

ADMINISTRATION PLANS AN AGGRESSIVE DEFENSE

Party Leaders Decide Time Has Come to Answer Criticisms That Have Been Made.

WILL CARRY THE WAR INTO THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY

Unofficial but Persistent Reports Declare That Several Important Changes May Be Made in the President's Cabinet Before Long--Dickinson, Hitchcock and Ballinger May Retire.

Washington, April 3.—The Taft administration is about to defend itself aggressively before the people of the United States. Convinced that the public mind has been impressed by attacks upon the administration in many parts of the country and that criticisms cannot be permitted to pass unanswered without injury to republican prestige, the party leaders have decided to "carry the war to the enemy's country."

President Taft is now declared to be ready and anxious to assume the offensive. The opening game will be fought next Saturday in Washington by the president in person, and in Chicago by Attorney General Wickersham. Mr. Taft will speak in this city on the subject of organization and he will be supported by other powerful orators of the republican party. Attorney General Wickersham's subject will be the policies of the administration.

Other speakers on the platform with Mr. Taft will be Senator Lodge, Representative McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the republican congressional committee; Representative Duncan McKinley of California; and John Hays Hammond.

Creates Interest. Nothing has created so much interest among the republican leaders in Washington since the inauguration of Mr. Taft as the plan now circulating to defend the administration. Some of the facts are to be brought out about the operation of the Payne-Adair bill and it is expected that the legislation will be called upon to afford the friends of the administration some concrete information if the subject is to continue as an issue within the party. The party, it is said, expects confidently to close the session of congress with interstate commerce, statehood, postal savings, anti-injunctions and conservation legislation to its credit. In addition, it is hoped a statement may be issued showing a very great saving has been made in governmental expenditures.

Little is being said by the party leaders about the issue of "Cannonism," beyond the statement that this question will take care of itself at the right time. The only explanation vouchsafed for this comment is that Speaker Cannon is expected to resign the speakership at the close of the present session of congress. Should the speaker resign at the close of the present session, at a time when there would be no opportunity to choose his successor before next winter, it is argued several members of the present house would immediately announce themselves as candidates. No official statements on this subject are expected from the speaker. His friends believe it would be inadvisable for him to weaken the organization of the house at this time by disclosing his intentions. They argue that in view of the recent battle in the house, all the force that was retained by the republican majority is needed if the ad-

ministration legislative program is to succeed. There are rumors that before the congressional elections some changes may be expected in the president's cabinet, but none of these stories can be confirmed. In fact, no one professes to have any first-hand information on the subject. At the same time, the general impression seems to be that an effort will be made to strengthen the cabinet in a political way. Among the retirements often mentioned as possible are those of Secretary Dickinson and Postmaster General Hitchcock. Also, it is said, Mr. Ballinger may resign from the interior department after the present investigation, if the change can be made without subjecting him to the "charge of retiring under fire."

Some of the party leaders are urging upon the president the advisability of appointing to the treasury some man who has been affiliated with the party. There is no dissatisfaction with the administration of Secretary MacVeagh, but some politicians argue that the president should not hesitate to use every leverage to advance the administration politically. If two or more changes should be made in the cabinet, it is said, with some show of authority, that one of the places would go to William J. Loeb, Jr., former secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, and now collector of customs in New York. No one in the confidence of President Taft, it is said, would be surprised if the vacancy on the supreme court bench caused by the death of the late Justice Hughes, should be offered to Governor Hughes of New York. That the president would offer the place to the New York executive was stated last night at a gathering of republicans, several of whom are close to the president. It was stated that Governor Hughes had not been sounded on the subject, but the general opinion seemed to be that he would not accept the place. It is generally expected here that the appointment will go to Solicitor General Lloyd W. Boyers.

To the Rescue. What will Roosevelt do when he returns to the United States, is the question most often asked about the capitol. It is a question that no one is able to answer, but it furnishes the excuse for a great deal of gossip and much interesting speculation. Those who are inclined to the view that the former president will take issue with the administration of President Taft are reminded by astute politicians that Mr. Roosevelt is "in pawn" for the success of the Taft regime; that his influence nominated Taft and that if it is needed to sustain the Taft administration it will be freely given. Notwithstanding cable reports to the contrary, the consensus of opinion here is that Mr. Roosevelt is holding to his announced determination "not to talk politics."

