New-York Tribune.

Vol. LXIX....No. 23,153. To-day, clearing. To-morrow, fair; variable winds. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1910.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ★★ PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

HOFFSTOT INDICTED IN PITTSBURG GRAFT

Alleged Plan of J. W. Friend to Use Blakeley as Bribe "Stakeholder."

SAY $52,000 WAS PAID HERE

Friendly Judge Withdraws When Emil Winter, Aged Bank President, Once Barber, Confesses.

Pittsburg, April 6.—The climax promised in the Pittsburg graft exposures came late to-day, with the presentment by the grand jury of a long report, in which it recommended the indictment of Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and one of the most prominent business men in the country. The indictments were later ordered.

Simultaneously in open court came the plea of Emil Winter, president of the Workingmen's Saving and Trust Company, that he had no defence to make to the charge that he gave a $20,000 bribe to ex-Councilman Morris Einstein. James Anderson, the general bookkeeper of the bank, had previously confessed to falsifying the books by cutting out pages of the ledger containing graft accounts.

The following in abbreviated form are some of the most startling findings in the grand jury's presentment made public to-night:

The Presentment.

First—That Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and president of the German National Bank of Allegheny, and prominently identified with other banks, paid to Charles Stewart, a former select councilman, the sum of $52,500.

Second—That the money was a bribe used in influencing the votes of councilmen to pass an ordinance naming three banks in which Hoffstot was interested as official depositories of the city's millions.

Third—That the arrangement for the payment of the money to Stewart was made in the spring of 1908, and that the late James W. Friend, at that time an official of the Pressed Steel Car Company, was an associate in the transaction.

Fourth—That the original plan which Friend had was to obtain the services of William A. Blakeley, who was then a practising attorney here, but who is now the District Attorney in charge of the graft prosecutions, as a stakeholder of the bribe money until the ordinance had passed.

Fifth—That Blakeley declined to act in the capacity named and warned all parties of the criminality of the proposition and of the liability to prosecution if it went further.

Sixth—That subsequent to Mr. Blakeley's refusal Messrs. Friend and Hoffstot completed an arrangement with Stewart whereby Hoffstot would pay or cause to be paid to Stewart the sum named—$52,500.

Say Bribe Was Paid Here.

Seventh—That the transaction was arranged to be made in New York City, and took place there in June, 1908, in order, if possible, to avoid criminal liability in Allegheny County.

Eighth—That Hoffstot did also solicit from one James N. Young, cashier of the Second National Bank of Pittsburg, the sum of $21,000 to be paid Stewart to insure the selection of the Second National as one of the favored city depositories.

Ninth—That Stewart did demand from the now deceased Friend, who was acting as agent for the Second National Bank, a bribe for Stewart's vote in favor of the bank ordinances.

Tenth—That in accordance with the findings it be recommended that indictments charging conspiracy and bribery be returned.

The banks named as ultimate principals to profit by the bribes alleged to have been paid by Hoffstot to Stewart are the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, the Second National Bank of Pittsburg and the German National Bank of Allegheny. In addition to these three the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburg, the German National Bank of Pittsburg and the Workingman's Savings and Trust Company of Allegheny were named as city depositories in the ordinance passed on July 9, 1908, over the Mayor's veto.

Judge, a Friend, Excused.

The plea of nolo contendere made by President Emil Winter of the Workingman's Savings and Trust Company today was no less a sensation than the report of the grand jury. He was charged with the payment of a $20,000 bribe to Morris Einstein, a former select councilman. When Winter appeared in court Judge R. S. Fraser, who is presiding in the graft cases, asked to be excused from hearing the plea.

Judge Fraser explained that on account of his long and intimate friendship with Mr. Winter, he wished to have nothing to do with the case. Winter was then taken before Judges Thomas D. Carnahan and J. M. Swearingen, and entered the formal plea. Sentence was postponed.

Frank N. Hoffstot, as president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, one of the largest industries of its kind in the country, recently figured prominently in the public eye while a strike was on at his plant in McKees Rocks. During the long months of suspension there were many riots and many persons killed, and the state troopers were called out.

The reference to the alleged plan to have Blakeley act as a stakeholder is as brief in the full report of the grand jury as it is in the abstract given above, and the District Attorney to-night would not comment for publication upon it.

