POSTAL BANK BILL PASSED

Overwhelming Majority for Measure in House.

SOLID REPUBLICAN VOTE

Final Rollcall Resulted 195 to 101—Democratic Substitute Rejected, 196 to 113.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 9.—By a solid Republican vote the postal savings bank bill was passed by the House this afternoon, the rollcall resulting 195 to 101. The Democrats contributed twenty-three votes to the majority. The vote followed a day of debate, the defeat of a Democratic substitute and a motion to recommit the bill without instructions. At no time was the organization in danger. On the motion to amend the Senate bill by the adoption of the House measure six Republicans voted with the Democrats, but later they came into the fold and joined in the applause which greeted the passage of the bill.

The Democrats who refused to vote against a measure advocated by the Democratic platform were Aiken, of North Carolina; Ansberry, Ashbrook, Sharp and Tou Velle, of Ohio; Foss, of Massachusetts; Foster, of Illinois; Hammond, of Minnesota; Havens and Sulzer, of New York; Henry, of Texas; Hitchcock and Maguire, of Nebraska; Hughes and Kinkead, of New Jersey; Hobson, of Alabama; Moss, of Indiana; Nicholls, of Pennsylvania; Ransdell, of Louisiana; Sabath, of Illinois, and Martin, Rucker and Taylor, of Colorado. Representatives Cox, of Ohio; O'Connell, of Massachusetts, and Pou, of North Carolina, voted for the House amendment, but were absent on the last rollcall.

Representative Finley, of South Carolina, presented a Democratic substitute for the bill which differed essentially only in providing for the retention of 95 per cent of the funds in local depositaries, instead of 65 per cent, as in the Republican measure. Representative Norris, of Nebraska, voted for the substitute, but twenty-one Democrats joined with the Republicans in voting it down, the vote standing 196 to 113. The House amendment was then considered, and was agreed to by a vote of 192 to 113. On this vote Representatives Gronna, of North Dakota; Hubbard and Woods, of Iowa; Nelson and Lenroot, of Wisconsin, and Norris, of Nebraska, voted with the Democrats. On Representative Moon's motion to recommit the bill without instructions, Representative Gronna, of North Dakota, alone voted with the Democrats, while more than twenty of the minority opposed the motion. Republicans were jubilant to-night and predict that the measure will prove the most popular passed in many sessions of Congress.

Provisions of House Bill.

The bill as passed by the House creates a board of trustees, consisting of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, who shall declare what postoffices shall become postal savings banks. Deposits in these banks made by any one person shall not be more than $100 a month, or exceed a total of $500. An account may be opened with $1, but stamps of 10 cents each will be issued for those desiring to accumulate money to be deposited. On deposits 2 per cent interest is to be paid.

Any depositor so desiring can exchange his deposits for government bonds to be issued in denominations of $20, $40, $60, $80, $100 or $500, to bear interest at 2½ per cent.

The money accumulated in the postal savings banks is to be deposited in national and state banks in the vicinity of the postoffices in which the money is deposited by the people, such banks to pay 2¼ per cent interest.

Five per cent of the total deposits is to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury as a cash reserve. Not more than 30 per cent of these deposits may be withdrawn by the government at any one time for investment in bonds of the United States, the remaining 65 per cent to remain on deposit in the banks.

The banks are required to give as security for the deposits they receive "public bonds or other securities supported by the taxing power," which restricts such securities to some form of national, state, municipal or other such bonds approved by the board of trustees in charge of the postal savings banks.

The bill passed by the House differs from the Senate measure in many particulars, chiefly in respect to the nature of securities which may be given by banks for the postal savings funds received by them. In addition to government, state and municipal bonds various other classes of securities, such as mortgages, etc., may be received.

MEXICO ACCEPTS ARBITRATION

Settlement of Long Standing Boundary Dispute Assured.

Washington, June 9.—Mexico has agreed to the terms of arbitration proposed by the United States for the settlement of the Chamizal zone controversy, which arose over the question of a portion of the boundary between this country and Mexico at El Paso, Tex. Señor de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador, to-day informed Secretary Knox of Mexico's acceptance of the arbitration agreement. The details of the agreement will be formulated by Secretary Knox and Señor de la Barra in the near future. A Canadian jurist, whose name has not yet been announced, it is said, will be the arbitrator.

The difficulty resulted from the shifting of the Rio Grande, leaving a large zone known as El Chamizal on the American side of the river, which Mexico claimed, on the ground that it formerly belonged to that country. The zone includes all the southern portion of the city of El Paso and contains about five thousand American inhabitants. Its value has been estimated at $5,000,000.

