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CHEER FOR ROOSEVELT

Texas Bankers Enthusiastic—J. T. Talbert on Extravagance.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., May 10.—Delegates to the convention of Texas bankers cheered vociferously to-day when their president, a Democrat, referred to Theodore Roosevelt as "the man of destiny and the greatest man since the first Napoleon."

President O. E. Dunlap, who is also president of the Citizens' National Bank of Waxahachie, Tex., started the cheering when he referred to the Panama Canal and the advantages it would bring to Texas, and gave Mr. Roosevelt credit for it.

J. T. Talbert, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, who began life in San Angelo as a $60 a month tank clerk, spoke on "Our National Vice," and declared it to be extravagance. He said in part:

Extravagance has become not only a national and characteristic vice, but is fast becoming a national menace. Our peculiar temperament lends itself easily to self-indulgence, and always in that which is best and most expensive.

Heedless squandering and reckless spending on a large scale are not passing fads or newly acquired national habits which may be laid aside at will, or which a year or two of adversity would readily correct; but through long indulgence and practice they have been so deeply ingrained in the very fabric of our character as to become instinctive. They find expression in every shade and degree of expenditure, from vulgar and vainglorious display all the way down to that miserable and petty fear which compels even the bravest of us to place gratuities out of all proportion to service into the outstretched palm of every flunky who serves.

We are squandering on pleasure vehicles annually sums of money running into hundreds of millions of dollars. The initial cost of automobiles to American users amounts to not less than $250,000,000 a year. The up-keep and other necessary expenditures, as well as incidentals, which would not otherwise be incurred amount to at least as much more.

I do not wish to be understood as singling out the automobile industry for attack. I decry neither the machine itself nor the business of making it. I decry the use of the machine for purposes of pleasure by classes who must go into debt or give up their savings to indulge that pleasure. The fact that it is done on such a scale offers a striking illustration of our national vice.

As showing the vast sums of money which go abroad, Mr. Talbert gave the following figures:

Spent by our people travelling abroad, $200,000,000 annually.

Paid to owners of foreign vessels for carrying "in-and-out" merchandise and passengers, $300,000,000.

Dividends on foreign capital invested in the United States, fire and other insurance premiums, incomes from property, estates and investments owned by American born persons residing abroad, remittances made by resident foreigners of their wages and savings earned here, or sums sent to native countries by naturalized citizens total an annual sum not less than $400,000,000. Grand total of all items, $900,000,000.

The increase in loans throughout the country, he said, put more money into circulation and enabled people to buy things really too expensive for them, things they would do without if they could not borrow, and the natural result was high prices.

MRS. MORSE HAS 5,000 NAMES

Says 200 Congressmen Have Asked Pardon for Her Husband.

Washington, May 10.—Mrs. Charles W. Morse, who is seeking aid from members of Congress in her determination to appeal to the President for the pardon of her husband, who is in the federal prison at Atlanta, announced to-night that she had procured the signatures of nearly two hundred Senators and Representatives to her petition. She says she has more than five thousand names of some of the most prominent men in the nation signed to the appeal.

Mrs. Morse will return to Atlanta to-morrow to show the results of her Washington visit to her husband.

ADMIRAL SIGSBEE TO SEE GAME

Mrs. Donald McLean to Throw Out Ball at Navy and Columbia Struggle.

Admiral Sigsbee and the bluejackets of the ships of the North Atlantic fleet will attend the baseball game between Columbia and the officers of the squadron, which will be played on South Field this afternoon. Mrs. Donald McLean, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will throw out the first ball. The proceeds of the game will be turned over to the Maine Monument Fund.

ON ACCOUNT OF QUARANTINE.

As the Home for the Friendless, No. 936 Woodycrest avenue, is in quarantine for scarlet fever, the seventy-sixth anniversary exercises, which were to be held there to-day, will be held instead at 11 o'clock in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, No. 210 West 23d street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. There will be an address by the Rev. Milo H. Gates, rector of the Church of the Intercession.