The court ordered indictments drawn against Hoffstot in accordance with the grand jury's presentment, namely on two counts of bribery and on one count of conspiracy to defraud the city.

The presentment reads that Hoffstot

Continued on second page.

EXPLOSION ON MARYLAND

Report Says Boiler Tubes Blew Out—One Sailor Dead.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Vallejo, Cal., April 6.—A report reached Mare Island to-day that late on Saturday afternoon, while the cruiser Maryland was on her way to Monterey Bay from Santa Barbara, the tubes in one of the forward boilers blew out, terribly scalding at least three firemen and water tenders, one of whom has since died and is being brought here. The injured men are being treated on the ship and will be placed in the Navy Hospital at Mare Island when the cruiser reaches here to-morrow, it is said.

Santa Cruz, April 6.—A boat came ashore here to-day from the cruiser Maryland for a coffin. Beyond the statement that an accident had occurred on the vessel no details were learned.

BOY DYING AFTER FIGHT

Big Crowd Watches High School Students Settle Quarrel.

Passaic, N. J., April 6 (Special).—Gilbert Trehou, the nineteen-year-old son of School Commissioner James F. Trehou, of Garfield, is believed to be dying in the Passaic General Hospital from the effects of a knockout received last night in the seventh round of a ring fight with Frank Keiser, of Palisade avenue, Garfield. Trehou is suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

There had been bitter feeling between the two boys, who are students in the high school, for several weeks, and a few days ago their friends arranged for the bout last night. About one hundred spectators, among them several prominent Garfield men, the fighters and their handlers gathered about 10 p. m. in a secluded wooded section of Bergen County, just over the Garfield line.

When Trehou was knocked out the announcement that he was dying frightened the spectators, and they scattered in all directions. John Dwyer, one of his seconds, made every effort to revive him, but after an hour summoned the Passaic ambulance.

As yet no arrests have been made, but it is believed that several persons will be taken into custody to-night or tomorrow morning.

INVALID BUILT UP ESTATE

Leaves by Her Will $800,000 to Beneficent Institutions.

Boston, April 6.—In connection with the announcement of public bequests totalling $800,000 by the will of Martha R. Hunt, who died in Somerville, March 15, there was disclosed also to-day the remarkable feat of an invalid woman confined to her home for forty years, in increasing a legacy left her by her father in 1896 fourfold through wise investments. The estate is valued at over $900,000, and represents Miss Hunt's careful oversight of some $200,000 to which she originally fell heir.

After disposing of $100,000 in bequests to relatives and friends, the will names as beneficiaries thirty or more institutions, most of them in or near Boston. The residue of the estate, amounting to about $500,000, is left in equal parts to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Humane Society of Massachusetts, the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and the New England Watch and Ward Society.

WOMEN LEAD MINE RIOTS

Officers and Strikers Clash After Dynamiting.

Pittsburg, April 6.—Serious outbreaks among the striking miners in the Pittsburg district were reported to-night from Claridge and Pleasant Valley, near Greensburg. Notwithstanding the vigilance of a large force of deputies under command of Sheriff John E. Shields, the strikers used dynamite with success in destroying the house of one of the strike breakers. There was a clash with the officers in which shots were fired and several persons were slightly wounded.

The women in the community are said to be leading the demonstrations against those who continue at work. The mines there are owned by the Westmoreland Coal Company, and the whole dispute with the men, it is said, is over the recognition of the union and not a demand for higher wages.

BROADWAY STORE ROBBED

Disclosure Follows Arrest of Two Men Last Night.

With the arrest last night of Charles Gunter, a salesman, living at No. 417 Manhattan avenue, and John Calder, who is employed in a dairy lunch-room, it leaked out that a large Broadway department store had been robbed recently of goods valued at several thousand dollars.

The arrests were made by Detective Brown, of Police Headquarters, who got both prisoners at 42d street and Broadway. They were locked up in the West 20th street station, on the charge of robbery. Later they were taken to Headquarters.

Brown told Lieutenant Walsh, of the West 20th street station that he had been looking for Calder for several weeks. More arrests are expected within the next two days, he said.

HE'D TOSS YOU INTO STATION

Illinois Man Submits Remarkable Transit Proposition to President.