The question has been the subject of controversy for a long time. About three years ago Mexico proposed that it be submitted to arbitration, and negotiations have been in progress as to the terms of the proposition, which have now been outlined.

LABORERS STRANDED IN ALASKA

Montenegrins Threaten Trouble—Washington Officials Puzzled.

Washington, June 9.—The Mayor of Cordowa, Alaska, telegraphed to the State Department to-day asking authority to transport to the United States two hundred and fifty laborers from Montenegro, stranded in the Alaskan town and threatening to cause disorder. The message said that the men had been arrested as vagrants, but were released because of lack of funds to support them as prison charges. The request, because Montenegro is not represented at Washington, could not be passed on by the State Department. It was referred to the War Department, then to the Department of Justice, which sent it to the Department of Commerce and Labor, where it was passed on to the Department of the Interior. Finally all departments joined in referring it to Governor Walter Clark of Alaska, who is in Washington. The Governor telegraphed to Cordowa for additional information as to how the laborers reached Alaska and under what promises. Several years ago laborers stranded at Nome were brought back to the United States on a revenue cutter.

Help celebrate the colonel's return. Hang a picture of ex-President Roosevelt in your window. Unique picture in colors given away FREE with next Sunday's Tribune. Order THE TRIBUNE of your newsdealer in advance.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 9.

USING ROOSEVELT—Certain ostentatious friends of the former President who are engaged in the pleasant pastime of trying to use the colonel to further their own ends may continue to do so with impunity so long as he remains some three thousand miles away, although even then the cables may continue to checkmate their little schemes, but when Mr. Roosevelt returns they are likely to find the pastime not dissimilar to that occupation known in the parlance of the day as "monkeying with a buzzsaw." There is probably no man better able to protect himself from the wiles of designing friends than ex-President Roosevelt, and there is certainly no one more unwilling to be made use of than he. But even in advance of Mr. Roosevelt's return it is not safe to exploit for political purposes his formal letters and his perfunctory acceptances of invitations, for he is not slow to utter denials which leave those who have sought to create false impressions in highly embarrassing positions.

THE MADISON LETTER.—Judge Madison, Representative from Kansas, received a letter to-day from Mr. Roosevelt inviting him to come to New York for the colonel's return, and the insurgents are disposed to attempt to make as much of this letter as they sought to of the letter received some days ago by Representative Fish. The fact is, however, that too many people have now received letters from Mr. Roosevelt, in which he expresses hope that he will see them on the day of his return, to permit of attaching any significance to such communications. If all the people to whom the colonel has written expressing this wish accept the invitation, if such it can be called, no one will have any opportunity for anything in the nature of a private conversation with the former President on the day of his arrival, which is, perhaps, precisely what he intends. The practice of asking many people to meet him, calling them all together and affording no one of them any opportunity to whisper in his ear is an old one with Mr. Roosevelt. There are many who will recall the extent to which he carried that practice in the early days of his administration in the White House. It was no uncommon thing for members of Congress to confide to a few friends that they had been invited to the White House, only to find that so many others had also been invited that the expected confidential visit resolved itself into a rout. And when the flattered members of Congress reached the White House they were often embarrassed by the President's insisting on speaking in tones which could be heard throughout the room, thus robbing the conversation of every semblance of a confidential chat. It is not difficult, in the light of the number of men who have been urged to meet the colonel on the day of his arrival, to foresee no inconsiderable group of self-complacent insurgents being rapidly reduced to an appreciation of the fact that actually they are merely in the "also ran" class, while in vociferous tones the colonel welcomes each to his reception and shouts sweet nothings at the top of his voice.

A BUBBLE PUNCTURED.—One insurgent bubble is punctured by to-day's cable dispatch which explains that Colonel Roosevelt's acceptance of a dinner invitation from the editor of a periodical which has attacked President Taft and his administration antedates Mr. Roosevelt's departure for Africa. Mr. Roosevelt was at luncheon with this editor before he sailed from New York, and then promised to be the editor's guest at dinner on his return. The "significant news" that soon after his return Mr. Roosevelt would be the guest of this editor at a dinner in New York was energetically spread by the insurgents in Congress a short time ago, and every effort was made by that portion of the press which has espoused the anti-Taft cause to create the impression that this indicated beyond all question the cordial sympathy of Mr. Roosevelt with the anti-Taft movement. As told by to-day's cable, no sooner did Mr. Roosevelt learn of this attempt than he punctured it by explaining the circumstances of the acceptance of the invitation. The political perceptions of Mr. Roosevelt are not slow, and when he returns to this country those who attempt to make factional capital out of him will do so at their peril.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.—Ex-President Roosevelt's statement that he will not speak at the grand rally of the League of Republican Clubs in New York on June 25 should cause no surprise, for the purport of the colonel's reply to the invitation to speak on that occasion was given in this column in The Tribune of May 25, when it was stated that Mr. Roosevelt said that he was reluctant to make any political speech so soon after his arrival in this country. It was then explained that, inasmuch as the colonel did not absolutely refuse, a further effort would be made when he returned, but the fact that he did not expect to address the convention was clearly set forth. In view of the fact that he has felt called upon to deny that he will speak on that occasion, it now seems improbable that it will be possible to persuade him to do so even after he arrives.

