ONE CENT In City of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken.

New-York Tribune.

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VOL. LXIX....No. 23,104. To-day, rain, turning to snow. To-morrow, snow; northeast winds. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ★★ PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

SUBWAYS IN SIGHT

MAYOR PAYS FIRST VISIT TO P. S. C.

As Result of Harmony Bids for Twelve Routes Will Soon Be Called For.

For the first time since the establishment of the Public Service commissions the Mayor of New York yesterday called at the offices of the commission for the 1st District for a conference on subways. Mayor Gaynor, Controller Prendergast and John P. Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, composed the select committee of the Board of Estimate, while the five members of the Public Service Commission were in attendance.

Mayor McClellan never looked with favor on the Public Service Commission, and the members of the present Board of Estimate have been so busy with other matters since January that they were unable to take up the transit problem earlier.

Entire harmony prevailed at the conference yesterday between the select committee and the commission. As a result the detailed construction plans for the Broadway-Lexington avenue subway system will be in the hands of the lithographer within two weeks, and as soon as they are printed calls will be issued for bids.

Chairman Willcox could not say yesterday just how long the work would take, as there are twelve hundred large sheets to be lithographed, but it is expected that by early summer the bids will be received. Plans for other routes will be sent to the printer as soon as these are turned out.

Twelve routes of the twenty-nine validated are proposed for immediate construction by the commission. These involve forty miles of subways, and will, it is estimated, cost $100,000,000. Eight of these routes are included in the Broadway-Lexington avenue system in Manhattan and The Bronx, and two in the Broadway-Lafayette system in Brooklyn. The other two are the Fort Hamilton and Coney Island extensions of the Fourth avenue system in Brooklyn.

Mayor Gaynor, after the conference, said that the committee had talked over the various routes, but had no time to go into details. The form of contract had not been discussed, he said, for lack of time.

WORKING IN HARMONY.

"The one important thing," said the Mayor, "is that a conference was held. The Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission are now working in perfect harmony, and we are all seeking to expedite matters so that the transportation problem may be solved with the least possible delay. The two bodies are not working against each other, as has been the case heretofore."

"Was the question of whether the new lines should be constructed by the city or by private parties discussed at the conference?"

"That point was settled during the last campaign," replied the Mayor. "All the platforms submitted to the people contained a plank in favor of municipal construction."

Chairman Willcox said before the conference that the commission had been striving for two and a half years to secure some action on the routes which are now pronounced ready for construction.

"In June, 1909," he said, "the commission asked the Board of Estimate to indicate its view as to the form of contracts on which bids were to be invited, but the board declined to express any opinion. The commission, however, has gone ahead on the alternative plan of bidding, and has studied all the engineering plans. It is extremely gratifying to know that the new Board of Estimate is quite as anxious as the commission to push the immediate development of transit facilities. Notwithstanding the intimations of persons who may wish to see a conflict between the two bodies, there is complete harmony."

CHANGE PROVIDED FOR.

An application for a change in the plans of the Broadway-Lexington avenue route is now pending before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This change contemplates a double-deck subway from Houston street to 103d street, and from 113th street to the Harlem River. The commissioners appointed by the court have reported in favor of the change, which will avoid much interference with property and consequent expense for damages.

The plans which will be sent to the lithographer are made with a view to providing for this change, so that as soon as the court renders a decision the Board of Estimate will be in position to authorize the calling for tenders for the route.

Twenty-nine rapid transit routes validated in whole or in part by the property owners or the courts are described at some length in an appendix to the annual report to the Legislature of the Public Service Commission. Besides the twelve included in the plans discussed at the conference there are:

The 34th street route in Manhattan and Queens, the Third avenue route in Manhattan, the Seventh and Eighth avenue route in Manhattan, the 14th street and University Place route in Manhattan and the Brooklyn, Manhattan, Long Island City road in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. This last route is intended to go under the East River at 14th street, and have several branches in Brooklyn and Queens.

Six routes have been adopted and approved by the commission, but not yet validated, while plans have been prepared for crosstown subways under 23d and 59th streets, but action was deferred on them in view of the possible use of these streets for moving platforms.

