

Taft's Test of Insurgents

They Must Oppose His Policies, That's All.

Their Fight Against Cannon and Aldrich Is a Different Matter—President Thinks There Ought to Be Something Reciprocal About Giving Patronage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Victor Rosewater, Republican national committeeman for Nebraska, had an interview by appointment with the President to-day with reference to political matters.

"I want you to help correct the reports that are being circulated to the effect that I am using the patronage club to whip so-called insurgents into line. There is a well founded custom that has become almost a rule that in making certain appointments, such as to post offices, the President should act on recommendation of the member of Congress in whose district they lie, if represented by a member of the same political party.

"This obligation resting on the President, however, is reciprocal. The Republican Congressman is under a similar obligation to support Administration measures recommended by the President to carry out platform pledges on which both of us were elected. I have not turned down recommendations of insurgent Congressmen, but am simply preserving the status quo to impress them with their obligation."

This statement of the President was provoked by the publication of reports that he contemplated withholding patronage from those Republicans who withheld their support from the regular organization in the House. The President makes it clear that the club may be used on insurgents who oppose Administration policies, but nothing is said relative to the proposition that patronage may be denied insurgents who are not supporting the Cannon organization. The question is for consideration by the Administration as to whether appointments should be withheld from Republicans who are not classified as "regular."

A meeting of the insurgents of the House will be held soon to discuss the situation growing out of this contemplated purpose of the Administration to ignore the recommendations in matters of patronage of those Republicans who are not supporting the House organization. Following the report that President Taft considered taking such a course there was a series of war dances which will culminate in a grand rally later in the week.

Some of the insurgents do not view with composure the prospect of withdrawal of patronage, but others appear not to be alarmed. They say that if such a step is taken by Mr. Taft it will result in the Administration.

There are conservative members of the House who take the view that the Administration will err if it punishes Republicans solely because they do not affiliate with the House organization. They insist that if the President metes out punishment by withholding Federal patronage it should be done only in the cases of those who are openly hostile, such as Senators La Follette of Wisconsin and Bristow of Kansas, who have attacked the Administration through the columns of publications which they control.

Insurgents charge that the information has been conveyed to the White House that they are hostile to President Taft's legislative programme and that this may account for the attitude taken by Mr. Taft on the question of patronage. Speaking for the insurgents, Representative Miller of Minnesota said:

"There is no ground, so far as I know, for the reports that the men who are hostile to the House organization are enemies of the President's policies. I am a friend of this Administration and I shall uphold its hand in matters of legislation."

Other insurgent Republicans expressed views in accord with those of Representative Miller.

In addition to impending troubles over patronage the Republican insurgents in the House from several States are said to be threatened with insurrection in their own districts. A back fire is said to have been started in the Republican constituencies of several of the insurgents which threatens their re-nomination.

Victor Murdock of Kansas is said to be in the deepest trouble in this respect. An aspirant for the nomination in the person of one Adams appeared against him and is making things lively for him. Mr. Adams's charge is that Mr. Murdock is not a Simon pure, dyed in the wool Republican, as shown by his insurgency in Congress, and Mr. Adams is appealing to Congress, and Mr. Adams is appealing to the old dyed in the wool Republicans of that district on that line.

Trains Smash on Icy Bridge

Guard Killed, Hurt, In Williamsburg Telescoping.

Local, With Brakes On, Slides Down Into a Waiting Express—Both Empty—Motorman and Two Others Hurt—Trolley Car Sidelined by Wreck.

An empty Marcy avenue local train running down the bridge incline to the Manhattan terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge loop of the B. R. T. to accommodate the rush hour crowds last night drove at full speed into the rear of an empty express train which was waiting for the semaphore signal to proceed into the station. The front car of the local telescoped the rear car of the express and the two piled up on both tracks of the elevated in a splintered mass twenty feet high. One of the guards of the local train was killed and the motorman seriously hurt. Two other men received injuries which were not serious.

Henry G. Frisker, who lived at 914 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, was the guard killed. Charles Crane of 2162 Fulton street, Brooklyn, the motorman, is in Gouverneur Hospital with a compound fracture of the right leg, cuts about the head and arms and internal injuries. Charles E. Hubbs of 76 Schaefer street, Brooklyn, conductor of the express, and Frank Revens, a negro porter who was riding on the local, escaped with minor bruises and cuts, which were treated by ambulance surgeons.

The collision occurred at 9:08 o'clock, at a time when the elevated trains were running in and out of the Manhattan terminal on a two minute headway. At the moment the trains came together about 100 yards away from the station platform a crowded Kociusko street express was pulling out of the station. When the train was only fifty feet from the point of the crash Florence Reisigle, the motorman, saw the flash of the third rail flame and jammed on the emergency brakes. The train stopped within a car's length of the spot where the mass of twisted steel and torn wood had reared from the westbound tracks and settled in a barrier across the tracks.

