not expect such preferential treatment on the other side.

Obstacles Removed.

There stood in the way, however, the fact that the reductions granted by Canada to France were automatically applied to thirteen other countries included in Great Britain's "favored nation" policy. This, the President held, did amount to discrimination against the United States. It was to offset this that the negotiations were begun, and the President expressed himself to-day as entirely satisfied with the outcome.

The more important nations benefiting by Canada's preferential treatment under the "favored nation" clause are Spain, Switzerland, Austria and Japan. President Taft proposed to absolve Canada from "undue" discrimination against the United States if this country received a reduction of 2½ per cent on the articles with which American firms compete with the "favored nations" in the Canadian market. The Dominion government finally agreed to this, and it was on these terms that the settlement was reached.

Thus, while the reductions actually apply only to something like 3 per cent of American exports to Canada, a large part of the exports are in non-competitive classes, where America would have the market anyway.

As to Spain, the United States meets in the Canadian market with strong competition in raisins, prunes and all sorts of dried fruits. Canada granted the United States a reduction on this class of merchandise.

With Switzerland, the United States meets competition in the Canadian market in watch movements. Canada has granted a reduction which puts the United States on an equal footing.

With France, Austria and Japan the United States meets heavy competition in chinaware. Canada has granted reductions on all articles in this class.

As to wood pulp and print paper, there has been some criticism of the President. It was officially stated at the White House to-day that these items did not and could not enter into the negotiations. The rates and terms of duty on wood and wood pulp are fixed in the tariff law and cannot be made the subject of negotiation or discretionary action on the part of the President.

WANTED GOOD WILL.

Fielding Makes Report on Tariff Negotiations.

Ottawa, Ont., March 30.—The Dominion Parliament and the people of Canada received their first official announcement of the settlement of the tariff controversy with the United States and the granting by the latter of the minimum tariff rates through a statement made in the House this afternoon by Finance Minister Fielding. It was evident from the trend of Mr. Fielding's remarks that the process of readjusting tariff relations between the two countries would not end with the agreement just reached.

Mr. Fielding arrived here from Washington at 1 o'clock, and at once conferred with Premier Laurier and other members of the Cabinet, after which he proceeded to the House. He was greeted with applause when at 4:30 o'clock he began to speak. Mr. Fielding reviewed in great detail the negotiations between the two governments. The first overtures for a readjustment of tariff relations came from Washington, he said. When a deadlock seemed inevitable the government took a firm stand, and would not have shrunk from a tariff war, although it preferred to avoid hostilities of that sort.

No pledge was given by Canada that the export of pulp wood would not be prohibited, Mr. Fielding declared. In the negotiations Canada never had admitted that the Franco-Canadian treaty amounted to a discrimination against the United States, said Mr. Fielding, and by his proclamation, issued at Washington to-day, President Taft admitted this to be a fact.

"Has President Taft undertaken to promote in Congress lower tariff rates for Canada?" Mr. Fielding was asked.

"Practically, yes," he replied.

Continuing, Mr. Fielding said that it had been asserted in some quarters that President Taft had been bluffing, and that he would not have dared to impose the maximum tariff rates against Canada even if the Dominion had failed to make any concessions whatever. This was a mistaken idea, Mr. Fielding said. With all of his friendly regard for Canada President Taft might have been forced into imposing the maximum against Canada.

"If we stood pat it is possible we might have in some way obtained the minimum American tariff," said Mr. Fielding. "That, perhaps, would have been a great triumph for Canada. To hurl defiance at the United States when all the nations of Europe are accepting their terms might have been heroic, but some victories are too dearly bought. If we had thus achieved a triumph for the moment it might be a reason for self-congratulation, but it would not have improved the future relations between these two countries. If, therefore, we could avoid a tariff war by granting some and, from our point of view, not very important concessions, it was far better in the interest of Canada, for the present and the future, that we should make the concessions rather than to triumph over the United States on terms which would have left soreness and ill feeling and created friction in future negotiations.