ANOTHER TAFT POLICY—Another step in the promotion of the Taft policies was taken in the Senate to-day when an amendment was added to the sundry civil bill appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of enabling the Executive and the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the methods of the executive departments and adopt a modern business system in the administration of the affairs of the government. As has been told in The Tribune, the Secretary of the Treasury, with a very small sum which he found he could devote to this purpose, has already effected a material saving in the cost of doing business, and there is every reason to believe that a saving out of all proportion to the expenditure can be effected if Congress will consent to the investment authorized to-day by the Senate. The final appropriation of this sum will prove a source of great gratification to the President.

THE RAILROAD BILL.—Some of the Republican conferees on the railroad bill met informally again to-day, and made considerable progress in the determination of those points on which the representatives of both houses could agree. It is now obvious that the greatest difficulty will be encountered when an attempt is made to agree on the long and short haul clause, the Senate standing out strongly for its version and the House for its provision, which closely approximates a straight mileage provision. The indications point strongly to the elimination of the provision for federal supervision of railroad securities, despite the fact that the President would like to see it retained. It seems probable that this will be left for future legislation. The provision for physical valuation of railroads will probably be stricken out, and also the amendment adopted in the House providing that where a railroad reduces a rate to meet water competition it cannot raise it again unless it can show materially different conditions to exist. It is held that this provision will endanger the constitutionality of the bill, and that, moreover, it is unnecessary, as under the provisions of Section 9 a railroad cannot raise any rate without first satisfying the Interstate Commerce Commission of the justice of the advance. There is also a probability that the time allowed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine the reasonableness of a proposed rate will be curtailed. The Senate bill allows thirty days, 120 days and then six months, in all about eleven months. This is believed considerably longer than is necessary, and it is felt that by shortening the period the commission can be made to work with greater expedition.

UNCLE SAM POOR PAY—The Committee on Claims reported to the Senate to-day a bill granting $773,647 25 to the Southern Pacific Railroad for the work it did to check the Salton Sink and save the Imperial Valley from permanent inundation. The amount spent for this work by the Southern Pacific, which was carried in the bill introduced by Senator Flint, was $1,663,136 40, and the payment was strongly recommended by President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress on January 12, 1907. Of course, the railroad cannot compel the United States to pay more than it chooses for this work, which was done without any contract, and Congress appears to think it will be doing its full duty by passing the bill reported to-day, although it carries considerably less than half the amount spent to remedy the break in the Colorado River and save the valley, which is occupied by between 6,000 and 10,000 settlers.

G. G. H.

STELLE DEATH NATURAL

Caused by Apoplexy—Accetta Tells of Benefactions.

Chicago, June 9.—Mrs. Fannie Surdam Stelle, of New York, died from apoplexy, according to the report of the Coroner after a post-mortem examination to-day. Mrs. Stelle died suddenly at a hotel yesterday morning.

The investigation by the Coroner was begun after it had been learned that Mrs. Stelle had bequeathed $25,000 to Edgar R. Accetta, an Italian tenor singer and attorney, of New York. Accetta was taken into custody by the police as a witness in connection with the murder of Phillipo Catalana Sunday night.

Accetta, who at one time was engaged to marry Mrs. Stelle, said to-day: "Mrs. Stelle was my best friend. I met her eight years ago. She educated me in the law, paying all of my expenses. I brought suit against her for $50,000 for breach of promise, but that was settled out of court. I will not contest the will, however.

"Mrs. Stelle was in the habit of carrying money sewed in her clothing. Her father lost thousands of dollars' worth of property in the Chicago fire, and she considered that it was best to keep her cash where she could take it with her in case of fire. She possessed about $90,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry. That was one of her hobbies."

Physicians and house detectives attending Mrs. Stelle found $25,000 in currency sewed between the linings of the clothing she had on and $50,000 worth of diamonds secreted in the same manner.

