BASES EXPRESS RATES ON LENGTH OF HAUL

House Committee Reports the Bill Fixing Charges for Carrying Parcels.

MAY SEND BY RURAL MAIL

Co-operation Between Companies and Country Letter Carriers Made Mandatory by the Measure.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 2.—Another drastic step in rate legislation was taken to-day by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which reported the Adamson bill to regulate the rates which may be charged by express companies. The Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to enforce the maximum rates provided in the bill.

As forecast exclusively in The Tribune, the House committee has approved the zone system of express charges so long advocated by Representative Adamson, its chairman. The bill applies to express packages not exceeding eleven pounds in weight, which shall be carried at the following maximum rates, based on length of haul:

Between any two points in the United States more than 2,000 miles apart, 12 cents a pound; not more than 2,000 miles apart, 10 cents a pound; not more than 1,200 miles apart, 7 cents a pound; not more than 800 miles apart, 5 cents a pound; not more than 600 miles apart, 4 cents a pound, and between any two points not more than 250 miles apart, 2 cents a pound. Companies, however, are not compelled to carry any package for less than 10 cents.

The bill also provides a system of co-operation between express companies and rural mail routes. It is made mandatory upon the express companies to receive packages destined for points on a rural route, providing the postage is prepaid in addition to the express charges. On the other hand, rural letter carriers are authorized to accept packages for shipment by express upon prepayment of the additional charges. In this provision the plan partakes of the nature of a rural parcels post, although Chairman Adamson insists that the regulation of express companies and a parcels post are entirely distinct propositions.

The Adamson bill is reported in lieu of more than a half dozen bills which have been pending before the Interstate Commerce Committee relating to the regulation of express companies. Commissioner Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, recently appeared before the committee in support of legislation to correct the alleged evils of the existing system of express rates. The commissioner said an investigation begun by the commission had shown that express tariffs are so complicated that they are frequently misunderstood even by the employes of the companies, and the commission had found evidence of more than four thousand overcharges in one day's business owing to this misunderstanding of tariffs.

EXPRESS MEN ASTONISHED

Say Proposed Rate Reforms Are Now Being Worked Out.

Officials of the express companies were surprised yesterday that anything definite in regard to an agreement between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the companies as to proposed reforms to be instituted in the express business should have been made public at this time. The representatives of the companies at the conferences with the commissioners had been pledged to secrecy, it was said, and the story from Washington that an agreement practically had been reached was considered in the nature of a "leak."

The officials generally were reticent about discussing the possibility of an early agreement on the matter. They said, however, that the question of establishing a uniform, or zone, system of rates, as suggested by the Interstate Commerce Commission, had only just begun to be worked out, and it would be some time before anything definite could be accomplished in that direction. Representatives of the various companies declared it could not be foreseen now whether such a system would mean a substantial reduction in express charges. It was apparent that the question of rates was the one important issue over which there was likely to be any serious controversy.

J. H. Bradley, vice-president and traffic manager of the American Express Company, said that, as far as his company was concerned, the other "reforms" suggested by the commission had been practically agreed to. The American company alone had 52,000,000 individual rates, he said, and it would be a complicated and long undertaking to classify and systematize them. The company was hard at work on the task, he said, but he would not undertake to predict when it could be accomplished.

Officials of the Adams Express Company, the United States Express Company and the Wells-Fargo Express Company declined to comment on the proposed agreement. They thought any comment on the subject should come from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 2.—The President, acting on the request of the Louisiana delegation, sent a message to Congress to-day urging an appropriation of $500,000 to strengthen the levees of the Mississippi River against floods.

Representative Garner, of Texas, laid before the President a number of letters and telegram from officials at Del Rio, Tex., asking that more troops be sent to that point. The President took the matter up with the Secretary of War at the Cabinet meeting.

President Taft has been designated by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Exchange as one of its four delegates to the national commercial convention, to be held in Washington on April 15. Mr. Taft cannot attend as a delegate, but will probably deliver the opening address.

More than six hundred school children from all parts of the country, who are in Washington for the Easter holidays, shook hands with the President in the East Room this afternoon.

Among the White House callers were the members of the Cabinet, Commissioner Bowers, Senators Foster, Thornton, Sutherland, Root, Briggs and Gamble, Representatives Warburton, Dupree, Catlin, Ransdell and Curry and ex-Representative Ferris, of Indiana.

