CITY TO GET HALF OF ITS AUTO FEES

Brown Bill Passes Senate—New York Shares Registration Receipts.

UPSTATERS FIGHT AGAINST MEASURE

Only Two Major Bills Remain on the Programme—Action Expected To-day.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—With Senator Walter, of Syracuse, leading the opposition, the Brown automobile registration bill passed the Senate this evening, by a vote of thirty-five to thirteen. Under the provisions of this bill half of the fees go to the municipality in which they are paid. The measure carries out one of the recommendations of the Brown committee, and its passage was vigorously fought by the Whitman Senators, all of whom voted against it.

Although Governor Whitman has not expressed himself publicly on the New York City bills, the vote in the Senate on the automobile bill this evening was interpreted to mean that the Governor is still lined up with the upstate crowd in opposition to the desires of New York City.

Senator Walters did not hesitate to make the issue one between the upstate Legislators and those from the city. He demanded that the upstaters stand with him to defeat the bill. His main argument was that the state had made a bargain with the automobilists to spend this money on improved roads when the Callan bill was passed in 1905.

Senator Brown made a vigorous speech in support of the bill, which stated the situation so clearly that Senator Wagner congratulated him on his interest in New York City. "The passage of this bill," Senator Brown said, "is like giving a peanut to a friend who has entertained you for a week. This year the State of New York is spending $16,000,000 for roads upstate, and sixty-eight per cent of it will have to be paid by New York City. About $10,000,000 is to spent for new roads, $4,000,000 for highway maintenance and $2,000,000 for state aid. While the amount is small, it is only fair, nevertheless, that New York City should receive half of the automobile license fees."

The Senate also passed the Brown bills changing the dates for payment of taxes, placing the Sheriff of New York County on a salary, wiping out Ludlow Street jail, giving the Board of Estimate control over the expenditures of the Board of Water Supply and the Courthouse Board.

There was practically no opposition to these bills, with the exception of that changing the tax date. It was apparent that the opposition was political. Senator Foley, who represents Charles F. Murphy's district, let the cat out of the bag when he declared that he was getting a little suspicious of Senator Brown's friendship for Mayor Mitchel and his administration.

There now remains of the Brown committee programme before the Senate only the referendum bills, giving the Board of Estimate power to fix the salaries of county employes and city employes other than judicial or elective. It is expected they will pass to-morrow.

SENATOR W. M. BENNETT TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Former Progressive Will Fight for Strict Economy in State.

William M. Bennett, State Senator from the 18th District, announced yesterday that he would be a candidate for Governor at the Republican primaries next fall. Senator Bennett was a Progressive in 1912, but has since returned to the Republican fold. His platform, according to his statement, will be for strict economy and efficiency in the state government as against the present "unsatisfactory legislative programme" and the reckless expenditure of public funds.

Senator Bennett obtained both the Republican and Progressive nominations for Senator in his district in 1914.

ASSEMBLY PASSES BOYS' TRAINING BILL

Act Compels Military Drill for School Lads.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albany, April 12.—The Assembly today, with but four votes in the negative, passed the Welsh bill, requiring physical training in the public schools of the state. This is the firt of two preparedness measures fathered by Mr. Welsh, and the support it received makes the preparedness advocates sure of the passage of the second bill, providing for military training of boys after school hours and in camps during the summer vacations.

The first of two bills designed to place in the hands of the Governor sole power to call out the militia was beaten in the Assembly by a vote of 67 to 53. The introducer then had consideration of the second bill put over to Monday night. At present the national guard may be called out by sheriffs and other city, county and judiciary officers as well as the Governor. The Democrats favor the bills.

The Ellenbogen bill, giving the Superintendent of Buildings in each borough of New York jurisdiction over construction work, passed the Assembly on a rapid rollcall. The powers of the superintendents, however, are subject to the approval of a board of standards and appeals.

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BRUERE'S DEPUTY RESIGNS

Bergen to Quit with Chief—Maltbie May Become Chamberlain.

City Chamberlain Bruere yesterday announced the resignation of Deputy Chamberlain George L. Bergen, to take effect May 1. Bruere, having resigned, will go out of office at the same time. In a letter to Mr. Bergen he expressed regret in accepting the deputy's resignation, and said that Mayor Mitchel joined with him in expressing appreciation of his fine work.

Milo R. Maltbie, ex-Public Service Commissioner, has been mentioned as the most likely successor of the City Chamberlain. While the Mayor refused to comment it is understood he has asked Mr. Maltbie to confer with him at his home on Sunday. Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the City Club, has also been mentioned for the $12,000 place. Mr. Binkerd is a close friend of the Mayor.