TWO WEEKS IN FLORIDA.
Penn. RR. Tour leaves N. Y. Feb. 22. $50 round trip. Special Pullman train. Consult C. Studds, D.P.A., 263 5th av., N.Y.C.—Advt.

FATAL STAGE FALL.

Acrobat Breaks Neck During Act in Newark.

George Sully, thirty-four years old, of New Brunswick, N. J., an acrobat of the "Four Comrades," was so badly injured in Newark yesterday afternoon that his death is only a question of hours. He and his partners were at the American Music Hall, one of the Morris circuit of houses.

The finale of their act has been for Sully to leap from the stage floor to a table, and then on to a chair standing on the table. When Sully hit the chair at yesterday's matinee it toppled over and he plunged to the stage. The curtain went down so quickly that many in the audience did not realize that Sully had fallen. His companions picked him up, and he was rushed to the City Hospital, where it was found his neck was broken.

RIVAL CITY BOARDS.

San Francisco's "Lidless" Mayor Causes Controversy.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—A contest between rival boards of education, one appointed by ex-Mayor Taylor, the other by Mayor McCarthy, who was recently elected on a "wide open" platform, was vigorously waged to-day by both sides. Although the Taylor board is legally in office by virtue of a permanent injunction restraining Mayor McCarthy from removing its members, the police took possession of the rooms of the board to-day and turned them over to the McCarthy board.

The McCarthy appointees finally withdrew after the injunction had been produced and read, leaving the old board in possession. The locks on doors and desks about the board rooms were removed by the McCarthy board.

CROWD SEES HOLD-UP.

Daring Robbery of Pittsburg Drug Store.

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—While crowds flocked from the theatre next door, a highwayman entered the drug store of Dr. J. E. Brown, in the busy section of the East End, to-night, held up the druggist with a revolver, and robbed the cash register of all it contained, $115. As the robber was leaving the store he encountered a woman, whom he threatened, whereupon she fainted.

The robber then rushed out of the store and was lost in the theatre crowd. His description tallies with that of a robber who held up and robbed E. N. Whitworth of $400 in Halkett street early this morning. The vicinity of to-night's crime was brilliantly lighted and the streets were thronged with the theatre crowd. In neither case was the robber masked.

TO PAROLE INVENTOR.

Burglar Plans a "Self-Balancing Aeroplane."

Omaha, Feb. 16.—Judge Estelle, of the District Court, was informed by the State Pardon Board to-day that if he would designate a suitable person to take charge of William Howard, a convict in the state penitentiary, the latter would be paroled to enable him to perfect his invention of a self-balancing aeroplane which the prison authorities are convinced will be an improvement over any machine now in use.

Howard was sent to the penitentiary from Omaha in 1907 on conviction of burglary. He has in his cell a model of his proposed airship. The necessary financial backing for the manufacture of his invention is said to be promised.

MISS ELKINS SHOT.

Niece of West Virginia Senator Attempts Suicide.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 16.—Miss Agnes Elkins, a niece of United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, shot herself to-day at her room at a local hotel. The bullet passed through her body below the heart. The physicians believe she has a chance for life.

A note found on the dressing table read: "I am tired of life and have no home or friends."

Miss Elkins is twenty-five years old. Her mother died about a year ago and shortly afterward she went to New York against the wishes of relatives in this city to apply for an engagement on the stage. Senator Elkins induced her to visit him at Elkins, W. Va., but could not change her determination to become an actress. She returned two weeks ago to prosecute a $25,000 damage suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for injuries received a year ago, but the case was postponed.

Miss Elkins bought a revolver yesterday and later wrote several letters. Last night she entertained friends in her apartment and told them jokingly, as they believed, that she was considering suicide. They laughed at her. After the revolver shot was heard Miss Elkins was found lying across the bed.

LIVES IN PRIVATE CAR.

Railroad Man Wants to Superintend Furnishing of New Home.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 16.—C. M. Campbell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is making his home for the next month in one of the company's cars in the freight yard of the Greenwich station. The car has sleeping compartments, kitchen, cooks and porters. Mr. Campbell goes to business over the line every day, and returns in the afternoon or evening.

