

FOR WIDE INQUIRY

WAINWRIGHT AND NEWCOMB FAVOR IT.

Senate Likely to Force Issue on Assembly, Leaving Responsibility There.

The Telegraph to The Tribune. Albany, Feb. 26.—The pronounced attitude of opposition on the part of Speaker Wadsworth to any general investigation of alleged legislative corruption has not extended to the Senate, and there is every indication that the upper house will force this issue on the Assembly and let responsibility for its decision rest there.

Senators J. Mayhew Wainwright and Josiah T. Newcomb, both of whom have resolutions for such an investigation pending, to-day said they would press them vigorously. They will wait, however, until the Allds bribery case is ended.

"I have seen no reason to change my mind regarding the necessity for a general investigation to set at rest all questions about legislative corruption," declared Senator Wainwright. "Speaker Wadsworth's opposition has not affected my position in the least. If anything wrong exists, or has existed, it is due to the great number of honest, conscientious legislators who serve the state at considerable sacrifice to show a very few men here and who are not general."

It is due to the people of the state, moreover, to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any recurrence of conditions such as have been testified to in the Allds investigation. "Certainly we can not and should not hesitate at this time to go to the bottom."

"We may have slipped over somewhat on this Allds investigation, not that any harm has been done, in my judgment, by whatever has been brought out. Only there is a necessity for finishing this investigation before beginning any other, and any divergence from the straight line in this inquiry will make it difficult to finish it promptly."

HAD NO TALK WITH WARD. Senator Wainwright said he had not spoken about his investigation resolution to National Committeeman Ward.

"I did talk it over, though, with Otto T. Barnard, and I don't think there is the slightest objection to saying so," he added.

Mr. Barnard was one of those present at the conference of President Taft, Governor Hughes, Speaker Wadsworth and State Chairman Woodruff, at Lloyd C. Griscom's home, in New York, after that conference he said in effect:

"This is a time for drastic action. If a patient is dying of a cancerous growth, the only remedy is the knife."

Senator Newcomb believes the Senate will adopt one or the other of the resolutions pending, and thus put the issue squarely up to the Assembly and its leaders.

"We must finish the Allds inquiry first," said he. "Then I shall push my resolution now in the Finance Committee, and I assume that it or the Wainwright resolution will be adopted. In my judgment, a general investigation is imperative to protect honest legislators as well as to disclose crookedness and the methods of crooks in the Legislature, if there have been such."

"Do you believe that this Allds case has revealed all the questionable legislative transactions of recent years?" he was asked.

"No, I do not," came his emphatic reply. "I don't believe we have scratched the surface."

DEMAND KNOWS NO PARTY LINE. Those expressions indicate with fair accuracy the views of a large number of legislators of both parties in both houses. There is no party line in this earnest demand that the Legislature take steps to vindicate its members and the members of past legislatures, and to remove the stain which, in a sense, has been placed on the legislative branch of the state government.

Neither is it a question of "insurgents" or "reformers" in either house. Especially in the Senate are there men who are proud to call themselves "machine Republicans" urging an investigation to go as deep as may be necessary to dispose of any legislative question regarding any questionable circumstance. They believe that the Republican organization, attacked as it has been, and the Legislature, dominated as it has been in past years by the Republican organization, should be vindicated or proved to be wrong. If proved to be wrong, they think it is time to change legislative customs and methods and to reorganize the "machine" to make them right.

These in general are the views of Senator Hinman, who may be classed as an insurgent here, but is considered a hard headed organization Republican in Broome County. In general, they are the views of Senator Davis, who in all probability will be elected temporary president next week. They are the views of many another Senator, who, knowing himself to be honest, has been stirred to bitter anger at more or less indiscriminate denunciations of legislators and politicians for alleged corruption.

MANY SIDE WITH SPEAKER. On the other hand, there is a considerable number of legislators who, like Speaker Wadsworth, ask, "What's the good of investigating all legislatures back to the year 47?" They say that in most cases corruption, if found, would be unpunishable, and the work and expense would go for naught. They maintain that since Speaker Wadsworth's "housecleaning" in 1906, the Legislature

has been clean, and any yielding to a "hysterical demand" for investigation now would be futile.

To all this the direct primary advocates, who are distinctly jubilant at this time, have a ready answer. They say an investigation is necessary to show to the voters that the Legislature to-day feels it has nothing to fear, whatever might be revealed.

Still another element contributes to the demand for a general investigation, and that is party loyalty. Speaker Wadsworth is "party political expediency" the other night rambles in the breasts of many Republicans, who, while they do not care at this time to reply directly to him, are not forgetting the incident.

NOT TO CALL MR. ODELL. Reports were abroad here to-day that the Allds lawyers would call ex-Governor Benjamin E. Odell, Jr., to the stand next week when the bribery inquiry is resumed. This was denied specifically by Danforth E. Almsworth, of the Allds legal staff.

