ALDRICH BILL UP FOR VOTE

MANY CHANGES OFFERED AND REJECTED.

An Amendment to Include Porto Rican Bonds in the Bond Feature Is Adopted, but a Motion to Include Philippine Bonds Meets Opposition and Is Refused.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate took up the Aldrich currency bill to-day for continual consideration until a vote is reached. A hitch appeared at the start. Senator Lodge had an amendment to include in the bond feature Porto Rican bonds, that is bonds of the insular government of Porto Rico. This was adopted on a closely divided yea and nay vote, but an amendment to include bonds of the Philippine Government, including the Friar bonds and bonds of the city of Manila, met hard sledding.

Mr. Clay of Georgia asked if the bonds were guaranteed by the United States Government. Mr. Lodge answered in the negative. They were in the same position as bonds of a State or city and were of the character of Territorial bonds.

Mr. Teller of Colorado told Mr. Lodge emphatically that the Philippine bonds were not in the same position as city or State bonds and neither were they of the character of Territorial bonds.

"No one knows," said Mr. Teller, "what the future of the islands is to be nor what the relation of our country is to be to them. The people who bought those Philippine bonds took their chances, and it would be entirely against the principles of this bill to put the Government in the position of indorsing them."

Mr. Lodge replied that the Government of the United States had indorsed them to some extent in that they were authorized by an act of Congress and approved by the United States Government.

Mr. Teller—This amendment did not come before the committee. The committee trimmed the bill so as to meet objections that would confront it after it leaves us. I was in favor of retaining railroad bonds, but they were eliminated to anticipate opposition after the bill leaves the Senate.

Mr. Aldrich—I think the Senator from Colorado is mistaken. I think that this amendment was laid before the committee and passed over.

Mr. Teller—I recollect now to the contrary. I recollect that the amendment came before the committee and was rejected.

Mr. Lodge persisted that the bonds were of equal standing with other municipal and State bonds allowed in the bill for emergency circulation.

Mr. Teller was determined in his opposition and said he hoped we would be rid of the Philippine Islands by some means or other one day. "If the expected war with Japan comes we will be rid of them easily," he said, "because Japan will walk in there and take them."

Mr. Teller tempered this observation with a smile and then he added: "I have no idea there will be any war with Japan."

Mr. Lodge allowed the amendment to be recommitted to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota stirred up a conflict unexpectedly by offering an amendment requiring the Government to exact interest on its deposits in national banks. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois made a long argument against the proposal, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Heyburn of Idaho offered an amendment requiring all national banks to keep on hand in their own vaults 15 per cent. of their deposits.

Mr. Hopkins said that the Government bank deposit was the people's money, and the purpose of the deposit was to make it accessible to the people by distribution in bank depositories throughout the country. If interest were charged thereon it would raise the rate of interest to the people who borrowed from the banks.

Mr. Aldrich interposed to assure Mr. Nelson that the Finance Committee would give his amendment careful attention if he would have it referred.

Personally, Mr. Aldrich said he had no objection to charging the banks interest on Government deposits if it could be done compatibly with the public interest.

"Has the Senator from Rhode Island any mental reservation when he says that?" asked Mr. Nelson.

"None whatever," answered Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Heyburn criticised a concession allowing the banks to have a proportion of their reserves in bonds. He wanted a real reserve in real money, not a fictitious thing, a phantom that proved without substance in time of need. Bonds might be good, worth a dollar for a dollar of money, but when the money was scarce the bonds could not be converted into it at will.

Mr. Aldrich said there were two reasons why the Heyburn amendment should not be passed. First it required reserves to be kept in good and lawful money. This meant gold coin and silver legal tender notes. If the figures of the Senator from Idaho were right in which he said the reserve in banks should be six hundred millions the banks would have to find three hundred millions of money now in channels of trade to meet the requirements, since the amount of the lawful money they now had in their possession was about $300,000,000. Another reason why the amendment should be defeated was in the reduction of the reserve from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. in the reserve banks of the large cities. Further it would take out of circulation a vast amount, lock up in the banks a vast amount of the money now in circulation.

On a vote Mr. Heyburn alone voted for his amendment. He demanded a roll call. The vote was 58 to 2, Mr. Gore of Oklahoma voting with Mr. Heyburn in the affirmative.

Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi submitted an amendment making the Government's claim against national banks on account of the issuance of emergency notes subordinate to claims of depositors. He argued that the Government was presumed to have sufficient security in the bonds the bank deposited against the issue. In case of liquidation it would be unfair to permit the Government to take bank assets to make up a deficiency before all unprotected depositors were first satisfied.

There was nearly two hours debate on the amendment, which was defeated on a yea and nay vote, 46 to 6.