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IOWA INSURGENTS RALLY

Senators Dolliver and Cummins Chief Speakers.

FORMER FLAYS TARIFF LAW

Charge That Aldrich Is Allied with Guggenheims and Others in Gigantic Trust.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 10.—Denunciations of the tariff bill and the men who passed it characterized the speeches made to-night by Senators Jonathan P. Dolliver and Albert B. Cummins, in opening the progressive campaign in Iowa. The coliseum was crowded with ten thousand progressives.

The meeting to-night followed district conferences throughout the day, at which steps were taken to reconstruct the old Cummins organization and to organize the state by counties and precincts.

Senator Dolliver referred to President Taft as the "titular leader" of the Republican party, which meant, he said, "a good man surrounded by people who knew exactly what they wanted."

Both Senators declared that if the Republican party continued the policy advocated by the "reactionary" leaders it would spell ruin to the party. Among these leaders Senator Aldrich was frequently mentioned as the man "allied with the Guggenheims and the Ryans and Paul Morton in a mammoth trust, incorporated as a rubber company, which is allowed by the articles of incorporation to participate in any kind of business anywhere on the face of the earth, and which is one of the holding companies in the Guggenheim syndicate for the control of the wealth of Alaska."

"These are the men who are responsible for the tariff bill during the extraordinary session," declared Senator Dolliver. "The bill is only a scheme to rob the people and to increase the holdings of such gigantic syndicates as I have mentioned.

"The troubles in the Republican party have come not because of what has been said but of what has been done. It has been said that the tariff bill is a good law. In fact, he have it on high authority that it is the best tariff bill ever passed. But not only do I denounce such tariff legislation, but I am not particularly enamoured of those who passed it.

"If a man protests against such a bill and is derided and ridiculed, what can be the moral status of such pirates, who threaten Congress and who have become a nucleus around which the Republican party is supposed to rally to preserve its solidarity?

"Unfaithful Leadership."

"The fight against such unfaithful leadership in the Republican party is as hot in Massachusetts as it is in Iowa.

"I am not here to criticise the President or to say unkind words against him, but I count it no reflection on him to state that I find it sometimes necessary to disagree with him and those surrounding him. Men have crowded to the front in his administration who have not had the welfare of the party or of the country at heart.

"I am going to have some trouble in keeping inside the breastworks of the Republican party, but I know something of its doctrines. I do not intend to retire from it, although I have been invited to do so. I do not recognize Mr. Wickersham or any other man who comes out here into the West to read men out of the Republican party who were known before he ever was in it."

Analyzing, schedule by schedule and item by item, the Payne tariff act, Senator Dolliver declared close scrutiny shows that, "so far as the public is concerned, the tariff revision in fact carries rates as high as or higher than the Dingley tariff law on most articles of general use in their finished condition." He went on:

Most of the reductions were so trivial as to be ridiculous, and were either upon articles which we do not import to any extent, but, on the contrary, export in enormous quantities, or were for the purpose of further protecting the manufacturer, especially by reducing the duties on raw materials.

In fact, a careful scrutiny of the particular items that were changed and the exact trifling change of rate in each case shows how cunningly the revision was arranged in order to deceive the public and look like real revision downward.

Senator Dolliver prefaced his review of some of the schedules and items of the new tariff law by saying:

In the many attempts to defend the Payne-Aldrich tariff frequent use has been made of a very remarkable table of figures quoted by the President at Winona, indicating that duties had been decreased by the new tariff upon articles consumed in the United States to the extent of about $5,000,000,000, while the "consumption value" of articles upon which duties had been increased amounted to only about $878,750,000, and that most of the latter were "luxuries," such as silks, liquors and jewelry.

Analysis of Figures.