His reason for doing this is that he has purchased the Woods place here, formerly the property of the late W. H. S. Woods, who was president of the Bowery Savings Bank in New York, and he wishes to be near the place to supervise the furnishing.

SIXTEEN OF CREW MISSING.

Christiansand, Feb. 16.—The Danish steamer Cambodia was wrecked to-day near Grimstad. Thirteen of the crew were saved, but it is feared that a small boat containing sixteen others was lost.

GENERAL WOOD'S CONDITION.

Baltimore, Feb. 16.—At the hospital where he is a patient it was said to-night that General Leonard Wood's condition was unchanged.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A superior cough remedy. Free from opiates.—Advt.

ESCAPE PUBLICITY

CORPORATION TAX LOSES FEATURE.

President Taft Suggests an Appropriation to Make Records Public.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 16.—There will be no publicity for the returns made under the provisions of the corporation tax unless Congress shall enact special legislation to that end, and this is regarded as highly improbable, especially while the question of the constitutionality of the law is pending in the courts.

Should the Supreme Court affirm the constitutionality of the law the President will doubtless make an earnest effort to secure the necessary legislation, although it is also probable that he would sanction some provision in connection therewith whereby the business affairs of the smaller corporations would be safeguarded from the knowledge of their larger competitors.

The Secretary of the Treasury has discovered that it will require a special appropriation of $50,000 to make the returns under the corporation tax matters of public record, and, furthermore, that Congress has prohibited the use of any part of the $100,000 provided for the collection of the tax for the payment of persons within the District of Columbia. These facts Mr. MacVeagh communicated to the Executive.

President Taft has replied, saying that, while he construes the law to mean that Congress purposed to have the returns of corporations, "original and corrected, but not the documents and evidence taken upon investigation," open to inspection, he appreciates the difficulty presented by Mr. MacVeagh; that he regards the only course open to the Secretary is to communicate the facts to the House and to suggest that if the construction proposed by the President be correct and is to be carried into execution there must be an appropriation of $50,000 for the specific purpose; "and with the further statement that if no such appropriation is made the only course open to those who are executing the law will be to treat the returns as other internal revenue records"; that is, they will be open to inspection only by the taxpayer or his attorney, or by such person as may be specially designated by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury.

PRESIDENT TO MACVEAGH.

Strong opposition had developed to the publicity feature of the corporation tax law, and President Taft and his advisers have frequently conferred on the questionof reaching a basis of administration of the act. The issue now is squarely before Congress, and much interest is manifested as to whether that body, in effect, will re-enact the existing publicity provision by granting the appropriation recommended. President Taft's attitude and views on the subject are expressed in the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:

The White House,
Washington, February 16, 1910.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: On the question as to the meaning of Paragraph 6 of the corporation excise law, in Section 38 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, I have very little doubt. It seems to me that it was intended by Congress that the returns, original and corrected, but not the documents and evidence taken upon investigation, should be open to inspection as are court records.

I understand the difficulty that presents itself to you, to wit, that Congress, in the urgent deficiency bill of August 5, 1909, appropriated $100,000 "for the expenses of collecting the corporation tax," and that it was assumed that this would enable you to use a proper part of the sum for increasing your clerical and other assistance needed to give the opportunity for the public inspection specifically provided in the act. It will require at least $50,000 properly to index and display the returns of more than 400,000 corporations, to house them in rooms convenient of access for the public, and to provide clerks for the care and custody of them under such conditions.

It now turns out, however, that by Section 4 of the act of August 5, 1882, the Secretary of the Treasury is expressly prohibited from using any part of the appropriation of $100,000 made, in the words of the statute already quoted, for the employment of persons within the District of Columbia. In other words, therefore, no appropriation exists with which to make the returns of corporations a public record available for public inspection in any different manner from that in which other internal revenue records are public records.

In my judgment the failure to make a specific appropriation for the purpose was an oversight, due to the supposition that the $100,000 might be applied in part to the purpose under discussion, and that it was, as already said, the intention of Congress to make these records different from the ordinary internal revenue records, and really subject to general public inspection.

