

PITNEY IS CONFIRMED

Opposition to His Nomination Collapses in Senate.

THE VOTE WAS 50 TO 26

Commission of New Justice Is Signed—He May Be Sworn in April 1.

Washington, March 13.—Opposition to the confirmation of Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, crumbled in the Senate today after two more hours of debate, and the nomination was approved by a vote of 50 to 26.

These Republican voters voted against Mr. Pitney's confirmation: Bourne, Bristow, Kenyon, Cummins and Poindexter.

The Senate's consideration of Justice Pitney today was in the fourth executive session it has had on his nomination, and the vigorous fight against his nomination was the longest in the Senate's history.

Senator Reed, who has been prominent in the fight against the jurist's confirmation, declared that ex-Governor Murphy of New Jersey was one of those backing the nomination. He assailed Mr. Murphy severely, and charged that Justice Pitney had been induced by two members of counsel for the Steel Corporation.

Senator Briggs challenged Senator Reed to divulge the source of his information, but he declined to do so.

The opposition today consisted largely of a repetition of views previously expressed, criticizing Chancellor Pitney's opinion in the glassblowers' case.

Senator R Bacon, Shively and Kern spoke briefly against the confirmation, and Senator Marjorie offered a number of telegrams in defense of Chancellor Pitney.

Among them were messages from Martin P. Devlin, of Trenton, and Robert D. Foote, of Morris-town. Senator Chilton also spoke in behalf of the new associate Justice.

It is expected that Justice Pitney will take the oath of office on Monday, April 1. The court will adjourn next Monday for the Easter recess, and will not resume its sessions until next month.

It is not probable that there will be any delay beyond April 1 in the installation of Justice Pitney, as the state railroad rate cases, which have been postponed twice for hearing before a full bench, are assigned for that day.

Justice Pitney's confirmation was signed as soon as the Senate had conferred him.

General Crowder said he had searched the papers to see if any disciplinary action could be taken against Major Ray, who, it has been asserted, escaped court martial because of his intimate friendship with President Taft.

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THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

Washington, March 13.—The amendment to the neutrality law, which is achieved by the passage of the joint resolution recommended by the President, introduced by Senator Root and adopted by the Senate today, and which the House will pass tomorrow, will work a reform of the kind which has long been felt by Chief Executives.

This measure, which authorizes the President to forbid by proclamation the shipment of munitions of war of all descriptions into American country when such shipment will in his judgment make it probable that they will be used to assist in the prosecution of a war.

These Republican voters voted against Mr. Pitney's confirmation: Bourne, Bristow, Kenyon, Cummins and Poindexter. The Democrats who voted against him were Bacon, Briggs, Chamberlain, Culberson, Gardner, Gove, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kern, Lee, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Pomeroy, Rayner, Reed, Shively, Smith, of Georgia, Smith, of South Carolina, Taylor and Williams.

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RAILWAYS SHOULD BE FREE FROM TRUST CONTROL, SAYS WOOD

Washington, March 13.—Qualifying as one of the most outspoken witnesses yet to appear before the Stanley steel investigating committee, Joseph Wood, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, expressed the opinion today that large industrial corporations, such as the United States Steel Corporation, ought not to be permitted to make common carriers of short line railroads, which their control as mere plant facilities. The railroad official acknowledged that a vision of through rates graded and short facilities subsidiary given to the steel trust an advantage over its competitors.

Mr. Wood made another frank statement. He said the Pennsylvania Railroad has acquired control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company, "because the purchasers feared that the United States Steel Corporation would raise the price of rails."

"In other words," the Pennsylvania feared monopoly on the part of the steel trust," asked Representative Bartlett, of Georgia. "Perhaps that may have been in the mind of the road," said Mr. Wood, "but I understand that the chief reason was the one I have given to you."

Remembering testimony that plant subsidiaries of the steel trust share to a large extent in the division of freight rates, both Democrats and Republicans on the committee insisted that Mr. Wood express an opinion on the practice of such corporations to make common carriers of their spur lines.

"It would be better if they were allowed no rate division," said Mr. Wood. "I should like the point of view that a railroad operated ostensibly as a plant facility by an industrial corporation should be confined to the business of the plant, and not participate in general railroad business as a common carrier."