Mr. Owens of Oklahoma announced that he had intended to offer a number of amendments, but as the chairman of the Finance Committee had declared yesterday in favor of a commission to investigate the causes of the recent panic and to report on reforms in banking he would not present them if the Senator from Rhode Island would give assurances that he would bring the matter before the Senate in due time.

Mr. Aldrich gave the assurance.

Considerable discussion arose over an amendment of Mr. Nelson's authorizing national banks to loan not to exceed one-third of their capital and surplus on personal notes secured by farm mortgages. Mr. Aldrich opposed this on the ground that farm mortgages were the worst kind of non-convertible securities. The amendment was lost, 23 to 26.

As it was then after 5 o'clock and there was no prospect of completing the bill to-day, the discussion was suspended on motion of Mr. Aldrich and will be continued to-morrow.

Nebraska Candidate for Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Burkett of Nebraska and Gov. Sheldon of that State called on the President to-day to urge the appointment of E. Royce, a banker of Nebraska, as Comptroller of the Currency. It has been repeatedly rumored that Comptroller Ridgely would resign, but Mr. Ridgely has denied the reports.

SPEAKER AND SULZER CLASH.

The New Yorker Carries Out His Threat to Object to All Unanimous Consents.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There was a clash between Speaker Cannon and Mr. Sulzer in the House to-day immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings had been read. Accepting at its face value the declaration of Minority Leader Williams that no agreement would be made for the consideration of business by unanimous consent, Speaker Cannon wasted no time in that line but at once recognized Mr. Scott of Kansas to move that the agricultural appropriation bill be taken up in committee of the whole. Pending the motion he asked unanimous consent for an order closing general debate in five hours. To this Mr. Sulzer promptly objected.

Mr. Scott then moved to close debate in four hours and this motion was adopted.

All this while Mr. Sulzer had been standing, with his left index finger inserted in a copy of the manual, eager for the fray. Seeing him the Speaker sharply asked him: "For what purpose does the gentleman rise?"

Mr. Sulzer—To make a parliamentary inquiry.

The Speaker (banging the gavel)—There is nothing before the House to inquire about.

In a moment, however, the laughter this ruling brought out was choked off when the Speaker realized that the motion to go into committee of the whole was pending, and he turned to Mr. Sulzer, remarking:

"The Chair was in error. The gentleman will state his inquiry."

With a smirk of satisfaction overspreading his face and prefacing his question with the remark, "Accepting the apology of the Speaker," Mr. Sulzer quoted a section of the rules providing for the consideration of bills reported from committees in a morning hour and asked if the House were not entitled to proceed under that rule.

Answering the inquiry Speaker Cannon called attention to the fact that Mr. Scott's motion had intervened to prevent the operation of the rule referred to.

Mr. Scott here gave way to Mr. Gillett (Mass.) of the Committee on Appropriations to report the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, and to ask unanimous consent that the House disagree to the amendments and ask a conference thereon. Mr. Sulzer objected. He objected also, after the bill had been taken up in committee of the whole, to a request to dispense with a formal reading of the 345 amendments. When this had been done the bill went back to the House, the amendments disagreed to and a conference asked. This occupied thirty-five minutes and accomplished no more than is usually done in less than a minute.

VENEZUELA ASHPALT DISPUTE.

Judge Calhoun's Report Submitted to the Senate by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The special report of William J. Calhoun on the controversy between the New York and Bermudez Company and the Government of Venezuela was the principal document in the reply of Secretary of State Root to the resolution introduced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts several months ago calling on the President for all the diplomatic correspondence and documents in the claims of the United States against the Republic of Venezuela. The reply of Secretary Root was transmitted to the Senate to-day by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Calhoun went to Venezuela at the request of President Roosevelt in 1905 and made a thorough investigation of the dispute between the New York and Bermudez Company and the Government of Venezuela. His conclusions are as follows:

1. The Venezuelan Government was entitled to a judgment of forfeiture or cancellation of the Hamilton contract because the Bermudez company had not performed the obligation by it assumed, to explore and exploit the natural products of the forests and uncultivated lands in the State of Bermudez, and because the company did not plead or prove any release from such obligation or any excuse or justification for such non-performance.

2. The sequestration of the company's property as an incident to the adjudication of the cancellation of the Hamilton contract was not justified.

3. The assessment of damages against the Bermudez company for the breach of the Hamilton contract was made without the company having a hearing and without any sufficient evidence of the existence of the facts upon which the assessment is based.

4. The land title of the Bermudez company gives it the fee to the lands described, for which it actually paid a money consideration to the Government. The mining title was acquired under the mining laws of the country and vested in the company the exclusive possession and right of operation for a term of ninety-nine years. These titles were ignored in the sequestration proceedings and the continued possession of the property by the Government is in contravention thereof.

DUC DE CHAULNES SUED HERE

On a London Tailor's Bill—Service of the Summons Disputed.