PORTO RICO SENDS A PLEA

Committees Come with Protest Against Cut in Sugar Tariff.

Five members of the Porto Rican Legislature, four members of the Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico and three members of the Porto Rico Sugar Growers' Association, making up three committees, arrived here from Porto Rico yesterday on the steamer San Juan, on their way to Washington to lay a protest before Congress against a reduction of the sugar tariff. All three committees will plead the same cause—namely, that "the free sugar bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, and now pending in the Senate, means inevitable ruin to two-thirds of the business of the island, if passed."

They gave out a long statement of their arguments in which it was declared that sugar growing and sugar manufacture and allied industries furnished three-fourths of Porto Rico's production, representing an extraordinary progress and the employment of a great deal of capital. The enterprises had been built up, it was stated, on the certainty that they would be reasonably safeguarded by the American government.

"We cannot believe," the statement added, "that Congress will so far forget its duty as to wreck the island financially with a resolution in which we are not allowed to intervene. This is worse than 'taxation without representation'; it is 'ruin without representation.'"

SMOOT DRAWS TARIFF BILL

Republican Measure Will Have Right of Way in the Senate.

Washington, April 2.—A Republican tariff revision bill, drawn by Senator Smoot of Utah, for report by the Finance Committee as a substitute for the House wool bill, will have the right of way over all other tariff revision measures in the Senate.

The Finance Committee will arrange brief hearings on the wool bill. It will adversely report the House steel bill, probably next Friday.

C. P. R. TRAIN KILLS THREE

Sleigh on Railroad Crossing Contained Two Men and a Woman.

Three Rivers, Quebec, April 2.—A Montreal bound train on the Canadian Pacific Railroad crashed into a sleigh at Rochelaus Crossing to-day, instantly killing all three occupants—two men, father and son, named Doucet, and the wife of the latter, of Mount Carmel. The crossing is a dangerous one, this being the third accident that has occurred there.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 2.

LODGE FOR MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator Lodge has become aroused by the repeated reports that Japan is seeking to secure a tract of land on Magdalena Bay, either with title vested in the Japanese government or in some Japanese steamship company, and in order to clear up the situation he introduced to-day a resolution calling on the Department of State for such information as it might possess in regard to the reported purchase. Mr. Lodge does not believe that any portion of that bay is of importance from a commercial point of view, but contends that it is of the utmost strategic importance. That he would regard such acquisition as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine he made clear when, in discussing the arbitration treaties, he said: "It is not very long since an indirect movement was begun, and it is apparently still on foot, to obtain possession for a foreign power of Magdalena Bay, so I may fairly suppose that such a case might arise. If it did we should immediately intervene. We should declare that this was a violation of our constant policy known as the Monroe Doctrine." Mr. Lodge says frankly that he does not know what foundation there is for these reports, but he is determined to find out. Last Sunday dispatches from Tokio appeared declaring that the deal had been completed, and this prompted his action of to-day. If there is nothing in the report he believes that fact should be known, and he is of the opinion that it will do no harm to let Japan know that this country would oppose any such acquirement of territory. There is some question as to how far the Department of State shares Mr. Lodge's view, at least as expressed in his discussion of the arbitration treaties. Some time ago it was learned by the Department of State that the Hamburg-American Line was seeking to acquire some territory in Colombia. In fact, the report as received indicated that Germany was seeking to acquire territory. On investigation it was found that Germany, as a nation, had nothing to do with it, that the Hamburg-American Line was not even a subsidized company, and that the land to which it sought title was for the purpose of growing fruits, a German demand for which that company has built up. On learning these facts the Department of State decided that there was no violation of the Monroe Doctrine involved. Whether in the case of a private Japanese company a like view would be taken remains to be seen.

FEAR CANADA IN WEST INDIES.

That the competition of Canada in the British West Indies is to be feared by the United States is set forth in resolutions introduced to-day by Senator Root at the request of the New York Produce Exchange. The resolutions recite that there is in process of negotiation between Canada and the British West Indies a reciprocity treaty by which an advantage for Canadian flour over that of this country is sought. This country now enjoys a trade in flour with the British West Indies which is estimated at $2,000,000 annually. The resolutions propose that should the Democratic free sugar bill become a law there should be inserted therein a provision which would leave the United States in a position to retaliate in the case of sugar from the British West Indies should those colonies grant privileges to Canada which would in effect amount to discrimination against American flour. The committee of the Produce Exchange asks that authority be vested in the President to impose these retaliatory duties on sugar coming from the British West Indies should that step become advisable as a result of such discrimination. Following the submission of the resolutions, Senator Curtis introduced an amendment to the sugar bill which would carry into effect the recommendation of the Produce Exchange.