U. S. POWDER PLANT EXPECTED TO PASS

$15,000,000 Factory Would Also Make Fertilizer.

Washington, April 12.—Favorable action by the Senate on the proposal to construct a huge $15,000,000 hydro-electric air nitrogen plant for the manufacture of powder in war times and to supply farmers with fertilizer in peace was forecast to-day when a motion by Senator Hardwick to strike out the fertilizer feature of the pending amendment to the army bill was defeated, 47 to 24.

With the Hardwick proposal out of the way, Senator Underwood proposed to add a paragraph to the Smith amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase or lease rights to the most suitable process for producing air nitrogen and also to lease the proposed plant, should he so desire, for private manufacture of fertilizer in peace times.

The Underwood amendment was still pending when the Senate recessed until to-morrow.

T. R. GETS 13,090 VOTES IN ILLINOIS

Continued from page 1

in Illinois. My conviction is more deeply rooted than ever that he will be nominated in June."

Mr. Harlan's efforts in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt took the form of a score of speeches down state and fifteen in Chicago, where he openly and vigorously boosted the Colonel and him alone. That his Progressive campaign was not without result may be seen from the fact that he was but 18,000 behind Mayor Thompson in a total vote of 275,000.

That the rural voters are still firm in their Progressive convictions is indicated by the returns from down state. Although political conditions were such that they militated against Mr. McCormick he ran better there than in Chicago, although he was at the top of the list in Chicago.

Colonel Pleased by Vote at Primaries in Illinois

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt received the results of the Illinois primary soon after his arrival in New York from New England yesterday. But he had no comment to make upon the figures.

This result was interpreted by politicians, friendly and unfriendly to the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt, as being of extreme significance in showing the feeling in the Middle West.

Colonel Roosevelt received much other news indicating spread of the demand that he again head the Republican ticket. From Spokane, Wash., came Thomas Corkery, the former Bull Moose leader in the State of Washington, who for a month past has been touring the West and Southwest.

"There is nothing but Roosevelt talk west of the Rockies," he told the reporters who met him while he was waiting in the Metropolitan offices for an opportunity to see Mr. Roosevelt. "It is all Roosevelt in that country. The same is true of the Southwest. Why, notwithstanding the fact that Texas is overwhelmingly Democratic in normal times, Colonel Roosevelt could to-day carry the state against President Wilson.

"Why? Because of the Mexican situation and the President's foreign policy.

"Colonel Roosevelt is stronger today in Washington than he was in 1912."

His Message to Moose.

After he had seen Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Corkery said he was carrying back to Washington this message to the Progressive Convention, which will meet on May 4:

"I have kept the faith. I have stood and will stand for Progressive principles."

William M. Collier, who was Minister to Spain under Mr. Roosevelt, came to report the result of his observation in Washington and elsewhere in the last month.

"I haven't met a single Republican who would not be glad to vote for Mr. Roosevelt," said he. "I have not met a single man who voted for Colonel Roosevelt in 1912 who will not vote for him in 1916. I am amazed at the Roosevelt sentiment among men who opposed him in 1912. It is nothing short of remarkable."

Before going to the Metropolitan offices Colonel Roosevelt had lunch at the Harvard Club with George K. Cherrie, the naturalist, who was with him in South America; F. M. Chapman, of the Museum of Natural History; Mark Sullivan, editor of "Collier's," and A. E. G. Hammesfehr, of "Collier's" staff.

In the late afternoon he motored uptown for a brief visit with his little grandchildren, returning to his Oyster Bay home in time for dinner.

Dress Time

Spring Time is Dress-Time. Even Dad knows that!

For Mother, for Daughter, for Brother, for Baby Bunting, for Dad himself—spring things are ready here.

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TRIED REPUBLICAN FOR CONNECTICUT

Delegation 10 to 4 for Hughes, but Goes to Chicago Uninstructed.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT DRAFTS PLATFORM

Moose Adopt Plank Declaring They'll Follow Leader Who Has Made Position Clear.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hartford, Conn., April 12.—When the Republican State Convention adjourned to-day a survey showed that a Hughes delegation had been chosen to represent Connecticut at the Chicago convention, a platform plank written by ex-President Taft urging a world's conference for international peace after the war had been adopted, and that there was also a plank in the platform urging the national delegates to select as our candidate for President a tried Republican.

Moreover, for the first time in more than a decade, Charles F. Brooker, once a power in Connecticut and national politics, had, like Barnes, of New York, been shorn of his power.