Burt L. Rich, counsel for the Duc de Chaulnes, who was married recently to Miss Theodora Shonts, daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, appeared yesterday before Justice Conlan of the City Court and asked to have set aside as void the service of the summons in a suit begun by James F. Hannigan, as assignee of James Cavanaugh, a London tailor, to recover $2,000 from the Duke on a tailor's bill contracted in 1901. The bill is for $1,345 and the interest brings it up to $2,000.

Gates Hamburger, a lawyer at 21 Park row, is attorney for Hannigan. Mr. Hamburger said yesterday that he got a letter a week ago from London putting the claim in his hands. The tailor wrote that he had heard of the Duke's marriage and thought there ought to be no trouble collecting the bill. Hamburger filed the complaint in the City Court on March 16.

The papers filed with Justice Conlan show that service of the summons was made on March 16 at the residence of Mr. Shonts. The process server, Mayer H. Touster, declared that the person he served was pointed out to him as the Duc de Chaulnes by a chauffeur who was in charge of an automobile outside the Shonts house.

Mr. Rich set forth that the summons had not been served upon the Duke, but upon the Duke's cousin, the Baron Louis de Condé. Mr. Rich filed with the court the affidavit of the Duc de Chaulnes, made on March 17, in which the Duke declared he had never been served personally with the summons, but saw it first while it was in the possession of the Baron Louis de Condé.

An affidavit made by the Baron Louis de Condé was also submitted. The Baron sets forth that the summons was forced upon him at the Shonts residence on the evening of March 16 by a man whom he did not know. He told this man that he was not the Duc de Chaulnes nor the defendant in the action, but nevertheless the process server insisted on handing him the paper.

Lawyer Hamburger pleaded that if the service was defective he should have been notified before the Duke sailed for France.

Justice Conlan intimated that he was not satisfied as to the validity of the service, but would reserve decision.

It was said on behalf of the Duke that he could have paid the bill at any time since he contracted it if he had been so inclined.

Killed by Long Island Train.

John W. Marshall, 65 years old, a sign painter, of 1087 Hancock street, Brooklyn, was killed while trying to board a Long Island Railroad electric train at Woodhaven Junction last evening while it was in motion.

GRAB FOR SPOILS DEFEATED

BILL TO CREATE A NEW OFFICE IN QUEENS IS LOST.

It Would Saddle $100,000 a Year on This City—Assembly Passes Coney Island Five Cent Fare Bill—Also Bill for Continuance of Charter Revision Board.

ALBANY, March 25.—For the first time in years the Republican Assembly refused to assist in making a grab for spoils, and decisively defeated the bill of Assemblyman DeGroot which would saddle an additional expense of $100,000 a year on New York city in order to create positions for Republicans in Queens county. By a vote of 63 ayes to 82 nays the Assembly defeated the bill which created an office of Commissioner of Records for Queens county. The Commissioner was to be appointed by the Republican District Attorney and he was to hold office for six years. The expense of the office was to be borne by the city at large. The work is now being performed under the direction of the County Clerk of Queens county and costs the county about $20,000 a year.

Although the Republican leaders of the Assembly worked hard to secure enough votes to pass the bill they could not drive the Republican Assemblymen into line. The New York county Republicans voted solidly against the bill with the Democrats, while the Brooklyn Republicans were divided. The bill fell thirteen short of having enough votes to pass it.

Assemblyman DeGroot made the usual motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated, that motion to lie on the table, which means that the bill can be taken up again. Assemblyman Todd insisted on immediate action on the motion and could have killed the bill outright if he had persisted, but he gave way to the advice of his Democratic colleagues, and there is danger now that enough votes may be secured to pass the bill later in the session.

Next Wednesday the Senate in committee of the whole will take up the Agnew anti-racetrack betting bills. To-day Senator Agnew managed to give notice that he would move to suspend the rules to pass the bills out of their order. They were made a special order in general orders. Senator Agnew did not show any signs of wanting to press the bills immediately. It is said on what is considered to be good authority that there are but twenty-four Senators in favor of voting to repeal the Percy-Gray betting law. The Assembly will pass the similar bills of Assemblyman Hart to-morrow.

The Assembly to-day passed the Assembly Railroads Committee bill, which is designed to prohibit the charging of more than five cents for a continuous ride to Coney Island from any part of New York city. The committee redrafted the bill of Assemblyman Wagner's, so that the B. R. T. must secure permission from the Public Service Commission of the first district to charge more than five cents. The bill originally introduced by Assemblyman Wagner merely provided that not more than five cents could be charged, and put the burden upon the people to bring about the reduction in fare. The committee having ascertained that the Public Service Commission had jurisdiction decided to make the railroad corporation make the application to charge more than five cents.

The Assembly passed Assemblyman A. E. Smith's bill designed to prevent the sale of cocaine. The bill requires every wholesale druggist or manufacturer of articles containing cocaine to keep a record of all sales.

