Colonel Swope. Apoplexy was given as the cause of death. Colonel Swope and Mr. Hunton were inseparable for years. When the millionaire's death came two days after that of Mr. Hunton many thought that grief had hastened it.

Attorneys of the Swope heirs are now in Chicago, where an examination of Colonel Swope's stomach is being made. The man against whom suspicion has been directed in the investigation employed attorneys today to care for his interests.

SUIT TURNS HIDDEN PAGES.

Dramatic Incidents in Lives of Breach of Promise Principals.

The trial of the breach of promise suit of Edith Faurie, who seeks $75,000 damages from Harry Lazelle, a stock broker, was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday, revealing a highly dramatic occurrence in the life of each of the litigants that was brought out incidental to the trial of the main issue.

After telling of coming from New Orleans, where her father was a rich druggist, and entering a convent from which Miss Faurie says Lazelle took her, the plaintiff told of a visit of the defendant, on which occasion he wished to tell an incident in his life that he feared, according to the witness, might change her feeling toward him.

"But I said, 'whatever the story is I shall love you just the same,'" said Miss Faurie, "'for I cannot help it.' He then told me how he returned home after a quarrel with his mother and found her dead body in the yard. He was arrested, charged with throwing her out of the window, and he said to me, 'Darling, if I had not been able to prove that I was at my neighbor's house all that evening I would have been hanged for murder.'"

That recital, said Miss Faurie, prompted her to confide to Lazelle a page from her past life, which ran:

"I was wooed by a young doctor and we were secretly married. But I never loved him, and we separated. My husband died in the last epidemic of yellow fever which swept New Orleans in 1897—two years before I came to New York."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

ATTRACTIVE WINTER TRIPS.

Improvements in through train service have annihilated distances and wonderfully stimulated winter travel from the cold of the North to the warm zones of the South.

The annual mid-winter migration to Florida and Southern California has begun.

To the popular resorts of the Southland, Florida and the Gulf Coast, the Florida Limited Trains via the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to Jacksonville and their connections, and the through sleeping cars to Charleston, Aiken, Augusta, Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Camden, Palm Beach, Miami, Knights Key, Tampa, St. Petersburg, New Orleans, and other points, afford attractive and convenient service.

To the resorts of Southern California, the Limited trains to Chicago and St. Louis, connecting with through service from Chicago and St. Louis to Los Angeles offer exceptionally good service with only one change of cars.

Winter excursion tickets at reasonably low rates and with liberal return limits are on sale at Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices to all the resorts of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Cuba, the Gulf States, California, and Mexico.

A thirty-day personally-conducted tour to Mexico and the Grand Canyon will leave by special Pullman train February 3. A seven-day tour to the New Orleans Mardi Gras by special train will leave February 4. Personally-conducted tours to Florida will leave by special trains on February 8, 22, and March 8.

For descriptive itineraries giving full information, and for time-tables and rates of fare, apply to Ticket Agents, or C. Studds, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TAFT ON LAW DELAY

IS FOR UNIFORMITY.

Pinchot, Parker, Low, Other Federation Speakers.

Washington, Jan. 17.—President Taft and Gifford Pinchot, whom the former recently removed from his position as head of the Forestry Bureau, to-day spoke from the same platform in addressing the National Civic Federation, now in session here to discuss problems of uniform state legislation. Both received hearty greetings.

Representatives of almost every branch of human activity met to-day at the conference to talk over ways and means for bringing about uniformity of laws relating to child labor, marriage and divorce, pure food and pure drugs, conservation of natural resources and laws relating to negotiable instruments, bills of lading and other matters affecting the business and social life of the nation.

President Taft, when he appeared at the morning session, was greeted with rounds of applause. Serious attention was accorded the President throughout his speech, which was a careful presentation of the needs of uniformity upon the part of the states in laws looking to an amelioration of existing conditions.

Felicitating the Civic Federation for their good sense in meeting in Washington, especially at the same time as the meeting of Governors, President Taft said that from Washington everything radiated to the furthermost parts of the country. "And you are not the only citizens of the United States looking in the direction of Washington—there are others," which statement was met with a round of hearty applause.

A CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER.

In discussing the movement started by the Civic Federation for uniformity in state laws, President Taft said that it was the outgrowth of a demand on the part of good citizens to bring about better conditions in the social fabric. He defined a constitutional lawyer, as "a gentleman who has gone out of the practice of law and has gone into politics," which called forth laughter and applause, and cries of "Good!" "Good!"

