RECIPROCITY SURE TO PASS

SENATE WILL VOTE ON ROOT AMENDMENT MONDAY.

Its Defeat Conceded Even by Its Author —Movement to Get Republicans Together on a Bill to Revise the Tariff, Thus Forestalling the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Out of the legislative chaos resulting from the unexpected union between Democrats and insurgent Republicans, by which the tariff bills were brought into the Senate, has come the confident prediction that the Canadian reciprocity bill will pass the Senate without amendment and go to the President for his signature. This is conceded on all hands.

The Senate agreed to-day to take a vote on the Root amendment relating to wood pulp and paper before the close of the legislative day on Monday. That the amendment will be defeated is conceded even by Senator Root. The Senate will adjourn either on Friday or Saturday next week until Wednesday of the following week, which will carry reassembling of the Senate over until after the Fourth of July. It is expected that an effort will be made before this adjournment is over to get an agreement for a vote on the Canadian reciprocity bill.

Chairman Penrose said to-day that he had no doubt of the ability of the friends of the bill to get an agreement by unanimous consent for a vote some time between July 15 and August 1. Just now the situation in the Senate is not such that an agreement could be had. But each day clears the atmosphere. There is a movement on the Republican side to get an agreement among the regular Republicans and the insurgents to vote together for a bill revising some of the leading schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law in a way that will give fair reductions. Senator Jones of Washington was busy to-day canvassing the Senate on this proposition.

Some of the Democratic Senators admitted that they were concerned over this movement. Senator Jones proposes that the insurgent Republicans shall formulate a plan of tariff revision and that the regular Republicans shall also evolve a plan and between the two a compromise may be had by which the Republicans in the Senate may once more gain control of that body on the common ground of a revision of the tariff downward. It must be admitted that Senator Jones's plan has made little headway thus far. It has been handicapped at the outset by its author's insistence that the plan of tariff revision shall be attached to the Canadian reciprocity bill as an amendment.

A majority of the Senators, which includes both Republicans and Democrats, are determined to pass the Canadian reciprocity bill without amendment. They do not intend to take any chances of presenting a measure to President Taft that he may be impelled to veto. If any one thing is certain in the legislative programme now being evolved it is that a majority of the Senate will demand that the Canadian reciprocity bill shall be considered independently of bills revising the tariff schedules.

The Democratic Senators and their party compatriots on the House side, who have been declaring that they intended to put up to the President and his party in Congress a plan of tariff revision and make the Republicans accept or reject it, appeared somewhat nervous to-day over their programme. Nothing could happen that would give the Democrats more worry than to have the Republicans unite on a plan of revision of the tariff schedules that would command the approval of President Taft.

When the Democrats learned to-day that the Republicans were trying to get together for a revision of the tariff they showed much concern. They recalled that President Taft is generally credited with being far from a standpatter and they realized that a measure revising the tariff in certain important details might be framed in the Senate which President Taft would approve. In that event the Democratic party in Congress would suddenly find itself bereft of an issue in the next campaign. What the Democratic leaders are looking forward to is a situation in which the President would approve the Canadian reciprocity bill, which Democrats had helped him pass, and then disapprove a bill revising the tariff schedules downward, or, better still, have the Republican majority in the Senate defeat such a bill after it had passed the House and been sent to the Senate.

Then the Democratic leaders would go to the country and tell the farmers that the Republican party was quite willing to take the duties off the articles which the farmer produced but to leave them on the manufactured goods, produced by the protected industries, which the farmer is compelled to buy. This is conceded to be a situation toward which the Democratic leaders in Congress are working.

When the Democrats in the House originated and passed the farmers' free list bill and the wool bill they felt reasonably certain that these measures could not get through the Senate, or, if they did, that they would be vetoed by the President. One plan of the Democrats was to smoke out the insurgent Republicans and put them on record on the question of tariff revision.

The idea of revising a few of the important schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law appeals to some of the regular Republicans, because they realize that a general revision of the tariff duties as they were left by the Payne-Aldrich law is certain to come at an early date, and if these schedules are to be subjected to the pruning hook the Republicans naturally fall back on the old assertion that the tariff should be revised by its friends and not by its enemies. They reason also that any fair revision which lowers duties on a few of the more important necessities of life would probably meet the popular demand for a reduction of duties and remove the tariff question as an issue from national politics for another decade.

Reciprocity was not before the Senate to-day. A few amendments were offered. Senator Clapp put in an amendment adding about a dozen articles to the free list, and Senator Bailey fulfilled the promise he made to the Senate a few days ago by introducing as an amendment to the reciprocity bill the farmers' free list bill as it came from the House, with agricultural products eliminated from the bill.