It is not believed here that anyone has been authorized to speak for him.

THE CARNEGIES HOLD A FAMILY RECEPTION

Pittsburg, April 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie welcomed nearly two score relatives at an informal reception in the Hotel Schenley this afternoon. Later the entire party attended a free organ recital in Carnegie music hall. Charles Helmroth, director of music at the institute, entertained the large audience with the work of masters, but an extra—Auld Lang Syne—was much appreciated. It brought the little Laird of Skibo to his feet and beaming with smiles he joined hands with the family. He appeared to enjoy the day immensely and in a short address at the recital he declared that the musical treat capped the climax of an extraordinarily pleasant visit to Pittsburg.

ATTEND SERVICES.

Naples, April 3.—Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt attended services at Christ church this morning, leaving for Rome at 2:30 in the afternoon. An immense crowd assembled at the station to see them off. The private car which had been placed at their disposal was filled with flowers.

DESTROYS BATHHOUSES.

Salt Lake City, April 3.—A storm on Great Salt lake last night destroyed 140 bathhouses at Saltair resort and damaged the railroad grade leading to the pavilion.

A NOTED REFORMER ANSWERS LAST CALL

Adelaide, South Australia, April 3.—Catherine Helen Spence died here today. She was born in 1825. Catherine Helen Spence went to South Australia from Melbourne, Scotland, in 1839. She became president of the Effective Voting League of South Australia and vice president of the National Council of Women. She began to lecture on electoral reform in 1890 and traveled through the United States lecturing in 1893. Electoral reform was the main object of her life and she wrote extensively on this subject.

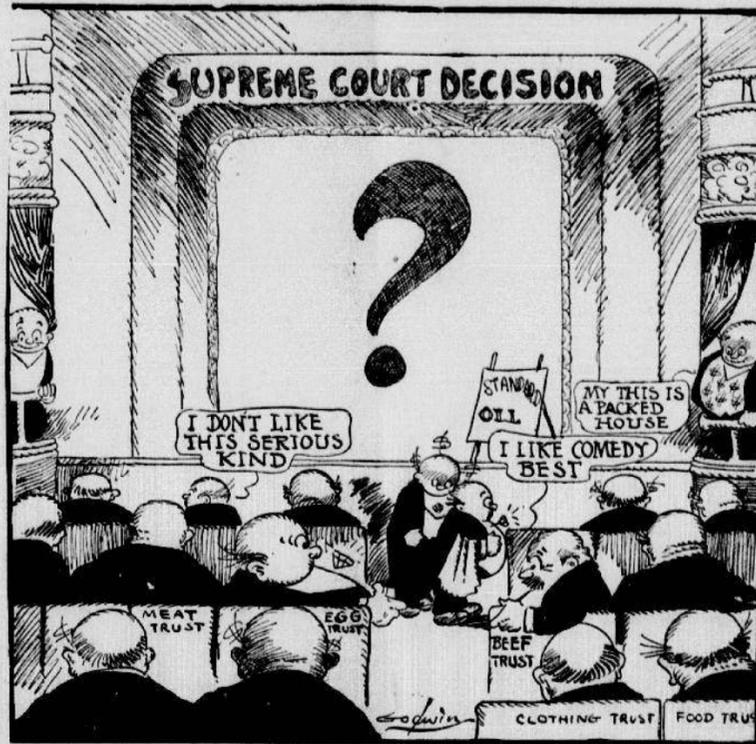
ADVISED TO BUILD HOMES.

Salt Lake City, April 3.—Fifteen thousand persons in attendance at the 80th annual conference of the Mormon church were today counseled to build homes and patronize home industry. President Joseph F. Smith, Counselor Lund and Apostle Heber J. Grant and Apostle John Henry Smith were the principal speakers at the main meeting in the tabernacle. An overflow meeting was held in the assembly hall.

DYING OF FEVER.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 3.—Thomas Coghill, a former banker of Seymour, Wis., who has been a prisoner in the federal penitentiary since October 24, 1907, is dying of typhoid fever. Coghill is 60 years old, and is serving a five-year sentence.

WITH FEAR AND TREMBLING



BALLOON ACCIDENT ROOSEVELT GIVEN INCIDENT AT ROME COSTS THREE LIVES THE HONORS OF ROYALTY STARTS GREAT FUROR

RADICAL MEMBER OF REICHSTAG AND TWO COMPANIONS DIE IN BALTIC SEA.

