

Anglo-American Provision Company and the United Dressed Beef Company.

MAY INDICT HERE.

Grand Jury Expected to Act in Milk Cases.

The special grand jury which has been conducting an investigation of the milk trade adjourned last night until Wednesday. District Attorney Whitman spent some time in the jury room before adjournment. He was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney De Ford, who has been his representative before the grand jury during the investigation.

The incident was responsible for a report that the jurors had decided to present indictments against several large milk concerns. The fact that the grand jury would not convene on Monday morning, it was reported, was due to the desire of some of the jurors to be free over the Tuesday holidays. District Attorney Whitman will start this morning for Old Point Comfort and will not return until Wednesday.

Before leaving his office, the District Attorney acknowledged that it was "quite possible" that a grand jury investigation of the cold storage meat, eggs and poultry would be the next thing on the programme. Further than this, he would not discuss the subject. It is known, however, that a controversy between dealers in eggs has arisen and it is expected that the time is ripe for an investigation of the methods of the former.

District Attorney Whitman's reticence is due to the fact that the grand jury which may take up such an investigation is instructed by him on the subject might be subject to "discussures."

In connection with the understanding that a cold storage investigation was being planned, the visit yesterday of District Attorney Pierre Garven, of Hudson County, N. J., was considered significant.

Mr. Garven stated that he thought the assistance of the District Attorney Whitman in this case might be of great value. He thought that the fact that he was making in Hudson County, and intimated that he was regarding the cold storage of eggs.

He volunteered to reduce the information obtained by him that might be useful in a similar investigation here, and before he departed, after more than an hour's conference, the two district attorneys had reached an understanding.

Mr. Garven was accompanied by James McCarthy, one of his assistants, and by James J. Quinn, a lawyer.

One of the reasons why the District Attorney Whitman may assist the Hudson County authorities will be to subpoena before the New York grand jury representatives of the Reef Trust or cold storage dealers, whom it would be impossible to summon into New Jersey.

It is not to be expected that he will turn over to Mr. Garven a transcript of his testimony. In the same way the Hudson County authorities could secure for District Attorney Whitman the testimony of persons in that state considered desirable in an investigation here.

TEST STORAGE FOOD.

Jersey Board of Health Decides to Make Analyses.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Trenton, N. J., Feb. 18.—Assistant Prosecutor James W. McCarthy, of Hudson County, held today the State Board of Health today the facts which have been ascertained during the investigation of cold storage plants made up of the prosecutor's office in that county. After the conference the state board decided to initiate an investigation of its own, which will consist of examining whether the foodstuffs kept in storage are injurious to health or in violation of the pure food law.

The inquiry for the State Board of Health will be under the supervision of Dr. R. R. Fitz Randolph, of the state laboratory of hygiene. Samples of meat, poultry, eggs and other cold storage products will be subjected to analysis. Should those disclose any violations of the law the attorney general will be asked to prosecute.

Dr. Fitz Randolph, in discussing informally the plans of the state board today, said that the board would not be in any way encumbered with that to determine whether cold storage plants are responsible for the high prices of food products. That, he said, is a subject entirely without the jurisdiction of the state health board.

PACKING RECESS.

Jury Adjourns Until Wednesday—Hogs Still Rise.

(Chicago, Feb. 18.—After hearing C. W. Patton, manager for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, the packing jury adjourned this afternoon until Wednesday morning. It was announced that the long recess was necessary because a jury trial should not be held in New York on important personal business.

W. B. Miles, a former employee of Armour & Co., who is believed to be collecting evidence for the government to be used in the investigation, returned to-day, after a stay of several weeks in Omaha and Kansas City.

John R. Hunter, manager of Morris & Co., and L. W. Ervine, credit manager for the same company, were before the jury to-day.

Top prices for live hogs at the stock yards advanced to-day to 57 1/2 a hundred, a gain of 7 1/2 cents over yesterday, and fixed a new record since 188, when the animals sold at \$18. A price of \$2.50 was quoted in Cleveland and Louisville.

Pittsburg, Feb. 18.—Hogs were quoted at \$2.50 a hundred pounds at the stock yards to-day. This is the fourth high record price in many days. Sheep and lambs advanced 10 cents over yesterday's figures.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 18.—Six meat packing companies do 20 per cent of the packing business at Kansas City and about 25 to 30 per cent of the local business at Kansas City, according to the testimony of J. N. Rich, general manager of Swift & Co. of Kansas City, given in the packing inquiry here to-day.