Delegation 10 to 4 for Hughes.

Connecticut's Chicago delegation is as follows: Delegates-at-Large, State Committee Chairman John Henry Roraback of Canaan, chairman of delegation; Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of "The Hartford Courant," Fairfield County; John T. King of Bridgeport; Colonel Francis T. Maxwell of Vernon.

District delegates—First, George W. Klett, of New Britain, and Charles T. Treadway, of Bristol. Second: Frank B. Weeks, of Middletown, and Edwin W. Higgins, of Norwich. Third: Colonel Isaac M. Ullman, of New Haven, and Rollin S. Woodruff, of New Haven. Fourth: Oliver G. Jennings, of Fairfield, and Schuyler Merritt, of Stamford. Fifth: Irving H. Chase, of Waterbury, and Edward H. Hotchkiss, of Torrington.

Most of the delegates refused to intimate their Presidential preferences, but several estimates gave the delegation to Justice Hughes by ten to four. The four are not only not for Roosevelt, but they are not for Root, the general belief being that Theodore Burton is the choice of several of the delegates. All were uninstructed.

The Connecticut platform concurs with the New York document in urging the nomination of a "tried Republican," who will guarantee "wise statesmanship in the management of foreign and domestic affairs." Colonel Roosevelt, whose name was mentioned without notice last night, was not mentioned at all to-day. He left the city quietly this forenoon, as the convention was beginning its work.

The Progressive State Committee, which has not met in several years, turned out in force this afternoon at the Heublein Hotel, seven of the thirty-five members being absent. Colonel Roosevelt's nephew, Senator Joseph W. Alsop, who, in company with Herbert Knox Smith, had dinner last night with the Colonel, presided as chairman. Herbert Knox Smith and Professor Yandell Henderson, of Yale, were among the members who discussed the outlook as reflected by the visit of the Colonel and action of the Republican convention.

Adopt Roosevelt Platform.

It was voted that a state convention to elect seven delegates and seven alternates to Chicago be held at Wentworth Hall, New Haven, at 1 p. m., May 8. Some of the members criticized the Republican selection of Oliver G. Jennings, of Fairfield, a director of the Standard Oil Company, to be a national convention delegate.

The following is the Roosevelt resolution adopted by the Progressives:

"That we indorse the action of the Progressive National Committee in defining the dominant issues before the country and in calling our national convention at the same time and place as the Republican national convention. We hold that the interests of the nation must now be considered above party advantage. We further declare that as Progressives of Connecticut we will, in the face of the present momentous issues, follow only a leader who has made his position on these issues clear beyond question; who stands for the programme of our party as so stated by the national committee, and who plainly has the power to make that position good."

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GHOSTS AND SCARECROWS

BARON SHIBUSAWA, the Rockefeller of Japan, has said:

"To turn a ghost into a scarecrow, a little sunshine is all that is needed."

Sometimes title troubles are ghosts that disappear on investigation. Sometimes they are scarecrows and may be disregarded on skilled advice.

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CATHOLICS GAIN 254,799 IN 1915

Official Directory for 1916 Shows 16,657,109 in the United States.

The membership of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States during 1915 increased 254,799, according to the "Official Catholic Directory of 1916," published and copyrighted by P. J. Kennedy & Co., of Barclay Street.

The increase is in all probability even greater, according to Joseph M. Meier, the compiler of the figures, who says that forty-three archdioceses and dioceses failed to take the census for 1915. Mr. Meier adds that his figures are based on the report made by fifty-eight dioceses, all but six of which report increases.

The total number of Catholics in the United States, the directory shows, is 16,654,109. The total in the territory flying the Stars and Stripes is 24,922,062, with 7,285,458 in the Philippines and 1,072,495 scattered in Alaska, the Canal Zone, the Samoan and Hawaiian islands and Porto Rico.

"The United States figures—16,564,109—are not exaggerated," Mr. Meier said yesterday, "for in the compilation the 'floating' aCtholic population has not been considered. If this had been compiled the increase in Catholic Church membership would be 10 per cent greater. But unfortunately no such record is kept."

The new directory shows that there are 19,572 aCtholic priests in the United States, of which 14,318 are of the secular clergy and 5,254 members of religious orders. There are in the country 10,055 churches with resident priests, 5,105 mission churches, eighty-five seminaries with 6,201 students preparing for the priesthood, 112 homes for the aged, 210 boys' colleges and 685 girls' academies.

