indecent. From Samuel J. Tilden to Frank W. Higgins the government has been disreputable and indecent."

This is a little too much. Is the highway to popularity in political life in this country built upon destruction or upon construction? This is the problem which America will ultimately be called upon to face. And if it is decided that the forum must give way to the guillotine, then all hail to the new unknown Napoleon who will of necessity arise to save the people from their own passion.

PARTY BACK OF GOVERNOR

District Organizations Demand Inquiry Such as He Desires.

The demand of Governor Hughes for a thorough housecleaning at Albany has the hearty support of the Republican organization in this county. Lloyd C. Griscom has held from the first that nothing short of a broad investigation of alleged legislative corruption of all kinds would satisfy the high standards which should be set by the party and which would be demanded by the people.

Already resolutions demanding such an investigation as the Governor desires have been passed by the Republican organizations in the 15th District, of which Assemblyman Bennett is leader; the 25th District, of which Alderman Johnson is leader; the 27th District, of which ex-Alderman Brown is leader, and the 29th, of which William Chilvers is leader. Headley M. Greene, leader of the 34th District, will introduce similar resolutions at the next meeting of his organization.

There seems to be no doubt that the solid legislative delegation from New York County will support any resolution for a sweeping investigation which has the sanction of the Governor. What the members of the Legislature from Kings County will do is a question that can only be answered when the action is taken. This much is true: Chairman Woodruff, of the state committee, is on trial as to the action his Senators and Assemblymen in Brooklyn may take. Indirectly he has given assurances to the leaders who are anxious to eliminate his style of politics from the party that they will have no cause to complain of the conduct of the Kings County men.

It was on assurances of that nature that the proposal to depose Chairman Woodruff from the state leadership was abandoned. Those who started the movement to put the chairman out say it is conceivable that a situation might arise which would render it necessary to revive the project.

GRESSER MEN UNDER FIRE

Governor Hughes May Appoint a Deputy Attorney General to Investigate.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—Graft charges against officials of the Gresser administration in Queens County were informally laid before Governor Hughes to-day by a delegation of Queens citizens. These charges the Governor deemed so serious that he asked to have them made formally to him in writing. He will take them under advisement, with the request made to him by the Queens people that he appoint a special deputy attorney general to take up the grand jury investigation of these charges.

In the delegation which came here to-day were Dr. William Matthews, of Elmhurst; Charles P. Caldwell, a lawyer, and A. E. Keating, who represented the angry citizens who stormed Mr. Gresser's office last Wednesday to demand an investigation of alleged corruption by "men higher up" in some of the departments. Mr. Caldwell told the Governor the grievances of these citizens, and of the alleged wrongdoing of officials in the sewer department and the office of the commissioner of buildings.

As the result of one of the stormiest sessions ever held by a Queens County Grand Jury, it was finally decided yesterday to begin a graft hunt into the affairs of that borough, and this morning the work of serving subpœnas on witnesses will be under way. While it appears that the majority of the members of the grand jury, of which Robert C. Livingston, of Hollis, is foreman, are in favor of the graft hunt, the dispute that almost split that body was over the proper time at which to start the quest.

AGAINST CHARTER BILLS

Brooklynites Oppose Educational Features of Proposed Measures.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—Brooklyn was well represented in the opposition to the bills of the New York City Charter Commission, six of which had a hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon. There was no appearance in favor of the bills, and nearly all those who opposed them came from the City of Churches.

The principal opposition developed to the education chapter of the proposed charter. Brooklynites who talked against it were Almet R. Latson, representing the Borough Teachers' Association; Russell Benedict, for the taxpayers' associations, and ex-Senator George W. Brush. They objected to the elimination from the charter of the Davis law, which provides for an automatic increase in salaries for teachers. They also protested against the provision reducing the number of members of the School Board from forty-six to twenty-one.

It is unlikely that the charter bills will get as far as Mayor Gaynor this year. While the Assembly shows a favorable disposition toward them, hostility has developed in the Senate which may kill them.