Assemblyman Surpless's bill, compelling the vestibuling of all elevated railroad cars in New York city during the winter months, passed the Assembly.

After an hour's debate the Assembly by a party vote passed Senator Page's bill providing for the continuance of the Ivins Charter Revision Commission for New York city. The Democrats charged that this was merely another Republican grab for patronage. Last year the Legislature appropriated $25,000 for the Charter Revision Commission and that amount was expended, but how has not been made public. This year the commission is to have $30,000. The Governor again will appoint the commissioners, although New York city must stand the expense of the commission. President of the Board of Aldermen McGowan is to be a member of the commission to represent the administration; the bill making provision that an elective officer can serve on the commission without forfeiting his right to his other office. Under the bill a thorough investigation of the New York city administration could be made by the commission.

The Assembly passed two more of the series of bank bills desired by the State Superintendent of Banks. One is in regard to amortization, which was passed by a vote of 87 to 39. The other affects the investments of capital, surplus, undivided profits and deposits of trust companies. The bills giving the Superintendent the right to close up a financial institution which is found to be unsafe, the same as the Comptroller of the Currency can do with national banks, was amended so that all proceedings pertaining to the action of the Superintendent shall be tried in the district where the principal office of the bank is located. Under the terms of the original bill such actions were to be tried in the Albany judicial district.

FOR A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Senator Overman Proposes One to Probe the Panic and the Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A commission to investigate the late panic and also the banking and currency system was provided for in an amendment to the Aldrich bill offered to-day in the Senate by Mr. Overman of North Carolina.

The duties of the proposed commission are to be far reaching. It will look into loans made by national banks to brokers operating on stock exchanges and examine the collateral accepted for the loans. It is to search out financial abuses in the relations of the banks and stock exchanges and delve into the system of trading on margins. It is also to learn the financial needs of the country at different seasons, and give attention especially to the requirements of the country in moving the crops.

It provides for a commission of fifteen, five Senators, five Representatives and five others, to be appointed by the President. No more than three of each group of five shall be members of the same political party. The salary of the commissioners shall be $625 a month. They are to report to the President in January, 1909, and the President shall transmit the report to Congress.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Major Thomas U. Raymond, surgeon, to San Antonio, relieving Major William P. Kendall, surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen.

First Lieut. Benjamin R. Wade, Thirtieth Infantry, from San Francisco to Department of California.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Logan, from General Board, Washington, to the Idaho.

Midshipman W. H. Booth, from the Virginia to Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. N. Fiske, from Naval Hospital, Mare Island, to Naval Medical School, Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. D. MacLean, from recruiting station, Detoit, to navy yard, Portsmouth.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Blackwell, from Naval Academy to Naval Medical School, Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Woodward, from recruiting station, Cincinnati, to Naval Hospital, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. W. Baker, from Naval Hospital, New York, to the Colorado.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Smith, from Naval Medical School, Washington, to the Wisconsin.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. G. McRitchie, from navy yard, Washington, to the Birmingham.

DE SAGAN HERE OPENLY NOW.

Some Kind of a Statement on Behalf of the Gould Family Expected.

A statement from George J. Gould touching Prince Helie de Sagan, who gave up his incognito yesterday and came openly to New York, is promised within a day or two. The nature of it is left to conjecture. It may relate only to various unauthentic publications concerning Mme. Anna Gould's affairs.

The great international paper chase of the Prince, which began at Montreal four days ago and has called forth the best efforts of the trackers in New York and Philadelphia ever since, came to an end yesterday when Mr. Thomson, otherwise passing as Mr. Dufresne, was cornered and owned up. The acknowledgment was made yesterday at noon on the North River ferryboat which was taking him on the last stage of his return trip from Philadelphia to New York and which was carrying a full load of reporters and photographers who had crossed the river to meet him. He admitted that he was the same man who, as Thomson and Dufresne, had put up at the Hotel Prince George in this city and at the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia and said that he had done his dodging about in an effort to elude the newspaper men, "in which," he added, "I have been very unsuccessful."

He refused to say whether or not he had been in communication with Mme. Anna Gould or to discuss the report often denied that he had been married to her in France.

"Mme. Gould said when she landed," somebody observed, "that she wouldn't marry again."

The Prince stopped puffing at his cigarette and leaned forward interestedly. "What did she say?" he demanded.

"She said she had had enough of married life."

"All right then," said the Prince, "take what she said."

From the ferry he drove to the Waldorf. He told the clerk that he had been simply worn out by the attentions of newspaper men. It is said that he expects to remain in New York about a month.

The Prince had another conference with the reporters at 7 o'clock last night, after going to the Café Martin for dinner. He evaded all questions relating to Mme. Gould. Later he went to the home of the Tyler Morses, at the Hotel St. Regis, to pay a dinner call. It was said last night that at a luncheon given by the Morses to-day both the Prince and Mme. Gould will be present.