The insurgents have been busy on their programme for tariff revision. They expect to be able to cooperate with the Democrats and have not given up hope of securing the aid of enough Democrats to add an amendment to Canadian reciprocity carrying revisions of the cotton, woollen, sugar and iron and steel schedules, as well as some other important tariff reductions. The Democrats will hold a caucus later, but they are disposed at present to wait on Senator La Follette, who expects to have his plan of revision ready within a day or two.

While it is impossible to predict when unanimous consent will be obtained for a vote on the Canadian bill, it is stated by the insurgents that no resort will be had to dilatory tactics and that the agreement can come to a vote when all those who wish to make a statement of their views have concluded.

The opponents of the agreement realize that any attempts at a filibuster are doomed to defeat, because the overwhelming force of the Republicans and Democrats in favor of the bill would wear out the endurance of the small band which might undertake such tactics.

Chairman Penrose said: "With the whole tariff question dumped into the Senate in connection with reciprocity, delay is expected, but in the end reciprocity will go through, and then it will remain to be seen what shall be done with the tariff bills now before the Senate and those yet to be presented."

Senator Cummins ridiculed the suggestion that the insurgents might resort to filibustering tactics. He expects that reciprocity will be adopted without much delay and that a thoroughgoing revision of the various schedules of the Payne-Aldrich bill will be entered upon.

"I will not favor one day's delay beyond what is necessary to give proper consideration to the reciprocity agreement," he said. "I will urge several amendments which I have prepared and ask for a vote upon them. If the unamended reciprocity measure is adopted, as now appears probable, we will proceed to formulate further tariff revision."

Asked if he thought the views of the insurgents and Democrats could be brought into accord, he said:

"Yes, and their votes too."

NINETY-SIX NEW ENSIGNS.

Commissions Issued to Members of the Naval Academy Class of 1905.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Ensign's commissions were issued by the President, through Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop, to-day to the ninety-six members of the Naval Academy class of 1905 who successfully passed the final graduation examination conducted at sea in different parts of the world last March. Of the 165 graduates of that class a few have resigned and the others will have a reexamination next March. Under a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury those who failed on the recent examination will be entitled to their ensign's pay only from the day their commissions are signed, meaning the loss of one year's pay of the difference between that of a midshipman at sea and an ensign. This will be approximately $500 in the case of each ensign who will be reexamined.

The ensigns will take their relative rank in the navy corresponding to their standing on their ensign's examination. The first ten are as follows: R. D. Wyerbacher of Indiana, W. W. Smith of New Jersey, L. Walsh of Missouri, D. I. Hedrick of Ohio, C. P. Jungling of Mississippi, O. M. Hustvedt of Iowa, G. Church of Pennsylvania, H. T. Smith of Washington, C. L. Lothrop of Massachusetts and P. B. Haines of New York.

HEROIC ACTS COMMENDED.

Letters to Navy Men Who Risked Their Lives to Prevent Powder Explosion.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Acting Secretary Winthrop of the Navy Department issued to-day letters of commendation to a warrant officer and enlisted men for their having saved valuable Government property, consisting of buildings, powder and other ordnance, by risking their lives in connection with an arsenal explosion. The letters, which were forwarded through Rear Admiral Leutze, commandant of the New York yard, were addressed to Chief Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, Hospital Steward Walter McKee and the marine detachment on duty at the naval magazine at Lake Denmark, N. J.

On the afternoon of June 14 an explosion occurred in the dehydrating room in the powder factory at the Picatinny arsenal and the entire plant doubtless would have been destroyed, with the lives of the score or more enlisted men and workmen in the plant, had it not been for the presence of mind of Gilmartin and McKee. Grasping the situation they, with the prompt assistance of the marines, managed to close up the adjoining rooms, where powder was under various stages of manufacture, enough of it being in finished product to have destroyed the entire plant.

FOR PARCELS POST.

Senator Bourne Introduces a Bill to Establish It.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senator Jonathan Bourne, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to-day introduced a bill intended to promote the establishment of domestic parcel posts in the United States. The bill provides that from and after the passage of the act no higher postal rate shall be charged for the transmission of mail entirely within the United States or its possessions than is charged for transmission of mail partly within and partly without the United States or its possessions.

The Postmaster-General is authorized and required to establish and enforce rules and regulations which will give the people of the United States rights and privileges in the use of the United States mails as liberal as the rights and privileges the United States accords to the people of the most favored nation.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The cruiser Dixie has arrived at New York Navy Yard, the collier Cyclops at Kiel, the collier Prometheus at San Diego, the transport Prairie at Philadelphia, the destroyer Flusser at Boston, the tug Patapsco at Rockland, Me., the transport Panther at Provincetown, the battleship Connecticut at Mount Hope Bay and the gunboat Helena at Siakwan.