SETBACK FOR STATE BANKS

Bill Permitting the Issuance of Time Certificates Fails of Passage.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—By a vote of 23 to 19 the Glore bill amending the banking law by permitting the issuance of time certificates of deposit by state banks without the necessity of maintaining a reserve therefor for the entire period of the deposit failed of passage to-day. The measure was favored by the State Banking Department, which says that this merely extends to state banks a privilege now granted to trust companies.

Senator Wainwright, who drafted and had passed the present laws relative to the maintenance of bank and trust company reserves, denounced this measure as "a distinct weakening of the reserve requirements of this state." Many joined with him in opposing the bill. Another attempt will be made to pass the measure.

European Visitors will find the European Columns of the New-York Tribune a reliable guide to the best shops, hotels and resorts. Consult These Columns Before Sailing and much valuable time will be saved for sightseeing.

WARNED BY HOTCHKISS

He Predicts a Legislative Revolution at Albany.

WARM PRAISE FOR HUGHES

Says Sweeping Investigation Will Result Not Only in Punishment, but in Regenration.

Utica, N. Y., April 12.—The annual dinner of the Republican League of Oneida County was held this evening and attended by seven hundred men, chiefly of anti-organization sympathies. The speakers were Charles J. Bonaparte, former Attorney General of the United States; William H. Wadhams, of New York; William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance, and Congressman George W. Norris, of Nebraska. Everett Colby, of New Jersey, was prevented from speaking by illness.

Ex-Assemblyman M. K. Hart, president of the league, in his introductory remarks said the people are as hard to fool as in Lincoln's time, "were not deceived by the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and are tired of continued disclosures about politians for revenue only."

Mr. Bonaparte was first presented, and his address was an analysis of the methods of bosses and rings, a protest against the methods of both and a plea for returning political power to the people. Regarding the political boss, he said when the "old man" is the whole thing in public life; when what he says goes in legislation and administration; when his smile makes and his frown unmakes our legal rulers, it is a matter of detail whether he wears a crown or a plug hat, he is "the people."

"The mass of our citizens habitually come to the polls not to choose their rulers, but to record a preference between nominees of two usurping monopolies," he said.

Mr. Bonaparte said the portioning out of offices by a leader cultivated absence of prejudice against "tips, sugar and the plugging corporations," and he declared leaders "have made their trade so dangerous, odious and noisome that against it every force that makes for righteousness must be directed to-morrow as it should be to-day."

Speech of Mr. Hotchkiss.

Superintendent Hotchkiss, who followed, said:

In a message which still reverberates, the Governor of New York last night recommended "an immediate, impartial, thorough and unsparing investigation into legislative practices and procedure." That same great executive, a few days ago, made a speech, already historical, in which the public demand for the uncovering of the secret places of political power and legislative favor was voiced as it was never before by the chosen spokesman of a people.

Thus, within a week, have two blows been struck at a system—rather, a system within a system—of which New Yorkers have become weary, and whose power is now only a survival of other and unregenerate days. We may, then, well turn aside to-night and consider what these things—the events of 1910, following others only less stirring in the three preceding years—mean. Executives of great states do not speak thus without extreme provocation. In the olden times a ruler of men might thus have crippled or destroyed a parliament.

But New York's first citizen had a nobler purpose. As I read that purpose it was not merely that the present system of party management might be destroyed and something better, more responsive to the wishes of the electorate established; that fight was all but won. Nor was it that wrongdoing might be exposed and the penalty of popular condemnation decreed; that work was pretty well done. Nor yet was it that guilty men—those still this side of the statute of limitations—might be convicted and punished. In the long run sporadic trials for political crimes and verdicts announced years, or even months, after the facts are known are far less valuable than a few sharp headlines and a terse recital of such facts in the daily press. Nor yet was it even that a great party might again prove its capacity to purge itself of evil.

The duty of the hour was higher far. It transcended all questions as to our electoral and primary machinery; it took small account of men, big or little; it cast aside partyism and political expediency. Instead, it boldly asked whether legislative processes at present are not wrong, even to an extent corrupted, and, so asking, directed attention to recent events and the remedies at hand.