A PARIS SWEATSHOP DEECE.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Night work by French sweatshop girls and other working girls will cease on Monday by order of the Ministry of Labor. The sweatshop system in France, especially in Paris, has long been in great abuse. In many fashionable dressmaking establishments the girls have been in the habit of working until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and during the rush of the American season they are often retained all night, working in four hour shifts.

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INQUIRY UNDER WAY LODGE PLANS WORK.

First Meeting of Committee on Cost of Living.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Feb. 18.—The committee on the cost of living, of which Senator Lodge is chairman, held its first meeting today and outlined the plans of its work. Required the district and consular representatives of the United States in the principal cities of foreign countries to compile and forward the prices of food and other products which enter into the cost of living at the present time, in the year 1890 and in such other dates as may be required.

The committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

It is not the purpose of the committee to hold public hearings, as has long been foretold in these dispatches. It will not hesitate, however, to call on any individual or corporation to submit such important information to come before the committee. Its chief reliance, however, will be the various experts of the executive departments, many of whom are known to possess information which will be of the utmost value.

The committee does not contemplate making any recommendations to Congress, although it is still too early to forecast its course with certainty. Its purpose, however, is to conduct an exhaustive inquiry, to present the facts regarding the increased cost of living in such clear and explicit form that they may be readily understood by the public, and to submit such recommendations regarding the causes of the increased costs as in its judgment the facts collected may warrant.

When the committee met to-day it found that Senator Lodge had carefully thought of the methods to be pursued in the conduct of the inquiry, and was prepared to lay before it comprehensive data regarding the sources of information available in the federal departments. As a result, the members were greatly encouraged at the amount of machinery it was possible immediately to set in operation, and they predict that by diligent application the bill will be ready to submit a final report to Congress before the conclusion of this session.

The committee will consist of eight instead of seven members as at first contemplated. The increase was provided for by a resolution adopted by the Senate to-day at the instance of Senator Aldrich, the purpose being to give the Democratic majority representation. Vice-President Sherman designated Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, but he withdrew, and when the Senate adjourned the vacancy had not been filled.

BREAD MERGER NOW.

But It Won't Raise Prices, According to Organizers.

A merger of twelve of the fourteen large wholesale bread bakeries of New York, Brooklyn and the cities on the Jersey side of the Hudson was formed yesterday, when the first steps were taken to incorporate the Sixths Bread Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000. The most important of the bakeries not included in those of the Fleischmann firm and Martens's bakery, in Jersey City.

John F. Hildebrand, chairman of the organization committee of the new concern, said emphatically that it was in no sense a "bread trust"; that it could not possibly get a monopoly of the business, and that it would keep prices at their present level, defending them against the upward tendency of the times rather than forcing them up by any undue pressure.

"The twelve firms named," he said, "use about twelve thousand barrels of flour a week. The total amount used here, according to Produce Exchange figures, is about 19,000 barrels. Very little of that goes for family baking. Housekeepers don't do their own baking any more. There are five thousand small retail bakeries in the city, which use, perhaps, 5,000 barrels each. That would be 75,000 barrels for them. You can see that to combine flour with the consumers would be impossible.

"Ours is a voluntary organization; there is no promotion and no watered stocks. A committee will apportion the stock of the new company among the member firms, and it will take over the plants. We expect to have the new company operating within a month. The object is to effect a saving, in face of the increasing cost of production. Flour this year costs 15 per cent more than in years past. The grocer sells bread at five cents a loaf; we sell to him at four cents and take back the unsold loaves. In combination we can get supplies at lower prices and reduce the waste which comes from returned loaves."

The companies included in the merger are the John H. Shultz Company, the Hildebrand Baking Company, Probst & Schenker, the Kinross County Baking Company, the Friedman Baking Company, Wingfield & Taylor and J. H. Dahn & Son, all of Brooklyn; the O. K. Model Bakery, George E. Droste and J. E. Lister & Sons, of New York, and the John Schadel & Sons and Frieblis & Co., of Hoboken.

MINE BOSS SHOT.

Tragedy Follows Finding of Eleven Bodies at Cherry.