BRISTOW HAS SUGAR BILL.

Senator Bristow, who entertains hopes of persuading the Democratic and the insurgent Senators to accept a compromise for the sugar bill passed by the House, introduced his bill to-day as an amendment to the House bill. The Bristow measure provides for a maximum rate on pure raw sugar of $1.52½ a hundred pounds, as compared with $1.82½, the present rate. It also abolishes the Dutch standard as a method of appraisal. Senator Bristow says, "Radical and sweeping reductions are the real dangers to honest tariff reform." He contends that his bill would reduce the revenue $8,000,000, but would result in the importation of higher grade brown sugars, and thus the reduction in the revenues would be diminished to that extent. Thus far, at least, Mr. Bristow has not explained how he would make up the deficit, even if it were only $7,500,000.

ENEMY AFTER CHAMP CLARK.

Those who oppose the nomination of Speaker Champ Clark have all along contended that at the proper time his record would be shown to have been such that there would be no possibility of electing him President were he to win the nomination. Whether or not that time has arrived is not known, but certain it is that there is some one hot on the trail of the Pike County statesman. There was sent to the newspaper bureaus in Washington to-day an anonymous communication, consisting solely of quotations from Mr. Clark's speeches, most of them with references to "The Congressional Record," and while the communication would have commanded more respect had it not been anonymous, even Mr. Clark's friends cannot deny that the record will certainly injure their candidate. For instance, from the many may be selected this one: Speaking on December 16, 1894, Mr. Clark said: "The people ought to be instructed; certainly they ought. They need instruction, especially since the last election. I am in favor of instruction. God knows their ignorance is dense!" And so on. And again, speaking on October 2, 1893, Mr. Clark said: "We all know that Andrew Jackson enunciated the correct, if somewhat startling, doctrine that he would construe the Constitution of his country for himself, the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding, and I would just about as lief risk the opinion of 'Old Hickory' as that of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was not profoundly versed in black letter law, but he was richly endowed with common sense." Possibly on the strength of this Mr. Clark will maintain that he was the first to advocate the recall of judicial decisions.

CLARK BOOM RAISES CAIN.

The biggest thing about the Champ Clark Presidential boom, thus far, at least, is an enormous banner which stretches across F street, in the national capital—or did—and which announces that the Pike County statesman is the people's candidate for President—or did. As if disturbed by the fact that its principal and his Presidential ambitions were making so little noise in the world, that banner, possibly somewhat agitated by the forty mile gale, cut loose this evening and started out to do things—and it did. No sooner had one end cut loose from its moorings than the heavy cable which had sustained the banner landed squarely in the centre of a huge plate glass window, with disastrous effect to the stock of shoes the glass had shielded and a report like the big guns at Fort Schuyler. Just as a crowd and a policeman had foregathered to investigate the damage, the banner, realizing, doubtless, that it was seldom a Clarkite had so good an audience, decided to make a little more noise in the world, and this time, determined to confine its attentions to the more prosperous members of the community, it deftly took out the front of a dairy lunch room, and produced as great havoc among an assortment of pies and "sinkers" as its owner's talk of Canadian annexation did among the Canadian Tories. A moment later another plate glass window went by the board, and then a few minor windows in the hotel where the Clark headquarters are established. Altogether, the Clark boom, with the aid of its banner, made more noise than it had hitherto been able to stir up, and probably has incurred more liabilities in the way of damage claims than any one connected with it had dreamed possible.

G. G. H.

WILL NOT HEAR MR. MORGAN

Steel Committee to End Hearing Without Calling Him.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 2.—When J. Pierpont Morgan returns after his long visit to Egypt, Italy and other foreign countries he will find no process server from the Stanley steel committee awaiting him at the New York pier. The steel investigators met to-day and decided to end their hearings without the testimony of the financier. Democratic members are understood to have been insistent for an early end of the hearings in order that a report might be made to the House. This probably will be given the form of a campaign document.

