DEFENDS PAYNE TARIFF

Representative Fordney Answers Senator Beveridge.

OPPOSED TO TARIFF BOARD

He Ridicules the Idea of a Non-Partisan Commission to Make Schedules.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 13.—Representative Fordney, of Michigan, a member of the Ways and Means Committee and an avowed stand-patter, announced his opposition to the President's plan to furnish an increase in the appropriation to the Tariff Board in a speech to-day.

He ridiculed the idea of a non-partisan commission or board, saying that a man is either a protectionist or not, and that no finding can be non-partisan. He did not claim to represent the views of any other Republicans, but it is known that his opinions are shared by numerous others whose strength, however, is not deemed sufficient to endanger the President's plan. Mr. Fordney defended the Payne tariff bill in all its phases except to criticise one or two schedules in which the duty has been lowered.

Representative Fordney's speech was intended as a reply to Senator Beveridge's Indiana speech against the tariff. Declaring that Senator Beveridge's given reason for voting against the tariff bill was frivolous, unfounded and in no way justifiable, Mr. Fordney declared the Senator from Indiana had assaulted the Republican party and held himself up to his constituents as a martyr, representing himself as the savior of his people demanding justice from his party and not getting it, and wishing to make people believe that in order to be saved they must go to him.

Mr. Fordney quoted the Senator as having said President Taft wanted free lumber. This, Mr. Fordney denied. Mr. Beveridge's statement that the woollen schedule had remained the same for more than forty years he also denied, saying it was changed by the Wilson bill with disastrous effects to the industry of the nation.

"The gentleman from Indiana would lead the people of this country to believe the President's position on the new tariff bill has been inconsistent; that he has changed his position since the passage of the new law. President Taft stood for the rates fixed in the Payne bill when it became a law and he stands for them now. His signing the bill is the best evidence that he stood for it then, and he now states it is the best tariff bill ever placed on our statute books. That is the best evidence that he stands for it now."

When he came to the duties on sugar, Mr. Fordney declared he was unalterably opposed to any reduction of the duty on sugar, declaring such a thing would destroy a magnificent industry. He continued:

To write a tariff law that will increase the wages of the laborers in the rolling mills, the cotton mills, the woollen mills or any other mills, and reduce to the consumer the price of this labor's product would be a conundrum. Again, a law that will increase the farmer's income, his profits, and reduce the price of farm products—flour, meat and butter, and all such things that go upon every man's table—is a second conundrum. The man who could do it would be the wonder of the world. He would be a curiosity. Such, however, may be found in the State of Indiana. Thomas B. Reed said: "This is what I call arranging a perfect tariff in your mind; but, unfortunately, a tariff so arranged has no extraterritorial jurisdiction."

If the gentleman believes that a law could be made putting raw materials on the free list, and putting them there in an equitable manner to all concerned, why did he not propose such an amendment to the bill when it was before the Senate? I challenge the gentleman from Indiana to present such a bill. His theory is not among the possibilities. He would rob Peter to pay Paul, and he seems to think such action would be just and equitable.

President Taft has taken the position that the adoption of the Payne law is the true test of Republicanism. I agree with him. Senator Beveridge, on the other hand, takes the view held by Mr. Bryan, whose views on the subject of protection to American industries have more than once in general elections been overwhelmingly repudiated by the voters at the polls.

ASKS PERMIT TO RAISE MAINE

State Department Begins Negotiations with Cuba.

Washington, May 13.—The State Department has asked permission of the government of Cuba to raise the wrecked battleship Maine. As this wreck lies in Havana Harbor and has been abandoned for a decade, there is no question as to the necessity of appealing to the Cuban government before undertaking to enter its territorial waters with a large force of American workmen and wrecking vessels.

Recognizing the public sentiment which demanded that the Maine be raised, the engineers are extremely doubtful of their ability to do anything of the kind, many of them believing that the hulk has gone to pieces, and the most that can be done will be to recover the bones of some of the victims of the explosion that lie buried under the rusting steel plates of the ship. It is quite certain that the appropriation of $100,000 made by Congress for the purpose of raising the ship will not be sufficient for the purpose, but the army engineers will at least make a beginning.

A "DIPLOMA MILL" CHARGED

Three Chicago Physicians Arrested by Federal Officers.

Chicago, May 13.—Charged with operating a medical "diploma mill," three Chicago physicians were arrested to-day by federal officers. Those arrested are Dr. Alexander Chittick, Dr. N. O. Bourque and Dr. J. Nelson Barnes. All were released on bail.

According to Mark A. Foote, United States commissioner, the physicians are charged with selling diplomas for $40, operating under the name of the Crescent Medical University and the Chicago Medical University. The specific charge upon which arrests were made is using the mails to defraud.