Just as the Marcy avenue train came tearing down the 5 per cent. grade leading into the station and bored into the Kosciusko street express a Carroll street car of the Tompkins avenue surface line was passing westward down into the Manhattan terminal. When the trains came together and the two telescoped cars lifted from the westbound elevated tracks outward to the parallel eastbound track an end of one of them sidestepped the north side of the surface car, smashing the forward end of it and breaking all of the windows on the north side.

There were only two passengers in the surface car at the time—a man and a woman. The woman fainted, but revived and walked away.

The B. R. T. gave out a statement attributing the collision of the elevated trains to sleazy tracks. Charles Crane, the motorman of the Marcy avenue train, had seen the tall lights of the Kosciusko street train waiting for the semaphore down at the foot of the bridge incline, said the company's statement, and he had applied the emergency brakes, but they did not hold and the train of six cars raced down the incline at undiminished speed.

Crane himself told a policeman who was one of the first to reach him with an axe where he lay pinned under the wreckage of the telescoped cars that he had been unable to check the speed of his train and that all that he could do was to blow his whistle continuously as he bore down upon the stationary train. Crane did not desert his post in the motor box.

Patrolman George W. Brewster of the bridge squad was standing on the south roadway of the bridge when from the broad pit below the surface of the roadway which marks the underground approach of all trains and surface cars of the bridge came a sudden sound of grinding wood and grinding wheels. He manly of the crew abandoned the ship and took to the boats Tuesday morning. All on board, including the captain, were saved. The vessel, which is ten miles off the coast, is still afloat but burning fiercely.

The Norse Prince belonged to the Prince Line, and was a freighter, carrying a general cargo. At the office of the line here it was said that no additional details had been received. The Norse Prince was of 556 tons register. The crew numbered fifty men.

SUGAR SECRETARY CALLED. Charles R. Heike Before the Federal Grand Jury.

Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, appeared before the Federal Grand Jury here yesterday to testify in the Federal investigation. It was said at the Federal Building that Mr. Heike was called to answer questions that grew out of the confessions made by Britton and McCraw, two former employees of the sugar trust.

Counsel for the five men convicted before Judge Martin of sugar underweighing frauds, Oliver Spitzer, dock superintendent, and Kehoe, Coyle, Boyle, and Hennessey, checkers, filed an assignment of errors yesterday as a basis for a motion for a new trial to be made on Saturday next.

Georgia in Trouble Again

Battleship Runs Aground, but Gets Off With Aid of Tugs

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 5.—The battleship Georgia grounded in the Elizabeth River this afternoon.

She was passing down the river from the Norfolk Navy Yard, where the holes out in her outer hull by the propeller of the collier Vestal in Hampton Roads three weeks ago had just been patched and repairs incident to the collision with the battleship Nebraska a few days earlier had been made. She ran hard on the shoal between Lamberts Point and the Craney Island lighthouse.

The wireless C Q D was flashed as soon as the vessel struck and four tugs from the navy yard hurried to her assistance. They arrived alongside the vessel within half an hour after the call had been made, and after they had hauled on the vessel for twenty minutes succeeded in getting her in deep water.

The Georgia was on her way to sea for tactical exercises when she grounded. She proceeded on her way, but dropped anchor in Hampton Roads. It is not known whether it was her original intention to stop in the Roads over night or whether she stopped there on account of the accident.

DOCTOR JUST IN TIME. Steps His Auto and Carries an Overcome Woman From a Burning Shop.

Dr. Joseph Samenfeld of 409 Miller avenue, Brooklyn, going yesterday in his automobile past the home of Bernard Sorin at 387 Bedford street when he heard cries of fire within the house and saw smoke coming from the open front door and some of the windows.

The doctor stopped his machine and hurried into the house. Mr. Sorin's nine-year-old son and two maids, one of whom had carried out a sleeping baby, told Dr. Samenfeld that Mrs. Sorin was in the house. The doctor groped his way through the smoke to the second floor, where he found her overcome. He carried her out, and after nearly an hour's work over her in a neighbor's house she was revived.

The police say that the fire was started by the boy lighting a match to look for his mother's purse, which she wished him to fetch her before she started for a matinee. Firemen put out the blaze after it had caused about \$3,500 damage.

FIRST BRITISH VOTE ON JAN. 15. Parliament to Be Dissolved on the 10th—1,350 Candidates Now.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Privy Council meeting which is to take action on the dissolution of Parliament will be held on January 10 at Buckingham Palace. After the King has signed the proclamation for the dissolution of Parliament business incidental to the issuance of writs for the election of the new Parliament will be hurried on.

The first election will be held on January 15. It is understood that the dissolution proclamation will fix the date for the opening of the new Parliament on February 2.