COCKS DRAWS WILLETT'S FIRE

And It Lands on the President as Well as on His Representative.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Another chance came to Mr. Willett of New York in the House to-day to sling stones at the President and at the Representative from the President's district at the same time. An opening was unwittingly made for him by the gentleman from the Oyster Bay district (Mr. Cocks), and the agile gentleman from New York stepped in.

Mr. Cocks directed the attention of the House to a criticism of the President made by Mr. Willett a few days ago, and said his only purpose in noticing it was in order to apologize for Mr. Willett, who, like the President, was a constituent of his. Though Mr. Willett represented a New York city district in the House, he said, he lived in Far Rockaway. Four years ago Mr. Cocks had what he described as the pleasure of running against Mr. Willett for Congress, and in the contest Mr. Willett was an also ran. He wished he could run against him again on such a platform as he had laid down in Congress. What Mr. Willett had said concerning President Roosevelt was of so little moment that he would not burden the House with a reply to it.

To this Mr. Willett replied as follows:

When my colleague [Mr. Sulzer] insisted upon knowing who it was the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cocks] was directing his remarks against, he replied: "Mr. Willett, I think, is his name." If there is any name indelibly impressed upon the mind of Mr. Cocks it is the name of Willett. [Laughter and applause.] I had the honor of running against this gentleman in a district normally Republican by 15,000. If you had seen his coattails as he followed me you would have been astonished at the agility with which he got up and down the counties behind me. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cocks—Will the gentleman please indicate at what election there was a Republican majority of 15,000?

Mr. Willett—I say the district normally had 15,000 majority.

Mr. Cocks—I assume we never had a normal vote in the district.

Mr. Willett—You never drew the normal majority. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cocks—What candidate ever did receive it?

Mr. Sulzer—Gov. Morton; over 15,000.

Mr. Willett—The great complaint that has been made concerning my remarks, which have been addressed to the occupant of the White House, has been that that poor, weak, insufficient little man has been unable to answer back. The gentleman says if he thought what I have said in the way of criticism of the President would have any effect upon the President, or in any way detract from his popularity or in any way influence him he would extend his remarks further. Why, of course anything that I will say will not influence him. Anything that the Constitution of the United States says does not influence him. [Democratic applause.] Anything that millions of needy people of this land to-day are saying does not influence him.

When the man who represents the district from which the President of the United States comes stands on this floor and says he has nothing to say in defence of the President after the usurpations of that office, it is a startling exhibition of unpatriotic representation in this mighty hall. [Democratic applause.]

For Uniform Bills of Lading.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A uniform bill of lading, binding on the carrier and shipper alike, having the indorsement of the Federal Government, would remedy one of the evils in interstate commerce, according to a statement made before the House Committee on Commerce to-day by Mr Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such bills would be binding upon the carrier whose agent issued them in much the same sense and to the same extent that a bank is liable when it certifies a check.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The cruisers Tennessee, Washington and California have arrived at Redondo.

The cruiser Denver has sailed from Hongkong for Swatow, the cruiser South Dakota from San Diego for Santa Barbara channel, the despatch boat Dolphin from Washington for Norfolk and the hospital ship Relief from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay.

Campbell, the Suicide, Was Under Charges.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 25.—C. H. Campbell, who committed suicide in New York last night, was defendant in a civil action charging conspiracy to defraud the city out of considerable funds. He with others was alleged in the complaint to have entered into a conspiracy to fix fictitious prices on material for a new water plant here.

Stamford White Dead.

Stamford White, who founded the Newspaper Cartoonists Association and got up the "Tribute to the Mikado" which Consul-General Uchida refused his approval of, died suddenly last night at 343 St. Nicholas avenue.

BILL TO FREE COMMERCE

FROM THE RESTRAINTS OF THE SHERMAN AND OTHER ACTS.

Foraker Offers It and Says Its Object Is to Allow Contracts and Agreements Not in Unreasonable Restraint of Trade—Criticises White House Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Foraker of Ohio introduced a bill in the Senate to-day designed to free commerce from the restraints of the Sherman act and other statutory regulations. It is a brief document, in effect as follows:

"That nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, or in the act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes, approved August 27, 1894, or anything in the act amendatory of or supplementary to any of said acts shall hereafter be construed or held to prohibit any contract, agreement or combination that is not in unreasonable restraint of trade or of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States."

Mr. Foraker in an interview explained the objects of the bill and at the same time sharply criticised the registration feature of the Hepburn bill to amend the Sherman act, for which President Roosevelt is sponsor and which is now in the House of Representatives. Mr. Foraker said:

"The bill has but a single purpose, and that is to so amend existing statutes as to allow contracts, agreements and combinations not in unreasonable restraint of trade and commerce. The desirability of this has at last come to be universally recognized, and by no one more than the President.