Washington, April 6.—Rapid transit in a remarkable form has been offered to the Postoffice Department by an Effingham (Ill.) inventor. This man says he has a scheme to run a railroad train at the rate of eighty miles an hour for five hundred miles without stopping, passengers, mail and baggage being unloaded without slackening speed. His device, he asserts, would whirl the most delicate passenger out of the speeding train and into the station without the slightest injury.

On the ground that Congress gave to the Postoffice Department no authority to buy railroad equipment the invention has been declined, but the inventor has written to President Taft, offering free use of the scheme and suggesting that his appointment as chairman of the Panama Canal Commission would be considered adequate return for a little while, anyway.

INSURANCE INQUIRY TAKES WIDE SWING

Prober Alights on Ex-Assemblyman Louis Bedell's Stock Deals.

BROKER PUT ON THE STAND

Allds's Name Also in Firm's Books—New Lead Ascribed to Tip from Counsel of Conger.

William H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of Insurance, took a wide swing in his inquiry yesterday when he subpœnaed James W. Cunningham, partner in the Ellingwood & Cunningham Stock Exchange firm, which failed on February 15, 1904.

Mr. Hotchkiss had in his possession about fifty sheets from the ledger of that firm, and though Cunningham at first refused, on advice of counsel, to identify them, Mr. Hotchkiss outwitted him a moment later and secured a virtual identification.

One account, the only one of which the name appears on the record of the investigation, was in the name of Louis Bedell, and that account showed various sums, aggregating about $7,000, on the credit side, by checks or cash of G. Tracy Rogers.

Rogers was from 1898 to 1904 the president of the State Street Railway Association, according to the testimony of Lemuel E. Quigg under examination by William M. Ivins in the records of the Public Service Commission, and was the representative of that association in traction legislation at Albany for that period. He was also, as Cunningham testified yesterday, a "special partner" in the Ellingwood & Cunningham firm from 1898 to January 1, 1904, but had retired before the failure.

"The names in these records," said Mr. Hotchkiss, "are the names of some of the members of the Insurance and Rules committees of the Legislature of that time."

Deals Were in 1900 and 1901.

The time of the records, as shown by the testimony on Bedell's account, ran through 1900 and 1901, with some lines left blank of names dated up to as late as August 28, 1902.

Stock of the New York Transportation Company was the only stock mentioned in the record of Bedell's account.

The records of the Legislature for 1900 show in the Assembly on the Rules Committee Allds, Kelsey, Bedell, Barnes and Kelly, with the Speaker, Fred Nixon, as chairman; and on the Insurance Committee Coughtry, Tripp, Graham, Apgar, Hatch, Cotton, Knipp, McMillan, West, Roche, Gulder, Gale and Rierdon.

In the Senate the Rules Committee was composed of Senators Ellsworth, Raines and Grady, and the Insurance Committee comprised Senators Parsons, Raines, Malby, Johnson, Thornton, Ambler, Ahearn, Graney and Donnelly.

Cunningham's testimony yesterday was given slowly and with numerous refusals to answer whenever the questions touched upon the names in the records from the ledger, which Mr. Hotchkiss had subpœnaed earlier in the week.

The witness appeared with John B. Stanchfield as counsel, and when called to the stand he waited until his counsel had put on the record his formal objection to any disclosure of the accounts.

Lawyer Makes a Fight.

"I have advised Mr. Cunningham," said Mr. Stanchfield, "that you have no power to subpœna records of that firm or its accounts with customers.

"I presume this may be followed by a legal proceeding, and though not waiving his right not to be sworn and not to testify, I will allow him, for convenience' sake, to be sworn, but will advise him that he need not answer any question as to customers' accounts, because of their confidential nature."

At the end of the session, when Mr. Hotchkiss announced adjournment until this morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. Stanchfield again took up the fight.

"I will advise Mr. Cunningham that he need not appear here unless you go to court for an order," he said to Mr. Hotchkiss.

"I direct you to be here at 11 o'clock," said the Superintendent then to the witness, ignoring Mr. Stanchfield's objection.

"Three o'clock would be better for me," said Cunningham.

"Very well. If you will be here at 3 o'clock we will adjourn until then," announced Mr. Hotchkiss.