Tracing the growth of centralization of power in the general government in contradistinction to the power of the states, he said that the early appointment of Chief Justice Marshall made centralization possible, because he exercised that power which a good judge exercised with his colleagues—"he did not minimize the power of the Constitution."

The President said that there should be uniformity in judicial procedure, and he declared with emphasis that if anything in the system deserved attack it was the delay that could be obtained by the wealthy under judicial proceedings. He advocated such changes in the form of federal court proceedings which could be taken as an example by the states. He wanted court procedure simplified along the lines of English practice, both in equity and criminal law.

CONCERNING CHILD LABOR.

Mr. Taft told of the movement for a uniform law relating to child labor, and cited the utterances of the Governor of Massachusetts in behalf of a federal law regulating child labor because the power of the federal government was greater than the power of the state.

Speaking on the subject of conservation, the President said: "The federal government has no power to compel owners of forests to attend to those forests with a view to the welfare of the community of the neighbors who live there or of those who are affected by the denuding of the land by the trees. That must be done through state government, if it is done at all. So with respect to many of the streams. Indeed, if one follows legal reasoning, it will seem, I think, that there is more to be done by the states in the conservation of resources even than by the federal government."

Gifford Pinchot was one of the principal speakers at the afternoon session of the conference. He said that subjects such as forest preservation had been advocated by Americans for more than a hundred years, but that the control of water power monopoly in the common interest was younger than the present century.

With President Taft as the central figure there were gathered about him on the stage a notable group of men. Labor was represented by Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell; the law by Senator Elihu Root, Alton B. Parker and ex-Associate Justice Brown; business by John Hays Hammond, ex-Senator John F. Dryden and other distinguished delegates.

President Low without ceremony explained the purpose of the meeting, pointing out that "uniform legislation is equivalent in legislation to standardization in mechanical construction." He outlined the scope the conference would take and recited the fact that twenty years ago the American Bar Association had urged a stardardization of statutes which would make intercourse and transactions between the states easier in a great many fields. He said, in part:

This conference has been called to give an impulse to the movement for uniform legislation by the states as to matters upon which such legislation is desirable. The National Civic Federation does not pretend to be the originator of this movement, but it does hope that, as a result of this conference, the importance of uniform legislation by the states as to many subjects will be more widely understood. The federation is confident that precisely in proportion as this is understood will be the strength of the popular demand for such action by the states.

The coincidence in the meeting of these two bodies—the conference of Governors and this conference on uniform legislation by the states—is not simply a happy accident. It is due to the sagacious suggestion of the President of the United States, for which I am glad to take this opportunity, on behalf of this conference, to express our sincere thanks. The advantage to the cause to be derived from the opportunity of placing immediately before the Governors the things that this conference wishes to call to their attention cannot be overestimated, for it means that information upon these subjects will be carried at once into almost every state of the Union by the Governor of the state himself. Public sentiment in all the states, therefore, should be immensely stimulated as a result of these two gatherings.

SPEECH OF ALTON B. PARKER.

Governor Willson of Kentucky, secretary of the "House of Governors," preceded Alton B. Parker in his speech as temporary chairman. Mr. Parker said, in part:

We do not aim at absolute uniformity of law, but a wise and conservative uniformity. There is danger in pressing uniformity to extreme lengths. There are diversities of climate, of production, of tradition, of heredity, of population, of pursuits among the people of our several commonwealths which should be generally respected.

Uniformity should be promoted along the lines marked out by the Commissioners on Uniform Laws, and as much further as the diversities to which I have referred will reasonably permit.

From this convention now assembled, representing not one or many, but all the civic interests of each and all of the states, there should go out an authoritative expression in favor of uniform legislation in so far as it is conducive to the common weal. Let us strive to promote unity in diversity—unity in all that touches in like manner the internal affairs of the communities separated by state lines—diversity in those particulars which are peculiar to each commonwealth.

Ex-Judge Parker reviewed in detail the complicated relations between state and national governments. On this point he said:

Latterly complaints have arisen of inefficiency resulting from the division of powers between the federal and the state governments. It is said, depending upon the point of view, that some states grant charters which are far too broad, while others go to the opposite extreme; that in some states the law has not been enforced against disobedient corporations and their officers, while in others the tendency is to presume them guilty of a desire to violate all law, written or unwritten.

The public complaint for the present is more generally that the states have been lax in the enforcement of law, with most disastrous consequences. The charge of neglect must be admitted by all who appreciate that every one of the corporations now struggling for life was created in the face of the law under which they are now prosecuted—a law which by reason of its deliberate non-enforcement was assumed by the corporation founders to be "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

This is not the time to consider whether the one government or the other is the more responsible for this condition; for the claim is that in any event efficiency is sacrificed in the dual form of government, and that in the interest of business prosperity efficiency is of greater importance than all else.