Stettin, Germany, April 3.—The German balloon Pommern, which made an ascension here this afternoon, met with a series of accidents which ended in a disaster in the Baltic sea under most tragic circumstances. Three men lost their lives, including the radical member of the reichstag, Werner Hugo del Brueck, Herr del Brueck and another member of the party were drowned, a third occupant of the car was picked up unconscious and died from his injuries, while the fourth was rescued in a serious condition.

The Pommern, carrying Del Brueck, who was acting as pilot, a banker Herr Sommelhardt, an architect, Herr Benduhn and a man named Hein, ascended early in the afternoon at the gas works. The wind at the time was blowing a hurricane and the Pommern broke away before she had been completely ballasted. The chapter of accidents began immediately. The balloon collided with telegraph wires which broke, almost overturning the basket. It then dashed against the roof of a neighboring factory, destroying the smokestack. With the basket swaying wildly and half of its ropes cut, the balloon soared to a great altitude and disappeared in the clouds at a terrific speed. Thousands of onlookers, including a detachment of soldiers, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemunde, 35 miles southwest of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea.

Tugs Follow.

Tugs followed in its track and one of them, which had outdistanced the others, was almost directly under it when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tug steamed to the spot quickly, but the work of rescue was difficult. Already Del Brueck and disappeared, but Sommelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes and they were dragged aboard the vessel. Describing their terrible experiences, Herr Sommelhardt, when he had been somewhat revived, said: "Our collision with the telegraph lines and the factory roof had the most horrible consequences. Del Brueck sustained a broken leg and a severe injury of the head. Benduhn had an arm and a leg fractured. Hein received bad contusions of the head. I was knocked senseless but recovered in a moment to find I had a crushed knee and chest. The network around the envelope was torn in such a manner that we feared every second the gas bag would slip out and we would crash to earth from a height of 6,000 feet, to which we had ascended like a flash.

Awaited Fate.

"Del Brueck, in spite of his awful condition, vainly endeavored to open the valve, the cord of which had become entangled. We knew not what to do but merely awaited our fate. In the meantime we passed over Swinemunde at a great altitude and soon found ourselves above the sea. We thought possibly we might land in Sweden, but the balloon was caught in a rain cloud which drove us down until we were within 150 feet of the water. Del Brueck was suffering agony, but he succeeded in pulling the ripping cord and we fell into the water like a log.

RECEPTION OF AMERICAN AT THE CAPITAL CITY OF ROME IS REGAL.

Rome, April 3.—Although measures had been taken by the police to prevent a large gathering inside the railroad station at the time of the arrival of the Roosevelt party, many Americans and prominent Italians managed to find a way to circumvent these precautions, and the depot was well filled when the ex-president made his appearance at the door of the car. Colonel Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Billati, director general of the Italian foreign office, Ambassador Leishman and the other members of the American embassy. A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visited the Italian capital. Colonel Roosevelt smilingly responded to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides, and he shook hands with many of those about him. The streets to the hotel were lined with spectators and Colonel Roosevelt and his family were cheered as they proceeded in carriages.

SAVANTS TO STUDY THE SUN

SCIENTISTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WILL GATHER ON MT. WILSON.

Los Angeles, April 3.—Savants from all parts of the world will gather in Pasadena next August and ascend Mount Wilson. Nearly a hundred leading scientists of America and Europe have accepted invitations extended by the Carnegie solar observatory to participate in the third regular convention of the International Union of Cooperation in Solar Research. Among these is Professor Rieco of Mount Actna observatory, Sicily, Germany, England and France will send four delegates each.

On Mount Wilson are mounted the largest telescopes in the world for the study of the sun; and by August a new one will have been completed—a 150-foot tower telescope, which will have more than double the power of any other instrument of the kind for photographing the sun's rays.

MAPS THE COUNTY.

Libby, April 3.—(Special).—J. M. Duthie, the mining engineer, has completed a large map of Lincoln county, the first one ever made of the new county. The map was made upon the order of the board of county commissioners, who have adopted it as the official map. It is very complete, Mr. Duthie having availed himself of every possible source of information in getting data for the map. A smaller map, for general circulation, is also being prepared.