In short, it demanded an investigation as broad as is legislative activity; an investigation of legislative action by the Legislature; an investigation without sham, no matter how much of shame results.

And it was time. When that hopeful combination—a lawyer who cannot lawfully reveal the secrets of his client, and a lobbyist, skilled in the addition, division and silence of his trade—intervenes between the cowardice of a corporation asking special privileges and the cupidity of a law-getter who has a vote, what hope is there save in exposure, the lawyer of his shameful secrets and the lobbyist of his devious ways; until, with the light shining in, the people may know that the Legislature is again their Legislature and the laws once more their laws!

Through what a period have we been passing! Until recent years, considerations on the side seem to have been smiled at by the cynical—the boasts of some of these in back room talks led toward several of the disclosures in the inquiry now closing. What an atmosphere was that of the Capitol City—said one witness. "This is not a Sunday school, this is Albany"—where graft has been a subject for joking and the distributers of it honored in song.

What a commentary on that ancient enacting clause "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly," when strike bills vie with holdups, and stories of "expense money" and "envelopes that feel good" are passed about with gusto, but, until recently, without denial.

Popular Distrust.

And what shall be said of a people whose action at the polls or in convention has made such things possible? Each decade of late has seen the Executive grow stronger, the Legislature weaker; each decade the people have become more satisfied to trust to a man, not merely to execute, but even, at times, to make the laws. The current just now is stronger than ever before. Impressed by the corrupt practices of the few, the plain people are beginning to doubt the reliability of the legislative branch.

Stories from Mississippi contest in lurid vigor with those from Pittsburg; New Jersey's of late cast in shadow even the daily tales about New York. Carried to the ultimate, the present distrust of popular representation in city council, in state legislature, yes, even in federal Congress, means, sooner or later, a practical despotism, a chieftainship, which, while still elective, has in it all of the dangers against which the fathers fought. God forbid that the foundations of representative government should thus be weakened!

And so, I take it, our Governor was looking far into the future when he asked a "thorough and unsparing investigation into legislative processes and procedure." What the people want is, however, not so much a concurrent resolution as a concurrent revolution, an overturn in methods, perhaps, rather than in men. The cry just now is to investigate. So be it.

But what then? Little that will be really permanent may be gained through exposure of the legislative practices of the past. Remedial laws must follow. Perhaps, then, a legislator will be refused the right to represent a corporation whose interests are affected by bills introduced or passed. Perhaps, then, bi-partisan alliances will no longer be fostered by the rules and cemented by courtesy. Perhaps, then, even the autocracy of the rules committee in the lower house will be broken.

I will not venture to prophecy. I do know, however, that, should that broad investigation come—as it surely will—from it will flow many benefits. For, when it is over, the people will be more careful in the choice of their representatives; the imputation of evil influence will be minimized; and the making of laws will be accomplished by practices that are above criticism.

Last of all—I speak as a Republican—a great party will have purged itself and proven to the people of the state that its rank and file are made of such stuff that, no matter how leadership may err, a crushing defeat on election day is not necessary to proper discipline. Rather that, with a new leadership responsive to an awakened party conscience, it will be continued in power and thus help to carry on the work now so fairly begun.

SOUTHAMPTON'S INVITATION.

Southampton, England, April 12.—The Mayor of the Corporation of Southampton has sent through the American Consul, Mr. Swalm, an invitation to Mr. Roosevelt to attend a public luncheon to be given in his honor on June 10, the day on which the former President expects to sail for home.

BRYAN A FALLEN IDOL

Raises the Ghost of Free Silver Again.

LETTER AMAZES FRIENDS

Drops Tariff and Trusts and Blames Overproduction of Gold for High Prices.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 12.—The incubus has incubated again. The peerless leader has once more insisted on thrashing the patient donkey and driving him into the thistle pasture to continue his prickly diet and gaze through the fence toward green fields of patronage and power. William J. Bryan has again spoken to the Democrats of the country through a letter to the Jefferson Democratic Club, of Washington, and the Jefferson Democratic Club does not know whether it will heargen to its master's voice or place the letter in cold storage, along with the broken phonograph records.