BELLBOY KILLS HOTEL CHEF

Didn't-Know-It-Was-Loaded Revolver Goes Off in Montclair, N. J.

Montclair, N. J., June 9 (Special).—Emmanuel Penna, the chef of the big Hotel Montclair, on the mountain top here, was shot and almost instantly killed early this morning by John Goin, twenty years old, a bellboy. The shooting occurred in the kitchen of the hotel and is supposed to have been accidental.

Penna, Goin, Emelek Schrath, the night engineer, and Abraham Levy, the night watchman, were inspecting Levy's revolver. Young Goin took the revolver in his hand and pulled the trigger, thinking it wasn't loaded. There was a report, and Penna fell with a bullet wound in the throat. He was soon dead.

Goin, Schrath and Levy were placed under arrest, but the latter two were released in $500 bail for their appearance as witnesses. Goin is held on the charge of manslaughter under bail of $1,000.

TARIFF RULING ON BOOKS.

Washington, June 9.—A decision has just been made by the Treasury Department governing the importation of books sent abroad and expensively rebound. All books printed more than twenty years at the date of importation are entitled to free entry, regardless of the relative value of the binding and the remainder of the publication. The Appraiser at New York had ruled that books which had been printed more than twenty years, sent abroad and returned rebound in expensive leather were dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem as manufactures of leather.

PINCHOT WITH GARFIELD

Ex-Forester Visits Ex-Secretary at Mentor.

Cleveland, June 9.—After a conference lasting several hours Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield left here to-night for St. Paul to attend the national conservation convention.

The former Chief Forester arrived in Cleveland early to-day and went direct to Mr. Garfield's office, where the two Roosevelt lieutenants were closeted the greater part of the day. Neither would discuss their conference beyond saying that they had gone over the entire question of conservation.

"Mr. Pinchot came here," said Mr. Garfield, "to ask me to accompany him to St. Paul. Naturally, we discussed the question of conservation, in which we are both interested, but there was nothing in our conversation which would be of public interest."

ROOSEVELT ANSWERS PINCHOT

Cannot Now Set Date for Attending Conservation Congress.

Washington, June 9.—In response to a cable message from Gifford Pinchot ex-President Roosevelt has sent a dispatch to the headquarters of the National Conservation Association here saying that he cannot fix a date for attending the meeting of the National Conservation Congress until he returns to the United States. The congress is to be held in St. Paul on a date which will enable the ex-President to be in attendance. It probably will meet in the first week of September.

DUTY ON QUEBEC PULP WOOD

Countervailing Rate of 25 Cents a Cord Imposed.

Washington, June 9.—Pulp and printing paper manufactured from wood cut on crown lands in the Province of Quebec prior to May 1 last is subject to the countervailing duty of 25 cents a cord, or its equivalent of 25 cents a ton in the manufactured state as print paper, as provided by the new tariff law, according to a decision of the Treasury Department to-day. Like products manufactured from wood cut on crown lands in Quebec after May 1 are not subject to the countervailing duty.

The tariff law provides that if any country imposes an export duty of any kind on wood used in the manufacture of wood pulp, such export duty shall be added by the United States on importations.

Quebec recently issued regulations requiring that wood cut after May 1 shall be manufactured in that province. This, in effect, was regarded as a prohibition of exportation of wood cut after that date. There are large blocks of wood on hand in Quebec (one estimate is there are 1,200,000 cords) cut prior to May 1, which can be exported, and as to such the export duty would attach. Therefore, it was explained at the Treasury Department, Quebec still collects the discriminating license fee of 25 cents a cord on wood cut on crown lands before May 1. For this reason the additional or countervailing duty has been assessed on the products of the wood cut prior to the date mentioned.

APPOINTMENTS BY REGENTS

Reciprocal Relations with Jersey on Medical Schools Annulled.

Albany, June 9.—The State Board of Regents to-day made the following appointments:

Dr. William Warren Potter and Dr. Lee H. Smith, Buffalo, and Dr. Glentwerth Reeve Butler, Brooklyn, as members of the state board of medical examiners; Professor James Law, Ithaca; Dr. F. C. Greenside, New York; Dr. R. C. Reed, Elmira; Dr. H. S. Beebe, Albion, and Dr. George A. Knapp, Millbrook, members of the state board of veterinary examiners; Dr. A. M. Holmes and Dr. H. J. Burkhart, reappointed, and Dr. E. G. Parker, Poughkeepsie, members of the state board of dental examiners; Charles F. Prentice, New York, and George R. Fox, members of the state board of examiners in optometry; Miss Lydia B. Anderson, reappointed, to serve on board of nurse examiners; Charles S. McCulloch, Leon Orr Fisher and Samuel D. Patterson, reappointed members of the state board of certified public accountants.