The torpedos Farragut, Goldsborough and Rowan have sailed from San Diego for Mare Island, the destroyers Hull and Lawrence from San Diego for Mare Island, the yacht Oneida from Norfolk for Washington, the destroyer Sterett from Tompkinsville for Provincetown, the yacht Mayflower from New York for Fall River and the cruisers Saratoga and Albany from Kobe for Nagasaki.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—These army orders were issued to-day:

The following transfers to take effect this date are ordered: Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, from Thirteenth to Ninth Cavalry, Major Robert E. L. Michle, from Ninth to Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. John L. Jordan, Quartermaster, from Fort McClellan to Fort Huchuca, Capt. Joseph B. McAndrews, Quartermaster, from hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Second Lieut. Donald J. McLachlan, Fourteenth Infantry, to West Point.

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced: First Lieuts. Robert C. Garrett, to Ninety-fourth Company; Guy B. Lawrason, to Twelfth Company; Carl A. Leier, to 155th Company; Laurence T. Walker, to Third Company; Samuel H. Tilghman, to 167th Company; Howard T. Clark, to 154th Company; Arthur B. Doig, to Eighty-sixth Company; Robert E. Guthrie, to 161st Company; William R. Nichols, to 116th Company; Paul H. Herman, to 107th Company; Oscar C. Warner, to Thirtieth Company; Frank S. Clark, to Thirteenth Company; Kelly B. Lemmon, to Eighth Company; William S. Fulton, to Twenty second Company; Thomas O. Humphreys, to 153d Company; Edwin F. Barlow, to unassigned list; Donald M. Ashbridge, to 139th Company; Hollis Le R. Muller, to 134th Company; Eli E. Bennett, to unassigned list; Charles T. Richardson, to Fifteenth Company; Homer R. Offfield, to Fourth Company; Norton M. Beardsle, to unassigned list; William C. Whitaker, to 165d Company; James A. Brice, to Eightieth Company.

The following transfer of officers of the cavalry are announced: Majors Peter E. Traub, to Seventh Cavalry; Jesse Mcl. Carter, to unassigned list; Letcher Hardeman, to unassigned list; Stephen Elliott, to Twelfth Cavalry; Nathaniel P. McClure, to Twelfth Cavalry; William C. Rivers, to unassigned list; Robert G. Paxton, to Twelfth Cavalry; Capts. James Goetze, to Fourteenth Cavalry; Varien D. Dixon to Fifth Cavalry; Richard M. Thomas, to Eleventh Cavalry; Fred W. Hershler, to First Cavalry; Gilbert C. Smith, to Eighth Cavalry; William P. Moffett, to Twelfth Cavalry; Archibald F. Commaskey, to Fourteenth Cavalry; William L. Lowe, to Twelfth Cavalry; Edward Calvert, to unassigned list; James E. Fecit, to unassigned list; Phillip W. Corboler, to Eighth Cavalry; Christian Briand, to Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. James A. Mars, to Eleventh Cavalry; Alexander M. Milton, to Thirteenth Cavalry; Thomas L. Sherburne, to Thirteenth Cavalry; Harry L. King, to Third Cavalry; Robert M. Campbell, to Eleventh Cavalry; George R. Hunter, to Thirteenth Cavalry; Stanley Koch and William V. Carter, to Thirteenth Cavalry; Henry C. Pratt, to Ninth Cavalry; Kinzie B. Edmunds and Charles S. Hoyt, to Fifteenth Cavalry.

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are ordered: First Lieut. William O. Reed, from Sixth to Thirteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. William V. Carter, from Thirteenth to Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, cavalry, unassigned, to Fifteenth Cavalry.

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. Leroy Bartlett, from 142d to 115t Company; Second Lieut. Roy R. Lyon, from 153d to 100th Company.

These navy orders were issued:

Capt. J. M. Bowyer, from General Board to Navy Department, Washington.

Capt. H. S. Knapp, from command of the Tennessee to command of the Florida.

Ensign J. S. Evans, to the Hancock.

Midshipman J. A. Byrne, from the Tennessee and resignation accepted, to take effect June 27, 1911.

HAVEMEYER AIDED MORMONS

HE SUPPLIED MONEY FOR THEIR SUGAR ENTERPRISES.