Mr. Wood informed the committee that the Pennsylvania Railroad had received complaints from independent steel manufacturers that the United States Steel Corporation had an unfair advantage in shipping because of its ownership of railroads. He presented the interests of the independent manufacturers of the committee, conducted a cross-examination of the witness, with the result that the railroad man, admitting that the Pennsylvania Railroad had a selfish interest in trying to get the freight traffic of the United States Steel Corporation, insisted that the ownership of railroads by industrial corporations was detrimental to the interests of the public.

"What exceptions," asked Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, "would you make to industrial enterprises owning railroads?" "I don't think I would make any," said Mr. Wood.

"Well, what is your objection, for instance, to the United States Steel Corporation owning railroads?" Mr. Wood answered, "I have no objection to the ownership of the public interest." Representative Young asked, "Well, as a railroad man and as a citizen," Mr. Wood replied, "such ownership seems to give an advantage to the United States Steel Corporation in that it makes a profit by operating the railroads that its competitors do not make."

Selfish Interest Uppermost. "Do you mean that the Pennsylvania Railroad would like to get the business of the Steel Corporation?" Mr. Young asked. "Why, certainly; a selfish interest is always uppermost," Mr. Wood answered. "I have no shadowy idea that it is to the general interest of the public if plant facility railroads were confined to the business of the industrial corporation which operated them."

Representative Gardner referred to the Pennsylvania Railroad taking over the Cambria Steel Company, and asked, "If these steel companies were acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad, would you be in favor of the commodities clause being decided, and I assure you that no such concerns have been acquired since."

Mr. Wood told the committee that freight rates on steel products in Pennsylvania and the East coast agreed upon by a conference of the railroad trust members, and admitted that representatives of railroads controlled by the United States Steel Corporation had an influence in fixing those rates.

Water Power Bill Killed. House Members Say Powerful Lobby Worked for It. Washington, March 13.—After charges had been made that a powerful lobby was at work to procure the adoption of the bill the House today defeated, 98 to 2, a measure permitting the Electric Company, a water power corporation, to lay a pipe line across part of the Mono National Forest Reserve in California. Those opposed to the bill declared it affected the laws governing the national domain and would result in virtually nullifying them. The "water power trust," it was charged, was behind the legislation.

The minority leader, Mr. Mann, and Representative Lever, of South Carolina, James, of Kentucky, and Lemont and Cooper, of Wisconsin, were among those who openly declared that they had been victims of the work of a lobby. "The people behind this bill," said Mr. Mann, "have spent thousands upon thousands of dollars in lobbying and in trying to induce this House to break down the law that keeps government property in the hands of the government. Such actions as we have seen ought to condemn the measure under consideration."

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Baker early in the present Congress, had been fought bitterly. Representative C. B. Smith, of New York, contended that "lobbyists were as thick as blackberries," and introduced a bill to control every "agent or agent" of corporations, firms or individuals seeking legislation to register with both houses of Congress on December 1 of each year, with heavy fine and imprisonment as penalty for failure to comply. His bill would compel corporations and others who employ lobbyists to file with the Senate and House two months after the close of each session of Congress a detailed statement of the expenses of their lobby.

EX-SENATOR W. A. PEPPER ILL. Perilous to Save His Life. Topeka, Kan., March 13.—W. A. Pepper, former United States Senator from Kansas, is critically ill at a hospital here. His right leg was amputated above the knee to check gangrene which affected his foot. He was brought to Topeka by a train from Kansas, being elected in 1891. He remained in Washington after his term expired, and returned to Topeka after his resignation. He returned to Topeka upon its completion last summer. He is eighty-three years old.

CONCRETE AND STEEL ROADS HIGH PRICES WORLD-WIDE

Washington, March 13.—The President today, in a special message to Congress, transmitted the first instalment of the information collected by the Department of State in regard to co-operation and the cost of living in various European countries. The department, by direction of the President, instructed the consular officers to make the investigation. The results of the inquiry are summed up in a letter from the Acting Secretary of State, Huntington Wilson, which is submitted with the consular reports and a summary of their contents.