There is no political government on earth so efficient as the government of the United States Steel Corporation, from a purely business standpoint. Every step it takes is in obedience to a master mind. But it may safely be said that no one would be willing to have our government thus managed, however much national wealth might be augmented each year.

We are ambitious, it is true, for wealth and the comfort it brings, but we have not yet lost our faith in the proposition that the object of government is the greatest good to the greatest number. It is desirable, therefore, now, as it was in the beginning, that we should endure a less efficient form of government in order to avoid the greater evils which would otherwise arise.

Special Exhibition of

PAINTINGS BY

Paul Dougherty, N. A.

CLOSES WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19

Macbeth Gallery.

450 FIFTH AVE. (40TH ST.).

CHANLER BOOM COST

Brother of Candidate Helped to Pay the Freight.

Counsel for William F. Clark, press agent for the Presidential boom of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler in 1908, who is suing the latter for $20,000 for alleged services, got closer yesterday in the trial of the case to the source of the financial support for the boom. Sidney Harris, counsel and intimate friend of Mr. Chanler, testified that some of it came from William Astor Chanler, brother of the former Lieutenant Governor, and that $1,000 came from the latter personally. Another witness yesterday was Charles A. Edwards, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

Mr. Harris said that it was on his advice that William Astor Chanler refused to indorse a note for $20,000 for William T. Manning, who was manager of the Chanler boom. Manning wanted this money to settle some pressing claims against the promoters of the Chanler boom. These claims, said Mr. Harris, aggregated considerably more than $20,000. The witness had previously testified that he had given Manning, who is now dead, $4,400. Justice Bischoff ruled that as Mr. Harris had not received this money in a transaction between lawyer and client he must tell from whom it came, whereupon the witness said:

"I obtained it from William Astor Chanler."

When questioned about another $1,000 he paid to Manning, Mr. Harris said:

"Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler gave it to me to help Manning out. Mr. Chanler added that it was a loan to 'Willie,' saying 'He got me into this.'" As to a $10,000 check which Mr. Harris used to settle with some of the claimants against the Chanler boom bureau, he said that it came from the office of Bronson Winthrop, attorney for the defendant, and that he inferred it was from Mr. Chanler.

Mr. Edwards, who is a newspaper correspondent in Washington, was called by the defence to tell about Clark's claim for remuneration for "weaning" him from the support of William Jennings Bryan and inducing him to write Chanler letters to two thousand Southern newspapers. Mr. Edwards said that the plaintiff never made any such suggestion to him. He added that when Mr. Chanler was elected Lieutenant Governor he suggested the availability of the latter as Presidential material to the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. Mr. Edwards, who had done some press work for the boom, also got "cold feet" about payment for his work and came to New York to see about it. Manning was sick at the time, and the witness talked with Clark, who told him, Mr. Edwards said, that the funds of the boom bureau were then tied up in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which had suspended about that time.

GERMANY RECEDES ON POTASH.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Semi-official assurances have been received at the State Department, through the embassy at Berlin, that the German government will not press its scheme to levy an export tax on potash, on which Germany holds a natural monopoly. The plan would have nullified contracts to the extent of approximately $20,000,000 made by American fertilizer manufacturers with the German mine owners. There is a prospect now that the difficulty will be settled to the satisfaction of the United States.

The other problem which stands in the way of tariff adjustment between the two countries, the exclusion of American cattle, has not yet been settled, but negotiations are proceeding favorably.

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Children's Patent Leather and Dongola Kid Oxfords
Boys' and Young Men's Opera and Romeo Slippers
$1.45—prices were up to $2.50

Children's Black Button and Lace Boots in heavy calf and light kid
Misses' Patent Leather Tipped Oxfords
$1.75—prices were up to $3.50

Misses' and Small Women's Cloth Top, Patent Leather, Button Shoes
Children's, Misses' and Small Women's Patent Leather Oxfords
$1.95—prices were up to $3.75

Young Women's and Misses' Calf Lace and Button Shoes
Small Women's Patent Leather and Patent Tip Dongola Oxfords
Young Men's and Boys' Patent Leather Oxfords
$2.45—prices were up to $4.00

Small Women's Calf Lace Shoes, heavy soles
Young Men's Patent Leather Oxfords
$2.85—prices were up to $4.25

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