Former Bishop Cutler Says That Since the Days of Brigham Young the Mormon Church Has Always Taken a Deep Interest in the Sugar Industry.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Thomas R. Cutler of Salt Lake City, former Mormon bishop and associate apostle of Prophet Joseph F. Smith, was recalled to the witness stand when the Hardwick sugar investigating committee of the House resumed its session to-day. Yesterday Mr. Cutler, who is vice-president and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, told the committee that the company named is jointly controlled by the Mormon Church and the American Sugar Refining Company. The witness gave H. O. Havemeyer, who interested American Sugar Refining Company friends in the Utah-Idaho, credit for saving the Western concern. "Without his help," he said, "I do not think we would have been able to go ahead."

Mr. Cutler testified that he voted the Havemeyer and American stock in the Utah-Idaho concern. "In all the years of our association Mr. Havemeyer never suggested the naming of a director," said Mr. Cutler.

Former Bishop Cutler was asked if the Church owned stock in other corporations. "It is so reported," he replied. "The Church owns some other property. I know it owns the temple at Salt Lake, which is a valuable piece of property."

Mr. Cutler told the committee that "since the days of Brigham Young every president of the Church has taken a deep interest in the sugar industry. Their purpose was, first, to supply the home demand, and, second, to provide labor for the people."

Although formerly a bishop, Mr. Cutler said he was a pretty good business man. He told about the organization of the Ogden (Utah) Sugar Company by David Eccles, another prominent Mormon. Eccles asked the Church for financial assistance in forming the Ogden company. Bishop Cutler protested against the loan. "The idea of another company, a competing company, doing business right in my field made me indignant," said the witness.

Speaking of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, which is comprised of the Ogden, Logan and Grand Oregon sugar companies, the witness said that the American Sugar Refining Company controls one-half of its stock. The holdings were obtained some time after the merger. Mr. Cutler testified that the Amalgamated and the Utah-Idaho companies were active competitors.

"We are scrambling for trade, and so are they," he said.

According to Mr. Cutler there was at least one sugar merger that was not approved by the late H. O. Havemeyer. "It took me several months to induce Mr. Havemeyer to acquiesce in the consolidation of the Utah-Idaho company," said Mr. Cutler. "He preferred to keep his stock in the separate organizations."

Once in a while, according to Mr. Cutler, the Utah sugar beet growers form a "trust" to boost the price of their product.

"They do not do this often, but it's a situation one meets now and then," the witness said.

It was brought out that the Utah-Idaho company owns 30,000 acres of land. The witness testified that prior to reorganization the company paid 6 per cent. on its preferred stock; since reorganization the dividends have been increased to 7 per cent.

"Is there any agreement, expressed or implied, with any other company as to the territory in which you shall sell or shall not sell?" Representative Malby of New York asked the witness.

"No, sir," answered Mr. Cutler, who went on to say that his company operated in territory contiguous to Utah and was kept away from the coast by the competition of concerns in those regions as well as by freight rates that are prohibitive.

"Why does the Mormon Church go into the sugar business and other business enterprises?" asked Representative Hinds of Maine.

"The Mormon Church has the welfare of its people always at heart," answered Mr. Cutler. "Anything that affects the material as well as the spiritual interests of its people the Church encourages. It provides occupation for the people in many other lines of business as well as in the beet sugar industry."

"Then it is the feeling of the Church leaders that it is easier to look after the spiritual interest of the people if the material interests are looked after also?"

"The Church exercises a dual capacity in that regard," Mr. Cutler replied. "If the people are helped financially they are better off in every way. In the days of Brigham Young he built a wall around the temple. The principal reason he did it was to furnish occupation for the people. Temples were built and made expensive largely for that reason—to furnish labor for the people to get them on their feet."

"Well, the Mormon Church," asked Representative Madison of Kansas, "consists not only of a spiritual organization but an organized business organization, does it not?"

"To a great extent that is true," the witness replied.

"While the Church was disincorporated by the Federal Government at the time Utah was admitted to Statehood, it does take advantage of the fact that it may be a legal entity as a voluntary association to engage in business, does it not?"

"To some extent that is true," Mr. Cutler replied.

"So that the Mormon Church owns stock in the Union Pacific Railroad?" Mr. Madison continued.

"I think not," Mr. Cutler answered. "I doubt it. I wish it did."

"Well, the president of the Church owns Union Pacific stock at least, and not only as a matter of encouraging thrift but as a cold blooded business proposition it has interests in irrigation companies in agricultural enterprises, in woollen factories, sugar factories and other industries, does it not?" pressed Mr. Madison.

"To a certain extent it would have to carry on business enterprises that way or they would fail," answered the witness.

Mr. Cutler told the committee the business interests of the Church were managed by the Presiding Bishop, who acted as business manager. Asked regarding the tariff, Mr. Cutler said: "The howl for free trade in sugar was being made by the cane refiners."

He declared that free trade in sugar would ruin the beet sugar industry.