Warren L. Bradt, secretary of the present board of pharmacy, was appointed secretary of the new board at a salary of $3,000 a year.

The board confirmed the nomination of Charles F. Wheelock, chief of the examinations division of the State Education Department, as second assistant state commissioner of education, to succeed Dr. Frank Rollins, resigned.

The resignation of Miss Anna L. Aline as inspector of nurse training schools was accepted, and Miss Annie W. Goodrich, of New York, appointed to succeed her.

The appointment of Arnold J. F. Van Laer, archivist, to translate and publish the Dutch manuscript records of the state, was confirmed.

Owing to the recent lowering of the standards of preliminary education required for admission to the medical schools of New Jersey below the standard required for admission to medical schools in this state, the board annulled the reciprocal relations between New York and New Jersey.

The Regents' rules in relation to commercial schools and commercial subjects were amended.

The medical license of Charles Francis Baxter was revoked and his registration cancelled. Baxter was convicted in Suffolk County of frauds in connection with insurance papers.

DOCTORS START A PROBE

Story of Daring Dance at St. Louis Convention.

St. Louis, June 9.—The house of delegates of the American Medical Association in convention here began an investigation to-day of a report that last night a woman, with little raiment, danced before members of the section on surgery.

Dr. Charles G. Kerley, of New York, in the course of a discussion yesterday tending to show that the modern woman is neglecting her mother's functions for the exigencies of her social and civic life, and that the great number of bottle fed babies is the reason for the present great infant mortality, said:

"I deny that the high strung, fine grained young American mother—the 'modern neurasthenic woman,' as half baked literary critics have dubbed her—is other than the finest specimen of mother in the world. I deny that we doctors or any one else have the right to demand that simply because she happens to bear children such a splendid creature should be treated as an animal. She should be treated with common sense and common humanity. The educated young American mother is not neglecting her nursing function or any other duty. She is, in the popular vernacular, 'on her job all right.'"

The insurgents were defeated at the annual election of officers of the association to-day, when Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, was chosen president. His only opponent was Abraham Jacobi, of New York. George H. Simmons, also of Chicago, who resigned last Tuesday, was again elected secretary. Los Angeles was selected for the next convention, in 1911.

TO FIGHT STANDARD OIL

Austria Decides on Protective Measures for Home Petroleum Industry.

Vienna, June 9.—The Austrian Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Railways have decided upon joint administrative measures for the protection of the home petroleum industry against the formidable inroads being made by the Vacuum Oil Company, the Austrian branch of the Standard Oil Company.

The plan is to take advantage of every technicality of the mining laws in order to hamper the Vacuum people, who will be held also to the strictest observance of their charter, especially the provision limiting the output of their refineries. The quantity specified in the charter is being constantly exceeded by the company, it is asserted.

In the event that these steps do not suffice to accomplish the purpose sought, the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments will be asked to legislate to the detriment of the American interests.

"ABE" GRUBER SANG A SONG

Then He Mentioned Roosevelt and the 10th A. D. Republicans Cheered.

A complimentary dinner was given last night to Frederick L. Marshall by the Republican organization of the 10th Assembly District in honor of his election as leader, in the Stuyvesant Casino, No. 140 Second avenue. The toastmaster of the occasion was Jacob Kostman. The sensation was a German song sung by Colonel "Abe" Gruber. The colonel's introductory remarks were in praise of the new leader. Then he said that "to-morrow a ship leaves England's shores for the United States. Moses once led the children of Israel out of Egypt, and now our friend Roosevelt"——

The cheers lasted seven minutes.

SON GONE, WOMAN A SUICIDE

Mother Grieved for Young Runaway and Finally Poisoned Herself.

Irvington, N. J., June 9.—Because her son, fourteen years old, had run away from home after he had been chastised by his father, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoppenthaler, fifty-two years old, committed suicide to-day by taking strychnine at her home, No. 573 Union avenue. Mrs. Hoppenthaler was greatly distressed when her son disappeared, saying that she was sure some evil would befall him.

Her husband is poundmaster of Irvington, and he had a supply of strychnine in the house which he used in killing dogs. It was with some of this poison that Mrs. Hoppenthaler ended her life. The missing boy was found on a neighboring farm.

MIDDIES SAIL FOR ENGLAND.