Mr. Stanchfield announced that he took the position of advising his client that as a broker he need not consent to this publicity of his customers' accounts, but finally on Cunningham's practical agreement that he would resume the stand the next session was set for Monday morning at 11 o'clock, though the witness qualified on that to the extent that "he would be on hand if his counsel did not stop him."

Counsel Invited to Testify.

Cunningham was apparently at a loss to know just what ground to occupy. During the course of the inquiry the Superintendent had requested Mr. Stanchfield to take the stand and be sworn, but this honor Cunningham's counsel declined.

"Is Mr. Stanchfield your regular lawyer?" he shot at Cunningham.

"No," admitted Cunningham.

"Ever employ him before?"

"No."

"Is Mr. Stanchfield not the counsel of G. Tracy Rogers?" pursued Mr. Hotchkiss.

"Not that I know of," replied the witness.

Rogers, it appeared, Mr. Hotchkiss had made every possible effort to reach with a subpœna, but Rogers is a man of varied interests scattered in several different localities. Mr. Cunningham's testimony on that point was:

"He is in Binghamton, Saturdays and Sundays; in Rutland, Vt., Mondays and

Continued on third page.

SUPERINTENDENT HOTCHKISS EXAMINING J. W. CUNNINGHAM AT THE FIRE INSURANCE INQUIRY.

John B. Stanchfield, who acted as his counsel, at the right.

RECORD AT YERKES SALE

Largest Sum Ever Realized at One Night's Art Sale, $769,200.

A TURNER BRINGS $129,000

Corot's "The Fisherman" Sold for $80,500, and Millet's "The Pig Killers," $44,100.

The largest amount ever received at a single night's art sale in this country was the extraordinary sum of $769,200, which was realized last evening at the second evening's sale in Mendelssohn Hall of valuable paintings collected by the late Charles T. Yerkes, making a total of $931,425 for the two evenings. The sale was conducted by Thomas E. Kirby and was marked by eager and generous bidding.

The only comparison that can be made with last evening's phenomenal sale is a single night's sale of the Mary Jane Morgan collection in 1886, when $400,000 was realized. The results of last night's sale almost equalled those of the three nights' session of the Morgan sale.

The highest price was $129,000, which Duveen Brothers paid for "Rockets and Blue Lights," by J. M. W. Turner. The bidding was started at $50,000, and went by leaps and bounds to $100,000, which excited enthusiastic applause. This was renewed when the picture was knocked down at $129,000.

The painting depicts a stormy day, with waves rolling in on the shore. A vessel in distress is seen in the background sending up rockets. It appears by the masts that it is a sailing vessel which is sending up the rockets. The rocks of a dangerous, bleak shore can be seen in the far distance, and in the foreground, on the left, is a group of six fishermen, who are looking out to sea.

Duveen Brothers also paid $80,500 for "The Fisherman," by Corot; $60,500 for "Going to Market," by Constant Troyon; $25,500 for "The Toilet of Venus," by F. Boucher, and $4,800 for "The Old Church," by Corot.

"Morning," by Corot, was knocked down to Howard McCormick at $52,100, the first bid being $20,000. Another Corot, "Environs of Ville d'Avray," was bought by Arthur Tooth & Sons at $20,100.

"The Pig Killers," by J. F. Millet, was started with a bid of $10,000, and was knocked down to Scott & Fowles at $44,100. This firm also paid $30,100 for "Gathering Fagots," by Diaz, and $26,100 for "Paysage Du Barry," by Théodore Rousseau.

"Grand Canal" ("A Dream of Venice"), by J. M. W. Turner, was sold to W. W. Seaman, agent, for $60,000, who also paid $25,000 for "St. Michael's Mount," by J. M. W. Turner. Mr. Seaman, as agent, also paid $20,200 for "Portrait of Lady O'Brien," by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Following is a complete list of sales at the greatest one night's sale in the United States:

Title. Artist. Buyer.	Price.
The Old Church, Corot; Durand-Ruel	$4,800
The Path to the Village, Corot; Otto Bernet, agent	6,800
Environs of Ville D'Avray, Corot; Arthur Tooth & Sons	20,100
Morning, Corot; Howard McCormick	52,100
The Fisherman, Corot, Duveen Brothers	80,500
Small Landscape, Daubigny; O. Bernet, agent	3,200
A Seacoast Landscape, Daubigny; K. Henderson	1,100
Landscape at Seashore, Daubigny; Scott & Fowles	5,000
On the River Oise, Daubigny; Scott & Fowles	15,500
View of Villerville, Daubigny; J. W. Lane	4,300
The Banks of the Oise, Near Auvers, Daubigny; Scott & Fowles	17,500
Beyond Fontainebleau, N. Diaz; A. Elsenberg	800
Cupid Disarmed, N. Diaz; Boussod-Valodon & Co.	3,100
The Gorge in the Forest at Fontainebleau, N. Diaz; W. W. Seaman, agent	5,600
Gathering Fagots, N. Diaz; Scott & Fowles	30,100
Duck Shooting, Jules Dupré; Philip Berolsheimer	2,000
Landscape by the River, Jules Dupré; Cottier & Co.	5,100
Stag in the Forest, Jules Dupré; W. W. Seaman, agent	5,100
Sunrise, Jules Dupré; E. Brandus	5,300
At Sea, Jules Dupré; Samuel Untermyer	6,000
Diana and Her Nymphs Sleeping; J. F. Millet; M. Dreicer	4,100
The Pig Killers, J. F. Millet; Scott & Fowles	44,100
Valley of Tiffange, Théodore Rousseau; Eugene Glaenzer	10,000
Paysage du Berry, Théodore Rousseau; Scott & Fowles	26,100
The Old Farm, Constant Troyon; E. Brandus	3,400
Landscape with Cattle, Constant Troyon; Boussod-Valodon & Co.	5,100
The Normandy Ox, Constant Troyon; E. Brandus	4,500
Going to Market, Constant Troyon; Duveen Brothers	60,500
The Tiger's Prey, Eugène Delacroix; Durand-Ruel	6,300
Bride of Abydos, Eugène Delacroix; Eugene Glaenzer	4,100
The Shepherd and His Flock, Charles Emile Jacque; E. Brandus	7,200
Reverie, J. B. Greuze; Boussod-Valodon & Co.	22,000
The Garden Party, Antoine Watteau; Mrs. Chelsea	9,900

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FOR NATIONAL RECEPTION

Pittsburg Editor Told Roosevelt Affair Here Would be Local.

Pittsburg, April 6.—Theodore Roosevelt desires that if a reception is tendered him in New York on his return from abroad it shall be national and not local.

A. P. Moore, editor of "The Pittsburg Leader," sent a cable message to Mr. Roosevelt yesterday advising him that there seemed to be a desire to make his reception in New York local rather than national, and suggesting that the demonstration be made one by all the people of the nation. The following reply was received by cable to-day:

Rome, April 6.

A. P. Moore, Editor "Leader," Pittsburg.

Roosevelt of course wants celebration national, if held at all. As you say, special desire is to give the people at large a chance to greet him if they so wish.

O'LAUGHLIN.

It is the intention of the Republican Club, which started the movement for a reception for Colonel Roosevelt, to make it national in character. On its committee are leading representatives of its non-resident membership, including Governor Fort of New Jersey and Governor Weeks of Connecticut, and, it is understood, the club stands ready to receive suggestions from bodies outside New York City.

The citizens' committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor at the suggestion of members of the Republican Club to represent the city in the reception does not purpose to monopolize the arrangements by any means. Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman of this committee, is taking a leading part in the preparations, but intends to co-operate with others who desire to help welcome the ex-President.

URGES TRUST IN TAFT

"The London Times's" View of President's Position.

London, April 7.—"The Times," in an editorial this morning on President Taft's position, says that it is not so certain as people are inclined to think that Mr. Roosevelt himself, had he remained in power, would have done any better than Mr. Taft.

"To preach reform and stir up public impatience with corruption and abuses," says "The Times," "is a useful work, but it is easier than constructing a system for giving real effect to the vague and confused wishes of the people. For doing this work President Taft has qualities not possessed by his predecessor, and if time and fair opportunity are given him there is no reason to doubt that he will effect very beneficent reforms. But for a man who builds firmly upon the foundation of existing law time is necessary, even when he has a free hand, and President Taft's hands are not free by any means.

"The American public will probably yet realize that whatever chance there may be for reform lies in trusting the President and giving him power to overbear the enemies of reform in his own party and elsewhere."