Representative Young, a Michigan Republican, after a hard fight, finally won his demand that the hearings be held open until four more experts have had opportunity to give additional testimony regarding the ore deposits in the Mesaba range. Chairman Stanley reluctantly agreed to this slight delay, but opposed suggestions that the investigation would be complete without the story of Mr. Morgan.

HEARING ON POLLOCK BILL

P. S. C. Asked to Begin New Proceedings Against Edison Co.

The Pollock bill, now in the hands of Governor Dix, has possibilities that formed the basis of a hearing before the Public Service Commission yesterday. Edward S. Brownson, counsel for several associations of stationary engineers, argued that if the bill became law the Edison company would be able to reorganize and capitalize the value of all its present franchises, and then, under the principle laid down by the 80-cent gas case in the United States Supreme Court, it would be entitled to a return of 6 per cent on the value of its property. In that case, the value of franchises was put at something like $7,000,000, but that case was settled before the enactment of the Public Service act, which now might prevent any such adjudication.

The complaint of the stationary engineers is that the Edison company charges small consumers extremely high rates, and thus is enabled to furnish large consumers with electricity at less than cost, throttling competition in the way of independent plants.

Mr. Brownson said he had put in all his testimony and wanted the commission to develop the facts anent the possibilities of the Pollock bill. Henry J. Hemmens, counsel for the Edison company, said the company did not want to go ahead and put in testimony when no case has been made out against it. Arthur S. Luris, counsel for the National Isolated Power Plant Company, offered a motion to begin an entirely new proceding against the Edison company.

POLICE SEIZE NEWSPAPERS

San Diego Authorities Suppress 'Frisco "Gag Law" Edition.

San Diego, Cal., April 2.—The police have confiscated numerous copies of "The San Francisco Bulletin," of March 30, which contained a full page article headed "Gag Law vs. Free Speech in San Diego." Fifteen men were arrested while engaged in selling the papers. Fourteen of them were released.

Chief of Police Wilson said "The Bulletin" had been placed by the authorities here in the same category with two other publications, the sale of which had been forbidden. The two mentioned are organs of the Industrial Workers of the World, one published in Newcastle, Penn., and the other in Seattle.

SENATE GROWS TO 96

New Members from New Mexico and Arizona Draw Terms.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 2.—For what will be the last time, unless new states created out of the territories over seas are added to the Union, the Senate was the scene to-day of the interesting ceremony of the drawing of lots by four new members for the choice of long and short terms, to carry out the provisions of the Constitution.

Senators Catron, of New Mexico, and Ashurst, of Arizona, the eldest and the youngest of the four members who took their seats to-day, drew the long terms, which will expire in 1917. Senator Smith, of Arizona, drew the term expiring in 1915, and Senator Fall, of New Mexico, drew the term expiring next March. Although Senator Fall was apparently the most unfortunate of the four, the chances are that he will be in the best position in the end, as it is expected he will be promptly re-elected to represent New Mexico for the full term of six years.

STEPHENSON STAYS OUT

Court Upholds His Third Dismissal from Police Force.

Albany, April 2.—The Court of Appeals upheld to-day the action of Theodore A. Bingham as police commissioner of New York in dismissing John T. Stephenson, a police captain in the 184th Precinct, who was charged with having failed to visit certain parts of his precinct and to enforce the rules of the department.

Stephenson was dismissed from the police force for the third time in October, 1908. The main charge against him was that he failed to preserve discipline and did not visit his station house at Williamsburg Bridge between midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning for a period of six months. During the Lexow investigation he was accused of accepting gifts of baskets of peaches while captain of the Leonard street station in return for which he allowed the donors to block the sidewalks. The name "Peaches" Stephenson stuck to him a long time. Stephenson was tried on the charge of accepting bribes, extortion and blackmail, and was sentenced to serve three years and nine months in Sing Sing, besides paying a fine of $1,000. The case was appealed, the trial set aside and a new one ordered, and finally, on recommendation of the District Attorney, the indictments were dismissed.

The Board of Police Commissioners dismissed Stephenson in 1894. He carried the case up to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and recovered more than $10,000 in back pay.