"Fully believing in the professions of President Taft that he desired to establish the best of relations with Canada, we sought an honorable compromise. Extremists on both sides will claim that Canada and that the United States has the better of the bargain. Both will be wrong. It was a good thing to avoid the maximum; it was a good thing to give concessions to the United States and to avoid a quarrel with that country."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

"I have reasons to believe that there are a large number of people in the United States who would be sorry to see a tariff war with Canada. In fact, so strong is that feeling that for the first time in history an American ambassador has come to Canada to negotiate for commercial peace. I also recognize the fact that there is in the United States a high protectionist group which is willing and anxious to push the President into a tariff war with Canada. The Canadian government did not feel that it should give its aid to further the ends of this group by making impossible conditions for the President.

"We shall ever do all we can, while preserving the vested interests of this country, to avoid tariff difficulties. The concessions which we have made to achieve this desirable end are small. For these concessions we get peace and good commercial relations with our great neighbor. That peace and good will is beyond price. Canada is a country of seven millions, and the United States has almost ninety millions. If we had chosen to be stiff with them to an unyielding point, they would have been stiff with us. Now we are within measureable distance of reciprocity with our neighbor, and that is a more desirable situation. Canada is free to negotiate for better commercial relations with any nation whom she pleases, and we intend to begin those negotiations with the United States as the first country on the list. There are articles upon which both the United States and Canada can give further concessions with mutual advantage, we believe, and we intend to see what can be done."

CANADA PLEASED.

Leather Men Only Objectors to American Terms.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Toronto, March 30.—The announcement of the tariff concessions by Canada has been received with general favor, as the people were averse to a tariff war, although every one was firmly convinced that Canada had the whip hand in such a struggle. There is, however, a great deal of genuine esteem for Americans here, and there is also the feeling that Britain will rejoice at the settlement. Mr. Fielding's statement that he absolutely trusts President Taft, and that the reductions on the thirteen articles named is reasonable, has had an excellent effect.

So far the leather industry is the only large one which seems to be ready to protest. The other leading manufacturers in the articles affected say that they can meet the reduction. The Manufacturers' Association has called an emergency meeting, and the high protection Conservatives will wait a day to see how the association takes the settlement. To-night among all classes the feeling is one of satisfaction over the settlement.

AN AMERICAN BLUFF.

"The Morning Post's" View on Canadian Tariff.

London, March 31.—"The Morning Post," in an editorial on the tariff agreement between Canada and the United States, contends that by flourishing a "big revolver" in the shape of a surtax, which it could not have imposed without hurting its own interests, the United States has bluffed Canada into giving something for nothing, but the paper adds: "It is to the interests of American diplomacy, now that its battle is won, to belittle its own victory, so as to smooth the path for further conquests later on."

SENATORS ANGER DR. GAERTNER

Refuse to Hear Him Longer at Hearing on Local Option Bill.

Albany, March 30.—"Do you see that clock?" asked Senator Meade, chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, shortly before 8 o'clock to-night, pointing to the big timepiece in the Assembly chamber, as Dr. William Gaertner, of Buffalo, representing the German-American Alliance, started to read several typewritten pages of an argument against the Brackett-Gray local option bill. Chairman Meade had endeavored unsuccessfully a few minutes before to check the flow of argument for and against the bill that had been directed at the Senate and Assembly committees since early in the afternoon.

"We have been here for several hours," he said, finally, "and I'm going." And with that the chairman and the few committeemen who remained, left the chamber, while Dr. Gaertner, red with anger, stood shaking his fist at the departing legislators and declaring that he had been treated outrageously. The opposing forces at to-day's hearing were formidable. William Forster, general solicitor of the New York State Brewers' Association, made the principal argument against the bill and marshalled a large delegation opposed to it, including labor and business interests, several ministers and a bishop.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, of New York, paid a glowing tribute to Governor Hughes, and extolled the action of the Senate in voting against Senator Allds in his argument in favor of the bill.

TO REPORT ORAL BETTING BILLS.

Assembly Codes Committee Takes Action on Hughes Measure.

Albany, March 30.—The Agnew-Perkins bills, preventing oral bookmaking at racetracks, were discussed by the Assembly Codes Committee to-day and will be reported to-morrow. These bills amplify and strengthen the present anti-gambling laws and have the indorsement of Governor Hughes. One of them makes the members of racetrack associations individually liable.

The bill making an inclosure where betting is conducted a gambling house was also voted on favorably by the Senate Codes Committee.