FAILURE TO ARRANGE AUDIENCE BETWEEN ROOSEVELT AND POPE CAUSES STIR.

Rome, April 3.—The failure to arrange an audience between ex-President Roosevelt and the pope, which was known only in certain circles today, is expected to create a tremendous stir here, as well as abroad, far overshadowing the importance of the incident in which former Vice President Fairbanks was the principal. Although the negotiations were technically between Ambassador Leishman and Monsignor Kennedy, it is well understood in Rome that Monsignor Kennedy was acting under the instructions of Cardinal Merry del Val. The telegrams, therefore, were in reality between Colonel Roosevelt and the papal secretary.

When the correspondent called at the vatican this evening, general surprise was expressed when it was learned Mr. Roosevelt had given out the text of the messages exchanged between Monsignor Kennedy and the American ambassador, as they were regarded by the vatican in the light of diplomatic documents. Monsignor Kennedy explained that on March 21 John W. Garrett, first secretary of the embassy, called upon him to "transmit" Mr. Roosevelt's request for an audience with the pontiff on April 5. He said that Mr. Garrett insisted upon the word "transmit." Monsignor Kennedy informed the secretary that he immediately would present the request to the proper vatican authorities and promised a response as soon as possible.

First Message.

"The following day," said Monsignor Kennedy, "I was authorized to send Mr. Roosevelt the first message, which is quoted in his statement. The reference to the Fairbanks incident was intended by the vatican only as a friendly intimation. I notice my second message is not fully given. It ran thus: "His holiness will be much pleased to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt, for whom he entertains great esteem, both personally and as president of the United States. His holiness quite recognizes Mr. Roosevelt's entire right as to freedom of conduct. On the other hand, in view of the circumstances for which neither his holiness nor Mr. Roosevelt are responsible, an audience could not occur except upon the understanding expressed in the former message."

"After this no further communication reached me from Mr. Roosevelt." It further appears it was John Callan O'Loughlin, who was assistant secretary of state in 1909 and a great personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt, who yesterday attempted to intercede with Cardinal Merry del Val. The semi-official version of what transpired at that interview has been furnished to the Associated Press by a vatican authority. Cardinal Merry del Val said to Mr. O'Loughlin: "Can you guarantee that Mr. Roosevelt will not visit the Methodist here?"

As He Pleases.

Mr. O'Loughlin replied: "I cannot; indeed, I believe Mr. Roosevelt is just the man to go there. He will do as he pleases." "It is indefensible," said the papal secretary, "for any person to be asked

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TAFT VISITS HIS AGED AUNT

PRESIDENT CAUSES JOY IN MILLBURY AMID CHILDHOOD SCENES.

GETS GRAND RECEPTION

After Eating Dinner With Relative, Executive Motors to Worcester, Where He Delivers a Striking Address to Nearly Two Thousand Railroad Men on the Subject of Labor.

Worcester, Mass., April 3.—President Taft put in a busy Sunday today with a visit to "Aunt Della" Torry and the scenes of many boyhood reminiscences at Millbury, and an address here this afternoon before the joint meeting of the brotherhoods in train service—a mass meeting of nearly 2,000 railroad employees—at Mechanic's hall. The president declared he believed in labor organizations. But as chief magistrate of the nation, he added, he believed in the right of every man to labor as he will, to earn the wages that he will, and if he chooses, to stay out of labor organizations. The president's first assertion was greeted with a wild outburst of applause. His second statement received only a scattering response.

Later, however, the president again aroused the railroad men to enthusiasm by saying he believed their organizations were necessary to deal with organizations of capital and by detailing his deep interest in legislation looking to further requirements of safety appliances and to the liability of the employer.

The president motored the six miles from Millbury to Worcester this afternoon and the entire city turned out to bid him welcome. He rode at the head of the procession of some 50 or more machinists that had been driven to Millbury to greet him. The route through the city was lined with thousands and the quiet of the Sabbath afternoon was broken with applause. The Sunday demonstration was unique in Mr. Taft's travels.