Again discussing his negotiation with Havemeyer prior to Havemeyer's acquisition of Utah stock Mr. Cutler said the sugar king first made an effort to obtain his personal services. He wanted Cutler's assistance in building up the beet sugar industry throughout the west. Cutler insisted on remaining in Utah, and as a result Havemeyer acquiesced in the consolidation that was later arranged. Mr. Cutler made six trips to New York to confer with Havemeyer. On the last trip, in February, 1902, when he came east to deliver the Utah stock, he met Havemeyer at the latter's home. A number of the directors of the American company were present. Each one was asked by Havemeyer if he approved the deal and each replied in the affirmative. "Then the trade is made," answered Havemeyer.

With the Church and the sugar company doing business hand in hand the industry in Utah and other States where the Mormons operated began to flourish. Havemeyer supplied the finances and the Mormons did the rest.

After the consolidation Cutler made frequent trips to New York to confer with Havemeyer relative to questions of policy. He denied that prices were controlled by agreement between the company and Havemeyer. He asked Havemeyer's advice about the distribution of sugar. "I did not always follow his advice," said the witness. "I found that Mr. Havemeyer was rather erratic."

"Nearly everybody who has appeared here seems to agree that Havemeyer was a masterful man, but strangely enough no one, according to the testimony, seems to have followed his dictates," observed Mr. Madison.

"Did Havemeyer compete with your company?" asked Mr. Madison.

"He couldn't," answered the witness. "Freight rates kept him out of our territory."

"Does not the fact that the sugar trust owns 49 per cent. of your stock tend to comity of action?" asked Representative Hinds.

Mr. Cutler paused a moment, stroked his beard thoughtfully and replied: "That's a question I have been unable to determine absolutely."

Mr. Cutler again told the committee that the beet sugar industry could not survive without the protection afforded by customs duties.

"You mean that with the tariff removed from sugar the price of the product would go down so much that you could not make a profit on it?" queried Chairman Hardwick.

"I do," replied the witness.

Mr. Cutler was succeeded on the stand by Chester S. Morey of Denver, president of the Great Western Sugar Company. Mr. Morey was questioned for only a few minutes when the committee adjourned for the day. He will resume to-morrow, when John D. Spreckels will also be heard.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN DINE.

Commander Raynor Tells Them of an Armory That Is Coming.

The records of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia will convince the most casual reader that Eulalie, the Spanish Infanta, would have had a dull time back in May, 1893, had not the battalion acted as a guard of honor for her. And only a few weeks later there was a performance at the Broadway Theatre which owed much to the volunteer sailors. (See Minton's "Reminiscences of the Naval Militia.") Then too you have got to take into consideration Li Hung Chang, who came here in August, 1898. What would Mr. Li have done without Miller's militiamen?

All of this ancient history and a lot more equally honorable was detailed last night when the First Battalion celebrated its twentieth anniversary at the Hotel Astor. At least 500 young and middle aged men sat around circular tables and were moved every now and then to let loose the shell yell. It can't be reproduced phonetically, but it was new to the Swiss waiters. It started way up at "si" and came sliding down the scale until it touched "do" with a bang. When 300 of them stood up, each man grasping the neck of a champagne bottle, and grated his vocal cords with that shriek, you may believe that there was something doing.

Commander Raynor, who heads the battalion, sat in the centre of the main table with Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at his right and Col. J. A. Hull at his left. Others at the table were William Butler Duncan, Jr., Major David Wilson, Lieutenant-Commander V. A. Kimberly, William J. Barney, Commander R. P. Forshew, William C. Muschenheim, Col. F. H. Norton, William B. Franklin, Col. E. F. Austin, Col. William Morris, W. H. Stayton, Col. W. G. Bates, Commodore Jacob W. Miller, Herbert L. Satterlee, Col. Water B. Hotchkin, Col. C. O. Davis, Col. Lewis D. Conley, Lieutenant-Commander R. L. Sawyer, Major Oliver B. Bridgman, Commander of Squadron A; Lieutenant-Commander E. N. Walbridge, Capt. John F. O'Ryan of the First Battery and Henry E. Montgomery.

Commander Raynor announced a piece of news that touched off a lot of cheering. The First Battalion is to have an armory. The Armory Board of the State has allotted to it a plot of ground at the foot of West Ninety-seventh street 450 feet long by 200 feet deep on which to build an armory. There is a bill in the Legislature now providing a sufficient appropriation, and if it goes through, as the reserves think it will, the battalion will have one of the finest homes of any National Guard organization in the State. The old Granite State is now anchored off the foot of West Ninety-seventh street and the old-timer is the headquarters of the battalion at present.

CATHOLIC TRANSFERS.

Archbishop Farley Announces Assignments for New Priests Also.