TRENT FOR BERMUDA SERVICE.

The steamship Trent, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which has recently undergone a complete overhauling in the yards of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland, will arrive here within a few days to take the place of the steamship Orotava, which has been running in the company's New York and Bermuda service. The Orotava will make her last trip to Bermuda on June 1. The Trent will make her first trip to the islands on June 11.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear signature

Brent Good

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 13.

WHO IS BRANDEIS?—If you ask that question of most of the Senators and Representatives in Washington who keep tab on affairs in the national capital, they will promptly reply: "Why, he is the attorney employed by 'Collier's Weekly' to make the most of the Pinchot-Glavis conspiracy against the Taft administration and to furnish a large amount of spicy material for the publication he represents." But if said Senator or Representative happens to reflect that he may be called upon to substantiate his statement on the witness stand, he will probably add, "Of course, that is merely my belief; but I have not the facts to prove it, so for heaven's sake don't quote me." Officially, Louis D. Brandeis, a Boston lawyer, is the attorney for L. R. Glavis, the discharged special agent of the Land Office, who, probably, is enjoying keenly the discomfiture to which "his attorney" has been able to subject Secretary Ballinger. The discrepancy between Mr. Brandeis's official position and his actual position which occasions incredulity on the part of all who have seen Brandeis in action is that his ability so far outranks anything which the financial resources of Glavis could purchase. For Glavis is believed to be a man of very moderate means, while, whatever else may be said of Brandeis, he is not a cheap lawyer—in the sense that his service can be procured with a small retainer.

WHAT IS BRANDEIS?—That question naturally follows the first, and it is one which, in part, can be easily answered. Louis D. Brandeis is one of the smartest lawyers who has appeared before a committee of Congress for many, many years. He can inject an uglier insinuation and deeper insult into a question framed in perfectly parliamentary language than any man recently observed in Congress. He can convey an impression favorable to his clients, but not borne out by the facts, to the men at the press table with an ingenuity which stamps him as a genius—of a kind. He has a memory which is the envy of every man who watches him in action. No detail escapes his notice, and no incident escapes his recollection. There are about four thousand closely printed pages in the record of this investigation to date, and it is a safe assertion that Brandeis can give you instantly the exact volume and page of any line of testimony in the record. It is hardly necessary to affirm that Brandeis is a shrewd judge of human nature. He finds the weakness of an opposing witness with unerring accuracy, and plays upon it. With some he utilizes a robust voice, shouting his questions in tones which completely upset the unfortunate on the witness stand. With others, not to be discomfited by thunderous tones, he puts his questions in an oily, insinuating tone calculated to arouse the anger of the witness and cause rage to blind him to the purpose of the questions. And, finally, Brandeis possesses the rare sense of knowing when to stop. With a witness like United States Marshal Love, who proved thoroughly able to meet the attorney on his own grounds, Brandeis was remarkably brief; while when he has exasperated the members of the committee to the extreme limit of their endurance he grows gentler than a sucking dove and more persuasive than a second hand clothes dealer trying to sacrifice himself to give you a bargain.

WHY IS BRANDEIS?—Brandeis is because of the long established fact that man's integrity is as delicate as a woman's honor. By a shrewdly planned conspiracy of slander—called muckraking in the parlance of the day—it was sought to destroy the character of the Secretary of the Interior and certain of his official associates. Without going into the genesis of this conspiracy, which has been discussed in this column, it has resolved itself into the capitalization of defamation, the destruction of character for pecuniary gain, a gain won from the insatiate demand for scandal. Secretary Ballinger, long bound to silence by the demands of loyalty to his chief, the President, finally sought a court of inquiry to establish in the public mind that confidence in his integrity and honor which it had been sought to destroy. The court met and the investigation began. Every suggestion that Brandeis, whose ability and adroitness have proved amply sufficient to control the method of procedure, should be circumscribed by the rules of evidence or the bounds of decency, has been met with the argument that if the committee denies absolute license to the accusers of the Secretary the investigation will be regarded as a "whitewash," and will thus fail of its only purpose. For be it recalled that Secretary Ballinger has been completely exonerated by President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham, and the only people who entertained a doubt regarding his character were those who had been misled by the muckrakers. Even before the committee began its work it was asserted in the muckraking organs that it would "whitewash" the Secretary and his associates. But Judge Ballinger and those who, with him had suffered from the attacks of the conspiracy begged for the fullest and freest investigation, confident, in the knowledge of their own rectitude, that they could establish their innocence of all that had been charged against them.