Last night the executive committee of the club met and opened the Bryan letter, which was to be read to-morrow night at the Jefferson Day dinner, which is to be addressed by Mayor Gaynor. Pipes were lighted and everybody prepared to feast on declamation and give three cheers for the revivification. The opening sentences, resonant with alliteration and allegory, took the company back to the good old days of Populism. Jefferson was placed rampant on all the good things of the republic. He was glorified as the pattern of the South American republics, and as the guardian angel of the Democratic party, who had been off the job for a number of years, but who would return this fall. To all this the executive committee agreed, and declared that the peerless leader was never in better voice since he put on the sketch about the crown of thorns and cross of gold. Then came a paragraph about the cost of living, and it was here that the white elephant made its semi-annual pperance.

Pitifully William Jennings told the story of starving children and hollow eyed housewives, smokeless chimneys and empty pockets, robber barnos, and parasite corporations which suck the lifeblood of the nation. And the cause of this high cost, he said, was named by President Taft when he declared that it was "overproduction of gold." Not the tariff, not the trusts, but overproduction of gold. "But," the peerless one added, "it is not original with President Taft. I am he who first told the Democrats and the country about the influence on prices of the quantity of precious metal available for money. It was upon this, remember, it was upon this sagacious and original theory, taht I advocated free silver. I am clearly vindicated."

"Free silver!" The Executive Committee fell off their chairs. With a thousand speeches prepared on the abuses of the tariff, with the Republican party indicted by a grand jury consisting practically of the entire Democratic party for its paternity of the Payne bill; with hundreds of orators memorizing philippics on the trusts; with printers groaning over handbills on extravagance—it was too much to have the ghost of free silver enter the cemetery and startle the skeletons. Never was an Executive Committee so perplexed.

"I move the letter be torn up," said a member of the committee in sepulchral tones.

"Scratch out the free silver paragraph," suggested another.

"Bryan is hopeless. After all our trouble at Denver he's still an intransigeant," exclaimed another.

"Let us confer with our other great leader, Champ Clark," came from still another.

So they conferred all day to-day, but came to no decision. The letter will probably be read to-morrow night. No member of the executive committee quite dares to offend the Peerless Leader. They feel that he will probably again be a candidate for the high office of President of the United States, with a silver dollar in one hand, an image of Thomas Jefferson in the other and an exoneration of the Payne tariff law in his pocket, and they are disposed to value discretion more than valor.

The letter was postmarked "Lincoln, Neb.," and was addressed to Cotter T. Bride, of the general committee of the Jefferson Day dinner. It was not made public. Several members of the committee said they did not believe Mr. Bryan knew anything about the letter, as he is not in this country and will be unable to attend the dinner.

Lincoln, Neb., April 12.—C. W. Bryan declared to-day that the letter mailed to Cotter T. Bride, of the general committee of the Jefferson Day dinner at Washington, was genuine. C. W. Bryan mailed the original from this city and kept a carbon copy. The letter was sent to Lincoln by W. J. Bryan.

DENOUNCED AS SALARY GRAB

Bill to Increase Salaries in State Board of Pardons Checked.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—Denunciation of the measure as a salary grab of considerable magnitude stopped the course of Senator Davis's bill doubling the salaries of the members of the State Board of Pardons and Parole when it was reached on the calendar of the upper house to-day. The measure gives the members $3,600 a year.

Senator Agnew raised the first objection. Senator Davis tried to laugh it off with an allusion to Senator Agnew's own bill doubling the salary of the Governor. He said the members of this board performed important duties which deserved more compensation than their present $1,800 a year.

"Well, that board may be bowed down under its burdens, but the people of the state haven't heard of it," said Senator Hinman. "It looks to me like a pretty fair salary grab, and that's about the way the folks down in the country would regard it, I guess."

Senator Brackett said this bill was only an example of the way expensive bureaus became saddled on the state.