But with the situation as it is, nothing remains to be done except for you to state the case to the House of Representatives, where appropriation bills are properly introduced, and to suggest that if the construction, which seems to me to be the right one, is to be carried into execution, there must be an appropriation of $50,000 for the specific purpose; and with a further statement that if no such appropriation is made, the only course open to those who are executing the law in the department will be to treat the returns as other internal revenue records.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

SENATOR DEPEW GUIDES SON.

Shows Young Man How to Swear Off Personal Tax.

Senator Depew guided his son, Chauncey M. Depew, jr., through the process of swearing off a personal tax yesterday. The young man, who, for the first time, had an assessment of $20,000 placed against his name on the rolls, convinced Tax Commissioner Purdy that he was not liable for any personal tax.

At the same time Senator Depew, representing the estate of Robert J. Niven, got the assessment against the estate reduced to $100,000. As the Senator was leaving the offices of the Tax Commissioner, he said:

"I am heartily in favor of the abolition of the personal tax. It would be a fine thing for real estate here, as it would attract capital and business to the city."

FLORIDA, NASSAU, CUBA, SOUTH.
Superior Service via Penna. and Atlantic Coast Line. Leave W. 23rd St. 9:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:25 and 9:25 P. M. 1218 Broadway.—Advt.

HASKINS PROTESTS

CALLS EXCHANGE'S ACTION UNJUST.

Governor's Ruling Bars Hocking Pool Leader from Reinstatement.

Henry S. Haskins, the board member of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., one of the three Stock Exchange houses that failed as a result of the collapse of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron pool on January 19, was declared ineligible for reinstatement on the exchange by the governing committee yesterday.

This action, which amounts practically to expulsion for Mr. Haskins and the loss of all Stock Exchange privileges for his firm, he being its only board member, was taken at an adjourned special meeting of the governing committee held to consider the charge against Lathrop, Haskins & Co. growing out of the firm's connection with the Columbus and Hocking pool.

Mr. Haskins instead of following the usual custom in such cases and accepting the punishment meted out without a word of protest issued a statement last night denying responsibility for the collapse of the Columbus and Hocking pool and the subsequent failure of his own and two other Stock Exchange houses and declaring that there has been no offence against the rules of the Stock Exchange in the handling of Columbus and Hocking stock on the floor of the institution.

IGNORED HIS REQUEST.

He also charged that the Sstock Exchange, although repeatedly requested to do so, made no effort to inspect the books of his firm to learn whether the public belief in gross manipulation and matched orders was correct or not. In his statement he said:

While I am not in a position to criticise the action of the governors of the New York Stock Exchange, I feel that I have been very unjustly treated.

I was positively informed that the entire capital stock outside of what we held was in the hands of friends who would not sell and who did not sell until the decline made others sell them out. Nothing but a raid of short selling could break the market, and such selling would have to be in larger volume than the sellers could ever hope to deliver unless the force of their attack accomplished disaster at once. No ordinary strength of assets could guard against such an attack. I did my best, first to stem the tide, and, later, when that became hopeless, to cancel the buying orders.

The object of the pools was to accumulate and keep, not distribute the stock, and at no time was either pool closed out or profits taken. I and my friends believed, and still believe, in the dividend paying possibilities of the property.

The honesty of my intention is shown by the fact that my firm and my friends are the worst sufferers, if not the only ones. As far as my personal integrity is concerned, I submit a petition which was read before the governing committee of the Stock Exchange at my hearing this afternoon, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, creditors of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., understanding that the governors of the Stock Exchange will shortly render a decision as to the eligibility of Henry S. Haskins for reinstatement as a member of the exchange, do respectfully represent to the board of governors that, in our opinion, the interests of the creditors of the said firm would be better served by permitting Mr. Haskins time and opportunity to place himself in a position to regain his seat than by definitely debarring him therefrom. Our belief in his personal integrity and in the sincerity of his motives remains unshaken. We have confidence in his expressed intention that if such opportunity is given he will devote himself earnestly to the rehabilitation of his fortunes and the building up of the properties in which he is interested, to the end that he may make good the losses sustained by his failure. And we believe that if deprived of his seat the probabilities of his effecting such purpose will not only be greatly diminished, but that there is grave danger that his removal would, undeservedly, be regarded by the general public as a reproach to his character and honesty.