CUI BONO?—When Attorney Brandeis, who, as has been said, is directing the entire course of the procedure, rested the case for the prosecution a majority of the committee was convinced that no case had been made, and some of the ablest members declared that were the proceedings before a court of justice the case would be promptly discharged. But the baseless insinuations of Glavis and his associates had merely received the wider publicity as a result of the proceedings up to that time, and the victims of the conspiracy could not be denied "a day in court." They were more than ever anxious that they be permitted to present their refutation of the charges made against them. That their refutation has not made more impression, that the entire public does not realize that President Taft was right when he characterized the Glavis charges as "mere shreds of suspicion" is a tribute to the cleverness of Louis D. Brandeis. Norman Hapgood has attended a number of the sessions of the committee, sitting at the left of Mr. Brandeis, and his complacent smiles at the work of the attorney should be an earnest of a counsel fee of fabulous proportions. Has the investigation served any useful purpose? It has doubtless won a large fee for Mr. Brandeis. It has probably altered the views of a number of people, those who had formed no definite opinion of the merits of the controversy before the investigation began. It is doubtful if it has altered the opinion of a single reader of that portion of the press which has from the beginning espoused the cause of conspiracy. Above all, it has served to demonstrate to that pitiably small minority who actually think for themselves the danger of becoming the dupes of those who make a business of turning slander and calumny into dollars.

FROM NOW ON.—The cross-examination of Secretary Ballinger has been completed without breaking down any of his testimony on direct examination or establishing a single fact to his discredit. Much more important evidence is to be presented, evidence which will go still further to break down the allegations which have been made and to establish the existence of a carefully planned conspiracy to drive Judge Ballinger out of the Cabinet. As Assistant Forrester Price declared to the Director of the Geological Survey, "If we don't get him one way, we will another." But will not public interest die out and can the committee be induced to remain in session long enough to hear the remaining evidence? Mr. Brandeis has skillfully managed so to prolong, first the case of the prosecution, and then the cross-examination of the first witness for the defense so that no man was ever so weary of "a quail a day diet" as are the members of the committee charged with this investigation. They have long been convinced and the inquiry has lost all interest for them. Those who are really anxious to know all the facts, however, will do well to watch the remainder of the proceedings. "The worst is yet to come." After devoting so much space to the attorney who has directed the course of the inquiry, it seems only just to pay tribute to the high order of ability of George W. Pepper, attorney for Gifford Pinchot. Mr. Pepper has won the admiration and respect of the committee and of all discerning witnesses. His conduct of his case has never violated the canons of good breeding. His questions have often been more incisive and have given evidence of a far higher order of mentality, but he has performed his task with a never failing courtesy which has attracted instead of repelling the sympathy of the committee, and there is no member who does not gladly pay him tribute. Were the committee called on to pass upon the characteristics of the attorneys who have appeared before it, of Mr. Pepper the unanimous verdict would be, "He is a gentleman." G. G. H.

COMET AND THIRTEEN CLUB

Professor Mitchell Talks About Superstitions at Dinner.

A. S. Mitchell, associate professor of astronomy at Columbia University, told the Thirteen Club a few facts about Halley's comet last night at its 287th dinner in the Garret restaurant, on the twenty-third floor of the West Street Building.

"The old, foolish superstitions about the comet remain with us through the centuries," said Professor Mitchell. "Their appearance is always coupled with wars and other disasters. It is strange that we have so little regard for Venus, since she was nearer to us last summer than ever before.

"We have complete records of the comets back two hundred years before the Christian era. It will be possible for us to figure out when Halley's comet will appear again, in 1985, as a result of observations taken in 1835, when it was last seen. Comets move not according to Erie Railroad schedules, but according to celestial law. Comets have been remarkable in history for the terror they have caused. In 1456 we had a comet scare owing to the presence in the sky of what looked like a gigantic sword.

"With regard to the danger incurred when the earth passes through the comet's tail, I may say that if there had been no astronomers to tell us of the fact we would never have known that this took place on the occasion of the comet's last visit. We need fear nothing because we pass once more through the tail on May 18."

Most of the members of the Thirteen Club waited in the restaurant until 3:13 a. m., so that they could get a view of the comet at its brightest.

PROTECT PRIBYLOV SEALS

Secretary Nagel's Plans to Care for the Islands.

Washington, May 13.—Five hundred three-year-old male seals are to be allowed to escape from the killing fields on the Pribylov Islands so as to supply the required number of breeding adults in the future. They are to be marked so as to make them readily recognizable throughout the season, and under no circumstances are they to be slain. They are to be the best examples of the seal herd. This direction, given to W. I. Lembkey, agent in charge of the Alaskan seal fisheries, was announced to-day by Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

No females are to be killed, and no seals are to be taken having skins weighing less than five pounds or more than eight and a half pounds. Killing is to cease on July 31, while the number to be put to death for food for the natives on the islands for the year beginning July 1 must not exceed 2,200.