There are no fewer than 1,350 candidates for election in the field. Of this number 601 are Unionists. This party will have a walkover in three places, at Burton, Joseph Chamberlain's constituency, where the Liberals or Laborites have made no nominations.

R. R. MEN TO ARBITRATE. Switchmen and Western Roads Avail Themselves of Erdman Act.

Found Tied in Burning Shop

Mrs. Genzardi Says Black Handers Did It.

Reports \$45 Gone From the Shop—When the Firemen Got There She Was Fastened to a Chair and Had Fallen Over With It—A Gag, but Able to Scream.

Mrs. Josephine Genzardi, the twenty-nine-year-old wife of Salvatore Genzardi, a designing tailor, was found tied up and gagged in the rear of her husband's burning shop, on the southwest corner of Westchester avenue and Parker street, early last night. She said that black handers had threatened to kill her and her husband if the husband did not pay them \$500. Her assailants, she said, had set fire to the store, after taking what money there was in the place—\$45.

The Genzardis live at 1636 Parker street. The husband is employed as a designer in a fur store at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue and also runs a small tailoring business of his own at The Bronx address, a short distance from his home. His wife stays in the store for him while he is working down town. He has had the store since last September. The couple have two boys, aged 4 and 7 years, and one daughter, aged 13.

Last August before he had started his own small store Genzardi received a letter, signed with the familiar skill and crossbones, demanding that he leave a package of \$200 outside his house door on a certain night. If he did not comply, the letter said, he and his wife would be killed. Genzardi treated the letter as a joke and no further annoyance came until December 20, when he got another letter saying that the amount must be paid over at once. Again he refused to take the matter seriously. On December 29 the third letter came.

When the demand was raised to \$500 and the letter said that his store would be blown up while he and his wife were in it if he did not go to the subway station at Third avenue and 149th street and hand the money to a man who would meet him there and address him as "Mr. Sands." This letter so frightened Genzardi's one employee, a young man who had been acting as a sort of guard for Mrs. Genzardi while her husband was down town, that he threw up his job. Genzardi then turned the letter over to the police at his wife's request.

Late yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Genzardi says, she was sitting alone in a rear room behind the store when the front door was opened and the bell attached to it rang. Two men pushed their way into the place, she says, and told her they had come for the \$500. She told them there was not that much money in the store. Her husband had given her a revolver and this, she says, she got from a drawer, only to have it grabbed from her and pointed at her own head. Her assailants, she says, then gagged her and bound her to a chair, and after a search of the store found a pocketbook containing \$45 and took this. When they left the back room they locked the door leading from it into the store and she heard them busy for some minutes before they finally went away.

Henry Joe, a Chinese laundryman, occupies the store next door to that of Genzardi. At 5:15 last night Joe smelled smoke and gave the alarm. Passersby ran into the store and with an improvised bucket brigade had got the fire party under control when the firemen reached there.

When Capt. Smith of Engine 61 got there he heard a woman's scream from the rear room. Breaking down the door he found Mrs. Genzardi lying on the floor, still fastened to the chair by her neck, both hands and both feet and her body wrenched back to a distorted position. The room was filled with smoke and she was half suffocated. There was something resembling a gag loose in her mouth, but it was not an effective gag.

A can of kerosene had been emptied over the store and a number of the garments hanging up had been saturated with it. Word was sent to the woman's husband, who was at work down town, and the Bronx detective bureau, and the Italian squad at headquarters, and Assistant Fire Marshal Henry W. Demaligon began an investigation of the case.

The fittings and stock were insured for \$3,000. They are not a total loss.

STEAMFITTERS ORDERED BACK. Their Strike Illegal—If They Don't Obey There Will Be Open Shops.

The General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers Association and the unions notified the Steamfitters Union, whose members are on a general strike for an advance of wages, to order its members back to work by to-morrow morning in the shops of all members of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters Association.

CAUGHT THE COMET'S TAIL. First Photograph Made of the Appendage of Halley's Visitor.

Why Search for Astor?

Congress Resolution Asks About the Use of the Revenue Cutters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House under what authority of law revenue cutters were sent in search of the Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor's yacht, which disappeared for a time during the West Indian storms last fall, was reported favorably to-day by the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

SWAN FOR OFFICE AMID ICE. Political Club Secretaryship Won by 200 Yard Dash in the Sound.

The members of the Charles Darby Association, a political and social club of The Bronx, have been in a quandary as to what to do about the two candidates for the secretaryship at the club elections, which are only two weeks off. Some one finally suggested, "Let them swim it off in the Sound."

The suggestion was accepted by the candidates, Joseph Leonard and Timothy Brown, and yesterday at 3 P. M. was set for the 200 yard test. Leonard was on the beach at Clason's Point, the designated spot, on the minute, but Brown failed to appear. Four o'clock—but still no Brown.