The President in his message says that the popular demand for information of this character apparently was based on the belief that some remedy might be found for the high cost of living. The immediate result of the inquiries made by the Department of State through the consular officers was to accentuate the fact that the increase in the prices of the common necessities of life is world-wide, and that it is an absorbing question with the co-operative associations.

Intelligence presented by the consular reports shows that, even where co-operative societies have been organized, the percentage has not kept pace with the rise in the cost of food supplies.

The President says that the information collected by the Department of State is a permanent contribution to the history of the efforts of producers and consumers to solve for themselves the economic problems of production, distribution and consumption. If the co-operative associations which have been in existence for half a century there had been an advance in wages the percentage had not kept pace with the rise in the cost of food supplies.

The President also calls attention to his message of February 2, in which he recommended an international commission to look into the cause for the high prices of the necessities of life and the possible remedies in the light of the increased cost of living or to retard the advance, the student of social progress may at least derive instruction from the account of the associations and their influence on the well-being of the members.

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VOTE TO END MILL TIE-UP

Lawrence Leaders Recommend Return to Work. Lawrence, Mass., March 13.—Cheer prevails this strike-ridden mill city tonight for the first time in many weeks. The textile strike, which began January 12, is now regarded by the operatives and public alike as practically won. The beginning of the end was thought to have been reached today, when the general strike committee voted to recommend to the mill workers of the American Woolen Company's four mills that the wage schedule offered by the corporation be accepted.

Further steps designed to bring about an immediate ending of the strike were taken tonight. For the first time since the riotous proceedings of the early stages of the strike, a permit was granted for an open air mass meeting of the strikers tomorrow afternoon. As this meeting, which will be held on the Common, seemed likely to result in a vote to return to work, preparations were made by some of the leaders to make it a joyful demonstration. Painted banners will be displayed and songs of jubilation will be sung by the multitude.

After the proposition of the American Woolen Company, which provides for an increase ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. time and a quarter pay for overtime work, and a readjustment of the premium system, had been approved by the strike committee, other committees of the strikers conferred with the agents of the remaining mills for the purpose of getting detailed figures of the proposed new wage schedule in line with those submitted by the American Woolen Company.

Members of the committees which conferred with representatives of the Arlington and Pacific mills said late tonight that these mills had declined to alter the form of their offer of an advance in wages to agree with the proposition put forward by the American Woolen Company showing the percentage of increase for each class of workmen. Both mills posted notices announcing an increase some days ago and the committees were given to understand today that these notices embody all that the agents of the two mills have to say on the subject.

The settlement of the strike will mean the return to work of 10,000 men, women and children, others of the 18,000 who went on strike originally having already returned. At present there are but half a dozen companies of state militia on duty in the mill section, where formerly there were four times as many.

FALL RIVER UNIONS BALK. Declare 5 Per Cent Wage Raise Is Too Small. Fall River, Mass., March 13.—Disaffection with the proposed wage advance of 5 per cent was voted at meetings of the mule spinners, carders and slasher tenders' unions held separately tonight. Each of the three unions voted in favor of an advance amounting to not less than 10 per cent. As they constitute a majority of the five unions forming the textile council, the indications are that the council, which meets next Friday night, will virtually reject the voluntary offer of the mill agents.

The International Sugar Conference at Brussels reached a decision on February 12 to the Russian export of sugar, with the exception of one point. The powers agreed to renew the convention for five years on the same conditions that governed the previous convention, and to authorize Russia to export an additional 150,000 tons during the current year and 100,000 tons additional in subsequent years. The question of the apportionment of the 250,000 tons was left to Russia, Germany and the powers directly interested to settle.

Senator McCumber Says Every Veteran Over 70 Will Soon Get \$30 a Month. Washington, March 13.—"The time is very near at hand when every ex-soldier of the Civil War who is seventy years old will have a pension of \$30 a month," said Senator McCumber, chairman of the senate committee on Pensions, in the debate today on the substitute for the Sherwood general service pension bill.