"The National City Bank of New York, First National Bank of New York, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada, Central Trust Company of New York, the National Park Bank of New York and the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York."

M'INTYRE'S CASE RECALLED.

One of the most conspicuous instances in recent years in which the failure of a Stock Exchange firm was found to have been caused by "reckless and unbusinesslike dealing" was in the case of T. A. McIntyre & Co., which failed in April, 1908. The seat of John G. McIntyre, the board member of the firm, was ordered sold, and that step is expected to be taken in the case of Mr. Haskins also.

The action in practically expelling Mr. Haskins did not cause much surprise in the Street, as a drastic ruling had been generally expected, particularly since Mr. Keene's testimony to the effect that the pools were organized purely for the purpose of manipulating the price of the stock up to a high figure and then to unload.

The governing committee of the exchange will consider on next Wednesday the charges against J. M. Fiske & Co. growing out of that firm's failure as a result of the Hocking collapse. It is not believed that the firm will be as severely dealt with as the Haskins firm, however, and it may escape with only a reprimand. There is a possibility also that the governing committee will inflict penalties on the board members of the houses which were condemned for subscribing to the Hocking pools, and that further punishment may be meted out to Hugh F. Criss, the specialist in Hocking stock, who was reprimanded by the governors for the use of "offensive language" in discussing the acts of certain pool members. In view of the various bills being introduced at Albany looking to the investigation of the Stock Exchange and its methods of doing business, it would not cause much surprise if the management undertook some further "housecleaning."

Henry D. Hotchkiss, receiver of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., made a statement at his home, No. 315 West 75th street, last night, in which he said:

From my examination of the business and books of the firm I have made sure that their affairs have been conducted with scrupulous honesty. The books show that the pool operations were practically free from "wash sales." The public has been misled into believing that the pool operations consisted largely of fictitious transactions and other such methods, by means of which the public was induced to buy Hocking securities. So far as I have discovered, this is not so, and very little stock is distributed to the public.

I expect within the next few days to get out a full statement of the firm's affairs. The cause of the firm's business trouble is simply that they suffered from overconfidence and made a perfectly legitimate business mistake.

ORDERS NEW PROBE

GOV. HUGHES TAKES A HAND.

Forest, Fish and Game Board and Land Purchases To Be Investigated.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 16.—To set at rest stories of graft in the purchase of forest lands by the state and to disclose the truth, whatever it may be, regarding transactions which have been questioned recently, Governor Hughes to-night took the first steps toward a general investigation of the management and the affairs of the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission and land purchases in the forest preserve. Under the Moreland law, giving him authority to investigate state departments or bureaus under him, the Governor appointed Roger P. Clark, his counsel, and H. Leroy Austin commissioners for this probe.

This investigation probably will go back to the time of Governor Black, under whom, in 1897, the state first began to purchase forest lands. It will be carried on until there is not one proper question left unanswered, and any books, papers or witnesses necessary will be examined. It is altogether probable that the sessions of the commissioners after some preliminary work will be public.

The announcement of this investigation, which was precipitated by the revival of stories that Senator Jotham P. Allds, as counsel for the old Forest Land Purchasing Board, had received fees of more than $15,000 in five years, in the course of which he gave his approval to the purchase of land with alleged questionable titles, has created a veritable sensation. Predictions are made freely that the work of the investigators will disclose material laden with interest, even sensational. Timothy L. Woodruff was chairman of the Forest Land Purchasing Board from 1897 until it was abolished, in 1902. Many eminent politicians served as counsel at one time or another, among them Senator Allds and ex-Senators Elon R. Brown, William W. Armstrong, chairman of the committee which investigated the insurance scandals, and Merton E. Lewis, of Rochester.

NO CHARGES PRESENTED.