"Well," said Leonard, "I've got to race to win," so he put on a bathing suit and ran down the beach into the cold water. Dodging blocks of ice he swam his distance and returned to the beach amid cheers.

There will be a banquet next Saturday night in honor of the successful candidate.

SEIZE LEISHMAN'S DRAPERIES. Paris Merchant Wouldn't Trust Ambassador's Wife for \$1,500.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Mr. Leishman, American Ambassador to Italy, appealed today against a decision rendered by the civil tribunal in favor of a Paris merchant of the name of Sennac.

Since 1892 Mr. Leishman has rented a house in the Avenue Bois de Boulogne, which was furnished eighteen months ago with curtains and blinds on Mrs. Leishman's order. The week before last, \$1,800, it was not paid, and Sennac, learning that Mrs. Leishman was about to go to Rome, obtained an order from the court to seize the goods.

The Appeals Court has postponed decision for a week to consider whether the extraterritorial rights accorded to diplomatists apply in this case.

CROKER'S POWERS ENLARGED. Bureau of Violations Put Into His Immediate Charge.

Fire Commissioner Waldo announced yesterday that he had enlarged the powers of Fire Chief Croker by putting under his supervision the bureau of violations and auxiliary fire appliances.

BERMUDA SHORT OF COAL. Speculators Rushing a Few Thousand Tons Down to Get the High Prices.

Hughes Opposes the Taft Tax

Against Income Amendment and Asks Legislature to Reject It.

SENDS A SPECIAL MESSAGE. Taft Has Strongly Advocated the Adoption of Congress's Joint Resolution.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Hughes today sent a special message to the Legislature to reject the income tax amendment passed at the last session of Congress. Mr. Hughes makes this recommendation in a special message which he sent to the Legislature to-day as a supplement to his regular annual communication.

In taking this stand the Governor opposes President Taft, who has strongly urged the adoption of the amendment by the States. Mr. Hughes approves of the amendment in principle, but says that to adopt it in its present form would place the borrowing capacity of the State and its municipalities at the mercy of the Federal taxing power. Says the Governor:

"I am in favor of conferring upon the Federal Government the power to lay and collect an income tax without apportionment among the States according to population. I believe that this power should be held by the Federal Government so as properly to equip it with means of meeting national exigencies.

"But the power to tax incomes should not be granted in such terms as to subject to Federal taxation the incomes derived from bonds issued by the State itself, or those issued by municipal governments organized under the State's authority. To place the borrowing capacity of the State and of its governmental agencies at the mercy of the Federal taxing power would be an impairment of the essential rights of the State which, as its officers, we are bound to defend.

"You are called upon to deal with a specific proposal to amend the Constitution, and your action must necessarily be determined not by a general consideration of the propriety of a just Federal income tax, or of giving to the Federal Government the power to lay such a tax, but whether or not the particular proposal is of such a character as to warrant your assent.

"This proposal is that the Federal Government shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes 'from whatever source derived' if taken in their natural sense, would include not only incomes from ordinary real or personal property but also incomes derived from State and municipal securities.

"It may be urged that the amendment would be limited by construction. But there can be no satisfactory assurance of this. The words in terms are all-inclusive. An amendment to the Constitution of the United States is the most important of political acts and there should be no amendment expressed in such terms as to afford the opportunity for Federal action in violation of the fundamental conditions of State authority.

"I am not now referring to the advantage which the States might derive from the exclusive power to tax incomes from property or to the argument that for this reason the power to tax such incomes should be withheld from the Federal Government. To that argument I do not assent.

"I am referring to a proposal to authorize a tax which might be laid in fact upon the instrumentalities of State government. In order that a market may be provided for State bonds and for municipal bonds and that such markets may be afforded for State and local administration, such securities from time to time are exempted from taxation. In this way lower rates of interest are paid than otherwise would be possible. To permit such securities to be the subject of Federal taxation is to place such limitations upon the borrowing power of the State as to make the performance of the functions of local government a matter of Federal grace."

The Governor quoted the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller in the case of Pollack vs. The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, a case which involved a tax upon the incomes from municipal bonds. The Chief Justice said:

"A municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State government. Its revenues and revenues of municipal corporations are not subjects of Federal taxation. But we think the same want of power to tax the property or revenues of the State or their instrumentalities exists in relation to Federal lands."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The people of Mud Lake, Mass., will be disappointed when they learn that the United States Bureau of Geographic Names has refused to permit them to change the name of their town to Crystal Lake.

Taft Buys a New Saddle Horse

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Through Gen. James Aleshire, Quartermaster-General of the army, who is said to be one of the best judges of horseflesh in the country, President Taft has purchased a fine black saddle and a summer place at Larchmont.

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