Mr. McCumber's statement was made in response to a plea from Senator Brown, of Nebraska, for the passage of the bill as it came from the House. Mr. McCumber replied that he did not believe the country would justify such a measure at present. He thought it better to take up a measure which there was a probability of passing, even though it did not give full relief. The Senate bill, he said, involving an expenditure of about \$25,000,000, could be passed now, and the work completed by the passage at a future session of a bill carrying a similar amount. By that time Congress could increase the tariff, he said, to provide the money to meet the extra expenditure.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

Matheson "Silent Six." A tried and proven class with superb equipment. Broadway at 62nd Street.

head. He fell over dead. There was no alarming outcry. Tronsdale picked up the dead robber's gun and waited. Meanwhile the second of the bandits had been working on the car ahead. When he completed his job he hurried back to the express car.

"Frank" he called. There was no answer. The robber swung himself aboard the car. As his form loomed in the doorway the express messenger fled. The bandit tumbled to the ground dead. The bodies of the robbers were put into a baggage car and the train proceeded.

MAINE TO SINK IN GLORY. Cuba Will Join U. S. in Burying Shattered Warship. Havana, March 13.—The programme of ceremonies in connection with the burial at sea of the battleship Maine on Saturday next was completed tonight. The bodies of the dead will be removed tomorrow night from Cabañas to the City Hall, where they will lie in state from 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. They will then be escorted with full honors to the wharf. There they will be received by Brigadier General W. H. Bixby, chief of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, and taken aboard the armored cruiser North Carolina.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Maine will leave the harbor under tow, escorted by the North Carolina and the scout cruiser Birmingham, four Cuban gunboats and a flotilla of steamers carrying the Cabinet officers, diplomatic representatives, officials, various societies and the general public. The steamers will proceed outside the maritime limit, where the sinking of the Maine will be effected by opening the sea valves.

SUGAR PACT TO BE SIGNED. Germany and Russia Reach Agreement in Brussels Conference. Brussels, March 13.—A dispatch from Berlin announces that Russia and Germany have reached an agreement on the question of the apportionment of the increased export of sugar conceded to Russia, and that the International Sugar Conference has been summoned to a final meeting on Friday, when the convention will be prolonged until 1915. It is understood that the Russo-German agreement is the result of the good offices of the French government.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

LENTEN DAYS BESIDE THE SEA. The lure of the ocean is strong in Lent, for on its shores are found every opportunity for rest and rebuilding. It calls one out into the open, because the air is fine, the sunshine exhilarating, the climate stimulating. It makes one feel like "doing things."

The splendid service of the Pennsylvania Railroad brings the seashore very near to New York.

Atlantic City, matchless in its facilities for making the time pass quickly and pleasantly; Cape May, the old-new resort, with its magnificent beach and its golf and other outdoor sports; Long Branch and Asbury Park, with their varied attractions, and direct train service, all extend a welcome greeting to the seeker for the new life which sea and air gives for the asking.

Through trains to Atlantic City leave Pennsylvania Station 10:12 A. M., 3:04 P. M. week-days; 1:20 P. M. Saturdays only; 8:12 A. M. Sundays. Leave Hudson Terminal 10:10 A. M., 3:00 P. M. week-days; 1:20 P. M. Saturdays only; 8:12 A. M. Sundays. Telephone "Madison 7900"

HIS SKULL TRANSPLANTED. Rare Operation on Patient Beset with Brain Disorders. Baltimore, March 13.—Affected with one of the most peculiar brain disorders ever seen at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Waldo Truslow, twenty-one years old, a railway clerk of Savannah, has been in that institution nearly three months, during which he has undergone unusual operations.

One operation consisted of the transplanting of a section of the skull, which was infected with a tumor. Owing to the affection the young man has been blind for several months. He also lost the power of speech and the use of his legs, and for a time his mind was a blank.

FREE SUGAR DENOUNCED. Bill for Political Effect Only, Republicans Declare. Washington, March 13.—In a conference attended by both regulars and insurgents the Republicans of the House today denounced the Democratic free sugar bill as a play for political effect and agreed to make a determined fight to recommit the measure to the Ways and Means Committee pending a report on the sugar schedule by the Tariff Board.