Cherry, Ill., Feb. 18.—An attempt to assassinate one of the St. Paul Coal Company's bosses added to the tragedy of Cherry's mine disaster to-day. Melas Manditch, a dismissed employe, stepping up behind Charles Atherton, a newly appointed top boss, whipped out a revolver, and, crying "To pay you back!" fired three shots. Atherton fell, probably fatally wounded.

The shooting occurred during the work of recovering the 165 or more bodies buried in the mine since the disaster last November, in which three hundred men were killed. Eleven bodies had been brought up. Atherton was standing at the mouth of the shaft ordering the hoisting of the bodies.

About the mine entrance stood a circle of widows and orphans, all eager to learn whether the next body would belong to them. Suddenly shots were fired in rapid succession and a man dived from the crowd, leaving the spectators in confusion. The fugitive was captured with the revolver still in his hands. He said he shot at Atherton because the latter had refused to give him a job. Later a mob surrounded the lock-up and to-night the prisoner was taken to Princeton, Ill., for safety.

In the afternoon a man dived from the mine and brought up a man who had been killed. The bodies entombed since last November when brought to the surface were found to be almost perfectly mummified.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—Governor Dusen gave a bill to-night appropriating \$100,000 of state funds for the benefit of widows and orphans of the victims at the St. Paul mine at Cherry.

MAY SEIZE CUSTOMS.

French Ultimatum Sent to Moroccan Sultan.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The government has instructed M. Regnault, French Minister to Morocco, to send a special courier to Fez bearing France's ultimatum to Sultan Haifa regarding the signing of the recently arranged Moroccan loan. The government has advised the signatories to the Algeiras convention of the measures to be taken if the Sultan refuses to acquiesce.

The ultimatum demands a ratification of the accord within forty-eight hours. If the Sultan refuses, M. Gaillard, French Consul at Fez, and the French military mission there will be ordered to leave the city immediately. France proposes then to seize the Moroccan customs. The financial accord obligates Morocco to pay an indemnity and the international damages arising from the Casablanca affair and its sequences amounting to \$12,000,000.

OVER 200 MEN HURT.

Details of Riots at Frankfurt—Police Blamed.

Frankfurt, Feb. 18.—Investigation to-day develops that there were many more casualties in the suffrage riots last night than at first had been supposed. The number of wounded is now placed at between 200 and 300. Twenty policemen are among the injured. Socialists charge that great brutality was shown by the officers.

Other demonstrations have been announced for Sunday, but the meetings have been forbidden by the police, who are acting under orders from Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The franchise conflicts at Frankfurt have produced an unpleasant impression, even among those who do not sympathize with the Socialists. The spirit in which the Prussian police have undertaken to preserve order is especially disturbing.

GREEK PREMIER'S WARNING.

Deputies Urged to Accept Revision of Constitution.

Athens, Feb. 18.—Premier Dragomiris, in a long statement before the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said that the revision of the constitution was an extraordinary session of the assembly, called by the condition of internal affairs as by the foreign situation. He explained that the Military League had agreed to dissolve, and all those desiring a return to a normal state of affairs had decided that there was no other way but to submit a final report to Congress before the conclusion of this session.

If the chamber proved recalcitrant, however, there might be undesirable consequences, and he warned them that there was no other way out of the predicament. He would be the last, he said, to head a cabinet and force such a policy, but, he added: "The supreme duty of a statesman is to convince the people that this course, which some might call the road to Calvary, is the only one."

HEAVY SHOCK IN CRETE.

Many Buildings in Canea Damaged—Six Persons in Ruins.

Canea, Feb. 18.—A severe earthquake was felt throughout Crete at 6:25 o'clock this morning. It was accompanied with violent subterranean explosions. In this city a number of buildings were damaged and a minaret of the mosque crashed through the dome.

In the village of Varpetro a house collapsed, burying six persons in the ruins.

PLANS TO CURB THE SEINE.