INCOME TAX RESOLUTION OUT.

Assembly Judiciary Committee Makes Report Without Recommendation.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 30.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day reported for the consideration of the House the Murray resolution for ratifying the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution. But the committee did not commit itself on the proposition, making its report without recommendation.

It was against this amendment that Governor Hughes sent a special message to the Legislature. He recommended that the amendment be not ratified.

TO DISCUSS WAINWRIGHT BILL.

Because of the dissatisfaction of the local labor organizations with the bill presented to the Legislature by the Wainwright commission on employers' liability, a public discussion of the bill will be held at Cooper Union to-night. John Mitchell, Professor Henry Seager, Miss Crystal Eastman, James Hatch, of the Central Federated Union; Morris Hillquit and representatives of the Wainwright commission will speak.

HUGHES MEN HOPE

SEE END OF OLD POLITICAL SYSTEM.

Governor Calls Election in Allds District — Assembly Slaps Wadsworth Machine.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 30.—In the opinion of many well seasoned political observers the backbone of the old political system, which combined business and politics, is broken. The overwhelming vote of 40 to 9 by which the Senate found Jotham P. Allds guilty of accepting a bribe was the first indication of this. Other indications were plenty to-day. As a result, progressive Republicans predict that the Hughes legislative programme, including the general investigation of legislative corruption and the party housecleaning, will be adopted, though several hard fights will be necessary yet to bring that to pass.

Governor Hughes to-night called a special election for April 28 in the 37th Senate District to choose a successor to Jotham P. Allds. That district is made up of Chenango, Madison and Otsego counties. Hughes supporters said it was virtually a foregone conclusion that whoever was elected would be pledged to support the Hughes programme.

Already Chenango and Otsego counties have put forward candidates. Nelson P. Bonney, a young lawyer of Norwich, who served on Senator Benn Conger's legal staff during the bribery trial, is said to be the candidate of a considerable element of the Chenango Republicans. Bonney is distinctly an independent.

Assemblyman Clark Willing to Run.

Assemblyman Stephen C. Clark, of Otsego County, also is said to be willing to step into Allds's shoes in the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee next week will begin to formulate a resolution providing for a general investigation of legislative corruption, which will be reported and without much doubt will pass the Senate. Indications now favor its passage in the Assembly. Speaker Wadsworth's attitude is believed by some persons to be not so bitterly antagonistic to a general investigation as it was a while ago, though he undoubtedly will fight the proposition somewhat. The resolution now being considered by the Senate leaders would not be so drastic as either the Wainwright or the Newcomb resolutions now before the Finance Committee. Some of the more radical Republicans think that it might not go far enough, as in the tentative shape in which it now rests it would provide only for the investigation of specific statements put forward by substantial people. However, before it is reported it probably will be put into such shape that it will provide for an inquiry broad enough to serve any practical purposes.

Defeat for Wadsworth Forces.

Another indication of the smashing of old habits and customs came in the Assembly to-day when the Wadsworth-Merritt organization was overridden by a heavy vote. The measure under consideration was of little moment politically and the line-up on it not indicative strictly of an anti-organization sentiment in accordance with the size of the vote, but the fashion in which the defeat of the Wadsworth Assembly leaders was brought about and the personnel of the men who contributed materially to that defeat promise ill for that organization when the fights come over the general investigation of legislative corruption and the Hinman-Green bill.

At the beginning of the legislative session, when Assemblymen Bennett, Bates and Higgins, of New York City, refused to vote for Ray B. Smith, they were dubbed the "Insurgents," the "Lonesome Three" and other names indicative of a sort of good natured legislative contempt. Messrs. Bennett, Bates and Higgins have been saying little but have been working hard since that time, in company with several other Republican Assemblymen who did not like the way Speaker Wadsworth and his big committee chairmen were handling Assembly affairs. They got a chance to-day to do a little work which was merely an indication of what may happen later.

How Organization Was Beaten.

Assemblyman Donovan, an Independence League man, last Monday night attempted to introduce a resolution calling on the Attorney General to begin action against those implicated in the transactions revealed by Superintendent Hotchkiss's fire insurance investigation. Under Speaker Wadsworth's ruling, his resolution was turned down, on the ground that such resolutions could be introduced only during the first two months of the session. Donovan went to the Speaker to-day and said he wanted to get that proposition before the Assembly in some shape.