The agents of the government will have charge of the welfare of the natives, to whom the sale of intoxicants is prohibited.

The privilege of taking the seals, heretofore leased to a private company, now rests with the government, which is to sell the skins to the highest bidder. Hope is expressed that before the season is over an international agreement may be reached to prevent pelagic sealing.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM HIM

Alleged First Wife Goes with Detectives to Other Home.

Representing himself to be a census taker, Detective Nelson obtained entrance to an apartment at No. 212 East 84th street last night and found a man there who said he was Bartholomew Fleischer and that he was married and had one child. Then Nelson opened the door and admitted Detective McConville and Mrs. Bartholomew Meazarso, of No. 3 Liberty street, Brooklyn, who said she was married to the man in 1901 and was the mother of two children.

For some time Mrs. Meazarso had suspected that her husband was living with another woman. He had been at home only one or two days a week, she told the police, saying he wanted to be near his work in Manhattan and was living in a furnished room. Several days ago, she said, he brought home the proofs of some pictures that he had had taken and asked her to make a selection. From the photographer she learned that the proofs had originally been sent to Bartholomew Fleischer, of No. 201 East 50th street.

When she went there she learned that he had moved, but the superintendent of the building identified the proofs as those of the man who gave his name as Fleischer and said that he had been living there with his wife and child. The detectives charge that he was married to a Miss Laske at a Methodist church in East 61st street on May 6, 1908.

OFFERS SITES FOR FACTORIES

New Feature of Milwaukee's Socialist Administration.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Milwaukee, May 13.—Milwaukee may go into the real estate business under its new Socialistic administration. Mayor Seidel has obtained plots of land near the city limits which he plans to convert into factory blocks, one thousand feet square, and sell at a moderate price to manufacturers who wish to acquire factory locations. Each block will be provided with facilities by which the railroads will be required to give each factory daily switching service.

A unique feature of this idea is the plotting of an open breathing spot in the centre of each block where the workmen can play ball or otherwise amuse themselves during the noon hour.

JOINS HIS WIFE IN DEATH

Aged Man Takes Poison Beside Coffin of Suicide.

Philadelphia, May 13.—Sitting beside the body of his wife, Catherine, who committed suicide on Tuesday and whose funeral was to have been held to-morrow, Paul Graff, seventy-six years old, ended his life to-day. Like his wife, he drank carbolic acid.

Graff had been deeply despondent since the suicide, and this had been intensified by the illness of a daughter. He had expressed a wish to follow his wife to the grave and threatened to commit suicide.

Graff spent nearly all of the night sitting beside the coffin, and there, just before dawn, he took the poison.

REVIEW BY BALLINGER

Secretary Analyzes the Evidence Offered Against Him.

HE CHARGES CONSPIRACY

Says Pinchot, Garfield, Glavis and Others Joined to Drive Him from Public Life.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 13.—Before Secretary Ballinger left the witness stand to-day he read a résumé of the events which, he said, proved beyond question that Gifford Pinchot, James R. Garfield, L. R. Glavis and others were in a conspiracy to besmirch his good name and drive him from the public service. The cross-examination of Mr. Ballinger was finished just before the committee took its noon recess.

H. H. Schwartz, chief of the field division of the General Land Office, was on the stand all afternoon, and his direct examination was nearing a close when adjournment was taken. Mr. Schwartz was alert, aggressive and entertaining, and there evidently will be no dulness in the proceedings when he crosses swords with Louis D. Brandeis in cross-examination.

Mr. Schwartz had immediate supervision of the Alaska coal cases. He and L. R. Glavis were close friends, and their intimate relations continued until shortly before Mr. Glavis went to President Taft with his charges against Secretary Ballinger. Several important statements made by Glavis were flatly contradicted by Mr. Schwartz, who fully corroborated Secretary Ballinger and supplied many important details regarding the procedure in the Land Office in reference to the Cunningham claims.

Mr. Ballinger's summary of incidents tending to establish a conspiracy against him was brought out by a series of questions asked by George W. Pepper, counsel for Mr. Pinchot. Mr. Pepper suggested that the so-called "conspiracy" was merely a defensive combination on the part of the friends of conservation, who were driven to act together by the successive acts of Mr. Ballinger toward what they conceived to be the proper means of protecting the natural resources of the country.

Mr. Ballinger's Statement.