"First you have conceived a genuine reform, which some people are eager to carry out at their own expense," he said. "The next step is to give them an allowance for expenses, but no salary. Presently comes a salary and expense allowance; after that raises in the salary are in order, until you have a full fledged, expensive bureau saddled on the taxpayers. This ought not to be." The bill was laid aside temporarily.

Senator Allen's bill providing for a continuance of the existence of the Canal Terminal Commission and providing for an inspection of terminals here and abroad also aroused much objection. Senator Stilwell denounced it as a "mere excuse for a junket to Europe." Senator Cronin said the plea that the engineers abroad had produced such splendid terminals that they could teach lessons to New York State was an insult to the engineers here. Senator Allen made a hard fight for his bill, declaring that to defeat it meant striking a blow "at the commercial supremacy of New York State." However, it was evident that if he pressed it to a vote that blow would be struck promptly, so the bill was laid aside until to-morrow, when it will be taken up as a special order.

CANADIAN WHEAT ON LAKES.

Port Arthur, Man., April 12.—The steamer William Henry Mack, the first grain boat out of the Canadian head of the lakes this season, cleared last night for Buffalo with 200,000 bushels of wheat.

NAMED IN ALLDS'S PLACE

Prof. Ralph Thomas Nominated by Republicans for Senator.

MORALITY ISSUE, HE SAYS

Says He Will Follow the Governor as the Leader of the People.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Norwich, N. Y., April 12.—At the Republican Senatorial Convention held here to-day Professor Ralph W. Thomas, of Colgate University, was nominated unanimously to succeed Jotham P. Allds in the Senate. The Democrats, in their convention, on the first ballot, unanimously nominated Edward L. Nash, of this city.

In accepting the nomination Professor Thomas declared his allegiance to the reform principles of Governor Hughes, and said:

"The great question before us is not economic or political—it is moral; and no man need be in doubt as to his duty. There's a moral issue involved here, and there's no 'if'.

"This is not an ordinary occasion. Special elections imply unusual conditions, and this is no exception. Regardless, however, of the extraordinary circumstances necessitating your action, standing sternly beneath the rays of public interest that have centred upon us during the recent weeks, here and now we want to make clear to our countrymen that the men of the 37th District, unswerved by the event and unawed by the searchlight, stand just where we have always stood, for that which is right in the government of state and nation. This, I believe, is the spirit in which you have acted, and in the same spirit I accept at your hands the honor of this nomination.

"The people of the counties that we represent here to-day, without regard to party, stand for honesty in public affairs. This is not partisanship. This is citizenship.

"The highest type of our citizenship finds fitting exemplification in this state and in our loyal Republican Governor, Charles Evans Hughes. Our lifelong friendship is my tribute to the luminous strength of his intellect and the rocklike integrity of his character. He stands for clean and decent living in private citizenship and for common honesty in the conduct of public affairs. I am in hearty sympathy with the general demand of our citizenship for a change in the present form of our political machinery.

"The Governor of the state is the leader of the people in all these policies that make for good government and a high order of public affairs. And while the people of this district, I believe, do not want to send a representative to Albany pledged to the final details of his official acts, they want to know, and they have a right to know, on what fundamental propositions he stands."

Professor Thomas was assured of the support of the delegates from Madison and Otsego counties as soon as he was mentioned as a candidate, and Chenango County made his nomination unanimous.

He is a graduate of Colgate and was there about the same time as Governor Hughes. He is a member of Delta Upsilon, the Governor's fraternity.

Edward L. Nash is a prominent local business man and has frequently held local office, his personal popularity overturning large Republican majorities.

FOR A WATER SUPPLY INQUIRY

Bill to Investigate Particularly Catskill Watershed and Aqueduct.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—Assemblyman Harwood, of Kings County, now wants to investigate the Board of Water Supply of New York City. He introduced a bill to-day creating a committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen to find out whether there have been any frauds, irregularities or corruption in the administration of the board, particularly in reference to the proceedings for the condemnation of lands and the letting of contracts for the Catskill watershed and aqueduct. The committee is to make its report to the present Legislature with recommendations for remedial legislation, if it is found necessary. The bill appropriates $50,000.