Stephenson and his brother-in-law, Inspector Donald Grant, now captain of the Fourth Avenue station, Brooklyn, were tried before Commissioner Francis V. Greene in 1906 on charges of neglect of duty in failing to suppress notorious resorts in the Mulberry street station precinct. Stephenson was dismissed, appealed, and was reinstated, again getting back pay for the time he was on the force.

SUE DAVIS ESTATE FOR $400,000.

Four suits against the estate of Robert Davis, City Collector of Jersey City, for amounts aggregating $400,000 were begun yesterday by John Griffin, as counsel to the Hudson County Board of Freeholders. The suits are to recover an alleged shortage since Hugh Dugan was County Collector, ten years ago, and interest alleged to be due on county funds lent to Mr. Davis by Collectors Dugan and Stephen M. Egan.

COMMITTEE FAVORS TAFT

National Organization for the President, Says Hilles.

ROOSEVELT CONTRADICTED

Washington's Letters Show Objections Applied to Three Consecutive Terms.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 2.—A large majority of the Republican National Committee favors the renomination of President Taft, according to a statement issued by Secretary Hilles to-day. Generally speaking, the ebullitions of the Roosevelt campaign managers are so fantastic that, in the estimation of President Taft's managers, they carry their own refutation on their face, and it is a waste of time to answer them. That is the case with the great majority of the contests which have been announced from the Roosevelt headquarters.

As, however, instances have been known where contesting delegates, without a shadow of right, have been seated by committees opposed to the candidate for whom the regular candidate was instructed, the impression that a majority of the national committee was favorable to the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt, as has been asserted by Senator Dixon, might lead people to believe that, however fallacious the claims of the contesting delegates might be, the national committee would place them on the temporary roll of the convention.

For that reason the secretary to the President took occasion to assert to-day what is well known by all who keep in close touch with the political situation, namely, that an overwhelming majority of the committee favors the nomination of President Taft. Mr. Hilles adds that the President's friends ask only for a square deal, but that they are quite certain they can count on that. His statement follows:

The members of the national committee, in overwhelming majority, are supporting the candidacy of President Taft. This is demonstrated by letters, telegrams, interviews and public statements, in which these members have made their positions perfectly clear. We are confident that the committee will decide all contests fairly and on their merits. All we ask is that we shall be given a real square deal.

But President Taft's nomination will not depend on the decision of the contests. He will have a large majority of the uncontested delegates.

Washington's Letters on Third Term.

George Washington was not actuated solely by personal reasons in rejecting a third term, and his objections, which were on principle, applied with equal force to three terms which were not consecutive. As the contrary of both of these propositions has been emphatically asserted in the publication of which Colonel Roosevelt is the "contributing editor," Director McKinley called attention to-day to letters of the first President, which, he thinks, refute both contentions. These letters were written to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, who had written to the ex-President urging him to be a candidate, presenting reasons amusingly like the arguments of "the seven little Governors."

Ex-President Washington's last letter on the subject shows that Trumbull, after the first refusal, replied with additional arguments, urging that by reason of the unpopularity of John Adams, and the lack of a candidate who could command general enthusiasm, the Federalists would certainly be beaten unless Washington would head their ticket. Governor Trumbull told the ex-President that his nomination, while it might not draw votes from the "antis" (the Jeffersonian Republican party), was the only one that would call out the full strength of the Federalists.

In a letter to Governor Trumbull, dated Mount Vernon, July 21, 1799, George Washington said:

It would be a matter of sore regret to me if I could believe that a serious thought was turned toward me as his (John Adams's) successor, not only as it respects my ardent wishes to pass through the vale of life in retirement, undisturbed in the remnant of the days I have to sojourn here, unless called upon to defend my country (which every citizen is bound to do), but on public ground also; for, although I have abundant cause to be thankful for the good health with which I am blessed, yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects. It would be criminal, therefore, in me, although it would be the wish of my countrymen, and I could be elected, to accept an office under this conviction, which another would discharge with more ability; and this, too, at a time when I am thoroughly convinced I should not draw a single vote from the anti-Federal side, and, of course, should stand upon no other ground than any other Federal character well supported; and, when I should become a mark for the shafts of envenomed malice and the basest calumny to fire at; when I should be charged not only with irresolution, but with concealed ambition which awaits only an occasion to blaze out, and, in short, with dotage and imbecility.