Commission Begins Work at Paris—Another Red Cross Gift.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The commission appointed to make an exhaustive study of the causes of the recent food and of the measures necessary to prevent a recurrence of the disaster began work to-day under the presidency of Alfred Picard, the civil engineer, who was formerly Minister of Marine. He sides working out a plan for keeping the Seine within its banks either by the construction of higher protecting walls or by a cut-off, to divert the waters around the city, the commission is expected to suggest remedies for the defects recently shown in the public services, including the surface and subway lines, and the sewer, gas, electricity, telegraph and telephone systems.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The American National Red Cross sent by cable to-day to Ambassador Bacon, through the State Department, an additional \$5,000 for the flood sufferers in Paris and for the adjoining provinces. The total of \$40,000 which has been sent, and it is likely that other contributions will follow as the needs of the people require.

PRINCE MIGUEL'S DENIAL.

Says Reports of Investment in Emerald Mines Are Unfounded.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Prince Miguel of Braganza, who recently married Miss Anita Stewart, of New York, gave out a statement to the press here to-day as follows: "The newspaper reports concerning myself and \$1,000,000 invested in emerald mines are absolutely unfounded. I never heard of the matter, nor do I know the people said to have been concerned."

CANALEJAS WILL NOT RESIGN.

Madrid, Feb. 18.—The friends of ex-Premier Moret have united in opposition to the resignation of the Liberal party and insisting that he resign and permit Captain-General Weyer, the former Minister of War, to form a Cabinet. The Premier has refused to resign, saying that the forthcoming elections will decide the issue.

TO SOLVE LIVING QUESTION.

New Orleans Consumers Incorporate to Conduct Large Farm.

New Orleans, Feb. 18.—A method of solving the cost of living was presented here to-day in the granting of a charter to the Consumers' Household Supply Company. The company, which has a capital of \$200,000, will purchase large quantities of supply the larders of shareholders with many of the necessities of life.

In the beginning the products of supply will be vegetables, poultry and eggs. Eventually the company expects to establish a supply of dairy and cattle products. The company will be operated on a purely mutual basis, with just enough profit charged to pay the expenses of operation.

NEW BALLOT BILL

TO HAVE C. U. SUPPORT

Measure Said to Carry Out Governor's Ideas.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, Feb. 18.—The Massachusetts ballot bill drafted by the committee on legislation of the Citizens Union was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Lee, of Brookline. J. O. Hammitt, secretary of the Citizens Union, said that this measure would be supported by advocates of the Massachusetts ballot throughout the state, but that they were bitterly opposed to the Ward bill now in the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

"The Lee bill," he said, "provides for the grouping of names of candidates in alphabetical order under the titles of the offices and that the party emblem shall appear before the names of the candidates."

The bill, he said, was drawn in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Hughes in his annual messages, and by it he believed that confusion would be avoided, because there was only one way to mark the ballot—by placing a cross in front of the name of each candidate for whom it was desired that the ballot be cast.

The Ward bill provides for a modified form of Massachusetts ballot, on the left of which is a series of squares, containing the circle and emblems of the various political parties.

"This would render it more difficult to vote a split ticket and easier to vote a straight ticket," thus it would move in precisely the opposite direction to that of true ballot reform, the purpose of which, as stated by Governor Hughes, is to place voters, parties and candidates respectively on an equality," said Mr. Hammitt.

The Ward bill will undoubtedly be reported by the Assembly Judiciary Committee next Tuesday. It would have been reported last Tuesday had not one of the minority members asked for time to find out how his constituents felt about the proposition. The Republican organization men seem to favor this measure. It is said by the advocates of the Lee bill that this is because of the advantage it gives the parties through the facility it provides for straight voting. Assemblyman Ward, its introducer, has gone so far as to say that the bill meets with the recommendation of the Governor.

"My bill is a form of Massachusetts ballot," he said, "and that is what the Governor recommended. He did not require necessarily the Massachusetts ballot itself."

Speaking of the two bills, Mr. Hammitt said that the Massachusetts ballot is now in force in eleven states and the ballot provided for in the Ward bill is only three. The bill has been in nine states, but six of the nine had become dissatisfied and given it up.

CHAMPION FOR DOGS.

Harwood Bill Would Let Them on Streets.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, Feb. 18.—Assemblyman Harwood has come to the rescue of women with canine pets and without automobiles to carry them around in. He introduced a bill to-day providing for the issue of permits in New York City to carry dogs on street, surface, subway and elevated railways. The permits, however, are to be issued only for dogs of such size as can be conveniently carried. The bill neglects to state just what this size is, which, if it becomes a law, is likely to lead to heated arguments between the person issuing these permits and fair owners of pets in the form of husky English bulldogs. The introducer even forgot to specify that the taking of a St. Bernard into a streetcar would be presumptive evidence of violation. A fine of \$25 is to be imposed on the railways for each violation.