Mr. Ballinger said he did not think this was stating the case accurately. In his opinion, the men in the conspiracy were banded together to drive him out of the public service. "It was a most amazingly wicked defence," he said. In view of Mr. Pepper's question, Mr. Ballinger asked permission to recite some of the events in the conspiracy. The recital contained references to the pages of the testimony to establish each of the propositions laid down by Mr. Ballinger.

The Secretary said the evidence showed that Mr. Pinchot had asserted:

"First, that I entered the office to make short work of conservation; second, that I was an unfaithful servant as to the Alaskan coal cases, and third, that since August 11, 1909, Pinchot had 'acted steadily' as officer and citizen in the light of these facts—that is, that he has steadily been endeavoring as officer and citizen to bring about the removal or destruction of this unfaithful public servant, who was not only unfaithful, but an enemy of the great principles of conservation.

"Now, what steps were taken by him in this line of steady action? He advised Glavis to lay the matter before the President; to induce the President to give Glavis a ready hearing he gave to Glavis a letter of introduction, in which he said of him, 'I have known of him several years.' On the stand he was obliged to admit in substance that this statement was untrue.

"At the Spokane meeting in August Pinchot himself brought in Governor Pardee and advised with him. Pardee made a speech, of course, because he had been brought in by Pinchot. It was of a character that seriously reflected on me.

"In Mr. Pinchot's letter to the President he made two grossly inaccurate statements or charges against the Secretary. He was driven to admit that they were untrue, or, as he phrased it, that they were mistakes.

"Pinchot holds that he was unjustly discharged by the President.

"Pinchot admits that he believes me an obstacle in the way of the conservation movement which 'we' propose to remove, and that Garfield and Glavis and he are a part of the 'we'—part of the great conservation movement.

Threats Against Secretary.

"July 23, 1909, Pinchot charged Director Smith of the Geological Survey of turning his back on Garfield and working with me. He denounced me as a 'yellow dog' because, as he averred, I was overturning some of Garfield's work.

"In September, 1909, Price, Assistant Forester and Acting Forester, stated that 'we do not like Ballinger,' and he said to Director Smith: 'If we don't get him one way we will another.'

"A friendly letter of Director Smith to Mr. Garfield, stating all the facts truthfully and correctly, remains unanswered to this day.

"For the reason that Director Smith announced his purpose to stand by me as Secretary, Mr. Pinchot on July 23 informed him (Smith) that he was 'a marked man.'

"Mr. Pinchot also declared that if any one criticised Mr. Garfield at the Spokane convention, about to be held in August, the fight would be on and he would lead it. No fight whatever was made on Mr. Garfield by any one there. Mr. Pinchot admits that he brought Mr. Pardee into that convention and advised with him. Pinchot and Pardee were in close relations there. Although Garfield was not assailed, nevertheless the fight was begun; Governor Pardee assailed me.

"Mr. Pinchot criticised the Geological Survey on the ground that it seemed to consider itself bound by law.

"The evidence introduced in the present investigation by the so-called prosecution was all put in by March 18 last, and since that time evidence has been introduced by Mr. Ballinger before the committee. An anonymous pamphlet has been circulated, notwithstanding the truth which has been shown by the evidence in my behalf, and circulated secretly and confidentially purporting to state what the prosecution had shown, and expressly declining to state any evidence introduced by me. Reliable information discloses that these anonymous pamphlets are being distributed from the home of Gifford Pinchot."

Mr. Schwartz was examined at some length regarding the clear listing of the Cunningham coal claims. He said that the Love report indicated that these claims were entitled to go to patent and he so informed Commissioner Ballinger. He suggested to Mr. Ballinger that Glavis should be notified, and Mr. Ballinger approved this action. Mr. Schwartz said he wrote the message of notification to Glavis on the day the clear listing order was made.

On the same record, Mr. Schwartz said, he would order these claims clear listed to-day, for there was nothing showing them to be fraudulent, and the report of Special Agent Love indicated they had been fully investigated. The committee was amused when Mr. Schwartz said Glavis had sent him the Cunningham journal. At that time Senator Heyburn was attacking the Forest Service in the Senate and Mr. Schwartz took the Cunningham journal to Mr. Pinchot. "I thought he might want to use it," said Mr. Schwartz.

Mr. Schwartz said that the day before Mr. Ballinger became Secretary of the Interior he told him that he did not intend to have anything to do with Alaska coal claims, inasmuch as he had performed some legal services for some claimants when he was holding public office. Mr. Schwartz declared that Mr. Ballinger had not interfered in any way, but had permitted him to exercise full authority in his position as Chief of the Field Service. "I was absolutely free in handling my oars," Mr. Schwartz said.