For the purpose of securing an improved distribution of the population throughout the state, Senator Brackett to-day introduced a bill creating a commission to investigate, particularly in small cities and villages, housing conditions, rents, cost of producing, cost of farm lands and homes, educational conditions, need of better roads and other subjects. The commission is to be composed of three Senators, four Assemblymen, three appointees by the Governor and the commissioners of Agriculture, Health, Education and Labor and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities. The bill appropriates $10,000.

TO PENSION STREET CLEANERS

Commissioner Edwards Makes Appeal Before Assembly Committee.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—Commissioner William H. Edwards of the New York Street Cleaning Department, before the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon, made an earnest plea for a favorable report on the bill of Assemblyman McGrath providing for a relief and pension fund for the members of the clerical and uniformed forces of the Street Cleaning Department.

He said there is under him a most efficient force of men, and they well deserve the protection that would be afforded by a pension fund. Others who spoke for the measure were Deputy Commissioner James Lynch, Assemblyman McGrath and representatives of the Federation of Labor. There was no opposition.

A delegation of labor men also appeared before the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industry in favor of the Feeley bill, reducing from sixty to fifty-four hours the time that women and children may work in a week.

SENATOR GRADY IMPROVED

His Physician Says He Is Resting Easily and Is in No Danger.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—Dr. Samuel B. Ward, who is attending Senator Grady at the Albany Hospital, said this evening that his patient was resting easily and was in no danger.

Senator Grady, he said, had had hemorrhages of the stomach, and was still weak and in a very nervous state. He thought, however, that the Senator would be around in a week or ten days. Meantime, he will remain in the hospital.

FOR NEW LOWER COURTS

Recommendations of Page Commission Embodied in Bills.

NOW IN BOTH HOUSES

Reconstruct Special Sessions and Make Changes in Bench of Magistrates.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—Bills embodying the recommendations of the Page commission on inferior courts were introduced to-day by Senator Burlingame and Assemblymen A. E. Smith and Conklin.

The principal one reconstructs the court system as to the Court of Special Sessions and the magistrates' courts in New York City. It consolidates the two districts of the Court of Special Sessions, providing for a chief justice at a salary of $10,000 a year and fourteen associate justices, seven from Manhattan and The Bronx, five from Brooklyn and one each from Queens and Richmond. Each must have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court for ten years. The Mayor is to appoint the chief justice or designate him from the associate justices, and to appoint three additional associate justices.

The chief justice will prescribe the number of parts for the court, designate the justices to sit in each part, appoint the chief clerk and fix the time of opening and the hours of clerks and attendants. The Children's Court is retained, but must be in a separate building from the other parts of the Court of Special Sessions. Various changes are made in the conduct of the magistrates' courts. Richmond is taken from the 1st Division, with Manhattan and The Bronx, and place din the 2d with Brooklyn and Queens. The Mayor is to designate a chief magistrate for each division. There are to be sixteen magistrates in the 1st Division, and in the 2d ten from Brooklyn, four from Queens and two from Richmond. No justice of Special Sessions or city magistrate may engage in any other business or hold a place on the political committee of any party in a Congress, Senate, Assembly or aldermanic district.

The other bills amend various sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the penal law and the public health law relative to fines. One important bill makes it a felony for any man to live on the earnings of street women, instead of allowing that offence to remain a mere vagrancy, as in the present law.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL DANGER

Legislators Told Use of Streams Causes Typhoid Fever.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—On the plea that the pollution of streams by sewage is the chief cause of typhoid fever in this state, many representatives of various trades organizations throughout the state this afternoon urged favorable action on the bill of Senator McKenzie giving the Department of Health, with the approval of the Governor and the Attorney General, the power of preventing the disposal of sewage in streams. They argued that unless some immediate action was taken to prevent the further pollution of streams the penalty would be paid in an alarming mortality record.