"The only thing you can do is to suspend the rules," said the Speaker. To suspend the rules against the Speaker and his committee chiefs is almost unprecedented.

Donovan waited until the Speaker had left the chair. Assemblyman Merritt was acting as Speaker and Jesse Phillips, of Allegany, as floor leader. Then Donovan made his motion to suspend the rules. Phillips protested against the motion in a hot speech. Lindon Bates, O'Connor, of Kings, and others supported Donovan's motion. Bates mentioned three resolutions which had been introduced this month, saying that if one member had this privilege others should have. Finally the Donovan motion to suspend the rules was carried, 98 to 18, which will permit him to present his resolution next Monday night.

"This was only a little troublemaker," said one of the anti-Wadsworth Assemblymen. "We'll try it out with something worth while the next time."

Assemblyman Sees a Light.

Assemblyman Sullivan, of Chautauqua County, who last year voted against the Hinman-Green bill, and who refused to pledge himself to support a direct primary measure when a candidate for reelection, to-day came out with a statement that he was for the Hinman-Green bill. Not only that, but he said he believed that measure would pass the Assembly. Sullivan had been "feeling the pulse" of his district recently. So have a good many other Assemblymen who were as hot against the bill as he last year. If the names of some of these men who have decided to vote for the Hinman-Green bill were made public at this time there would be considerable consternation in the Wadsworth organization.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will sit with the Assembly committee next Tuesday in the hearing on the Hinman-Green bill and other so-called primary reform measures. On that same day it will give a hearing to Senator Benn Conger before it takes action on Senator Cobb's resolution for a committee to prefer charges against Conger. This was decided to-day after a letter from Senator Conger to Chairman Davis requesting the hearing had been read. In that letter Conger said he was going to New York to consult his lawyers, and it may be that he will get advice about the propriety of his resigning.

The committee had rather a warm discussion over the Cobb resolution. Senator Meade, of Rochester, wanted Conger thrown out forthwith. Senator Hinman argued that at the least Conger was entitled to fair treatment, which would include an opportunity to present his side of the case. Hinman said he knew some of Conger's friends were arguing with him that he would do well to resign now. If Conger does not resign before that day undoubtedly the committee will report the Cobb resolution favorably and a committee will be appointed to present charges against Conger based on his own testimony in the Allds case. No extended proceedings will be taken. Probably his exit from the Senate would be only a matter of a couple of days.

Senator Newcomb, of New York, declared to-day that Conger ought not to be expelled from the Senate. "To punish him, in view of his disclosures which have resulted in inestimable benefit to the state," he said, "would be unwise from the point of view of public policy. This principle is fully recognized in provisions of the state constitution and the penal law relating to persons disclosing bribery.

"Further investigation of legislative corruption must be had. To serve notice by expelling Conger that any one making disclosures would instantly be delivered into hostile hands to be destroyed would close the mouths of necessary witnesses and defeat the ends of justice."

The Senate now will make extraordinary efforts to catch up with the Assembly in the legislative grind. Senator Brackett, who apparently has embarked on a long course of making trouble for Senator Cobb, offered a resolution to-day that the Senate meet at 10 o'clock each morning. Cobb had not been consulted about it, and Brackett's action was resented hotly by some Republicans. Finally the resolution was referred to the Rules Committee. It is altogether probable that Cobb himself will take steps to hasten the legislative work.

Senator Davis said to-day that he believed the work was fairly well in hand. With the first hearing on the Governor's direct primary bill next week, and the telephone and telegraph bill being drafted, he thought the two big questions were in satisfactory form. He thought the Legislature would be able to complete its labors and take a final adjournment by the middle of May. He also thought there was little likelihood of a clash between the Governor and the Legislature over the Hughes legislative programme.

COBB RENEWS PLEDGE

Will Perform Duty to Best of His Ability.