Archbishop Farley announced yesterday the assignments of the newly ordained priests of the Archdiocese of New York. They are as follows:

The Rev. William Noonan to Our Lady of Loretto, Cold Spring, N. Y.; the Rev. Edward Doran to St. Andrew's, city; the Rev. Francis McElhinney to Holy Eucharist, Yonkers, N. Y.; the Rev. Gregory Mullin to St. Paul's, East 117th street, city; the Rev. William Fogarty to St. Stephen's, city; the Rev. Bernard Clark to St. Catherine of Genoa, city; the Rev. Christopher Dunleavy to St. Joseph's, Spring Valley, N. Y.; the Rev. Charles Breslin to Holy Innocents, city; the Rev. Thomas Gavin to St. Mark the Evangelist, city; the Rev. John Farrelly to Holy Family, Unionport, N. Y.; the Rev. John Grogan to St. Joseph's, Sixth avenue, city; the Rev. Robert Dwyer to St. Mary's, Grand street, city; the Rev. James Ruddy to St. Peter's, Rosendale, N. Y.; the Rev. Severino Focaci to St. Patrick's, Mott street, city; the Rev. Joseph Conroy to Sacred Heart, Highland Falls, N. Y.

The following transfers were made:

The Rev. Daniel A. Carman from Mission of Immaculate Virgin to Incarnation, Manhattan; the Rev. Daniel F. Green from St. Thomas the Apostle, Manhattan, to St. Mary's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the Rev. Dudley Cunnion from St. Margaret's, Riverdale, to St. Martin of Tours, Bronx; the Rev. Francis F. Donnelly from St. Mary's, Grand street, Manhattan, to St. Luke's, Bronx; the Rev. John N. Boylan from St. Joseph's, Spring Valley, to St. Thomas the Apostle, Manhattan; the Rev. Patrick F. Mackin from St. Veronica's to St. Brendan's, Bronx, New York city; the Rev. Alexander C. Cahill from St. Peter's, Rosendale, to Mission of Immaculate Virgin, Manhattan; the Rev. Robert A. Ross from St. Mary's, Poughkeepsie, to St. Peter's, Yonkers; the Rev. John J. Moylan from St. Martin of Tours, Bronx, to St. Peter's, Liberty, N. Y.; the Rev. Edward A. Loehr from Assumption, Peekskill, to Resurrection, Manhattan, the Rev. John T. Jordan from St. Mark the Evangelist to St. Veronica's, Manhattan; the Rev. Walter D. Slattery from Incarnation, Manhattan, to Assumption, Peekskill, N. Y.; the Rev. Aloysius C. Dineen from Catholic University, Washington, to St. Denis, Yonkers; the Rev. Joseph A. Nelson from Catholic University, Washington, to St. Aloysius's, Livingston Manor, N. Y.; the Rev. Francis M. O'Reilly from Catholic University, Washington, to St. John's, White Plains, N. Y.; the Rev. Dudley R. Tierney from Catholic University, Washington, to St. Peter's, Manhattan.

Fireworks Contracts Awarded.

The committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor to provide for a "safe and sane" celebration of July Fourth held another meeting yesterday in the City Hall. The contract for supplying fireworks to thirty-three sites in Manhattan for $11,000 was awarded to the Lloyd Manufacturing Company. The contract for supplying fireworks to twenty-five sites in Brooklyn for $9,330 went to the United Fireworks Company. The Paine Fireworks Company got the contract for supplying fireworks to twelve sites in The Bronx for $4,500, and to six sites in Queens for $2,500. In Richmond there will be three displays, costing the city $1,250.

TEN DEMOCRATS FOR SALE

HOPKINS SAYS HE WAS TOLD HE COULD BUY THEM.

He Replied That He Was "a Candidate for Senator and Not for the Penitentiary" —Had No Specific Information That Money Was Used to Defeat Him.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Albert J. Hopkins, former United States Senator from Illinois, who was defeated for reelection in 1909 by Senator Lorimer, was a witness to-day before the Senate committee investigating charges of corruption in Senator Lorimer's election. Mr. Hopkins gave an interesting account of how several members of the Illinois Legislature who had previously supported him visited his room the night before the election and pledged their support, but on the next day when the vote was taken they switched their support to Senator Lorimer. When asked the reason for this sudden change of political fealty Senator Hopkins said:

"I have been told that after leaving my room in the St. Nicholas Hotel at Springfield they went to Mr. Lorimer's room."

"Have you any knowledge or belief that improper influences—money or otherwise—were used to cause these men to transfer their allegiance from you to Senator Lorimer?" asked Senator Jones.

"I do not think I should be required to answer that question," commented Mr Hopkins.