The witness said that Mr. Ballinger was not consulted when he (Schwartz) wired Glavis to complete his investigation of the Cunningham cases within sixty days. Glavis said he would do so, and said he had all the men he needed. It was Glavis himself who said he wanted an attorney to assist him, and he (Schwartz) said he wanted an attorney to assist him, and he (Schwartz) had selected Mr. Sheridan for this assistant.

Neither Mr. Ballinger nor Commissioner Dennett had suggested the detail of Mr. Sheridan for this work. Mr. Schwartz said he had a high opinion of Mr. Sheridan's capacity, as he had been successful in the trial of important coal cases for the government in Colorado. It was intended, he said, that Sheridan should be under Glavis, but when he found out that Glavis was not doing anything toward closing up the work Sheridan had been put in charge. Mr. Schwartz intimated that Glavis wanted to run the field force. "He was my friend, but I made up my mind that I was going to run the field force as long as I was chief of that service," Mr. Schwartz said.

Why Glavis Acted.

Judge Vertrees wanted to know why Glavis had not pushed the coal cases and had "loafed" on the job. Mr. Schwartz replied that it was his opinion that Glavis thought the coal laws were not right, and desired to string out his investigations until Congress could enact new laws. Asked his opinion as to why Glavis had gone to the President with charges against Secretary Ballinger, Mr. Schwartz said he thought "that bunch—Pinchot, Newell and Pardee—got hold of him out at Spokane" and made him think it was his duty to go over the heads of his superiors.

The committee was greatly amused when Mr. Schwartz explained how impossible it is for an executive officer of the government to examine fully all letters which come to their desks. He was chief of a small division, but it was necessary for him to depend on the initials of his subordinates in signing a great deal of his mail.

When Representative Graham expressed some surprise at this condition of affairs, Mr. Schwartz said he remembered a case where Secretary Garfield had entered into an arrangement that a certain suit was not to be started against the Union Pacific Railroad until he had an opportunity to consult the lawyers of the road with a view to having the lands in question redeeded to the government. Mr. Schwartz said he knew nothing about this arrangement, and wrote a letter ordering the suit to be started. Mr. Garfield signed the letter and the suit was started, and later he had to send a letter saying he did not intend to start the suit.

After some further parleying regarding departmental methods and law administration, Representative Graham suggested that, according to Mr. Schwartz's idea, "what we need is another government."

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Schwartz. "We've got the best government on earth. What we need is a lot of better fellows to run it."

PLANNING SOUTH POLE TRIP

Dr. Douglas Mawson Arrives to Consult Lieut. Shackleton.

The Cunard liner Lusitania, which has been in the habit of landing her passengers Thursday at midnight, did not get to her pier until 8 a. m. yesterday.

Among the big Cunarder's passengers was Dr. Douglas Mafson, of Sydney, who was a member of Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition to the South Polar regions. He is on his way to Australia and came by way of this city to consult with Sir Ernest Shackleton on further Antarctic exploration. Dr. Mawson has arranged to take an expedition toward the South Pole from Sydney in December, and it was said yesterday that if Sir Ernest was unable to lead it the command would be given to Dr. Mawson.

"There is a great deal to be learned by further exploration," said Dr. Mawson. "It will not be a really great feat to get to the South Pole from the place where Lieutenant Shackleton stopped, for ahead of us there were only ninety-seven miles of flat ice. We found coal there, but it was too far away from civilization to be of any commercial value. Some interesting things may be found by the next expedition."

August Belmont and his wife, who went to Europe about two months ago on their honeymoon, returned yesterday on the Lusitania. They had been on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean. Mr. Belmont also visited his chateau in France.

Colonel John Jacob Astor and his son, Vincent, were also on the Lusitania. The colonel was enthusiastic over the aero meet at Nice. He said he would remain at his home at Rhinebeck until July, when he would go to Newport.

Others on the Lusitania were Lord Inverclyde, Foxhall Keene, F. B. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Lawrence C. Phipps, W. W. Thomas, and Sir Arthur Eliott.

WOMAN INSISTED ON DYING

Fine Was of No Avail in Discouraging Would-Be Suicide.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, May 13.—Mrs. Anna Goldrich is dead at the Passavant Hospital from poison self-administered, and Magistrate Louis Alpern has announced that the way of would-be suicides in his court will be hard hereafter. Yesterday the woman was before him on a charge of attempting to kill herself. She refused to promise not to try it again, and was sentenced to pay a fine. On being released she drank carbolic acid and died.

This morning Mrs. Mary Kennedy was before Magistrate Alpern for trying to take her own life. She, too, declined to promise not to repeat it, and wanted to argue the case.

"Sixty days in jail or a fine of $50," said the magistrate. "I'll take no more chances."