THE HOUSE FLY IN ACTION

Free Moving Pictures to Educate Chicagoans.

Chicago, April 6.—Free public moving picture shows exposing the habits of the common house fly were started by the Chicago Health Department to-day. The shows are to be given in theatres in various parts of the city.

In displaying the fly, highly magnified, from the time he hops out of his egg until he is big enough to waddle around in the butter and swim in the cream, the city hopes to warn the public against the danger of the pest. Health Commissioner Evans said he believed the moving picture scheme would result in a big increase in the death rate of Chicago's fly population.

FASTEST CRAFT IN NAVY

Torpedo Boat Flusser Exceeds Thirty-five Knots.

Pensacola, April 6.—A speed in excess of thirty-five miles an hour for four consecutive hours was the record made yesterday in the gulf by the torpedo boat Flusser of the seventh torpedo flotilla.

The vessel carried a board of naval officers making a final inspection and speed test of the five new destroyers which recently reached here. The speed is the greatest ever attained by a naval vessel of the United States.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND OLIVE OIL. Nothing more strengthening and nourishing. H.T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N.Y. —Advt.

A ROOSEVELT VICTORY

Methodists and Catholics Support His Views.

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT

Rome Cradle of World's Civilization—Honesty and Common Sense Mentioned.

Rome, April 6.—Before leaving Rome to-night ex-President Roosevelt had reason to believe that he had won a great victory, because both the attitude of the Vatican toward him and the statement of the Methodists, which he had condemned, were repudiated by the leading adherents of those two institutions.

Abbot Lawrence Janssens, one of the most learned Benedictines, called on Mr. Roosevelt this evening, and, not finding him, left his card, on which he wrote in French that he desired to congratulate him for the constant support given to his order and the Catholic Church in general in America during Mr. Roosevelt's "glorious career" as President, which he hoped would soon be resumed.

Contemporaneously Mr. Roosevelt received letters from relatives of high prelates and cardinals, condemning what they styled "the personal attitude of Cardinal Merry del Val, for which neither the Pope nor the Catholic Church was responsible."

Mr. Roosevelt received the following letter from Dr. Walling Clark, head of the Methodist organization in Italy:

"The incident connected with the article written by the Rev. B. M. Tipple for the American press has caused me untold regret. I was not aware that the article was written or sent until Tuesday afternoon, when it was brought to me by a newspaper correspondent, together with the statement which you gave out on Tuesday morning. If I had known Mr. Tipple's intention I certainly should have used all my influence to prevent it. Let me assure you that the Methodists of Rome were not responsible for the article. Allow me once more to express my admiration for the courageous position you have taken in the face of the demands of the Vatican. The Methodists of Rome will not forget it."

Address at Municipality Dinner.

The incidents connected with the cancellation of Mr. Roosevelt's audience with the Pope, and later his repudiation of the statement issued by the Rev. Mr. Tipple, pastor of the American Methodist Church at Rome, added interest to the dinner given in Mr. Roosevelt's honor to-night in the great hall of the Capitoline Palace by the municipal authorities, over which Mayor Nathan presided. No reference, either directly or indirectly, was made to this subject.

The guests included Premier Luzzati, Signor Ferrero, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office; Signor Ferrari, Grand Master of the Free Mason's Order, and Ambassador Leishman.

Mayor Nathan, in proposing the health of the ex-President, referred to him as "one whose character and work had an effect upon the civil progress of humanity." After mentioning Washington and Lincoln as respectively the founder and consolidater of the Republic, he characterized Mr. Roosevelt as a "purifier," saying that he had hunted fiercer beasts than he had done on his recent trip in Africa.

"Men of his calibre," said the Mayor, "are beyond the limits of country. They belong by right to civilization."

He closed his speech by saying that Mr. Roosevelt was "the fighting philosopher," who was preaching the word of purity, goodness and duty to his people, and he compared the ex-President to Marcus Aurelius.

Mr. Roosevelt, replying, said that no civilized man could come to Rome without feeling that he was visiting the cradle of civilization. After expressing deep appreciation for the hospitality extended to him here, he spoke of political life, which, he said, was not so much a matter of genius as of the practical application of the very ordinary qualities of courage, honesty and common sense, and the rarest of these, he added, was common sense.

Optimist Regarding Future.