All this, I grant, ought to be like dust in the balance, when put to competition with a great public good, when the accomplishment of it is apparent. But, as no problem is better defined in my mind than that principle, not men, is now, and will be, the object of contention; and that I could not obtain a solitary vote from that party; that any other respectable Federal character would receive the same suffrage that I should; that at my time of life (verging toward threescore and ten) I should expose myself, without rendering any essential service to my country, or answering the end contemplated, prudence on my part must arrest any attempt of the well meant, but mistaken, views of friends to introduce me again into the chair of government.

Put His Trust in Principles.

On August 30, 1799, General Washington wrote a second letter to Governor Trumbull, in which he said:

If men, not principles, can influence the choice on the part of the Federalists, what but fluctuations are to be expected? The favorite to-day may have the curtain dropped on him to-morrow, while steadiness marks the conduct of the "antis"; and whoever is not on their side must expect to be loaded with all the calumny that malice can invent; in addition to which I should be charged with inconsistency, concealed ambition, dotage and a thousand more et cetera.

It is too interesting not to be again repeated that if principles, instead of men, are not the steady pursuit of the Federalists, their cause will soon be at an end; if these are pursued, they will not divide at the next election of a President; if they do divide on so important a point, it would be dangerous to trust them on any other—and none except those who might be solicitous to fill the chair of government would do it.

WILL HEAD CITY COMMITTEE

Koenig To Be Made Chairman of Republican Organization.

Samuel S. Koenig, Republican leader of New York County, will be elected chairman of the Republican City Committee, which is to be organized at the Murray Hill Lyceum to-night. He will succeed John S. McKeon, of Brooklyn. Ogden L. Mills will be elected treasurer and John Boyle, jr., secretary. There will be a vice-president from each of the five boroughs.

Hitherto the city committee has had only the slight function of calling the city convention in municipal years. Under the new primary law, however, it designates the candidates for Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen to go on the Republican primary ballot a year from the coming fall.

WOULD MAKE JUDGES BEHAVE.

Washington, April 2.—The recall of federal judges by popular vote at Presidential elections was proposed in the House to-day by Representative Taylor, of Colorado, a Democrat, who introduced a bill for that purpose. The federal judge of any district under the proposed bill could be removed from office "on account of lack of good behavior." The voters at the same time could recommend to the President their choice of a successor to the judge sought to be removed.

SENATORS STAND BY ARMY

Appropriation Bill Reported with House Cuts Out.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 2.—The army appropriation bill, with the legislative appendages attached by the House lopped off and items aggregating more than $7,000,000 added, was reported to the Senate to-day by Senator du Pont, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill as it passed the House carried $87,777,257. As reported from the Senate committee it carries $95,314,710. This an increase of $2,726,825 over the appropriations for the army for the fiscal year of 1912, but is less than the estimates for the coming year by $2,447,278. The only appropriation item stricken out of the House bill was that providing $25,000 for the signal corps, which was to have been devoted mainly to the upbuilding of the aerial branch of the service.

The abolition of extra pay for foreign service, the reduction of the cavalry force, the consolidation of various bureaus in the War Department under the head of a quartermaster's or general supply corps, the abandonment of army posts and other legislative features of the House bill are stricken out. Most of the increases in the bill as reported are due to the discarding of the House reorganization schemes, and are made up of items for the pay of officers and men by the reduction or elimination of which the House majority sought to achieve a record for economy. One of the largest of the Senate items is for the pay of officers and men of the five regiments of cavalry which were to have been cut off by the House bill.

If the Senate stands by the action of its committee and the House stands by its reorganization plans, a lively fight between the two branches will be inevitable. The situation contains possibilities of a deadlock.

RAID ALLEGED GAMBLERS

Police Arrest Six Men and Get Dice, Cards, Racing Sheets.

Inspector Cahalane and twelve detectives raided two alleged gambling establishments, one in Fourth avenue, between 11th and 12th streets and the other in St. Mark's Place, near Third avenue, late yesterday afternoon. Six men were arrested, on warrants charging them with pool selling and being common gamblers. The prisoners and a quantity of alleged gambling paraphernalia, including telephones, dice, cards and racing sheets, were taken to the 5th street police station.

At the Fourth avenue place the sleuths were compelled to demolish a door leading into the alleged gambling establishment. One hundred men, they reported, were in a rear room where horse racing results were being received over the telephone, and where bets were being made. Dice games, the police said, were also in progress.