This would indeed tend to prove a "most substantial downward revision" if the figures were accurate. Fortunately, the necessary statistics to render an analysis comparatively easy are available in a public document prepared under the direction of the finance committee by one of its employes. Such an analysis of the figures will soon convince any one how deceptive and misleading this much quoted table really is.

The cotton manufactures schedule Senator Dolliver stamped as "one of the most daringly iniquitous features of the new tariff, in which the rates were either advanced or unchanged on articles of a consumptive value of $600,000,000, touching principally cotton cloths for women's and children's summer wear." In further detail the Senator said:

Schedule N (sundries) is the masterpiece, however, of cunning tariff jugglery to look like real revision downward, for here the Aldrich table claims decreased rates on a consumption value of $1,719,428,069, against $101,665,598 increased, and that the increases were only on luxuries. To be sure, they overlooked the increased rate on rubber goods, the consumption of which amounts to $60,000,000 a year.

"A great deal of stress had been laid on the supposed enlargement of the free list," said Mr. Dolliver in conclusion, "and yet the only new items on the free list of the Payne-Aldrich tariff are hides, a few semi-finished coal tar products, radium, works of art more than twenty years old, miners' appliances and Brazil cream nuts."

Senator Cummins's Speech.

Senator Cummins, who followed, said in part:

A few weeks ago there was held in Des Moines a caucus of certain persons, and these men organized a campaign with the avowed object of securing a state convention that would indorse the Republican national administration. The men who composed the conference have been my most persistent and determined enemies. The only thing to which I object is the mask which these men are wearing. And all that I intend to do to-night with regard to the campaign so begun is to ask them to remove the mask and to make their fight in the open.

I have the highest regard for a fair, brave fighter, but I do not like the midnight prowler, with his dark lantern and his jimmy, who hopes to get off with his plunder unheard and unseen. If these men decline my mild invitation to remove the false face which obscures their real purpose, I am here to take it off for them and to say to the Republicans of Iowa that the fight which they are making is to get a convention that will make such declarations as will enable Mr. Aldrich and his crowd to say that Senator Dolliver and myself, together with the progressive members of the House delegation, have been repudiated in our own state.

"In League with Corporations."

Senator Cummins traced the development of corporations in the United States, and declared that the present Republican leaders were in league with those corporations. He said:

Most of them have been brought up with these influences all around them, and therefore whenever a law is proposed that restricts or reduces corporate power their first inquiry is, not will this measure bring help to the people, but is it recommended by the captains of industry, the masters of high finance.

These leaders of ours always find themselves so busy hearing what these princes of the earth have to say about proposed legislation that they have scant time to consider the desires and conditions of the great mass of humanity.

I have no hesitancy in naming the present leaders of the Republican party in the Congress of the United States. In the Senate one man stands solitary and alone, and hitherto his word has been law to that august tribunal. Senator Aldrich is the man of whom I have been speaking.

In the House, Mr. Cannon, the Speaker, has exercised a dominating control, and after him come Payne, Dalzell and a few others of the same type. They look at these vital problems from the corporate standpoint, and they are always fearful that any step in the further and the better regulation over these overmastering forces in our commercial life will destroy business—will take away some of the profits with which the multimillionaires have been enriching themselves.

Every session of Congress will develop just such differences, and can you wonder that we, who are marked for the disfavor of the powerful influences at Washington, should want a governor who is in sympathy with what we are trying to do—should want the whole state government to be in harmony with the progressive movement for better laws?

RAILROAD BILL PASSED

Continued from first page.

taking effect of that rate for four months, so that the commission shall have an opportunity to consider its reasonableness.

The bill also purposes to bring the telephone and telegraph companies under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It provides for the valuation of railroad property as an aid to the commission in the consideration of rates. It also gives the commission authority over classifications, regulations and practices of railroads, its authority at the present time being limited to rates and matters affecting them.

Under its terms a railroad company must quote a freight rate accurately on the demand of a shipper, and the shipper has the right to route his freight whenever it passes over more than one railroad. The commission is authorized to establish through routes by combining different railroad systems at its discretion, whereas under the present law it cannot make a new through route if such a route is already established.