Amsterdam, N. Y., March 30.—Speaking at the annual banquet of the Masonic District Association of Montgomery County here to-night, Senator George H. Cobb, the new temporary president of the State Senate, devoted himself to what he called a "discussion of those questions which are uppermost in the public mind." Declaring that the demand of the hour is for men of courage, he expressed the conviction that by resolute and determined action the evils which now infest the administration of government affairs—municipal, state and national—can largely be eradicated, and predicted that out of the turmoil that now exists much good ultimately will come.

Senator Cobb said that it was his purpose, in so far as he had the power, to see that the Legislature enacted laws that would redound to the honor, credit and benefit of the people of the state. "I shall not be swerved from my purpose by any outside influences," said he. "I have a duty to perform, and shall perform it to the best of my ability." He expressed the belief that the present members of the Legislature were all fearless, honorable and upright men.

There would be no effort on his part, the speaker said, to shield those who have been faithless to any trust, and he declared he was satisfied that other legislators held the same view. He sounded a warning, however, that in a time of excitement like this, care and caution should be exercised to proceed along sane lines, to do the things which would result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Regarding reform legislation Senator Cobb favored a primary law, but said its details and form should be worked out with great caution. He did not refer specifically to the Allds-Conger scandal or touch directly on the situation at Albany.

NORWICH WELCOMES ALLDS.

Neighbors Promise Him Support—Ex-Senator May Sue Conger.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Norwich, N. Y., March 30.—Ex-Senator Allds reached Norwich this noon, and although seeking rest here at his home has put in a busy day. The Norwich people have given him a cordial welcome, and there is apparently nothing lacking in the warmth of their greeting. The former Senator tells them that he wants support rather than sympathy, and the people here tell him they will support him to the end, whatever it may be. This afternoon Mr. Allds refused to add to the statement given out by his counsel yesterday, but intimated that a statement would be forthcoming later.

Henry R. Follett, law partner of Allds, reached his home in Norwich this morning, and gave out what he said was an authoritative statement that Mr. Allds would bring suits for libel against Senator Conger and some of the newspapers of the state.

GROTON RESIDENTS HAPPY.

Conger's Attorney Doesn't Believe Client Will Resign at Once, at Least.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Auburn, N. Y., March 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Jay Conger and Senator Benn Conger's son, Lawrence J. Conger, led a party of Groton residents home to-day from Albany in jubilant mood. Senator Conger did not come with them, as he went to New York to consult his attorney, James W. Osborne.

When the party was asked whether Senator Conger would resign, a negative reply was given by all. President Kostenbader of the Groton Business Men's Association said: "I don't think he has any idea of resigning. He is quite a fighter. If they had let the thing go to its logical conclusion it might have been different, but when Senator Cobb introduced that resolution I think that stopped any possibility of a resignation."

Senator Conger's local attorney, Giles Stoddard, declared that unless his client resigned by to-morrow night, which was improbable, no successor could be elected if the Senate expelled the Grotonian. This would cause a loss of Senator Conger's vote on all of the important Hughes reforms, to which he was enthusiastically committed.

At Groton great pleasure was caused by the Senate verdict, and Hiram G. Moe received many oral congratulations, while a large batch of letters was forwarded to Senator Conger at Albany.

PROFESSOR SEEKS ALLDS PLACE

Candidacy of Dr. Thomas, of Colgate University, Announced.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Syracuse, March 30.—Announcement was made to-day at Hamilton that Professor Ralph W. Thomas, of Colgate University, was a candidate to succeed J. P. Allds as Senator from the 37th District, which includes Madison County.

Professor Thomas is a personal friend and great admirer of Governor Hughes. He has always been a Republican, and has been active in the ranks of his party. Professor Thomas delivered a political address at Canastota in the last Presidential campaign and was one of the speakers at the dedication of the new Madison County Courthouse. His candidacy means that Madison County will be decidedly in the race for Allds's place in the Senate.

SUFFRAGE BILL HELD

Assembly Judiciary Committee Fails to Report Amendment.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 30.—The woman suffrage constitutional amendment to-day came the nearest in its history to getting out of the Assembly Judiciary Committee. By only two votes the motion to report the amendment favorably was defeated at an executive session of the committee. A motion to report it without recommendation for the consideration of the Assembly met the same fate. A motion to report the measure last year was supported by only two members of the Judiciary Committee.