"That is just the sort of information this committee desires," replied Chairman Dillingham.

"I have no specific or definite information that improper influences were used upon these men," said Mr. Hopkins. "I felt that I was defeated by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans for an office to which I was entitled because I had received a plurality of the votes in the Senatorial primaries. When I was defeated by Senator Lorimer I tried to put the whole incident behind me and forget it. I retired to private life and tried to be a good citizen. I realized that the people have no use for a man with a grievance. If the committee wishes to know whether I have definite and specific legal knowledge of instances of alleged corruption I have not."

Mr. Hopkins told how he had received a plurality of the votes of the people of Illinois in the Senatorial primary in 1908, when he was a candidate to succeed himself in the United States Senate.

"Senator McCormick told my secretary, Mr. Peffers, that he (Senator McCormick) had been offered $2,500 to vote for Senator Lorimer," said Mr. Hopkins.

"Did you make any effort to find out who had made the offer?" asked Mr. Healy, counsel for the committee.

"No," replied Senator Hopkins. "I realized that my candidacy was in bad straits and I hurried to the Capitol to interview other Senators friendly to me who were said to be likely to desert me and go over to Lorimer."

Another reason for not investigating, said Mr. Hopkins, was that Mr. Peffers told him that the alleged bribe had been rejected. Mr. Hopkins said that he saw several more of his Senatorial friends the night before the election in his room at a hotel, and they showed no signs of leaving him to support Lorimer. He later learned that they went to Senator Lorimer's room after leaving his.

Mr. Hopkins told how he had argued with his friends who were about to desert him for Lorimer to persuade them not to leave him. Senator John Logan, one of the members who left Hopkins to vote for Lorimer, Mr. Hopkins said, told him that he believed that he (Hopkins) could not be elected and that he thought Lorimer would be, and he gave this reason for deserting him for Lorimer. Charles Durfee of Golconda, Mr. Hopkins said, had abandoned his candidacy and had gone over to Senator Lorimer, but he did not know the reason for the change.

"Senator Landes of Moline told me," said Mr. Hopkins, "that a Democrat told him that I could have ten Democratic votes if I did right. I told him that I did not want Democratic votes. I also informed him that I was a candidate for the United States Senate, not the penitentiary."

"What was your impression of this offer?" asked Mr. Healy.

"I understood that it meant that there was to be a money consideration," replied Mr. Hopkins.

"Did he tell you who the ten Democrats were who would vote for you?"

"No," answered Mr. Hopkins.

"There is a rumor that the fifty-three Democrats who voted for Lorimer were bribed," said Mr. Hopkins, "but that is open to the public.

"Lorimer was there to defeat me," continued the witness, "and I understood that he would use every instrument to do it. The election of Speaker Shurtleff I regarded as unfavorable to my candidacy to succeed myself as Senator. Some Democrats and Republicans combined to elect Shurtleff rather than to permit the election of a Speaker favorable to Deneen."

In reply to Senator Kern, Mr. Hopkins said he could not explain the coalition of Republicans and Democrats to elect Speaker Shurtleff. Mr. Hopkins added that Senator Lorimer was bent on defeating him for Senator and that the election of Speaker Shurtleff was the first step in accomplishing his defeat. Mr. Hopkins denied that he or his friends ever attempted to use improper influence on the Democratic members.

Mr. Hopkins said that for many years he had heard rumors of the existence of a jackpot, but that he did not know anything of its operation.

"Who furnished the money for the jackpot fund?" asked Senator Kenyon. "Did the churches and schools give any of it?"

"I do not know," replied Mr. Hopkins, "but I suppose that the interest which wished to expedite or retard legislation gave the money. The jackpot is one of the traditions of politics in Illinois."

"You never suspected that Senator Lorimer used any dishonorable means to defeat you?" asked Senator Jones.

"I decline to answer that question," replied Mr. Hopkins.

7TH TO BREAK CAMP TO-DAY.

Captures West Pointers in a War Game and Treats Them Well.

PEEKSKILL, June 23.—The Seventh Regiment will bid adieu to the State camp at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn will take its place.

Three battalions of the Seventh stood in extended order to-day to guard against a rumored attempt of eighty men of the first class from the West Point Military Academy, marching as cavalry fully accoutred and equipped with a mountain howitzer and a one-pounder rifled gun strapped on the backs of mules. At about 11 o'clock four men of the advance guard succeeded in reaching the outskirts of the grounds without being discovered. The Seventh was so well disposed that the visitors were technically captured and brought into camp. The cadets got a cordial reception as the guests of the regiment.