Severe penalties are provided for shippers who through false claims for damages or loss of property obtain secret rebates.

LODGE WARNS SENATE

Sees Disaster in Long-and-Short-Haul Amendment.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 10.—Debate on the proposed long-and-short-haul clause of the interstate commerce bill occupied practically the entire attention of the Senate to-day. Three or four more speeches are to be made on this subject, and it may be Thursday or Friday before a vote is taken. The opponents of the clause express confidence in their ability to defeat the Dixon or any similar amendment and intend to interpose a motion to table amendments of this character when all who desire to speak have been heard.

The principal speeches to-day were made by Senators Lodge, Piles and Bristow. Mr. Lodge took the position that the addition of the Dixon amendment would revolutionize railroad tariffs and was tantamount to establishing, at least in principle, a mileage basis for freight rates. After quoting many rates on German railroads to show that government rates there are not lower than rates here, Mr. Lodge argued the importance of "elasticity somewhere" in rate making. He referred to slighting statements about New England by Senator Dixon, of Montana. "There are seven million people living in that section of the country," said Mr. Lodge. "Their prosperity is important to the whole country, as is the prosperity of any section. It is of great importance to us to receive the products of the West, as it is of great importance to the West that we should." He alluded to the so-called flat rate by which the same charge was made on freight from the West to North Adams, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; Waterville, Me., and Worcester, Mass. All these places had practically the Boston rate.

Senator Dixon wanted to know whether New England would accede to a method of fixing rates by which a certain price would be charged on Western products to Boston and then a back haul in addition.

"I am not defending the justice of the back haul," replied Senator Lodge. "I am not familiar with the Spokane cases, but my impression is that the rates charged there are not fair."

Senator Smoot cited some of the difficulties confronting manufacturers in Utah in establishing new industries.

"No legislation is so dangerous," answered Senator Lodge, "as that founded on hard cases. One marked tendency of the time is to bring in laws for everything. This constant invocation of law is often a perilous thing to do. If the effort to make your favorite distance rate for freight succeeds you will make the eastern part of this country a desert. Industry will be convulsed and every city on the Atlantic seaboard, except Baltimore and possibly Norfolk, will be put out of business"

When some of the Western Senators protested that the Dixon amendment attempted chiefly to require the railroads to shoulder the burden of proof as to the reasonableness of short haul rates, Senator Lodge replied that it was a step toward the dangerous extreme of government made rates.

The Massachusetts Senator closed his remarks with the statement that the Dixon amendment was an entering wedge to a "policy that would eliminate elasticity and visit with disaster a great section of the country."

"If you are going to destroy the business of the country," said Mr. Aldrich, "with the end in view of making Missoula, Mont., and Salina, Kan. (the home towns, respectively, of Senators Dixon and Bristow), the metropolises of the world, then there should be some reasonable rule under which the work of destruction is to be carried on."

Mr. Dixon replied with bitterness. He found in the Rhode Island Senator's remarks a repetition of the recent invitation of Mr. Elkins to the West to "move out."

HYDE DEFENCE CLOSES

State Attaches Importance to Physician's Testimony.

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—At the close of a long and arduous cross-examination of Dr. B. C. Hyde by Prosecutor Virgil Conkling the defence rested to-day in the trial of Dr. Hyde for the murder of Colonel Thomas H. Swope. The case will be in the hands of the jury by Saturday, it is thought.

Dr. Hyde was on the witness stand almost all day, and every phase of the Swope case was gone over. He had declared that he wouldn't take the stand unless he could "tell it all."

That Dr. Hyde could not name a druggist, other than Hugo Brecklein, of whom he had purchased cyanide of potassium in the ten years the physician said he had used it, was regarded by the state as the most valuable development of the interrogation. Dr. Hyde began to purchase cyanide from Brecklein only last fall.