BLAMES OPAL FOR BAD LUCK

Car of President of Auto Company Kills Boy in Boston.

Boston, May 13.—While his little sister looked on, terror-stricken, Constantino Smyrnois, ten years old, was killed by being run over by an automobile as he was crossing Winchester street from a school at recess to-day. The driver of the machine, Charles F. Cummings, of Cambridge, president of an automobile company, surrendered to the police, but was released. He offered to Lawrence Cain, deputy superintendent of police, an opal scarfpin, which he remarked was the cause of his ill luck, coming on "Friday, the 13th."

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.

AGE OF GREAT REFORMS

So Says Dr. Woodrow Wilson to Chicago Alumni.

Chicago, May 13.—Speaking before the Chicago Alumni Association of Princeton University last night, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton declared that this is the age of great reforms, readjustment of corporate and private morals and the fixing of moral responsibility.

"We are in the midst of a great reconsideration," said President Wilson, "not of principles, for the foundations of justice and equity remain the same, but of the application of principles.

"More than that, we are on the eve of such a reorganization of society as will effect a much better and more just adjustment of public and private interests. It will be a great day of moralization when we come fully to realize that no enterprise conducted on a great scale can be a wholly private enterprise, when we come to realize that every duty is in a sense a public duty, that the final standard of conduct is the benefit of the country and the goods of mankind."

TELLS OF STEAD AND JULIA

London Man and His "Control" to Start Strange Bureau.

Floyd T. Wilson, of this city, told the three hundred persons who attended the opening session of the National New Thought Alliance Convention, at Carnegie Lyceum last night, of his conferences with W. T. Stead, the London publisher. Mr. Wilson detailed interviews between Mr. Stead and his spiritual control Julia, and assured the devotees of the New Thought movement that Mr. Stead and Julia were about to form a bureau which would teach the world hidden truths without the need of study.

The Rev. John Kershaw, of Pittsburg, maintained that truth, whether from a phonograph or a prophet, was the rule of life, and men must not expect to rule their lives by any book or any man. Mental science was extolled, especially as set forth in a particular volume, and Darwin's "Origin of Species" was held up as the greatest work the world has yet seen.

James A. Edgerton, president of the alliance, said there was nothing organic about the alliance. They wished to work in connection with Theosophy and other bodies seeking the truth. Dr. Anna B. Davis Parker, of Boston, and Richard Ingalese, of this city, also spoke. The convention will hold a meeting at the lyceum at 3 p. m., a business meeting at the home of Dr. Julia Seaton Sears, Broadway and 59th street, in the evening, and services to-morrow afternoon and evening at the Belasco Theatre.

LAMB STAKES AND LAMB STEAK

Chicago Dealer Says Packers Get 15 Cents a Pound for Wood.

Chicago, May 13.—Because lamb stakes are not worth the market price of lamb steaks, but nevertheless are sold by the Chicago packers to retail butchers at the same price—15 cents a pound—John Kjellander, city sealer, has filed suits against eight packing firms charging them with "short weights."

The city sealer purposes to abolish the practice of charging for the wooden stakes used to spread the carcasses of "caul lambs." Kjellander made an inspection one day this week and found that three thousand "caul" lamb carcasses were sold. The total price paid for wooden stakes that one day he estimated was $210. The yearly income to the packing firms for wood at lamb prices he puts at $65,000.

YOUNG BRIDE'S PITIFUL PLEA

Made for Husband Who Swore He Was Old Enough to Wed.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 13.—"Oh, Mr. Prosecutor, think of the consequences to our future happiness! Our whole life will be blasted if my husband is sent to state's prison."

That was the plea of Mrs. Helen McLean Griggs, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in a letter to State Attorney Judson to-day, which he read when the case of Leverett Griggs was called for trial before Judge Gagor in the Superior Court.

Griggs, who is only eighteen years old, was charged with perjury in swearing that his age was twenty-one when he applied to the town clerk at Danbury for a license to marry Helen McLean, a high school student. Griggs did not respond to his name and the bond of $500 was declared forfeited. Mr. Judson read the plea for leniency and moved the forfeiture of the bail. Griggs is a son of Professor Griggs, of Vassar College.

TUBE LINE FOR QUEENS

Service Board Picks a Route Over Queensboro Bridge.

DIRECT RIDE TO BATTERY

Old Rapid Transit Board's Plan to Use Seventh or Eighth Avenue Taken Up.

Resolutions were adopted yesterday by the Public Service Commission looking to the establishment of a new subway route to give rapid transit to Queens County by way of Queensboro Bridge.