"We do not intend to call ex-Governor Odell, and never have intended to do so," said he.

It is very unlikely that the Allds lawyers will call Senator Platt or Colonel George W. Dunn.

They expect, however, to gain all the advantage of the former Republican state leader's testimony by introducing in evidence letters and telegrams written by him to Allds. This they can do, without subjecting Platt to the inconvenience of personal testimony, by having Allds identify them when he takes the stand. This evidence constitutes an important factor in the defence, for Allds holds that his advocacy of legislation favorable to the bridge companies in 1901 was due to Platt's orders.

In the same way the defence expects to turn to the accused Senator's advantage the message attacking the bridge combine which President Roosevelt sent to Congress after the Matthews commission had declared certain of these companies guilty of conspiracy to defraud the city of Boston. Martin W. Littleton read a portion of this message during his opening address. One of the Allds legal staff said to-day that this document, with the Matthews report connected, would be offered in evidence to prove Allds's contention that the bridge companies were aggressors in legislative corruption and not the helpless victims of the "Black Horse Cavalry," as Conger has intimated.

A report that William Loeb, Jr., now Collector of the Port of New York, would be asked to take the stand to identify this message, written while he was ex-President Roosevelt's secretary, was denied to-day. If Conger's attorneys object to this evidence it probably will not be on the ground of lack of proper identification, but because they contend that it has no bearing on the specific charges against Allds.

PROBABLE WITNESSES THIS WEEK. Although Senator Davis believes that all the testimony will be finished next week, that is not the impression of Senator Allds's counsel, Mr. Stevens, who introduced the highway legislation in 1901; Mr. Gilbert, who drew it for several years; John Newell, of the Canton Bridge Company; into whose hands the alleged bridge boodle fund raised in 1905 was said to have been placed, to be returned by him later; Eugene Landon, of the Groton Bridge Company, who is said to have had the handling of part of a similar fund another year before Senator Conger said he gave it to State Chairman Dunn, and other witnesses of like nature will be called during the week.

Senator Allds's lawyers believe that the taking of this testimony will occupy the entire week, and that Allds, who will be their last witness, will not be called to the stand until week after next. It is the purpose of the Allds side to show in every detail that the bridge companies were professional corruptionists, not only in this state, but in others, and that where they found it impossible to bring a man to do their bidding they did their utmost to drive him out of any place in public life where he could interfere with them.

MACK SEES CAMPAIGN ISSUES. Settles on Tariff and High Cost of Living—Critiques Taft Speech. Buffalo, Feb. 26.—Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, makes it evident in the March number of his magazine, "The National Monthly," that he believes the tariff and the high cost of living are to be two of the principal issues of the Democratic Congressional campaigns of the present year.

Mr. Mack, who is an investment child, compared to the astute and crafty Alldrich. All the eloquence of the President and all the explanation of the department figures cannot alter the condition in which the consumer now finds himself. It is not from his political enemies or partisan opponents, if you will, that the President is forced to defend himself, but from the demands of an overburdened public, worrying under the hardships of the tremendously high cost of living.

PAULHAN DISCONTINUES FLIGHTS. Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 26.—Louis Paulhan, who was under contract to make aeroplane flights in Oklahoma City to-day, received a telegram saying that the Wright brothers had procured an injunction in the federal court in New York preventing Paulhan from making the exhibitions. Paulhan said he would make no more flights until the case was cleared up. He left here for New York to-day.

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RIOTING AT NIGHT

ENDS TRANQUIL DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

General Strike Action To-day—Murphy, Freed on Bail.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—After a day of almost complete tranquility several small riots broke out in the Kensington district of Philadelphia late this afternoon, when bands of young men started in to attack cars that were run through that section of the city by non-union men. In one of the affrays passengers were attacked by strike sympathizers. A motorman was dragged from his car and badly beaten and several policemen were roughly handled, but in none of the disturbances was any one seriously injured.

Whether a general strike of all organized labor in Philadelphia will be called next week will probably be decided at to-morrow's regular meeting of the Central Labor Union. All that is certain is that the central body will have delegates present to discuss the situation. It is said the labor leaders are not unanimous on the proposition to call out all organized labor. It is contended by some that the striking carmen should be financially assisted rather than called out against labor and cripple all the unions. President Murphy, however, is in favor of a general walkout, and whether his advice will be taken remains to be seen.

The most serious riot to-day occurred about 6 o'clock at Front street and Susquehanna avenue. From 100 to 200 men, some of whom were armed with clubs and stones, and a crowd of about 500 men, gathered in the street. The rioters were on the march, and the city police, with the assistance of a few of the state troopers, had their hands full most of the afternoon.