The state laid great stress on the fact that Dr. Hyde obtained more than two hundred culture tubes for the reception of germs. The defence contends that this only proves the physician's assertion that he was stocking a laboratory.

On direct examination Dr. Hyde said that he never poisoned any members of the Swope family; that he never dropped capsules in a street in Independence, Mo., as Thomas H. Swope, jr., said he saw him do; that he used cyanide mainly for killing bugs in his office, and that he injected camphorated oil, and that alone, in Margaret Swope's arm.

ROOSEVELT SEES KAISER

Hour's Talk and Luncheon at Palace at Potsdam.

AN ATTACK OF LARYNGITIS

Ex-President Visits Specialist—Emperor's Cordial Welcome.

Berlin, May 10.—Theodore Roosevelt and Emperor William had their first long conversation to-day after luncheon at Potsdam. Standing apart from the other guests, they talked earnestly for more than an hour.

The Emperor's welcome to the former President was exceedingly cordial. Wearing the white and gold uniform of the Garde du Corps, with brazen helmet surmounted by a silver eagle with outspread wings, the Emperor appeared at the entrance of the new palace on the arrival of the guests. After greeting them he presented them to the Empress, and the party sat down to luncheon at six tables.

A regrettable incident occurred on the arrival of the Roosevelt party at Berlin from Stockholm this morning, when the royal carriages intended for their use failed to reach the station in time, and Ambassador Hill was missing from among the officials who had gathered to greet the ex-President. This was due to a misunderstanding regarding the arrival of the special train. The Roosevelts drove to the American Embassy, and shortly afterward Mr. Roosevelt kept an appointment with Professor Fraenkel, a throat specialist, who made a careful examination.

At Potsdam the Emperor and Empress treated their American guests with great cordiality, engaging them in conversation in the small drawing room, with other members of the royal family, before luncheon. The Emperor, after the other guests had gone, conducted Mr. Roosevelt and his family through the Sans Souci Palace.

Plans for a Sham Battle.

The Emperor has arranged for a sham battle for to-morrow, in which twelve thousand men of all arms will take part. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Roosevelt can attend, as he is taking great care of his throat, so that he may be able to deliver his lecture before the university on Thursday. Professor Fraenkel will make another examination to-morrow morning, and will then decide whether it will be advisable for the ex-President to visit the battlefield.

Without making any definite statement regarding the condition in which he found Mr. Roosevelt's throat, the physician explained that laryngitis often follows a long residence in the tropics, and that in his opinion the hoarseness in this case is not due to the strain of speaking. Mr. Roosevelt thinks he will be well within a week.

Mr. Roosevelt did not attend the dinner given by Ambassador and Mrs. Hill at the American Embassy this evening, but remained in his rooms, in order to rest and spare exertion to his throat. He retired early, and expects to attend the manœuvres to-morrow morning.

No word has yet reached Mr. Roosevelt regarding the possibility of his being named as special envoy to the funeral of the late King Edward.

Mr. Roosevelt was escorted to Potsdam this afternoon by General Alfred von Loewenfeld, the personal representative of the Emperor, who was to have met Mr. Roosevelt at the railway station in Berlin this morning, but, with American Ambassador Hill, was misinformed regarding the hour of his arrival. The general joined the party at the American Embassy.

Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt and Kermit; Ambassador and Mrs. Hill; Captain Samuel G. Shartle, the military attaché, and Lieutenant Commander Reginald R. Belknap, the naval attaché, of the American Embassy.

Greeting of the Guests.

As their carriages drove into the courtyard Emperor William appeared at the principal entrance of the new palace and descended the steps to meet his guests. He shook hands first with Mr. Roosevelt and then with Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and Kermit, greeting each most cordially.

Preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, Count zu Eulenberg, and the Master of the Imperial Household, Baron von Lyncker, the Emperor, with Mr. Roosevelt at his right, entered the palace, and, passing through the large apartment popularly known as the Shell Room, showed his guests into the smaller salon beyond. Mrs. Roosevelt entered on the arm of General von Loewenfeld, and was followed by Ambassador and Mrs. Hill, Miss Roosevelt and Kermit, Captain Shartle and Lieutenant Commander Belknap and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, with Prince Solms-Baruth.

Within the salon the party was received by the Empress Augusta Victoria, Crown Prince Frederick William, Crown Princess Cecilie, Princess Victoria Louise, Prince Joachim and Prince Oscar.

The luncheon which followed was attended by a large number of government officials and others prominent in public life. There were six tables. At one of these were seated his majesty, with Mrs. Roosevelt at his left, and the Crown Princess on his right; the Chancellor, General von Plessis, Kermit Roosevelt, Count zu Eulenberg, Mr. Hill, General Loewenfeld and Lieutenant Commander Belknap.

At another table the Empress was seated between Mr. Roosevelt and the Crown Prince. The young Princess Victoria was seated on Mr. Roosevelt's left. Others at this table were Miss Roosevelt, Captain Shartle, Herr von Schoen, Mrs. Hill, Prince Solms-Baruth and the Countess Keller.

Officials Not at Station.

A large crowd was at the railway station to welcome Mr. Roosevelt, but the official receiving party was not complete. As a result of a series of misunderstandings American Ambassador Hill was late in reaching the station, while the royal carriages intended for the use of the party did not arrive until the Roosevelts had been driven in other conveyances to the embassy.

The representatives of the Foreign Office were greatly annoyed over the incident. Some one had told Mr. Hill that the special train carrying the Roosevelts would be half an hour late in reaching Berlin. This did not prove to be the case.

In the absence of Emperor William, who owing to the death of his uncle, King Edward, did not meet the former President, the official party of reception was headed by Her von Schoen. The main stairway leading from the station to the street had been decorated with potted plants, and as the Roosevelts passed down to their carriages they were cheered by the throng.

TO PRESIDE AT HARVARD

Mr. Roosevelt Will Attend Next Commencement Exercises.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cambridge, Mass., May 10.—The class of Harvard, '85, will arrange the commencement day exercises at Harvard this year and also observe their twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation. Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeded Dr. Eliot as president of the alumni association, will preside at the ceremony in Memorial Hall. James J. Storrow will be chief marshal, and President Lowell will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. President Roosevelt may also attend the Harvard-Yale baseball game on Soldiers' Field, on June 25.

WIDOWED QUEEN'S WORDS

Continued from first page.

political questions now pending. They discussed the appointment of a committee for revision of the civil list—an action made necessary by the change of sovereignty. The question of the future policy of the government in regard to the constitutional issue was touched on, but if any conclusion was reached no announcement to that effect was made.

Contrary to the original intention that the body of King Edward should be privately removed from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall on next Tuesday, it has now been decided that the removal be accompanied with considerable ceremonial, and the procession will be an imposing military spectacle. The House of Commons will assemble in the morning and go in a body to Westminster Hall to receive the body. Following the three days during which the body will lie in state it is possible that instead of the funeral processions going direct to Paddington Station the coffin will be borne to Westminster Abbey for the reading there of the first part of the burial service. According to this plan the service will be completed later in the day at Windsor Castle.

All the churches throughout the United Kingdom are arranging to hold memorial services on the day of the state funeral.

Sir Francis Laking, physician-in-ordinary to the King, visited the Queen Mother, Alexandra, and Princess Victoria this morning. Subsequently it was announced that both were in good health.

The International Horse Show will be held on the dates originally selected, June 6 to 16. This is in accordance with the wishes of King George, who desires that there shall be no interruption in the programme of public affairs except as they may appear inconsistent with the official and popular mourning.