The commission at its regular meeting adopted resolutions instructing the chief engineer to report upon the feasibility from an engineering point of view of a rapid transit line extending from Battery Park to 59th street, by way of Greenwich street, West Broadway, Varick street, Seventh avenue and Queensboro Bridge, and thence into the Borough of Queens. This is assuming that the city will decide to extend Seventh avenue to connect with Varick street and that Varick street will be widened.

The old Rapid Transit Board laid out a route known as the Seventh and Eighth avenue route, extending up both avenues to 59th street, and then continuing in Eighth avenue to 153d street, and bids were called for the work, but none was received. The time for completing a substantial part of this route was extended to October 15, 1911.

For some time negotiations have been carried on between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the commission with a view of having the company extend its present subway line down Seventh avenue past the new Pennsylvania tunnels. As these negotiations have not produced any results and the Interborough has not made satisfactory proposals to give Queens Borough rapid transit communication by means of the Steinway tunnel, the commission has determined to lay down the new route across 59th street and Queensboro Bridge, permitting a direct ride from Queens to the Battery, providing connections with the present subway and the Broadway-Lexington route, as well as with the various elevated stations along the line.

A hearing on the new route has been fixed for Thursday, May 26, at 2 p. m. at the offices of the commission, in the Tribune Building. The hearing will cover the proposed route and also the desired connections in Queens County, which will be built on the assessment plan.

Another resolution adopted by the commission directed counsel to prepare the necessary preliminary papers to lay out the route in question and also to prepare a report on the feasibility of extending the Eighth avenue route to Queensboro Bridge and of laying out a route from the eastern terminus of Queensboro Bridge to the North River, on 59th street.

William R. Willcox, chairman of the commission, commenting yesterday on the new plan, said the commission wanted its engineers to study the practicability of using either the Seventh or Eighth avenue route laid out by the old Rapid Transit Board in connection with the 59th street line into Queens. The Seventh or Eighth avenue route, he added, would be extended, as intended by the Rapid Transit Board, to connect with the Jerome avenue extension of the Broadway-Lexington subway line. The Broadway-Lafayette avenue line also points toward Queens, and the object of the commission is to get the trunk lines laid down to serve all the boroughs.

"This uptown line," said Mr. Willcox, "would be capable of being made a part of the Broadway-Lexington avenue system. It seems to me that it would take care of the West Side in good shape."

CHILDREN TO FEED BUGS

New Feature Added to Chicago Public School Department.

Chicago, May 13.—Kittens, puppies, chickens, pigeons, rabbits, squirrels, guinea pigs, Japanese mice, white rats, tadpoles, frogs, birds, bugs and bees are some of the new pupils that a committee of principals and district superintendents appointed by Superintendent Ella Flagg Young has decided to admit to the Chicago public schools.

The school authorities have decided to give the youngsters in the kindergarten grades this strange conglomeration of school companions. They want to inculcate in the children a taste for nature study, and they believe this the best way to do it.

In a higher grade of the kindergarten work the children will take up the feeding of caterpillars and the study of the habits of crickets and spiders.

Store Ready at 8:15 A. M. Directly on the Interborough Subway.

Eight Car Lines Each Way to Store.

These Two Great Buildings Were Never Better Equipped to Serve You Than They Are Today!

Wanamaker's

New York, May 14, 1910

Special Luncheon in Restaurant. 75c.

The Essentials of Men's Clothing As We Interpret Them Are

Intrinsic Merit Liberal Variety

Original Ideas

It is not strange that we should know how to produce good clothing after 49 years hard at it.

But some may consider it remarkable that, despite much talk about high-cost-of-living, **we are giving better clothing for the money than at any other time during those 49 years.**

This is true of our man's suit at $15, as it is true of our man's suit at $40.

In both, the tailoring and the material are better than we have ever before given at these prices and—we say this after careful comparison—**better than any we can find sold elsewhere at the same prices.**

It may surprise you to know to what a high degree of perfection ready-to-wear clothing has been brought.

We have suits here—a great many of them—that **cannot be improved upon by the most skilful custom tailor** And they are shown in a pleasing selection of fine cloths in patterns that are not common.

We have no prejudice against custom clothing. We ourselves make clothing to order for men who prefer it. But we **cannot** make it better than our best ready-to-wear clothing—**nor can anyone else.**

Our hand-tailored suits for men are $15 to $40; for young men, sometimes called "Youths," $13.50 to $32. Men's top-coats, $15 to $45; young men's, $15 to $30. Trousers, $5 to $12. Waistcoats, $1.50 to $7.50.

The men's clothing stock is now at its very best.

Main floor, New Building.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Wanamaker's

Broadway, Fourth avenue, Eighth to Tenth Sts.