It is understood that Speaker Wadsworth expressed to the Governor his desire that there be such an investigation. The Speaker now is chairman of the land board. No formal charges of any nature have been presented. None are necessary, as the Governor has full power to make such an investigation personally or through deputies at any time. No secret is made of the fact that the present state of public feeling determined the Governor to have everything subject to the least question opened to the light.

The state has spent, roughly, about $3,500,000 to acquire forest lands in the Adirondacks and Catskills, and holds now about fifteen hundred thousand acres. Governor Black first developed the policy of acquiring forest lands. This has been one of Governor Hughes's pet ideas, in connection with the conservation of the state's natural resources. State Chairman Woodruff was first chairman of the forest board. With him served Charles H. Babcock, of Rochester, who was a member of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, and State Engineer Adams. With the Roosevelt administration Edward A. Bond, of Watertown, state engineer, and De Witt C. Middleton, of Watertown, Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, succeeded Messrs. Adams and Babcock. When the forest board was wiped out the acquisition of forest lands fell to the lot of the land board.

James G. Whipple, the present Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, had an interview with Governor Hughes this afternoon before announcement was made of this investigation. He said to-night that the investigation was very proper and that he was glad that it was to be made. He said he would aid it in every way possible. The Commissioner said that since his appointment by Governor Higgins, in 1905, he thought there had been purchased about two hundred thousand acres of forest lands, at an average price of about $5 an acre and a maximum price of $7 25 an acre.

WOODRUFF AT ALBANY.

State Chairman Woodruff was here to-night to attend a woman suffrage meeting. When told about the land purchase investigation he said he was very glad the Governor was going into this inquiry, as it would set at rest indefinite suggestions.

Mr. Woodruff said that under him the state had spent some $2,000,000 for forest lands, purchasing about four hundred thousand acres. The highest price he could remember was $7 an acre for virgin forest lands, while denuded lands had been acquired for $1 50 an acre. He thought the lands purchased during his service as head of the board, if placed on the market now, would bring about $10,000,000. The state chairman said that Senator Allds was merely one of half a dozen title searchers and legal experts. He received fees which were not large in consideration of his work, Mr. Woodruff thought.

Reports of graft in the sale of forest lands to the state, of private use of state lands and of timber thieving have been afloat here for several years. They never could be run down. The payment of large counsel fees to legislators and others in connection with land purchases and other similar matters has been well known. The ethics of this might have been questionable, but there never was any particular question of its legality. At present the Forest, Fish and Game Commission has its own counsel to handle necessary legal business, and, like other state departments, calls on the Attorney General for legal services.

Both Mr. Clark and Mr. Austin took the oath of office to-night, and were at work until after midnight on preliminary examination of documents and books.

Have You Tried Dewey's Champagne, "Brut Cuvee" or "Special Sec?" H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Advt.

PARIS WIRES DOWN.

Storm Apparently Cuts Off Capital from World.

Paris seems to be cut off from communication owing to the recent storm. The Tribune received no dispatches regarding the floods from the French capital yesterday. The Commercial Cable Company sent out a notice saying that there would be delay on messages for France, Italy, Switzerland and Austria.

BIG STORM COMING.

Phenomenal Drop in Southwestern Temperatures.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—A phenomenal drop in temperature was reported throughout the Southwest to-day. At Abilene, Tex., the thermometer dropped from 82 to 24 degrees. At Amarillo it was 8 above. A norther prevails, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

At Sedalia, Mo., the mercury fell from 50 to 8 degrees above zero. Arkansas reports similar conditions. In Kansas City the temperature fell 46 degrees. In Denver the mercury dropped from 60 above yesterday to 2 above to-day.

A severe storm, amounting in some places to a blizzard and bringing to other regions a heavy downfall of snow, driven by a fierce wind, swept over the West. To-night the storm is moving rapidly eastward.

The storm extended as far east as Indianapolis to-day. Oklahoma experienced hail and sleet. The storm played havoc in the Rocky Mountain States, delaying transcontinental trains.