Encouraged by this showing of strength, the vote being 5 to 7, one member absent, the introducer, Assemblyman Toombs intends to make another attempt. In a week or two, he said, he would again have the resolution moved for consideration in the hope that it will at least be put out on the floor of the Assembly without recommendation. He said that he knew of two or three members of the committee who voted against the measure who were on the fence, and that he was almost certain he could get them to change their vote.

The motion to report was made by former Lieutenant Governor Chanler, and he said that he would make the motion again.

Those who voted to report the resolution were Howard, of Tioga; Greenwood, of Wayne; Chanler, of Dutchess; Sullivan, of Chautauqua, and Wille, of Erie. The opponents were J. S. Phillips, of Allegany; C. W. Phillips, of Monroe; Walters, of Onondaga; F. L. Young, of Westchester; Hinman, of Albany, and Goldberg and Ward, of New York. O'Neil, of Kings, was the absentee.

BANKING MEASURE PASSED.

Travis Bill Through Senate—Auto Measure Recommitted for Hearing.

Albany, March 30.—Senator Travis's bill substituting for the scattered provisions of the banking law relating to co-operative savings and loan associations a general provision covering them all as savings and loan associations was passed by the Senate to-day.

The Callan automobile bill was advanced to third reading in the Assembly and recommitted to the Internal Affairs Committee for a hearing on the numerous amendments offered. The date of the hearing probably will be next Tuesday.

The Ward short ballot bill, which was up on special order, was put over one week. Assemblyman Howard, of Tioga, offered an amendment confining the bill's operations to New York City.

The Assembly passed the Merritt bill directing the Commission on New Prison to choose some site other than Bear Mountain for the prison that is to take the place of Sing Sing. The site may comprise any area from three hundred to one thousand acres and must be in the southeastern portion of the state.

The Coffee bill permitting the city of Mount Vernon to tap the water supply of New York City was also passed by the Assembly, receiving precisely the requisite 76 votes, against 59 in the negative. The bill was opposed by several New York members.

The appointment of an examining board of butchers for each city in the state and each borough of New York City is proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Keller, of Niagara.

NEGROES FOR MISCEGENATION.

Say That Some of Most Brilliant Men of History Were of Mixed Blood.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 30.—The hearing this afternoon before the Assembly General Laws Committee on the Walker bill to prevent intermarriage between white and colored races attracted a large number of negroes to the Capitol. They came to oppose the bill, many of them saying that they were the children of such marriages. They answered the arguments of those who favored the bill that such marriages resulted in degenerates by saying that some of the most brilliant men in history were of mixed negro and white blood.

Professor C. M. Van Buren, of this city, mentioned King Solomon as a shining example. He quoted the Scriptures to show that King Solomon had admitted that he was as "black as the tents of Kedar." "And those tents were some black," said the professor.

Dumas, the French novelist, was also mentioned as an exponent of mixed white and negro blood.

James F. Morton, apparently of Swedish extraction, president of the Cosmopolitan Association of New York, spoke against the bill. Assemblymen Walker and Raldiris appeared for it.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Albany, March 30.—The Canadian Society of New York was incorporated to-day to promote social intercourse among Canadians in New York and to provide relief for Canadians in need of assistance. The directors include James Douglas, of Spuyten Duyvil; Wolfred Nelson, William S. Champ, of New York, and Alfred A. Watts, of Plainfield, N. J.

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PRAISE EXCISE PLAN

Continued from first page.

of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, had his attention called to this statement of the Mayor he said:

Defends Private Societies.

"That doesn't refer to our society. I don't see what hold the agents of private societies can have on saloonkeepers any more than private citizens. Their method of procedure is the same that a private citizen would adopt. They collect their evidence and get a warrant."

"But," he was asked, "isn't that just the procedure the Mayor wants the police to adopt in order to stop grafting, and yet here he speaks of grafting under the very system he proposes?"

"Well, that's for you to figure out, not me," he replied.

The Mayor, however, seems to have figured this out himself, for he thinks that the best part of the new plan is that which prohibits the plainclothes men who gather evidence from revealing their identity on pain of dismissal.

Commissioner Baker said he was forming plans to carry out the instructions contained in the Mayor's letter, which he considered a fine interpretation and explanation of the law. He said he did not think the plans could be ready in time to be put into effect on Sunday.