Shortly after 4 o'clock a special train brought nearly 200 members of the Veteran Association. They were escorted to headquarters. About 2,000 other visitors came to camp to-day. The members of the Veteran Association marched to their own company quarters, received their mess kit and went thence to the officers' mess, where they fared well. They will return by special train to-night.

During the march of the West Point cadets to the State camp Cadet Thomas Martin was thrown from his horse and injured. The Seventh Regiment automobile ambulance took the injured cadet to West Point.

Pennsylvania R. R.

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IN DEFENCE OF GRESSER.

If Any Wrong Was Done It Was Before His Time, Says Counsel.

The first statement made in behalf of President Lawrence Gresser of Queens since the filing of Commissioner Ordway's report recommending his dismissal was made yesterday by Chase Mellen, his counsel, who also was retained by a committee of citizens supporting the Borough President.

After declaring that Mr. Gresser's views would be presented at the proper time to the Governor, Mr. Mellen said:

Very many of the best citizens of Queens—old residents, real estate owners, merchants, lawyers, bankers and business men—regret that Mr. Ordway should have taken the view that notwithstanding the conceded improvement in the government of Queens under Mr. Gresser he is to be punished because the improvement did not start a little earlier. These men believe in Mr. Gresser's honesty and integrity of purpose, which Mr. Ordway finds exist as facts. They cannot understand why the President, who is doing what is right, should be turned out of office because a few of his subordinates, most of whom are no longer in office, did or are suspected of having done wrong two or three years ago. Men usually believe in holding to whatever of good they have. No man living could have immediately given Queens a model administration when Mr. Gresser was elected to office. But the fact is that, as Mr. Ordway finds, Queens is now and for over a year past has been enjoying better government than it ever had since consolidation. If Mr. Gresser has proved to be willingly responsive to the best public sentiment in his borough and to the efforts of Mayor Gaynor to improve conditions is it logical to remove him?

Certain features of the campaign against graft and corruption in Queens appear to have been forgotten. Civic memory is proverbially short. Mr. Gresser owes his election to an independent movement on the part of the best people of Queens. They knew his record in the office since April 30, 1908, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Bermel's resignation. Matters relied upon by Mr. Ordway as the basis of his recommendations for Mr. Gresser's removal were fully known to the people who voted for him. Indeed they voted for him believing that he was the most available instrument to correct these evils. That they have not been disappointed is clear from Mr. Ordway's finding that there has been a very marked improvement in Queens—not, however, from June 1, 1910, a date arbitrarily fixed by him, but from January 1, 1910.

Again, it appears to be forgotten that last autumn ninety-five indictments were obtained against nineteen present or former officeholders as the result of a Grand Jury investigation in Queens which cost the city considerably more than $10,000. Mr. Ordway has expressly found that Mr. Gresser is not directly or personally responsible for any of the abuses out of which these indictments grew, and he can be held responsible for them only in a highly technical and strictly legal sense. Of the ninety-five indictments the greater number have been dismissed, a few yet remain to be disposed of, several of the accused have been acquitted after trial and only four poor wretches who pleaded guilty to having drawn less than $500 in the aggregate from the city treasury as pay for horses and carts that never existed have been convicted. Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus.

Is it because the criminal courts have held that the men personally responsible, if any one is responsible for these misdoings, are not guilty that Mr. Gresser must be made the scapegoat and suffer for the crimes of others? Mr. Gresser's removal is not desired by the majority of the people of Queens—a fact which will be made very clear to Gov. Dix. Mr. Gresser's friends and supporters will prove loyal to him as he has proved true to the promises he made them to improve the government of Queens.

Atlantic Fleet Instructed to Practice Firing at Aeroplanes.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Instructions for the August target practice of the Atlantic fleet issued to-day by Lieut.-Commander Palmer, director of target practice, call for the use of aeroplane models suspended from small balloons or kites. Each ship must construct her own elevating carriages for the three inch guns which will be trained upon the air craft.

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In To-morrow's

Sunday Sun

A man who has been through China's awful famine district tells of some scenes he witnessed there in that region where millions have begged for bread and wives have been sold for food. It also tells of what some Princeton men have been doing toward relieving the sufferers. Then there's the story of a peaceful hunter who got into a poker game in that wonderful town of Arkansas City, the poker metropolis. And of course you'll be interested in the latest mystery solved by Detective Abe Cronkite. Another article tells of

George Inness's Studio

It is about to be torn down, the house in Montclair, where the American master painted some of his best known works. Some interesting anecdotes of the great artist and his life there are related by his son-in-law.

Fight of the Albanians

They are trying again to overthrow the Turks, these hardy mountaineers, and thousands of their compatriots here are interested in their struggle and doing all they can to help. An account of some recent battles given by a participant.

**Moving Pictures With a Purpose