HOLIDAY CROWD RIOTS. Toward evening a crowd gathered at Front street and Susquehanna avenue, and soon was beyond the control of the local police force stationed at that point. Several cars were stoned by individuals, but got through the gathering crowd with little trouble.

The mob continued to grow, and finally a band of young men succeeded in stopping a car at the intersection of the streets. Almost immediately the crowd was upon the car, trying to reach the non-union crew. The lone policeman who was protecting the crew fought bravely to save his charges, but several men dragged him into the street. In the struggle his revolver was taken from his pocket and his club was wrested from his hands. The crowd was too much for him, and he was severely beaten by the rioters. Several men in the crowd tried to stop the attack, but were treated with a similar fate.

In the mean time the car was being towed out with other members of the mob. The conductor managed to get away, but the motorman was not so fortunate. He fired several shots from a small revolver, but all the shots went wild, and he was pulled from the car and also beaten. About this time a yellow car was stationed further along on both Front street and Susquehanna avenue came running up and waded into the crowd, which was bent on further mischief. Reluctant to draw their revolvers because of the women and children caught in the crowd, the police fought back with clubs and stones.

"Here come the state cops," some yelled, and there was a movement to break away. A half dozen of the mounted police came galloping along Front street and charged into the crowd. They drove up on the sidewalk, smashed right and left with their horses' hooves, and gradually forced the mob back.

Men, women and children were treated alike. No guns were drawn by troopers, but they made good use of their riot sticks and gave an extra crack where a rioter showed any resistance. The crowd, realizing that the police were on their heels, was soon on the run, several hundred being driven through a small street and scattered.

During the fight a woman passenger, Mrs. J. C. Ehler, was struck in the abdomen with a brick and rendered unconscious. Walter Graham, another passenger, who tried to carry her from the car, was attacked by the mob and was roughly handled, but managed to carry the woman into a drug store on the corner.

A half dozen people in the crowd were hurt by the policemen's clubs and were sent to hospitals to have their injuries dressed, after which they were taken into custody, charged with rioting.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company slightly increased the number of cars in operation, according to company officials, and several lines in the outlying sections were opened for the first time. An increased number of cars is also in operation to-night. A feature to-day was the arrest and arraignment of Murphy. He was taken into custody in the early hours of the morning, and after a brief hearing at the City Hall police station at 11 a. m. was released in \$5,000 bail, which was furnished.

Three newspaper men were reluctant witnesses. They finally agreed after much cross-examination, that Murphy uttered the words attributed to him in the newspaper on which they are employed. In this interview Murphy is alleged to have referred to the Mayor as a "puppet" and to have said that if one man was shot by the police a carnival of riot and bloodshed would follow which would straiten the country.

ADmits PREVIOUS ARREST. The magistrate asked Murphy if he had ever been arrested before. Murphy hesitated, and before he could reply police records were produced which showed that he had been arrested several years ago on a charge of selling police slips. At this juncture Murphy interrupted the proceedings to say that he had not understood the magistrate's question, and admitted that he had been arrested, but had been discharged. Assistant District Attorney William A. Gray, in pleading to the magistrate to hold Murphy in heavy bail, called attention to present conditions in the city, and declared that the utterances of Murphy were serious enough to hold him on the charge of inciting to riot.

Murphy's counsel denied that Murphy had committed any offense and asked for his discharge. The magistrate, however, held him for the action of the grand jury.

After the hearing Murphy said: "I stand for everything the newspaper men said. I have nothing to take back and they can go to their limit on what I said."

The flat refusal of the board of directors of the Rapid Transit Company to entertain a proposition for arbitration leads many to believe that the contest between the company and union will continue until one or the other surrenders. The committee of prominent clergymen who proposed the arbitration plan will hold another meeting to consider what further move, if any, shall be made.

Addressing a meeting of striking carmen in West Philadelphia this afternoon, C. O. Pratt, leader of the strikers, said that the union carmen may soon march in a body to the City Hall to see whether they can get a "square deal."

He declared the strikers would organize in every election division of the city, and at the next general election would be on guard to protect their own rights and the rights of the public generally. "On Election Day we will not only endeavor to restore the carmen to their proper position, but we will try to restore government to the people," he said.

"This fight," he continued, "is backed to-day not only by the labor unions of this city, but by the labor unions of the country. This is a national fight of united labor against the Rapid Transit Company. The strike is won."

"Our republican form of government may be destroyed and a judicial monarchy may be a question of time if the city officials and the corporate interests continue on their course."

The interests declared that they would destroy you. The company and the allied interests, however, are, by their ridiculous conduct, doing more good for you than you are doing yourselves."

The company, in its usual nightly statement, says that 80 cars were operated to-day, a gain of 21 over yesterday. The normal number is about two thousand. There were 210 cars in the night service, the company says.