In St. Mark's Place the raiders entered rooms on the second floor of a house after chopping away a door, and found, they said, fifty men playing cards and receiving racing reports.

OBSERVATION CARS IN EUROPE

C. P. R. to Operate System in Austria and Switzerland.

London, April 2.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announced here to-day that it had made a contract with the Austrian government to supply and operate a system of observation cars on the most picturesque sections of the Austrian state railways, including the route between Vienna and Zurich. The Swiss government also is interested in the project.

The cars are already under construction at the Nesselsdorf works, in Moravia, and will be especially adapted to meet local conditions. They will have a length of 22½ metres, and will be the longest four-axle cars in Europe. The seating capacity of each will be thirty-two passengers, and a supplementary fare of $1 will be made.

The service begins in the summer, and will cover three routes: Zurich to Innsbruck, Vienna to Innsbruck, and Salzburg to Trieste. The last named route was recently completed by the Austrian government across the Tauern Karawanken and Julian Alps, at a cost of $100,000,000, and affords one of the grandest scenic runs in Europe. The cars will be operated from the new Canadian Pacific office at Vienna, under the supervision of George McL. Brown, the company's European manager in London.

CARRIES REVOLVER; IS FREE

Magistrate Gives Italian Grocer Warrants for Black Hand Agents.

Black Hand letters demanding $1,500 under the usual penalty of death to himself and family have worried Salvator Rizzo, a grocer, of No. 114 East 4th street for two months. When two men called presenting a similar letter which demanded $600, Rizzo ran to the 5th street police station demanding protection.

Patrolman Gleason returned with him to his place of business. The "Mano Nero" agents had vanished, and while Gleason stood outside the shop, Rizzo went inside, and then reappeared, revolver in hand. The patrolman arrested him for carrying a revolver. Magistrate McQuade, in the Essex Market court, on hearing the facts, dismissed the charge.

Later, Rizzo conferred with the magistrate, who issued warrants for the men who handed the last threatening letter to the grocer.

CHARGE $100,000 FRAUD

Three Members of Lithograph Concern Say They Were Fleeced.

ASK LONDON POLICE AID

District Attorney Cables Scotland Yard to Arrest Alfred H. Motley and Clark A. Miller.

William Ottmann, a director of the United States Lithograph Company, of the Ætna National Bank and of the William Ottmann & Co. beef house and president and a director of the Beck Flaming Lamp Company, has complained to the District Attorney that he has been swindled out of $100,000. Associated with him in the loss are James M. Hutton, of the brokerage firm of W. E. Hutton & Co., who is vice-president of the United States Lithograph Company, and John Omwake, another member of the lithograph company.

Acting on his complaint, the District Attorney has asked Scotland Yard to arrest Alfred H. Motley, jr., and Clark A. Miller, who are now believed to be in London. Mr. Ottmann told the District Attorney that Motley and Miller persuaded him by false representations to invest with his two associates $50,000 on two different occasions in a new process of lithographing. The "new process," it is alleged, was a myth.

It was on February 9, 1911, that Ottmann and his friends were persuaded to part with the first $50,000. Motley and Miller told the representatives of the United States Lithograph Company that they were the proprietors of the Print Weave Company, the owner of a new process for printing and lithographing. Lithographic prints and zinc plates, they said, could be made by their process within a few minutes at one-tenth the cost of the Heebner-Bistatein process then in general use.

Certainly Sounded Fine.

Mr. Ottmann was told, he said, that prints of any size, from a label to the largest poster, 64 inches by 41, could be made and the label could be enlarged to the size of the poster. Lithographs containing any number of colors could be run off on a single sheet, he said. The process was so quick that orders could be taken in the morning and the lithographs delivered in the afternoon. Joseph P. Knapp, president of the American Lithographic Company, Mr. Ottmann says he was told, had tried to buy the process for $100,000, but was refused.

Mr. Ottmann stated that Motley and Miller showed him lithographs of good workmanship which purported to have been produced by their process. They told him, he said, that a concern in Elizabethport, N. J., had bought 49-100 interest in the process for $500,000 and was turning out samples they showed him. Twenty-seven lithographs could be turned out at a time, Mr. Ottmann understood. Among the "samples" which he saw was a picture entitled "Simplicity"; another was a title from "The National Lithographer," a trade paper. These, he said he was told, were turned out inside of ten minutes.