Norfolk, Va., June 9.—Rear Admiral Clark's squadron, having aboard five hundred midshipmen from the Naval Academy on their regular summer practice cruise, sailed from Hampton Roads to-day for Plymouth, England. The squadron includes the battleships Indiana (flagship), Massachusetts and Iowa.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

BRENTANO'S
BON VOYAGE BOOK BOXES
For Steamer Gifts, Country Sendings and other Gift occasions.
$2.50, $5.00, $7.50, $10.00
BRENTANO'S 5th Ave. & 27th St., New York.

MONEY FOR TARIFF BOARD

Senate to Vote $250,000 Asked by President.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL UP

Exemption of Labor Organizations from Anti-Trust Prosecutions Defeated.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 9.—Tariff oratory will be on tap in the Senate to-morrow. Practically all the committee amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill were adopted to-day, and the measure is now ready for amendments to the provision authorizing an appropriation of $250,000 to enable the Tariff Board to ascertain facts regarding the cost of production here and abroad, etc. The Senate committee made no change in this provision as it came from the House, and its adoption in its present form is practically assured.

Just before adjournment this afternoon Senator Clay gave notice that he would move to strike out this provision. Senators Beveridge, Dolliver, La Follette, Cummins and other Republicans who voted against the Payne bill will offer a substitute providing for the creation of a straight out-and-out traiff commission. They admit there is no hope for this substitute, as it is opposed by Democrats and Republicans alike. They desire, however, to make it a vehicle for speeches in defence of their action in voting against the Payne bill. Many of the Republican regulars believe in a tariff commission. They are satisfied, however, that the adoption of the House provision authorizing the Tariff Board, under the direction of the President, to expend $250,000 in the collection of tariff data means that there will be an exhaustive inquiry and that accurate information will be gathered and collated which will enable Congress to deal intelligently with the schedules in future revisions.

Before the sundry civil bill was taken up the Senate devoted two hours to general debate on the conference report on the river and harbor bill. Speeches in opposition to the report were made by Senators Stone, Warren, Paynter and Bailey. The report was adopted, 45 to 12. Those voting against it were Senators Bacon, Bailey, Fletcher, Frazier, Hughes, Johnson, Newlands, Paynter and Stone, Democrats, and Senators Beveridge, Burton and Warner, Republicans. Senators Dolliver and La Follette failed to vote. Nine Democrats voted for the report, namely: McEnery, Martin, Money, Owen, Percy, Rayner, Simmons, Smith, of Maryland, and Smith, of South Carolina.

President's Travelling Expenses.

Only two paragraphs of the sundry civil bill caused debate. An amendment by Senator Hale authorizing expenditures in the present fiscal year from the $25,000 fund appropriated for the travelling expenses of the President was adopted without discussion. There was no opposition to the amendment appropriating $3,600,000 for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds by the purchase of land between the Capitol and the Union Station.

There was a short debate when the paragraph appropriating $250,000 for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws was reached. The House bill provided that no part of this fund should be used "in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful."

Senator Bacon wanted the House provision retained and was supported by Senator Gore. Senator Heyburn defended the action of the Senate committee in striking out the paragraph. He said he was in favor of labor organizations, but he would not support any legislation which had for its purpose granting immunity to any class of citizens to violate the law. The anti-trust laws had been enforced against all classes without regard to their position or occupation. Senator Borah declared that the House provision was meaningless.

The action of the Senate committee in striking out the proviso was sustained, 34 to 16. Those voting in the negative were Senators Bacon, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Frazier, Gore, Martin, Newlands, Owen, Percy, Simmons and Smith, of South Carolina, Democrats, and Senators Burkett, Dolliver, Jones, Page and Warner, Republicans. Senators McEnery and Stone were the only Democrats who voted in the affirmative. Senator La Follette did not vote.

Just before adjournment Senator Hale offered an amendment appropriating $200,000 to enable the President to employ outside accountants and business experts to investigate the departments of the government with a view to providing more efficient and economical administration. This was adopted after a short debate, in which Senator Bacon sharply criticised the extravagance of government officials. He declared that Washington is full of automobiles and carriages paid for by the government and used by officials, particularly army officers, for their private enjoyment.

JUDGE MOORE A WINNER

Takes Two First and Two Second Prizes at London Show.

London, June 9.—At the international horse show to-day, Judge Moore won first and second prizes for single harness horses exceeding 15.2 hands, shown to a lady's victoria, with Robin Hood and Dehator.

Walter Winans took first and a reserve in the same class with Newton Sportsman and British King.

Judge Moore's exhibits, Flourish and Whitewall Ariel, took first and second prizes respectively in the class for single harness horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15 hands.

PLAN GREAT WATER PARADE

Whistles of Harbor Boats to Announce Roosevelt's Coming.