During the day 28 cars were damaged, in nearly every instance the damage being confined to broken windows. After 5 p. m. 120 car windows were broken.

It is declared that 200 new men were employed to-day and that 60 strikers returned to work.

To-morrow the company will attempt to operate 800 cars, the statement says. The normal Sunday service calls for 1,000 cars.

State Police Quell Riots at South Bethlehem. South Bethlehem, Penn., Feb. 26.—With one man dead from a bullet fired by a state policeman, two others suffering from slight pistol wounds and more than a dozen men nursing injuries inflicted by a heavy riot sticks of the troopers, South Bethlehem is apprehensive to-night of what next week has in store for it. There were no pitched battles during the day between the hundreds of Hungarians and the mounted police, but the situation was at times so critical that serious outbreaks were narrowly averted by the patience and steadiness of the state guards.

The man killed to-day was John Sambo, said to be one of the men on strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works, and it is declared by the state police that his death was due more to accident than design. He was one of the edge of a crowd that was being dispersed by the troopers shortly after their hurried trip here from Philadelphia. The troopers had been summoned during last night and were patrolling the streets near the steel works when a shower of bricks and other missiles was hurled at them by a crowd of foreigners. The captain ordered his men to fire into the air. It is said, but one man held his pistol too low and found a human mark. The bullet entered the man's brain. He was quickly removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died this afternoon.

This fatal shooting aroused an ugly feeling among the foreign element on strike at the steel works. The police say that every revolver on sale in this town and in Bethlehem has been purchased by foreigners, and that they have gone so far as to buy shears and fashion them into dirks for

future use. The boldness of the foreigners can be judged from the fact that one of them actually unholstered a trooper by tripping the animal he was riding.

While the troopers were awaiting reinforcements this afternoon to handle a rapidly growing crowd near the main gate of the steel works, a state trooper was knocked from his horse by a brick, he was partly stunned, but soon recovered and remounted. The man who threw the brick could not be found in the crowd, which was rapidly dispersed when additional policemen arrived.

A second detail of the state guards arrived here from Philadelphia this afternoon and at 9 o'clock to-night another company came, making its state troopers now here. Besides these, the Sheriff of Northampton County to-day swore in one hundred deputies at Easton, the county seat, and sent them here. The saloons are closed, and this, coupled with the great show of police force, produced good order, which was maintained during the latter part of the day and in the evening.

Labor leaders who are here organizing the strikers have appointed committees to urge the foreigners to refrain from attacking the police. These leaders were greatly elated to-day when the company found it necessary to keep its great plant closed, and asserted that the strikers had the company badly handicapped through lack of men. Superintendents of the company, on the other hand, declare that the shutdown was due to the way its loyal employees were handled while going to and from their work yesterday. The company expects to resume work on Monday morning, when a large force of policemen will be on hand to protect such employees as desire to go to work.

NORTH SIDE TO HEAR GAYNOR. Mayor Gaynor will speak at the annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade, at the Casino, 16th street and St. Ann's avenue, next Thursday evening.

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And many of these fine rugs are offered at less than what some dealers in this city are paying for them at wholesale. This is due to the fact that we import and wholesale upon a prodigious basis, and have our representatives at all times in the Rug purchasing centres of the Orient. Those having in mind the purchase of one or more Rugs for present or future use will do more than well to attend this sale. Hotel proprietors, people in charge of the purchasing department of large institutions will do particularly well by attending this sale. Bring measurements with you. Our salesmen are trained in the knowledge of Oriental Rugs and are able to make many valuable suggestions which you will unquestionably appreciate. 1,000 Carpet size Oriental Rugs, consisting of weaves known as Imperial Kermanshah, Royal Sarouk, the boldly designed Serapi or Ghorivan; also a number of Rugs from old Khorassan; other parts of Persia represented are known as Mahal, Muskebad, Ispahan and Heriz, in addition to other Turkish or Asia Minor rug making districts. Sale begins at 8:30 Monday morning.

- 17 Bales of Turkish Rugs, Known as Turkish Ineli, Yhordes and Turkish Kerman. \$87
Afghan or Khiva Bokhara Rugs. \$48
Royal Serapi or Ghorivan Rugs. \$147
Kermanshah Rugs, in sizes ranging from 8x10 to 10x13. \$1.87
Old-Fashioned Daghestan Rugs. \$14.50
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- Crepe Majestic in Newest Shades. \$58c
Reversible Satin Rajah Messaline. \$68c
New Satin Faconne Effect Foulards. \$1.00
42-Inch New Imported Satin Foulards. \$2.00
45-Inch Crepe Meateurs. \$3.00
36-Inch Pure Silk Satin Marquise. \$1.18
Changeable Peau de Cygne. \$78c

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