Another bill by Mr. Harwood requires surface and elevated railroads in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the request of a passenger, to give transfers to all connecting lines, elevated or surface, when owned by the same corporation.

NEW LIQUOR BILL.

Provides for Annual Vote—Other Albany Measures.

Albany, Feb. 18.—The question, "Shall the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages be prohibited?" will be decided by the voters of each county and of New York City at the regular election next November. If a bill introduced by Assemblyman Holden, of Saratoga, becomes operative. The measure provides that the same question is to be voted on in November, 1911, and biennially thereafter. If the total vote in a county does not show a majority for the question, but no proposition receives a majority in any town or city in that county, the act shall be operative in that town or city.

Bills were introduced by Senator Travis and Assemblyman Gloré to bring all savings and loan associations uniformly under the provisions of the general statute and to simplify and unify the methods of doing business and the manner of supervision, as well as to modify certain provisions existing in the old law, so that they may not be abused. The two hundred and fifty savings and building corporations in the state are now operating under widely diverse laws, causing much confusion.

Assemblyman Radrins, of New York, introduced a bill creating a state board of executive examinations and inspectors of civil engineers, and the practice of engineering is to be prohibited to persons without licenses.

The life of the Champlain Tercentenary Commission, which last year conducted the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, is a bill introduced to-day by Senator Emerson. The bill directs the commission to expend any funds remaining of its appropriation, as well as private contributions received, for the erection, in co-operation with the United States government, Vermont, Canada and the Province of Quebec, of a permanent memorial to Samuel de Champlain in the valley of Lake Champlain.

Radical changes in the game laws are embodied in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Lupton, of Suffolk. It proposes to license breeders of game and fish and empowers them to take and sell game from September 1 to March 1 and fish from April 1 to December 31. Dealers in such game are to be licensed.

MR. CONGER FINISHES

Shows Apparent Desire to Withhold Information.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, Feb. 18.—With Senator Eben Conger still on the witness stand the week's labor in the investigation of the Alldis bribery charges was ended to-day. Both sides practically were through with him, though he may be recalled for a few questions next week if some new matter is developed.

His testimony to-day was interesting in showing for the first time an apparent desire to hold back information. This had nothing to do with the connection of Senator Alldis with the alleged bribe taking, however, nor with the part said to have been played by Jean L. Burnett or Speaker Nixon individually. All information relating to the case was given willingly.

The day also was notable because Senator Conger declared specifically that he did not mean to impute anything like improper action to Louis Bedell in saying he conversed with him about the highway legislation, or to the various introducers of the highway bills in calling them "strike bills."

The measures were manipulated by others for his purpose, he declared.

Lewis E. Carr started off Conger's cross-examination to-day by asking who shared with Burnett the \$4,000 which Conger says Burnett received from Hiram G. Mee on April 22, 1901, and who made the demand for \$100,000 "protection" money, which the bridge company refused in 1905. The witness said the former Frank gave him instructions regarding the distribution of the \$6,000 into the three packages.

"Did your instructions include anything regarding the distribution of the \$4,000?" "No, sir," replied Conger, and he insisted further that he knew nothing about how the \$6,000 was to be divided.

"Was any other firm brought here to your knowledge in 1901 to influence highway legislation?" "No."

The witness could not give details regarding the alleged demand for \$100,000 that was made by the bridge companies from Albany in 1901. All he could recall was that such a demand was made.

HINT GRAFT IN 1907

Continued from first page.

LAWYERS IN LIVELY BATTLE.

James W. Osborne, chief of the Conger legal staff, protested vehemently that the question had no bearing on the issue.

"It doesn't tend to prove or disprove that Senator Conger is telling the truth," said he. "The only thing it can do is to satisfy the prurient curiosity of somebody who wants to know something detrimental about somebody else. If John Jones or Bill Smith was paid \$500 it would not tend in any way to prove or disprove the guilt of this respondent Alldis. And it certainly cannot affect the credibility of Conger, because Conger has admitted in the most frank way that he was engaged in a scheme—whether intended to do it by blackmail or otherwise—to pay money to influence legislation."