Of the parishes in the country, 5,588 support parochial schools. The total enrolment in the schools is 1,497,949 children. The directory shows that there are 28 orphan asylums, in which the Catholics care for 48,089 unfortunate children.

New York State leads as the biggest Catholic state in the Union, with a population of 2,899,223; Pennsylvania is second, with 1,802,977; Illinois third, with 1,479,291, and Massachusetts next, with 1,300,84. The directory shows that twenty-six states in the Union have a Catholic population of 100,000 each.

SCUTTLE BILL HIT AS BROKEN FAITH

Philippines Betrayed by Democratic Shiftiness, Minority Charges.

WHO INSPIRED ACT? ASK REPUBLICANS

Denounce Filipino Abandonment—Point to Value of the Islands as Defence.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 12.—Charging that the Philippines bill in its present form, including the Clarke amendment, is actually a violation of the platforms adopted by every Democratic convention since the islands were acquired, the nine Republican memoers of the House Insular Affairs Committee today signed and filed a minority report to the House protesting against its passage.

Approval of the terms of the so-called Jones bill, which would have given the Filipinos a larger measure of self-government, but contained no proposal of scuttle, was cordially given by the minority.

The point in the minority report believed most likely to arouse comment and to sting the Democrats to reply is the question: "Who is responsible for the adoption of the Clarke amendment?"

After reviewing the history of the Philippines legislation and reciting the planks of the Democratic platforms, none of which ever made any mention of immediate independence, much less of turning the islands adrift without adequate provision for their protection, the report says:

Charge Self-Reversals.

"This remarkable change of policy on the part of the majority in Senate and House is worthy of consideration. Originally Mr. Jones was in favor of a definite date for abandonment, but two years ago he was compelled to give up that idea. He did so reluctantly, but he was forced 'gracefully,' as he said, to bow to the 'dictates of my party.'

"It is urged by the majority of the committee that the Philippines are a source of military weakness and that we ought to abandon them as a part of our plan of 'preparedness.' The argument advanced is that if the United States has any possessions anywhere outside our continental boundaries they should be abandoned if difficult to defend.

Should Abandon Other Possessions.

"If we abandon our possessions because they are subject to attack by an enemy in war, we should not limit our 'scuttle policy' to the Philippines. We should abandon Guam, the Samoan group and the Hawaiian archipelago. We should abandon the Canal Zone and the Panama Canal itself. Indeed, we should abandon Alaska. It is as isolated as an island and would be a rich prize for any nation with interests in the Pacific because of its stores of coal, timber and gold.

Islands for Own Defence.

"It may be suggested that the Philippines can be made a source of military strength rather than weakness. They have a population of 9,000,000; an army of 200,000 men could easily be enlisted from among their own people. The work of the Philippine scouts and constabulary has demonstrated their capacity and value as soldiers.

"We found the Philippines one of the plague spots of the world, and have made it the most healthful of Oriental or tropical countries. We have practically abolished smallpox, have almost prevented the recurrence of cholera, have about eliminated the bubonic plague, have isolated and prevented the spread of leprosy. The sources of malaria have been safeguarded. Sanitation, pure water, general hospital service have been introduced.

"In these reforms and accomplishments, while most of it has been against the wishes of the great body of the people, it has so commended itself because of its marvellous success that there is now general acceptance. Still, it must be remembered that this has been accomplished in too brief a period to rest on a secure foundation. The habits and prejudices of centuries cannot be eradicated in a decade. There are apparent now indications which show that with the withdrawal of American supervision and control much of what has been accomplished will be lost."

STATE MOOSE FOR COLONEL

Only Choice for President, Say Committeemen—Chairman Reelected.

Walter A. Johnson, of Westchester County, was yesterday reelected chairman of the new Progressive State Committee. The meeting was enthusiastic for Colonel Roosevelt, the sentiment being unanimous that he was the first and only choice for President.

Other officers elected were: Michael Schaap, of New York County, first vice-chairman; Virgil K. Kellogg, of Jefferson County, second vice-chairman; Ernest Cawcroft, of Chautauqua County, third vice-chairman; John Gerdes, of Kings, secretary, and Milton A. Willment, of Kings, treasurer.

Suffolk Moose Re-elect Post.

Riverhead, L. I., April 12.—Regis H. Post, close friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and one time Governor of Porto Rico, was to-day reelected chairman of the Suffolk County Progressive committee. The delegates predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would be the nominee of both the Progressive and Republican parties.

Park Dep't Wins Flower Medal.

For the second consecutive time, according to notice received yesterday, the Park Department of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond has won the gold medal for the best exhibit at the Flower Show. Park Commissioner Ward has sent congratulations to Foreman Olssen, of the greenhouses, and the men working under him.