King George having informed the Earl of Lonsdale of his attitude, the board of managers met to-day and announced that the horse show would be opened as originally announced. The King Edward Challenge Cup, now held in France, will be competed for under the conditions which governed the contest a year ago.

KING GEORGE SENDS THANKS

Message to Americans Through Ambassador Bryce.

Washington, May 10.—So many Americans in every part of the United States have expressed their sympathy for the death of King Edward in telegrams and other messages to James Bryce, the British Ambassador here, that it has been impossible to reply to each of them, and to-day he issued the following statement:

The British Ambassador within the last few days received a very large number of telegrams and letters expressing sorrow at the death of his late majesty King Edward and sympathy with his present majesty King George and his mother, Queen Alexandra, and the British nation in their grief.

These messages have been so numerous that it has not been possible to reply to them, but they are sincerely appreciated, and the ambassador, who is deeply grateful for them, has communicated them to his present majesty King George.

A telegram has now been received from King George, saying that Queen Alexandra and he are deeply touched by the announcement of the messages which have reached the ambassador from Americans in every part of the United States and from numerous associations of British subjects, and that for these their majesties offer their profound thanks.

Memorial services for King Edward will be held in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, presumably on Friday afternoon, May 20. Although the British Ambassador has not yet been officially informed by his government of the date of the funeral, it is assumed that the published reports fixing May 20 as the day are correct, and arrangements will be made accordingly.

ALDERMEN EXTEND SYMPATHY

Pass Resolution and Adjourn Out of Respect to King Edward.

The Board of Aldermen passed the following resolution yesterday on the death of King Edward, introduced by Alderman Nicoll:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His all wise providence to call to his eternal rest His Majesty King Edward VII, late ruler of a neighboring people on this coast and of our kindred in this continent and beyond the seas; and,

Whereas, He has throughout his reign endeared himself alike to his own subjects and to our citizens by his constant and earnest endeavors to further the interests of mankind and cement together the nations in friendship, and to advance the cause of peace and justice throughout the world; and,

Whereas, The people of this city have learned with deep sorrow of his sudden death;

Resolved, That we, the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as representing the people of this city, extend to the members of the bereaved family of the late monarch our heartfelt sympathy in their great sorrow, and to the Lord Mayor and aldermen of the city of London and to all the people of the British Empire our profound regret for their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of the Board of Aldermen be, and hereby is, directed to forward a copy of this resolution, suitably engraved, to the British Ambassador at Washington, with a request that he take such action therewith as he may deem appropriate.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect and sympathy this board do now stand adjourned.

THE POTASH BILL PASSED

Reichstag Pays No Heed to American Protest.

Berlin, May 10.—The Reichstag, sitting until 10 o'clock to-night, passed the bill, in spite of the American protest, limiting the allotment of potash production to a certain amount at each of the works. A tax of 16 marks per hundredweight will be levied on all produced in excess of the stated amount.

MARTIAL LAW AT CARTAGO

No Americans Among Dead—All the Injured Being Cared For.

San José, Costa Rica, May 10.—Congress has practically declared martial law in the province of Cartago, in order to prevent robbery and disturbances. Few people remain now in the city of Cartago, except the army and police authorities.

The American Consul has succeeded in finding all the Americans, some of whom were thought to have been killed. Several of the dead, who were thought to have been Americans, were Syrians. All the injured are now receiving proper care.

NEW AGENT FOR CENTRAL LINES.

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of E. J. O'Hayer, jr., general Eastern passenger agent of the New York Central lines, effective May 16, with headquarters at New York. He leaves the place of chief clerk to the passenger traffic manager of the lines west of Buffalo to assume his new position, to which he is appointed by Gerrit Fort, general passenger agent.

DIVORCED, SEEKS DEATH

Woman's Note Begs for Minimum of Notice of Her Act.

LIKELY TO DIE IN HOSPITAL

Put Away by Husband for Drinking, Former Chorus Girl Takes Poison in Hotel.