About the only opposition to the bill came from the cities of Troy and Gloversville. Assistant Corporation Counsel Russell and Professor Ricketts, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, declared that the establishment of sewage disposal plants would entail an expense too large to bear.

Dr. E. H. Porter, of the State Department of Health, and Secretary Seymour of the department, said that the localities making objections had already paid the penalty for their carelessness in public health. The city of Troy, said Mr. Seymour, had a greater mortality record for tuberculosis last year than any other city in the state, and he argued that if it did not do something in reference to sewage disposal its deaths from fever epidemics would be in proportion.

Among those who appeared for the bill were D. W. Hendrick, chief engineer of the new Baltimore sewage disposal plant; Professor O. H. Landreth, of Union College; W. M. Mills, of North Tonawanda; Dr. Albert Vanderveer, of this city; Dr. John Y. Cuyler, of New York, and Edward Hatch, jr., of New York. Letters favoring the measure were read from Welding Ring, president of the New York Produce Exchange; Nathaniel H. Levy, president of the Broadway Board of Trade, and Charles E. Reid, secretary of the Bronx North Side Board of Trade.

They argued that manufacturers and business men who are in a position to prevent stream pollution should join hands with the state and municipal authorities in helping to keep the streams clean and in a sanitary condition.

BALLOT BILL CHANGED

Massachusetts Measure with Straight Voting Made Easy.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—Assemblyman Ward, of New York, to-day succeeded in amending his bill providing for a form of Massachusetts ballot, with the party emblems along the left side to make easy straight voting, so that it will apply only to New York City.

The Assembly defeated the bill in its original form, which made the ballot apply to the entire state, but the introducer moved that the vote be reconsidered and the motion was laid on the table. He called up the bill during the session this morning and the amendment was passed, with little opposition.

Then Assemblyman "Al" Smith moved that it be recommitted for a hearing before the Judiciary Committee next Tuesday. This motion, which was finally adopted by a vote of 71 to 68, caused a long argument, during which Majority Leader Merritt and other upstate members who had opposed the bill in its original form came out in favor of it as amended.

Mr. Ward said afterward that he could have passed the bill on the floor of the House to-day only for the absence of several Republican members on whom he depended for support. He has no fear about getting the amended bill out of committee next Tuesday.

A hearing on the New York County Republican Committee election bills was scheduled before the Judiciary Committee this afternoon, but as there were no appearances the bills were held in the committee and will be considered at an executive session to-morrow morning. Mr. Ward, their introducer, expects that they will then be reported.

ART EXHIBITIONS AND SALES. | ART EXHIBITIONS AND SALES.

The Yerkes Collection,
"Concluding Sessions"
This (Wednesday) Afternoon and Evening
AT 2:30 AND 8 O'CLOCK
At the Mansion,
864 5th Avenue (S. E. Corner of 68th Street)
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of
The American Art Association, Managers
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York

Auction Sale of The Pope Collection TO-DAY
MORNING AT 11—AFTERNOON AT 3.
And Twice a Day for Remainder of Week.
Exquisite Art Objects in Bronzes, Carved Ivories, Fans, Miniatures, Oriental and European Porcelains, Tapestries, Etc.
PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS
Will be sold Thurs. and Fri. Evenings at 8:30
FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES
546 Fifth Ave. corner 45th St.
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.
FREE EXHIBITION DAILY 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

PINCHOT DEPARTS HAPPY

Refuses, However, to Discuss Interviews with Roosevelt.

EX-PRESIDENT EXPLAINS

Reason for Addressing the Conservation Congress—Kermit Visits Monte Carlo.

Porto Maurizio, Italy, April 12.—After spending another day with Mr. Roosevelt, the afternoon being occupied in another long tramp into the mountains, Gifford Pinchot left here for Zürich to-night, seemingly in a happy state of mind. He still declined to make any statement with reference to the result of his conference with the ex-President, but his beaming countenance was as eloquent as words.

"Will you say whether you are satisfied with the result of your visit?" was asked. Mr. Pinchot only smiled broadly.