CALLS ON HUGHES TO REJECT OFFER

Senator Works Says Politics Is Trying to Invade U. S. Supreme Court.

"JUSTICE HAS CHANCE TO RENDER SERVICE"

To Refuse Nomination for Presidency Would Be Great Act of Unselfish Patriotism.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 12.—In a remarkable comment on the idea of taking a nominee for the Presidency from the Supreme bench, made in the course of a speech on the floor of the Senate today, Senator Works, of California, declared that the nomination of Justice Hughes or the failure to nominate him would be of little consequence "compared with the question whether a member of the Supreme Court can be used to advance the interests or secure the success of any political party."

"Partisan politics," said Mr. Works, "is ruthless in its demands and invades the most sacred precincts of the national government. It is seeking place and pelf and power wherever and whenever it can find entrance. Just now it is attempting to invade the Supreme Court of the United States. It is presenting to a member of that body the greatest temptation that could be offered to an American citizen—to surrender his place on the bench and become a candidate for a political office. This attempt to bring the highest judicial tribunal of the country or any member of it into politics should be resend tenot only by the members to whom this tempting offer is made, but by the whole country.

"To my mind it is of the gravest importance that that great tribunal should be separated absolutely and forever from politics, candidacy for office, or any interest in elections beyond that of the disinterested and patriotic private citizen. If any member of the Supreme Court is tempted by an offer of the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States and refuses the offer because he is a justice of the Supreme Court and because for that reason he cannot conscientiously accept a nomination to a political office or engage in politics, he will have rendered his country a great and lasting service.

"If he does that one act of unselfish patriotism and devotion to the best interests of his country that has so signally honored him, it will keep his memory green in the minds of his countrymen long after the politicians who thus tempted him are forgotten. The use of his name as a candidate is an offence to him and to the country.

"Whether Justice Hughes is going to allow his name to be used as a candidate in a political convention is a matter of profound interest and grave importance to the American people."

Senator Works read a strong editorial from "The Providence Journal" urging that Justice Hughes could "perform a greater public service by remaining where he is than he could possibly perform by heeding the call to party leadership."

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, a Democrat, followed Senator Works by not only agreeing with everything he said, but by urging that this idea of the sacredness from politics of the Supreme bench could well be applied to the lower courts.

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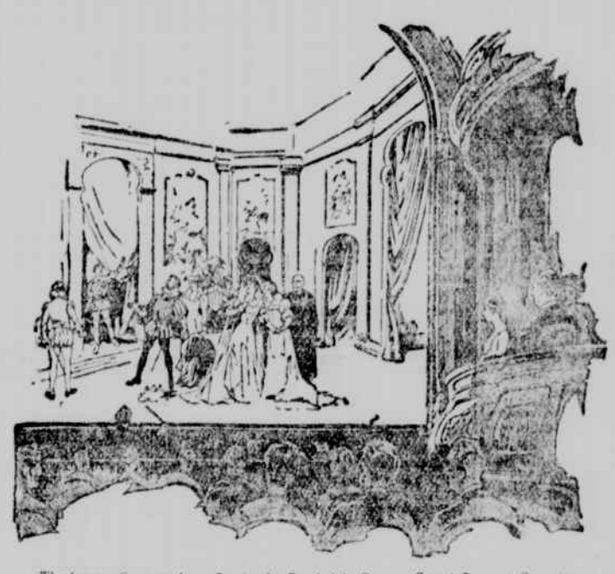

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By Victor Opera Sextette (Victor Record 70036. Twelve-inch, $1.25).

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WARD'S BREAD does more than satisfy the hunger of children. It strengthens and nourishes their growing bodies because it contains, along with other high grade food materials, proper proportions of beneficial lime salts, which are added to the water, modifying and correcting it to the best standard for bread making. This modern and scientific process has the approval of the leading food scientists of this country and Germany, and these authorities declare bread so made to be of great value in the building of bone, muscle, teeth and tissue.

Your children—all children—will thrive and grow strong and sturdy if you feed them WARD'S BREAD. Serve it to them three times a day and in between meals too when they are hungry. It is a substantial food which will give their little bodies a helping hand to lusty manhood and womanhood.

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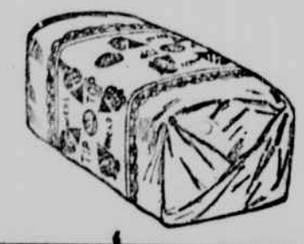

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