"Beware of the man who does not translate his words into deeds," said the ex-President. He announced that he was an optimist with regard to the future.

"Twice Italy was at the head of

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ROADS ENDANGER AMERICAN TRADE

Discrimination in Favor of Foreign Makers Nullifies Tariff Law.

U. S. ATTORNEY TO ACT SOON

Rates Lower from Chemnitz to Chicago than from Boston to Providence—Germany's Special Privileges.

With the Interstate Commerce Commission powerless to give relief, manufacturers in the East, through one of their number, have appealed to the United States Attorney's office here to prevent the railroads from discriminating against them in favor of foreign interests in freight rates to the West.

It is declared that commodities from abroad receive concessions that practically nullify the protection afforded by the tariff, making competition by the American manufacturer all but impossible.

Shippers from Germany, it was said, enjoy special privileges, although interests in every foreign country, through arrangements with steamship companies, are able to obtain the low rates. It was declared that goods could be shipped from Chemnitz, Germany, to the Chicago zone cheaper than from Boston to Providence.

As a special instance of discrimination it was cited that chinaware from Tunstall, England, enjoyed a through rate of 41 cents a hundred to Kansas City, while the rate from East Liverpool, Ohio, to Kansas City was 49 cents a hundred.

The Senegambian in the Woodpile.

These figures were mentioned as instances typical of the whole line of foreign goods competing with Eastern manufacturers for the Western market. The steamships make the through rates, and these are not filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under the Hepburn act the commission has the power to control the maximum rate, but is powerless to fix the minimum charges. It also has power to check rebating, but there is no violation of the law in this respect.

All information regarding the complaint was refused at the United States Attorney's office, but it was learned that an investigation is now under way and that as soon as it is concluded action will be taken. The government is said to have a great deal of evidence obtained in the prosecution of the steamship and railroad lines under the Elkins law, in which a steamship agent recently was fined $4,000 and a former manager of the Wabash $1,000.

A criminal prosecution would be impossible, it was learned. The proceedings will take the form of a civil action in the United States Circuit Court charging the railroads with unreasonable discrimination against the American shippers, and asking the court to direct the common carriers to make the classified rate as low as that given to the steamship companies.

Contracts May Be Smashed.

There would be a general smashing of contracts with steamships as a result, should the courts grant the request, it was said by a railroad man yesterday. General rates as low as those enjoyed by the foreign manufacturer, it was said, would be ruinous and the only remedy would be the raising of all rates to a common level. Litigation would result, but it would mean that the American interests would be on an equal footing with the foreign competitor.

Manufacturers in every state on the Atlantic seaboard having a port of entry are interested in the investigation, but those in this state, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England states are, of course, especially concerned. Complaints have also been received from cities far inland, especially where pottery and chinaware are made.

The tariff agreements have all been made, fixing the flat rate for all countries. The effect of the freight discrimination has been to give the foreign manufacturer an advantage which, coupled with cheap labor, it was pointed out, has made competition easy, for wherever the rate is lower, and it is practically so on all imports, the balance of cost has favored the alien interest.

How Germany Profits.

The American retail merchant buys millions of dollars' worth of foreign goods. The American manufacturer must compete with Europe in automobiles and automobile parts, cement, ironware, cotton goods, laces, chinaware, finished furs, rubber goods, manufactured papers, silks and woollens, especially knitted goods. Germany in February sold in this country more lithographed labels and prints than all the world, despite a heavily increased tariff rate.

Germany has the monopoly in toys. Some are manufactured in New England and in this city, but the low freights and cheap labor give the foreign manufacturer the whip hand.

It would be cheaper for a New England concern to ship to Hamburg and thence to the West than from its own shipping point, a manufacturer said yesterday.

The same man told of a case that aroused a manufacturer in Steubenville, Ohio. This man made a china umbrella stand for which there was a great demand. An agent of a foreign manufacturer sent the design abroad; it was copied, and shipped at a lower rate to Cleveland than from Steubenville to the same city. But it is in New England where the feeling against the discrimination in freight charges is strongest.

How New England Suffers.

"There is hardly an industry in New England that has not been affected by the cheap through rate given to competitive interests in Europe," a government agent said yesterday. "The woollen, cotton and the new lace makers have to fight desperately for trade. For a long