Mr. Roosevelt evidently is not greatly exercised over conclusions which may be drawn in the United States from the announcement made to-day that he had accepted an invitation from the former Chief Forester to address the National Conservation Congress this summer, following on the heels of Mr. Pinchot's two days' visit.

"My actions are frequently misunderstood," he said, speaking of this matter this evening. Mr. Roosevelt then went on to explain that naturally his interest in the conservation movement had in no wise been dampened by the trouble which has occurred in the department. He said he would have attended the congress regardless of what had happened during his absence, and that in his address he would not necessarily speak of the past, but of the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt dined alone with Miss Carow at the villa, and spent a quiet evening. Kermit, with several friends, took a motor trip along the coast, extending the journey beyond the French frontier to Monte Carlo, where he dined and passed the evening.

The police investigation shows that the man Magagno, who last night was found prowling about the villa with a letter in his pocket addressed to Mr. Roosevelt asking for a place as valet, is a harmless vagabond, having no connection with the anarchists.

Ex-Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, who was expected to visit the ex-President to-day, failed to appear.

The business men of Porto Maurizio have seized the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's presence and the honorary citizenship conferred on him, to launch a boom for the town, which they hope will soon become the resort of the Italian Riviera and attract foreign visitors, especially Americans. They adopted a plan to-day to transform the little harbor into a great port, to be renamed Porto Umberto. They have also planned extensive improvements in the town.

Despite the reticence of both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot, it is accepted as a matter of course that Mr. Roosevelt is in possession now of Mr. Pinchot's complete case against Secretary Ballinger's conservation policy and of what has been described here as "an alleged reactionary tendency" in forestry matters of the administration of President Taft.

PLANS FOR HUNGARIAN TRIP

Great Enthusiasm Over Coming Visit of Ex-President.

Vienna, April 12.—Baron Hengelmüller von Hengervar, the Austrian Ambassador to the United States, returned here to-day from Budapest, where he completed arrangements for Mr. Roosevelt's Hungarian trip. The ex-President will break the journey from Vienna to Budapest by a visit to Count Apponyi's country estate near Pressburg, where he will spend Sunday. He will be guest at luncheon at Archduke Joseph's palace at Budapest on Monday and will visit the state breeding farm on Tuesday, where the finest Arabian horses are raised. He will be the guest of the Premier at the ministerial palace at dinner and will start at midnight for Paris.

Hungarians are showing the keenest interest in Mr. Roosevelt's visit, and an even more enthusiastic reception is promised than at Vienna. It is expected that the Austrian programme will be finally settled at a conference between Ambassador Kerens and Count von Aehrenthal, the Foreign Minister, to-morrow.

THE WELCOME FROM ALBANY.

Albany, April 12.—The Assembly to-day concurred in the resolution adopted by the Senate last night providing for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators and ten Assemblymen to represent the state in welcoming Theodore Roosevelt home from abroad. The committee is to have $2,000 for expenses.

GUEST OF SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, April 12.—What to Mr. Roosevelt will be one of the most interesting features of his trip in England is the visit planned to the Northumberland home of Sir Edward Grey. The Foreign Secretary, who is a sportsman, has invited the former President to spend a few days with him.

Sir Edward has done little entertaining since the death of his wife and the party gathered to meet Mr. Roosevelt will be small. Other well known sportsmen are expecting to entertain the ex-President.

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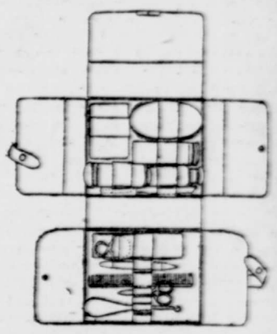

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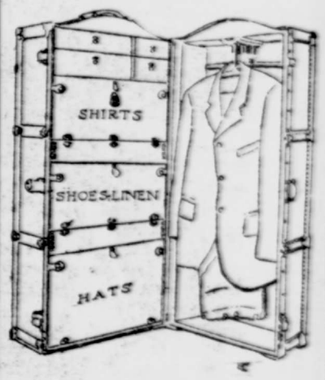

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