The storm took a southern slant to-night, and entered Western Kentucky and Tennessee. From an inch to three inches of sleet covered the ground. From many points reports come of colder weather than that experienced in the blizzard of last month, when records of twenty years were broken.

TYPHOID SPREADS.

Twenty-two New Cases in Week Alarms Harlem.

Alarmed by the spread of the typhoid fever epidemic, from five cases to twenty-two within a week, residents of Washington Heights living in the afflicted district, which runs from 143d to 150th street, sent a committee last night to urge Register Max Grifenhagen, who lives at No. 522 West 149th street, to use his influence to bring about a betterment of the conditions which are believed to be responsible for the epidemic.

The committee told the Register, and he agreed with them, that the streets in the district were in an unhealthful condition. They said that since the first snowfall of the winter, the streets had not been cleaned, and at the present time they were filled from sidewalk to sidewalk with a mixture of snow, ice and filth that breeds disease. Dr. Ernst Lederle, Health Commissioner, who lives on the outskirts of the infected district, at No. 471 West 143d street, said that he was conducting an investigation into the causes of the epidemic, and that he would do everything possible to put a stop to them.

At the Washington Heights Hospital are two cases, those of Victoria Joselany and Salla Walda, both of No. 510 West 149th street. Only one death has occurred, that of Frederick Roise, whose funeral was held yesterday at his home, No. 526 West 149th street.

Among the prominent residents of Washington Heights who are trying to obtain relief are Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, Moses W. Cortright, former Chief Inspector of Police; Professor James H. Hyslop, whose daughter was one of the first to succumb to the disease, and Bernard Vorhaus, the lawyer.

TILLMAN STRICKEN.

Taken Suddenly Ill at the Capitol, but He Improves Later.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was taken suddenly ill on the steps of the Capitol today and had to be carried to his room by two Capitol employes. Later he was removed to his home, where he is under the care of a physician. To-night he was feeling much better.

The attack to-day is said to have been due to a recurrence of the Senator's old trouble, hardening of the arteries. Dr. Pinkford said that he did not regard this attack as serious.

MOTHER HAS TILLMAN GIRLS.

Senator's Wife Turns Them Over to Daughter-in-Law at Columbia.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 16.—Douschka Pickens Tillman, aged five, and Sarah Stark Tillman, aged three, over whose custody there has been a controversy between their mother, Mrs. Lucy Dugas Tillman, and their paternal grandfather, Senator B. R. Tillman, were brought to Columbia to-day by Mrs. S. S. Tillman, Senator Tillman's wife, from her home at Trenton.

Here the elder Mrs. Tillman turned them over, in obedience to the court's order of yesterday, to Mrs. Lucy Dugas Tillman's attorney, Alva C. Depass, who restored them to their mother.

INJURED CHILD WANTED RIDE.

Forgot Injuries When Chauffeur Suggested Trip to Hospital.

Excited school children who saw five-year-old Fannie Vankofsky, of No. 65 Thatford avenue, Brownsville, Brooklyn, run over by an automobile, near Public School 86, at Glenmore avenue and Watkins street, yesterday afternoon, crowded around the car when the chauffeur brought it to a stop and threatened to attack him.

Several children lifted the little one from under the wheels. She was bleeding from cuts on her face and two of her ribs had been broken. The driver of the car was Jacob Henner, eighteen years old, of No. 18 Thatford avenue, employed as a chauffeur by Dr. Michael A. Cohen, of No. 458 Stone avenue. He suggested that she be taken in the automobile to the nearest hospital. The little girl, having revived, brightened up on hearing the suggestion.

"Yes, give me a ride in the automobile," she said, forgetting her injuries. But Dr. Delaney, who had been summoned from St. Mary's, took the child to the hospital in the ambulance. The chauffeur was arrested.

SENATOR CONGER NAMES BURNETT

STARTLING DISCLOSURES IN ALLDS CASE.

Assemblyman Mentioned in Cross-Examination—Witness Says Bedell Saw Him.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 16.—Testimony in the Senate investigation into the Allds bribery charges to-day disclosed the name of another legislator, who, according to Senator Benn Conger, received an envelope containing bribe money. That name was Jean Burnett, who was Assemblyman from Ontario County until he died in 1907. Mr. Burnett was the close personal and political associate of the late Senator John Raines.