The great water parade in the lower harbor and up the Hudson River in honor of the homecoming of Colonel Roosevelt, on Saturday, June 18, has been arranged by the reception committee. The fleet will have twelve divisions, each to be commanded by a vice-commodore, consisting of steamboats, steam yachts, tugs, steam lighters and other craft, and a patrol squadron, to be composed of United States revenue cutters and such other state and municipal vessels as may be designated.

The vessels will assemble off Quarantine Station, Clifton, Staten Island, at 8:30 a. m. on Saturday. The entire fleet will be headed by the flagship Dalzelline, and three long blasts from her whistle will be the signal that Colonel Roosevelt has boarded the revenue cutter Androscoggin. Then every boat in the line of parade will salute the guest by continuous long blasts of their steam whistles for a period of two minutes, the flagship will sound one long blast and the fleet will get under way.

The revenue cutter Androscoggin, with Colonel Roosevelt and the Mayor's committee aboard, will be preceded by the patrol fleet of revenue cutters and the police boat Patrol. The flagship will be directly behind the Androscoggin, and the entire fleet will pass between the column of vessels, each division following in regular order. The fleet will then steam up the Hudson River on the westerly shore, circle around the stakeboat off 59th street, and go down the river on the easterly shore to Pier A, at the Battery, where Colonel Roosevelt and the committee, consisting of three hundred, will be landed at 11 a. m. sharp, and the fleet will disband.

MAY SPEAK IN PITTSBURG

Mr. Roosevelt Said to Have Accepted July 4 Invitation.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, June 9.—After receiving a cable message from Mr. Roosevelt this evening it was announced at Mayor Magee's office that the ex-President would visit Pittsburg on July 4 and would probably make his first public speech here after his return from Africa. Mr. Roosevelt will receive a monster welcome.

Mayor Magee took action some time ago when he noticed that Mr. Roosevelt had made no engagement for July 4, and several cable messages passed between the Mayor and Mr. Roosevelt. While the arrangements are not absolutely complete for Mr. Roosevelt's visit, it was stated at the Mayor's office that they are as complete as could be made by cable, he having virtually accepted the invitation. Mr. Roosevelt's last visit to Pittsburg was about eight years ago, when he addressed an Independence Day gathering at Schenley Park.

ROOSEVELT ON LINCOLN BOARD.

Washington, June 9.—Ex-President Roosevelt heads the list of fifty composing the committee named to-day by Hannis Taylor, temporary chairman of the Lincoln National Memorial Association, the object of which is to bring about in the national capital the erection of a suitable memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The plan is to invite every member of the committee to Washington early next fall, at a time when it can be arranged to have Mr. Roosevelt preside over the deliberations of the temporary organization.

DRUMMERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Invade Manhattan Beach and Coney Island at Night.

Some eight hundred members of the New York Council of the United Commercial Travellers gathered yesterday at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, where the delegates began a three-day session. Herman A. Metz and John S. Whalen, formerly Secretary of State, spoke during the day, but most of the business was done in executive session. It was announced that the convention would ask Goveror Hughes to use his efforts toward the establishment of a state department of commerce and labor.

There were plenty of interesting figures present, but perhaps the most unusual one was H. C. Compton, of Athens, Ala., who made a short address. Mr. Compton is pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Athens, but he turns over the $1,000 he receives annually for this work to the poor. In return his congregation of 257 souls liberally patronizes the drug store he runs. He also travels for a wholesale drug house. "Medicine for the soul and body is my line," he said yesterday.

During the evening the delegates and their wives visited Coney Island and went the rounds of Luna Park and Dreamland until the rain came down.

SURPRISE PARTY FOR PASTOR

The Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Johnson Gets Money for New Parish House.

The forty-ninth birthday of the Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Johnson, pastor of the Washington Baptist Church, at 145th street and Convent avenue, was celebrated last evening with a surprise party given by the congregation in the lecture room of the church. Each one who attended gave a dollar toward the building of a parish house adjoining the church. The grounds and $7,500 have already been obtained.

Dr. Johnson has been pastor of the church for three years. He was at one time pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. A bouquet with the money so far collected was presented to Dr. Johnson by W. C. Gilbert on behalf of the congregation, when the pastor entered the lecture room. The bouquet was made up of forty-nine roses.

GETS JUDGMENT FOR $640,855.

Washington, June 9.—The China and Japan Trading Company, Ltd., a New York concern dealing in cotton textiles in the Orient, has obtained a judgment in the Court of Claims for $640,855 against the $2,000,000 reserved by the United States from the sum remitted to the Chinese government out of the Boxer indemnity.