The two promoters, he said, picked out an advertisement, apparently at random, of the "Violet Superba" face powder, and said that they would reproduce it for him by afternoon by their process. In the afternoon they showed him a lithograph of the same figure, saying, he alleges, that it had been turned out through their process. The talk ended in the investment by him and his two friends of $50,000 in the process.

So Easy, They Return for More.

On May 9, he says, Motley and Miller came around again. This time they claimed, he alleges, that they had found that the process was applicable to work on cloth as well as on paper. They showed him some more samples, and again he, with Mr. Hilton and Mr. Omwake, invested $50,000.

Last month, when he reported the matter to the District Attorney, he said that investigation showed the two promoters had no "new process"; that their lithographs were made by the ordinary method and that the samples shown him, and which he believed to have been made on the spur of the moment, had really been made several days in advance. Moreover he complained, there was no such concern as that they had named as being in Elizabethport, and Joseph Knapp, president of the American Lithograph Company, had never offered the promoters $100,000 for the process.

Motley he described as thirty-five years old, six feet tall, slender and with a gray mustache. His companion, Miller, he said, was thirty-nine years old, about the same height, stout and deaf in one ear.

Mr. Ottmann lives at the Apthorp apartments, at Broadway and 78th street. It was said there last night that he was not in and would not return before to-day. Inasmuch as the District Attorney had not been notified of the arrest of Motley and Miller, no explanation could be had at his office as to why the complaint was delayed for nearly a year after the last $50,000 had been paid. The United States Lithograph Company is an Ohio corporation.

ARREST RECALLS TAXI ROBBERY.

Charles Rossi, who was arrested and subsequently discharged in the Irving Beckermann taxicab robbery case ten weeks ago, was held without bail for trial by Magistrate McQuade in the Essex Market court yesterday, charged with carrying a loaded revolver.

Today at Wanamaker's

Perfect Fur Storage—absolutely fireproof.
Easter Lilies and other plants are here.

$10,000 Worth of Beautiful Lamps to Sell for $5,000

Electric Portable Lamps have from two to four 16-candle power bulbs, with pull chain sockets and silk-covered wire; plug ready to attach.

Gas Lamps are complete with the best Welsbach burner, silkoline gas tubing, stork neck and socket; ready to attach.

Electric Portable Table Lamps
Finished in old brass, Pompeian green or the new rich gilt finish. Decorated and overlaid with metal tracery in new and delicate designs, panel glass shades.
$5, instead of $12.50.
$6.25, instead of $12.50.
$10, instead of $20.
$12.50, instead of $25.
$17.50, instead of $35.
$25, instead of $50.

Electric Desk Lamps
complete with adjustable shades so that light may be swung at any angle desired.
$6.25, instead of $12.
$7.50, instead of $15.

Electric Floor Lamps
66 inches high, complete with four to six electric bulbs and 24-inch shades of beautiful art glass panels decorated with metal overwork.
$20, instead of $40.
$30, instead of $60.

Gas Portable Table Lights
with panel glass shades, decorated and overlaid with metal tracery.
$6, instead of $12.
$10, instead of $20.
$12.50, instead of $25.
$15, instead of $30.

A lamp for every use. Each lamp at half price.
On sale this morning on the Main Aisle of the Old Building and in Lamp Section, Second Gallery, New Building.

A Manufacturer's Disposal of
339 Royal Wilton Rugs

Some are discontinued numbers, but many of them duplicate live patterns on our racks, and others, we confess, are prettier than some of our regular patterns.
But we bought at a special price and shall sell at a special price. The rugs will convince you of their desirability.
Wanted sizes—two tone and Oriental effects.

Note—These Prices Right at the Season's Beginning

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
9 x 12 feet	$37.50	$27.50
8 feet 3 inches x 10 feet 6 inches	34.50	25.00
36 x 63 inches	6.50	4.85
27 x 54 inches	4.00	2.85

Fourth Gallery, New Building.

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, 8th to 10th Street.

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A Collection which for importance and the beauty and rarity of the objects included favorably compares with the Heber R. Bishop, Henry Graves, Robert Hoe and other notable Collections of Rare and Beautiful Oriental Objects dispersed through our management.

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