Senator Conger also swore that he was approached regarding the highway legislation, which figures in the Allds bribery case, by Assemblyman Louis Bedell. Bedell was chairman of the Assembly Railroads Committee in the "old days." He was, with Senator Goodsell, the introducer of the group of railroad grab bills, so called, which kept New York stirred up for several years.

To add spice to the situation, counsel for the accused Senator read into the record to-day a letter written by Senator Conger, calling on a certain company to give "practical assistance" to pass a certain bill which he termed a "fine thing" for concerns in this especial line of business. It is said that Senator Allds was connected with this company. Also, the Allds lawyers brought out the fact that several bridge companies in which Conger was interested had been indicted and convicted of criminal conspiracy in Massachusetts.

While the Allds-Conger controversy in the Senate thus was disclosing bit by bit the material for the general investigation which is to come, Governor Hughes in the Executive Chamber was preparing the announcement of his investigation of forest land purchases. And also there was under way, it is understood—nothing definite is being said about it now—preparation for an investigation of the alleged printing ring, which receives large sums of money from the state annually.

DISCLOSURES ARE FORCED.

Disclosure of the name of Mr. Burnett literally was forced from Senator Conger. Actual mention of it by the witness snapped a tension on the part of the great throng of spectators, and the Senators themselves, like the cutting of a cord with a pair of scissors. Mention of the name of ex-Assemblyman Bedell, a few moments later, tightened their nerves again and primed them for fresh disclosures. The mention of Mr. Burnett's name only had given audible voice to what has been whispered here since this bribery inquiry began. Mention of the name of Bedell, who is still alive, lent a fillip to the interest of everybody concerned.

It is only a question of time now when the name which Hiram G. Moe and Senator Conger swore was written on the third envelope is revealed. That third envelope also went to a dead man, if the gossip here is true. That third envelope, still according to this gossip, was a small one, for the reports have it that Burnett's name was written on the one into which Moe swore he placed the $4,000. Also it is reported that Burnett himself did not retain all of that sum.

Senator Conger was being cross-examined by Lewis E. Carr, of the Allds legal staff, when this disclosure came. The lawyer had taken him through the history of the Malby-Stevens highway legislation, through the time when the Malby bill was passed by the Senate and sent to the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs and the amending process was applied to the two bills, one being amended to have it just as the bridge companies wanted it, the other being made so rigorous as to grieve them bitterly.

"Now, who prepared those amendments?" asked Mr. Carr.

Senator Conger hesitated very noticeably over his answer. He asked to have the question stated, and then wanted it restated. But the lawyer, evidently thinking he had the witness in a weak place, held to the question. Finally Conger answered:

"It was the man whose name appeared on one of those envelopes." Mr. Carr flew into a rage. "Strike that answer out," he ordered, and then lectured the witness on giving such an answer.

"ALL RIGHT," SAYS VAN WYCK.

Augustus Van Wyck, for Senator Conger, declared the answer was all right.

"Ask the next question if you want the name," he challenged. "We shall not refuse to tell it."

The answer was stricken out. Again Carr went at him.

"I refuse to answer," he said. To Senator Davis, presiding, he said the only answer he could make to the Carr question would be to reveal the name on the envelope. So Senator Davis suggested another line of inquiry. But that again led to the same point.

Mr. Carr wanted to know about the amendments, and finally demanded if Senator Conger knew anything about their authorship save from hearsay.

"If talking with other people is hearsay, my information was hearsay," answered Conger.

Which seemed so good to Senator Allds's lawyer that he pressed the point further, to get this answer:

"I had a conversation with the party whose name was written on the envelope."

And then at last Senator Davis ruled that the name must be given.

"The name was Jean Burnett," said Senator Conger, twisting around on his chair uneasily.

"He came to me in the Assembly chamber," he went on, in answer to questions. "I think it was in the lobby. We had had previous conversations around the Assembly chamber. After that talk the bills were amended. I