Representative Mann was delegated to draft a resolution to recommit the bill which the Democrats may attempt to railroad through the House tomorrow. The view taken by the minority is that the bill should be sent back to the committee, the Dutch standard and differential eliminated and a reduction of the sugar tariff made on the basis of the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad as it may be determined by scientific investigation.

It is not improbable that the minority may succeed in Democratic aid the attempt to recommit the bill. Majority members from Colorado and Louisiana, sugar producing states, served notice on the recent Democratic caucus that free sugar meant the sacrifice of millions of capital in those states and that they would refuse to be bound by the caucus action.

The Republican conference today did not have the binding effect of a caucus, but it is believed that the minority will vote solidly for the motion to recommit. If an insurgent vote for the Democratic bill on its final passage, it will be on the theory that the Senate will place an equitable duty on sugar and that in this way a consistent but not a ruinous reduction will be brought about.

In informing the House late today that the free sugar bill will be taken up tomorrow, Representative Underwood endeavored to get an agreement to dispose of it in one day. Representatives Payne and Mann objected. The majority leader then suggested a night session to pass the bill, saying he was anxious to send the measure to the Senate for the benefit of "ninety million people who are awaiting its passage." This brought an emphatic rejoinder from Mr. Payne. "The gentleman talks of ninety million people," he said, sarcastically. "He knows this free sugar bill will never become a law and that he does not expect it to become one. The bill is a piece of political clapnet introduced in the expectation that it would be defeated in another body."

REPORT ON COTTON READY. President Will Base Message on Tariff Board's Findings. Washington, March 13.—The Tariff Board will present to President Taft tomorrow night or on Friday a summary of its report on the cotton industry. On this summary and conferences with members of the board the President will base his message to Congress dealing with the cotton schedule. The message and the board's report will probably go to Congress on Monday.

The report will deal entirely with the difference in cost of production in this country and abroad, and will not suggest changes in duties.

SCHOOLGIRL BEATS MASHER. Offender Gets Twenty Days, Besides Pair of Black Eyes. When John Foglia was arraigned before Magistrate Harris in the Harlem Court yesterday charged with following and annoying a schoolgirl his face was a map of chaos. His eyes were swollen and his lips swollen and several of his teeth were loose from the beating he received from the complainant, Miss Carrie Thompson, sixteen years old, of No. 501 West 14th street.

Miss Thompson told her father several days ago she had frequently been followed, and yesterday he and Detective Fogly kept her in safe. It is said, appeared and called out, "Hello, father!" Miss Thompson called into him, "What are you doing with my daughter?" He replied, "I was following her and she was hitting me." Fogly, who had been at the workhouse for twenty days.

On Steaks it adds a relish which makes many a dish a feast. LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE Superior for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Game and Salads. JOHN W. PEPPER'S SOUS, AGENTS, N. Y.

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FAVOR BANKS FOR PUPILS. Deposits of \$1,000.00 Predicted in Board of Education. The Board of Education at its regular meeting yesterday adopted a resolution in accordance with the suggestion made by Superintendent Maxwell in his last annual report recommending a method whereby savings banks may, under proper regulations, be introduced into the public school system. Mr. Maxwell said New York was far behind other cities in this respect.

Abraham Stern, the chairman of the committee on elementary schools, which prepared the resolution, explained that the committee desired that the system be established whereby principals and teachers receive deposits of money from pupils which they would then deposit in savings banks in their districts. Within one year, Mr. Stern prophesied, the pupils would have \$1,000,000 to their credit.

HONEST BRAKEMAN GETS \$1. Rewarded for Returning \$2,500 Lost Jewelry to Passenger. Philadelphia, March 13.—Robert A. Snyder, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman between Philadelphia and Trenton, on Tuesday while passing through a car picked up a woman's handbag, which contained several diamond earrings, pendants and bracelets, which had been forgotten by the wife of a New York clergyman, who had caught the clergyman and both were much pleased and said the diamonds alone were worth at least \$2,500, and handed him \$1 for his trouble. Snyder at first thought of handing the money back, but he feared the liberal donor might keep it. He told the story today, but refused to give the name of the owner of the jewels.

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