District Attorneys Clarke of Kings, De Witt of Queens and Evans of Richmond have all signified their willingness to fall in line with the new order of things immediately. Various magistrates also have signified their entire approval of the Mayor's programme.

F. F. Donovan, a Brooklyn saloonkeeper, who is recording secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association, said last night that Mayor Gaynor's plan ought to work well.

"I think it will do away with police graft to a large extent," said he. "As for Sunday traffic, it is hard to say what its effect will be. The liquor dealer is just as anxious to get away on Sunday as anybody else. But if the people demand liquor on Sunday he has to sell it to them or lose his trade. There ought to be a law regulating Sunday sales."

Opinions from Brooklyn.

Charles A. Schieren said there was nothing new in Mayor Gaynor's attitude on the excise question. He added: "When I was Mayor of Brooklyn I treated the excise question just as Mayor Gaynor now proposes to do, but there was not so much talk about my action. I am not a lawyer, and I can only say that I was guided by common sense. Saloonkeepers told me that they had to put up $5 a month to the police. My method put an end to that sort of thing."

At the office of the State Excise Bureau in Washington street, Brooklyn, an official said that the bureau could not now increase its activities because of a small force. For the present it will look after excise violations in the way it has been following.

District Attorney John F. Clarke said he had read with great interest the letter of Mayor Gaynor, and that he would do all in his power to carry out its suggestions. He added that he would not need any more assistants to carry out Mayor Gaynor's plans.

TO REPORT P. S. BILL.

Important Amendments to Law in Parker Measure.

Albany, March 30.—Important amendments to the Public Service Commissions law are embodied in the bill of Assemblyman Parker which the Assembly Railroads Committee voted to-day to report favorably, following conferences with representatives of the Public Service Commissions and public service corporations.

The principal amendments give the commissions power to investigate the affairs of holding companies, so far as the affairs relate to the public service corporation; to investigate all matters that it may deem necessary on their own motion, as well as on complaint; it is made legal for railroads to sell reduced fares to children for school commutation in making joint routes; connections between various roads can be ordered, so as to avoid annoying delays; the commission may order transfers between any surface lines in any city of the state, which, it is expected, will greatly relieve the situation in New York.

Provision is made for the issuance of stocks and bonds, for all moneys actually expended for betterments and improvements and that the company can prove to the satisfaction of the commission have been actually expended. Practically the same powers given to the commission over railroad corporations are extended to gas and electrical corporations.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee voted to report the Goodspeed bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to investigate the practice of vivisection.

The bill extending the powers of special agents in writing insurance in companies authorized to do business in this state was favorably reported by the Assembly Insurance Committee. Particular interest attaches to the measure from the fact that it has been mentioned in connection with alleged strike measures during the fire insurance inquisition. As a matter of fact, the bill emanates from the Insurance Department.

Individuality is a fundamental trait of mankind.

It is as characteristic of feet as of faces. In fact some feet defy a fit in a ready-made shoe.

Fitting such feet as these is a specialty with us, and we fit them perfectly, too.

This is how we do it.

The orthopedic specialist in charge of our Custom-Made Shoe department makes a thorough examination and prescribes the remedial construction in the case of crippled, deformed or abnormal feet, which will overcome natural deficiencies.

Plaster casts are then taken of the feet, on which our skilled workmen construct the shoes.

The result—a remedial shoe that follows every line of the foot.

We use only English Bend Sole Leather in our custom-made shoes, because it is the best sole leather obtainable—durable and flexible.

And so, many persons with perfectly normal feet are now wearing our custom-made shoes because they are perfect in fit, and wear so long they are the most economical shoes in the end.

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Yerkes Collection

ADMISSION TO THE SALE

Will be EXCLUSIVELY BY CARD, admitting one person, which will be issued to applicants UPON THEIR WRITTEN APPLICATION ONLY, which application must specify the day or evening the card is to be used. In order to provide for the convenience of prospective buyers, it will be necessary to limit the number of these cards to the capacity of Mendelssohn Hall, and, in furtherance of this purpose, a charge of ONE DOLLAR EACH will be made for the cards of admission, which amount will be credited on bill of purchaser.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of

The American Art Association, Managers

4 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.