Grieving because her husband had obtained a divorce from her three weeks ago on the ground of habitual intemperance, a woman who registered at the Hotel Wellington, 56th street and Seventh avenue, on Monday as Mrs. Otto H. Heynerman, San Francisco, attempted to kill herself in the hotel yesterday by swallowing a large quantity of lysol. At Flower Hospital, where she was taken, it was said that she would die.

When the woman, who was tall and handsome in appearance, arrived at the Wellington she had several handbags and trunks with her. She took a room on the eleventh floor. When a maid knocked at her door yesterday afternoon and received no reply she called the manager, John S. Fitzpatrick, who entered the room by way of the fire escape. He found Mrs. Heynerman unconscious on the bed, partly undressed, with the bottle that had contained the lysol beside her.

Fitzpatrick called Dr. Francis J. Murray, a police surgeon, and Dr. Brewster, of Flower Hospital. They worked hard over the woman, but could not restore her to consciousness.

The police found this note, addressed to the press, in Mrs. Heynerman's room:

"Kindly give me only a local brevity. Don't put the (x) where the body was found, etc. I ask of you to be kind in your write-up. I have a mother and a brother out home (San Francisco). I don't want to inflict my unfortunate end upon them. Will you do as I ask? New York is vast and my home town is small. I reiterate, please make the closing number a local brevity. If you are good fellows you will do as a 'good fellow' asks.

"FLORENCE HEYNERMAN."

It was owing to her intemperance that Heynerman, who was formerly secretary to Chief Lees of the San Francisco police, sued his wife for divorce, and she did not defend the action. She came to this city immediately after the decision, and had been drinking a good deal while she was here, said the police.

Both the Heynermans were well to do, the wife having only recently come in for a considerable inheritance. The wife's money was partly under the control of a sister, Mrs. Sheninem, of Sacramento, who acted as a sort of guardian, and against whom Mrs. Heynerman bore ill will, her friends said.

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Mrs. Heynerman was born in Sacramento, but after going on the stage came East. She was a chorus girl, and lived then in West 52d street. She married Heynerman six years ago, remained there two years longer, and four years ago left the stage and went to San Francisco with her husband.

When she came here three weeks ago Mrs. Heynerman went to the Hotel Astor. Then she found Louis Jacob, a friend she had known in earlier visits to the city, and, seeking another hotel, went, at his suggestion, to the Wellington.

Letters were found addressed to Mrs. Heynerman's lawyer in San Francisco; Mrs. La Mont, landlady of the boarding house at No. 166 West 47th street, where Jacob lived; Clarence Cadon, of No. 825 Bush street, San Francisco; her husband and the note to the press. There was no letter to her sister in Sacramento.

PERU STILL FEARS WAR

Hope of American Intervention—Bolivia's Attitude.

Lima, May 10.—"El Comercio," discussing to-day President Taft's recent speech at Pittsburg, says:

The words of President Taft prove that the United States has not abstained from intervening in the problems of Central America. The American government is aware of the serious questions between Peru and Ecuador, instigated by a nation that uses every means to make trouble for Peru. The United States should have intervened before. One word from the State Department would have been sufficient to prevent the execution of Ecuador's plans.

Peru's sole hope is that efforts by the United States will prove efficient in determining the questions at issue between the republics. Peru cannot abdicate her rights, as Ecuador demands, after declining the Spanish award before it is issued and attempting to fix absolutely an absurd frontier line.

Active preparations for war continue. Volunteers are enlisting daily and the war fund is being constantly increased by private donations. In and near this city twenty-four thousand soldiers are quartered, and ten thousand additional troops are stationed near the frontier.

The Peruvian government believes that it has trustworthy information that an effort is being made by Ecuador to obtain an alliance with Bolivia against Peru. With this aim, it is asserted, a member of the Ecuadorian Cabinet left Guayaquil to-day for La Paz under instructions to negotiate with the Bolivian government and the Chilian Minister at that capital.

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