WISCONSIN FOR TAFT

Republican Convention Telegraphs Pledge of Support.

THE PRESIDENT GRATIFIED

State Platform Indorses Administration and the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law.

Washington, June 9.—The following telegrams, exchanged to-day, were made public at the White House:

Convention Hall, Milwaukee, June 9.

The Hon William H. Taft, Washington:

I am instructed by a resolution unanimously adopted by Wisconsin Republicans assembled in a convention, consisting of more than one thousand delegates elected from every county in the state, to extend to you their hearty congratulations upon your splendid and loyal efforts to redeem the pledges of the party made to the people in the national Republican platform upon which you were elected, and to assure you of the implicit and undiminished confidence and continued support of the Republican party in Wisconsin, which in 1908 gave the national Republican platform and the Republican candidates nominated thereon a plurality of nearly one hundred thousand votes. L. H. BANCROFT,

Chairman Republican State Convention.

The White House, Washington, June 9.

The Hon. L. H. Bancroft, Chairman Republican State Convention, Convention Hall, Milwaukee: I am much gratified to receive the congratulations and assurances of confidence and support contained in your telegram which has just been received, and ask that you will express to Wisconsin Republicans assembled in convention my hearty thanks. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Milwaukee, June 9.—The administration of President William H. Taft is strongly indorsed in the platform unanimously adopted at the closing session of the Republican State Convention in Milwaukee to-day. The present tariff law is approved and the provisions for maximum and minimum schedules and future scientific revisions are commended. Governor Davidson's administration is also indorsed.

The platform follows:

We adhere to the principles of the Republican party as outlined in the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1908.

We commend the administration of William H. Taft, we admire his character, we recognize his marked ability as a statesman, and we applaud his fidelity to the pledges contained in the party platform and to the principles of good government.

Under difficulties and against opposition that tried to the utmost his patience and forbearance, he has labored unceasingly to secure the enactment of wholesome constructive legislation, to introduce economies in administration of the business of the government, to conserve the natural wealth of the nation and to protect our honor and interests abroad.

We approve of the present tariff law as a real progressive measure. We especially commend the provisions for maximum and minimum schedules and future scientific revisions.

We indorse the administration of Governor James O. Davidson and commend his faithful adherence to Republican principles.

To the end that our party's high ideals may be upheld and party efficiency secured we favor reorganization of the party throughout the state.

With the selection of a campaign committee consisting of two members from each Congress district and the choosing of William D. Connor, of Marshfield, as state chairman, the convention adjourned sine die. Mr. Connors's election was unanimous. He held the same office six years ago, when La Follette was Governor.

Nominations for state offices were left for the primary election in September.

BLAKELEY FOR GOVERNOR

Said To Be the Determination of Penrose and Oliver.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, June 9.—District Attorney W. A. Blakeley, of Pittsburg, who has sprung into prominence through his war on the Pittsburg grafters, and who has become an important political figure in Pennsylvania, will probably be nominated for Governor at the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on June 22. It is said this was virtually determined upon a few days ago at a conference in Atlantic City between United States Senators George T. Oliver and Boies Penrose.

Oliver wants Blakeley, with whom he is politically friendly, because there is apparently a chance that the Republicans might be defeated in Pennsylvania this fall unless they have a candidate who will appeal to the voters. A Republican defeat would injure Oliver's chances for re-election for a full term by the next Legislature. Word has been passed to the Pennsylvania Republican organization that Blakeley is to head the ticket.

NO CHANGE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Pierre, S. D., June 9.—The latest returns to-night from Tuesday's primaries, with a few counties yet to report, virtually assure the nomination of Governor Vessey, progressive, for re-election. The same reports assure the nomination of Congressmen Martin and Burke, stalwarts, by about 5,000 votes for re-election. It had been believed that George E. Egan, independent Republican candidate for Governor, had won.

MAY BOOM FOLK FOR PRESIDENT.

Friends of ex-Governor Folk of Missouri may launch a boom for his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party in 1912 at the annual dinner of the United Commercial Travellers of America at Manhattan Beach to-night. Among the most active supporters of Mr. Folk in the organization are E. H. Whittaker, of Newark, and H. S. Curlee, of the Carlton Dry Goods Company.

Ex-Governor Folk had been asked to be one of the speakers at the dinner, but had a previous engagement. He has sent a letter, however, which will be read by former Controller Metz, who is to act as toastmaster.

HERR DERNBURG'S SUCCESSOR.

Berlin, June 9.—The appointment of Herr von Lindequist, until now the Under Secretary, to succeed Bernhard Dernburg as Secretary of State for the Colonies was gazetted to-day.