Mr. Osborne at various times has characterized himself as "counsel for the people" in this case. His utterances on this occasion certainly bore out that notion of his duties. He declared this case to be the "most momentous trial in this state in thirty years," and urged that it would be a great misfortune to the cause of justice to enlarge it beyond the specific issue of Alldis's guilt or innocence.

He thought the answering of Senator Wainwright's question, by tending to bring in some matter which might perhaps affect the attitude of some Senator, might have that effect.

SCHULZ DISAGREES.

Senator Schulz, though, did not agree with him.

"While it is true that Senator Alldis is on trial here," he said, "it is not only Senator Alldis but it is the Legislature of the State of New York. If the witness does know what was done with that fund we should have the information—not to whom it was paid, but the fact that he does know—so that this Senate can take action to empower this committee to inquire whom it was paid to. It does not make a bit of difference whether it takes a month or a year. There is not anything more important to the people of this state to-day than to know whether corruption existed in the Senate, and if it did whence it emanated and how it was stopped and how it can be prevented in the future."

This gave to the Alldis lawyers an opportunity to demand a broader investigation. Some persons here attribute this demand on their part to a hope that certain politicians, if they believe a general inquiry into legislative conditions imminent, may be willing to come to Senator Alldis's aid and bring political pressure on the Legislature to "put on the soft pedal" on the Alldis case and all the rest. Mr. Littleton, in urging Senator Davis to compel the witness to answer the Wainwright question, said a general accusation had been made by the Conger side, only one-sixth of which they were attempting to prove—the delivery of \$1,000 to Senator Alldis.

"If they can name one live human being outside of the Senator to whom they paid money," he said, "we purpose to summon him before this committee to disprove the charge, because we claim that if it is disproved as to five-sixths of the transaction it demonstrates that this statement is not true."

Senator Wainwright maintained hotly that this question was not asked to satisfy anybody's prurient curiosity, but to elicit "facts which the people of this state demand shall be made known."

But when adjournment for the day was taken his question had not been ruled on by Chairman Davis. His decision will be given on Tuesday morning, when the investigation is resumed.

Speculation regarding the course of the defence next week is to the effect that an attempt may be made to prove that the bridge company's money and that the friends of Nixon and Alldis may say that they took no money because the whole affair had been fixed up beforehand, with Burnett as the middleman, between the bridge companies and the men who carried out their wishes in the Legislature. Senator Grady voiced this idea when he said to-day:

"Suppose that this witness is obliged to say that at the time this agreement was reached with Burnett for the \$4,000 if any such agreement was ever made or contemplated—Burnett had promised to suppress this legislation. Then it would have been the most natural thing in the world for this witness when he was held up, either by Senator Alldis or Speaker Nixon, to say, 'Why, we settled that matter with Burnett.'"

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The witness could not give details regarding the alleged demand for \$100,000 that was made by the bridge companies from Albany in 1901. All he could recall was that such a demand was made.

"The person who made the demand dead or alive?" asked Carr.

"I can't say."

"Was he a member of the Legislature at that time?" "I don't remember."

"Had he been a member of the Legislature in 1905?" "I can't remember."

Conger admitted that he had cast reflections on Senator Alldis's integrity to "some of the people" in 1905.

Referring to the conference of "insurgents" at the Hotel Ten Eyck last month, when Conger joined in the protest against the election of Alldis as majority leader, Carr inquired: "Did you regard the majority of the Senate as honorable men?"

"Yes, sir."

"You regard them as men who would vote for a man as president pro tem, who had accepted money for influencing his action on legislation?"

"Not if they had known it."

Conger declared, however, that he had mentioned his charges against Alldis to Senators Mackay, of Niagara, and Hecht, of Cayuga, just before the "insurgents" held their meeting. He said he did not give his information regarding Alldis to the Republican caucus that chose Alldis, but disclosed it at the "insurgent" conference. "Other Senators were making uncomplimentary remarks about Alldis," said Conger, referring to this matter. "I expected my remarks to be a matter of strict confidence. I did not expect to influence those Senators by that talk in any manner."

After asking the witness if he knew Benjamin Babcock, a member of the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs in 1901, and cross-examination was over for the present, but that he could not tell definitely until Tuesday whether he would recall Conger.

Conger said he knew Babcock and didn't know Clark.