"The recommendations of the President have heretofore been that such an amendment if enacted should provide that all such contracts, agreements and combinations as may be authorized shall be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval before going into effect, apparently overlooking the fact that the power to determine reasonableness is a judicial power which cannot be exercised by the commission, which is not a judicial body.

"Lately, and particularly in his message of to-day and in the so-called White House bill recently introduced in the House by Mr. Hepburn, another feature has been added that is of far reaching importance and likely to arouse the stoutest and most determined opposition, and that is, if I understand that proposed measure, that the benefits of the amendment shall apply to only such corporations as shall register with the Bureau of Corporations and agree by such registration to comply with all the terms, conditions and regulations for the conduct of their business as the President may from time to time prescribe.

"I regard this proposition as involving a most dangerous and far reaching step in the direction of a further centralization of power in the Government at Washington and as calculated to further needlessly annoy and harass and bedevil the business of the country.

"I think the law should be modified because it is working more evil than good and that the courts should determine all questions of reasonableness as they did for hundreds of years under the common law before the Sherman anti-trust law was enacted.

"And I further believe that all should have the benefit of such amendment, 'without money and without price,' and certainly without such bargaining as is involved in the registration scheme, which I regard as utterly bad in every sense of the word.

"My bill if enacted will accomplish this. It has another merit. It treats labor organizations and all other classes of organizations exactly alike. It allows all to do whatever may be reasonable, which all should be allowed to do, and prohibits all alike from doing that which is unreasonable. I hope it may be accepted as a substitute for the House bill if anything at all is enacted."

THE WILFLEY CHARGES.

House Sub-Committee Tones Down Its Report in Which It Arraigned the Judge.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—As a result of criticisms made at a meeting of the House Committee on Judiciary to-day the sub-committee which investigated the impeachment charges against Lebbeus R. Wilfley of Shanghai, China, toned down its report in which it severely arraigned the Judge. As the sub-committee's report was originally prepared it said among other things:

"Such acts of legal oppression and of abuse of judicial discretion lie at the base of these charges. They are made before the House of Representatives in the form prescribed by law and custom and are presented as a question of high privilege upon the solemn responsibility of a member of the House."

The sub-committee interpolated to-day the following:

"If Judge Wilfley were permitted to be heard he might minimize, explain or entirely refute the charges. The committee does not find these charges to be facts established by the testimony, but only provable allegations contained in the memorial."

The conclusion of the sub-committee is that the actual facts upon which the charges were based would not justify conviction upon articles of impeachment before the Senate. The sub-committee adds that the charges against Wilfley stand uncontroverted and continues:

"If Judge Wilfley's judicial acts in the future are marked by the rigorous and inflexible harshness imputed to him they will hang as a pretentious cloud over this new court, impairing his usefulness, impeding the administration of justice and challenging the integrity of American institutions."

Some members of the Committee on the Judiciary are inclined to vote to impeach Judge Wilfley, but the indications are that the committee will report that proceedings against him should be dropped.

NOT A VINDICATION OF CARTER.

The Suit in Chicago Was to Recover Moneys Said to Belong to the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The position is taken by the Department of Justice that nothing in the recent decision of Judge Kohlsaat in the Federal court at Chicago can be construed as a vindication of Oberlin M. Carter, formerly a Captain in the army engineer corps. Capt. Carter was convicted of defrauding the Government in connection with river and harbor improvements at Savannah. The suit at Chicago was to recover moneys in Carter's possession said to belong to the Government.

Attorney-General Bonaparte issued the following statement to-day:

"The terms of the decree are interesting in view of the statements published that the decree was to be used as the basis of a claim for reinstatement to the army by Capt. Carter and as a vindication of him. The Department officials do not see any vindication of Capt. Carter in the results of this investigation. It is pointed out that the suits were not brought to establish Capt. Carter's guilt or innocence; that that issue was settled by the findings of the court-martial reviewed by Attorney-General Griggs and approved by President McKinley."

Public Reception for D. O. Mills.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—A public reception was held to-day by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for D. O. Mills to show the appreciation of the business community for his efforts to promote the prosperity of the city and State.

Senator Tillman's Improvement Very Slow.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 25.—Senator B. R. Tillman is improving very slowly. He has been up only once since his illness began.

The Newest of The New.

You'll find your Radicals and Conservatives in dress as well as in state affairs. Here's an Overcoat for the Radical up-to-the-minute man—the Patch Pocket model.

The back of this overcoat is decidedly full—hanging straight from the shoulders. The collar and cuffs are of contrasting color cloth. The fabrics are in light tones of grey, brown, olive and tan in fancy weaves. $20, $25 and $30.

Wm. Vogel & Son,

Broadway, Houston St.

SOME SENATORS FEAR JACKSON.

Not at All Anxious to Investigate Him and the Attorney-General's Office.

ALBANY, March 25.—While Attorney-General Jackson does not enjoy the friendship or the good will of the Senators, at the same time he commands in a measure their fear. A year ago the Attorney-General made some members of the upper house decidedly uncomfortable by making public some of the connections that certain Senators had with special counselships. He is known to still have in his possession some more secrets showing what certain Senators have been enjoying in the line of favors from that office. This is known to have an influence on the possible action of the Senate Finance Committee in regard to the investigation of the Attorney-General and his office.

To-day Senator Saxe, who introduced the resolution asking for an investigation of the Attorney-General and his office, called up his resolution at an executive session of the Senate Finance Committee. The only information that Senator Armstrong, chairman of the committee, would give out was that action was postponed on the resolution.

The Senate would like to investigate the Attorney-General and show what he has been doing, but the Senators who have been having special counselships and other favors are not at all anxious to take the initiative. They would much prefer to have the Assembly do that. They argue that if there are to be impeachment proceedings instituted against the Attorney-General the charges must emanate from the lower house and therefore the Senate should not act at the present time.

As Attorney-General Jackson has so cowed a number of prominent Republican Senators by his use of billingsgate there are some doubts whether the Senators will have backbone sufficient to act upon the Saxe resolution.

JACKSON GETS ON THE RECORD.

If the Grand Jury Sends It to Albany His Say Will Go In It.

Attorney-General Jackson had another session yesterday with the county Grand Jury. It lasted for about half an hour. No representative of the District Attorney's office was present.

When Mr. Jackson appeared first before the Grand Jury on Monday and had answered some questions in connection with the testimony of Frank White that Mr. Jackson had demanded half his fees as receiver for the Hamilton Bank Mr. Jackson wanted to explain his conduct in the different cases that have come up since he took office, and it was at his request, it is said, that both Mr. Smyth and Mr. Perkins of the District Attorney's office left the room. Mr. Jackson spent nearly an hour alone with the Grand Jury, but he did not complete the statement that he wanted to make. He continued his testimony yesterday with the same understanding that no one from the District Attorney's office should be present. There was a report yesterday that some of the matters Mr. Jackson brought forward were matters that had been up before the District Attorney in one shape or another.

The impression was that Mr. Jackson had made a long speech in his own defence before the Grand Jury and had reviewed his conduct of the business of his office from the time he was sworn in.

Although Mr. Jackson himself refused to say anything about the matter it was said that his reason for making a speech to the Grand Jury was to get it on the record in case the Grand Jury or the Court decided to submit the record to the Governor or the Legislature.

The report has been that the Grand Jury was debating whether or not to take some action in view of Mr. White's testimony. Mr. White's testimony was brief, but if the record of the case ever goes to Albany now it will be quite long on account of Mr. Jackson's long statement.

The Grand Jury has given no indication as yet of what it intends to do.

CITY EMPLOYEE WANTS A JURY.

Disputes the Right of the Commissioners of Accounts to Try Him.

Wood D. Loudoun, who was suspended as chief examiner of accounts by John Purroy Mitchel, Commissioner of Accounts, in December last, on charges of neglect of duty, obtained yesterday from Justice O'Gorman an alternative writ of prohibition restraining the Commissioners of Accounts from continuing the proceedings for his removal on charges. He claims a trial by jury on the ground that he is a veteran volunteer fireman.

WON'T MAKE SENATOR BIG CHIEF.

Full Blood Kaws Reject Curtis of Kansas, Who Is Only Part Indian.

KAW CITY, Okla., March 25.—Those who were engineering the plan to have United States Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas elected chief of the Kaw Indian tribe for life have failed. The full bloods to-day defeated the proposition.

It was decided that when a successor to the late Washunga is elected be will be Albert Taylor, next in line. Curtis's mother was a quarter blood Kaw.

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TO BAR OUT AMERICAN STEEL.

Mexican Manufacturers Demand a Prohibitive Tariff.

MEXICO CITY, March 25.—The United States Steel Corporation and other foreign manufacturers of steel rails and steel products generally will be effectually shut out of Mexico if the petition which is now in the hands of Jose Y. Limantour, Minister of Finance, asking for a prohibitory raise in duties on all imported steel is favorably considered. The petition is not only signed by the steel and iron manufacturers of Mexico but also by promoters of various other infant manufacturing industries which are suffering from foreign competition.

It is stated that the Monterey Steel and Iron Company, which has a fifteen million dollar steel plant at Monterey, is unable to manufacture and sell steel rails in Mexico at a profit on account of the foreign competition in this product. it also has a hard time competing in the structural steel markets. The domestic manufacturers who are behind the movement for a prohibitive tariff are said to have received assurances that their petition would receive favorable consideration.

Waters-Pierce Case to U. S. Supreme Court.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 25.—The State Supreme Court to-day in the penalty and receivership cases of the State against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company overruled motions for a rehearing. The company will appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The amount of judgments rendered in favor of the State exceeds $1,620,000.

Automobile Company President Bankrupt.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—John J. Mills of Morristown, president of the Draper Automobile Company, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. The liabilities are placed at $292,851 and the assets at $121,576. Of the liabilities $142,701 are secured claims.

Court Calendars This Day.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part III.—Clear.—Motions. Preferred causes—Nos. 8765, 8886, 8779, 8753, 8257. General calendar—Nos. 7538, 7610, 7626, 7614, 7915, 7568, 7664, 7913, 7439, 7578, 5744, 6559, 6754, 6767, 6771, 6812, 6137, 6408, 6168, 7047, 6615, 6770, 3695. Part IV.—Adjourned for the term. Part V.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Trial Term.—Part II.—Case unfinished. Short causes—Nos. 6009, 6155, 5427, 6313, 6205, 4811, 6017, 6203, 4540, 6329, 6380, 5975, 4519, 6183. Part III.—Clear.—Nos. 2810, 3317, 2169, 2284, 2192, 1568, 2164, 2251, 1808, 2176, 2220, 2052, 1451, 1507, 1651, 1539, 1680, 1681, 1617, 1785, 1906, 1419, 1468, 1737, 1780, 1694, 1371, 3062, 1920, 1932, 2024, 2026, 2035, 1943, 653, 1800. Part IV.—Clear. Part V.—Case unfinished. Part VI.—Clear. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Cases sent from Part III. to Parts IV., V., VI. and VII. Part VIII.—Case unfinished.—Nos. 6094, 528, 3067, 3121, 3122, 3184, 3140, 3146, 3151, 3159, 2154, 3177, 3182, 3163, 3186, 2938, 2964, 1859, 3190, 3192½, 3195, 3205½, 3207, 3042, 3221, 3226, 3227, 3233, 3243, 3244, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3265, 3266, 3270, 3275, 3282, 2984, 5003, 3293, 3286, 3296, 1977. Part IX.—Case unfinished. Part X.—Clear. Part XI.—Case unfinished. Part XII.—Adjourned for the term. Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term. Cases sent from Part VIII. to Parts IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII. Part XIV.—Case unfinished. Inquests—Nos. 4010, 3176½. Day calendar—Nos. 1900, 2716, 3010, 3784, 4021, 4206, 3303, 4192, 1942, 1448, 6352, 4008, 728, 4828, 636, 4015, 4023, 4080, 4088, 4121, 4122, 4124, 4138, 4164, 4224, 4252, 4269, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4280, 5598, 3690. Part XV. Case unfinished. Part XVI.—Case unfinished. Part XVII.—Case unfinished. Part XVIII.—Case unfinished. Cases sent from Part XIV. to Parts XV., XVI., XVII. and XVIII.

Surrogates' Court—Chambers.—For probate—Wills of Jacob Jaeger, William B. Cochrane, Mary A. Boyle, Mary E. Browne, Clara L. Miller, Julia Fay, Johanna M. Schneller, Diedrich Grouholz, Sr., Owen McCarthy, Jacob Dundecker, William T. Banning, Israel Levine, Fannie E. Lawrence at 10:30 A. M.; George B. Wheeler at 2:30 P. M. Trial Term.—No day calendar. City Court—Special Term.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions. Trial Term—Part I.—Clear. Nos. 4036, 4060, 3177, 4078, 4079, 4080, 4081, 4082, 4083, 4084, 4065, 4066. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 3917, 3544, 3983, 3939, 3721, 1158, 3798, 4016, 4021, 4022, 3920, 3137, 3138, 4029, 4030, 2977, 3942, 4050, 4051, 4052, 3968, 4001, 3535, 4085, 4087, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4091, 4092. Part III.—Clear. Nos. 3285, 3839, 3919, 3981, 3982, 3983, 3984, 3986, 3988, 3993, 3996, 3907. Part IV.—Clear. Short causes. Nos. 10040, 9974, 10160, 9992½, 10162, 10118, 10073, 9850, 9860, 9471, 7725, 10081, 10139, 9849, 10108, 10176, 7928, 10050, 9979, 9618, 10168, 9127, 10124, 8642, 9957, 10076, 7914. Part V.—Clear. Nos. 3890, 3792, 3880, 3821, 3892, 3893, 3794, 3969, 3908, 3909, 3977, 3579, 3978, 3979, 3980, 3896, 3906, 3834, 3835, 3757, 3758, 3875, 3807, 3832, 3959, 3885, 3900, 3905, 9490, 4061, 3762, 1597, 2600, 4040, 4043, 4068, 4069, 4070, 4072, 4073, 4074, 4075, 4076, 3823, 3824, 4093, 4094, 4095, 4096, 4097. Part VI.—No day calendar. Part VII.—No day calendar. Part VIII.—No day calendar.

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