Following his address before the brotherhood of trainmen, the president returned to Millbury for supper with "Aunt Della" and left tonight for Washington, where he is due tomorrow morning. The president's visit to Millbury threw that quiet little community into an uproar of excitement. The lavish decorations here in Worcester were scarcely more imposing than those with which Millbury bedecked itself today. As a boy the president used to spend his vacations at Millbury, where his maternal grandmother, as well as "Aunt Della," now 84 years old, and other relatives long have lived. He used to swim in the Blackstone river, that flows through the town; he used to play ball on the fields and run around barefooted in search of early adventures.

Memories Revived.

All these memories were revived today. "Aunt Della," it is said, cooked some of the dainties that were spread before her nephew-president at dinner and at supper tonight. Horace D. Taft, the president's brother, also was on hand at the family reunion. The president attended services at the Second Congregational church at Millbury and listened to a sermon by Rev. Herbert Dunbar. The selectman of Millbury welcomed the president as he stepped from his private car. Then nearly the whole town wanted to see the car in which the president rode. They climbed upon the platform; walked into the observation parlor, sat in an ample chair, which they believed the president's favorite, and wanted to be shown into every compartment, kitchen, pantry and all. All day long the sight-seeing kept up and the car "Colonial" will live long in the annals of Millbury life.

Governor Draper and Mayor Logan of Worcester also met the president at Millbury and rode with him to Worcester. Governor Draper, at the labor meeting, paid a high tribute to Mr. Taft, saying he brought to the burdensome task of the presidency great ability and facility and was "serving the people admirably and well."

Governor Draper declared the critic was abroad in the land. "But I ask for Mr. Taft," he concluded, "what I know he will get, despite a few cheap cavilers—the gratitude and the thanks of the whole American people."

This sentiment was enthusiastically cheered by the union men. They also cheered the mention of Theodore Roosevelt by Mr. Taft and they cheered the president when he said that, despite the fact he had been told the anti-injunction bill would cause him to be damned by both sides, he hoped and believed the measure would pass because he deemed it a solemn party promise and a measure that was right.

The president again was cheered when he said he was not afraid to consult railroad presidents when railroad legislation came up for consideration at Washington, despite the criticism that had been made of his course.

WILL NOT SEE POPE PIUS NINTH

EXPECTED AUDIENCE WITH PONTIFF BY MR. ROOSEVELT IS CALLED OFF.

A SENSATION CREATED

Conditions Upon Which the Vatican Would Grant Audience to the American Made Such That Former President Declined to Accept Them—Matter Was Decided Some Time Ago.

Rome, April 3.—The audience which it was believed ex-President Roosevelt would have with the pope on Tuesday next will not take place, owing to conditions the vatican has imposed, and which Mr. Roosevelt refused to accept. Although the definite negotiations relative to the audience ended before Mr. Roosevelt left Egypt, the announcement was withheld until after Mr. Roosevelt reached Rome tonight, at the solicitation of his American Catholic friends here, who believed in the meantime the vatican might change its attitude. One of the former president's friends, who had been with him in Egypt, came to Rome yesterday, without authorization from Mr. Roosevelt, and interceded with Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary, in an endeavor to avoid a situation which, as it now stands, has caused a real sensation in Rome, although it was not entirely unexpected. But his efforts were unavailing. While at Gondokoro, in February, last, Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Ambassador Leishman, saying he would be glad of the honor of an audience with King Victor Emmanuel and the pope. The audience with the king was promptly arranged. Before an arrangement could be reached relative to an audience with the pope, several telegrams were passed, and the negotiations were ended by Mr. Roosevelt's refusing in any way to be limited as to his conduct, and announcing that an audience with the pope under the circumstances was now impossible.

Two Engagements.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt, while declining to accept any conditions in connection with his audience with the pope, had neither directly nor indirectly before, during or after the negotiations made or considered any engagements in Rome, except those of an official character, and he actually entered Rome tonight with but two definite engagements, the audience with the king and the dinner to be given in his honor by the municipality.

The history of the negotiations is about as follows: While in Cairo, Mr. Roosevelt received the following telegram from Ambassador Leishman, dated March 23:

"Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American Catholic college, in reply to an inquiry which I caused to be made, requests the following communication to be transmitted to you: "The holy father will be delighted to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt on April 5, and hopes that nothing will arise to prevent it, such as the much regretted incident which made the reception of Mr. Fairbanks impossible."

Replying by cable to Ambassador Leishman, on March 25, Mr. Roosevelt said:

Real Pleasure.

"Please present the following to Monsignor Kennedy: 'It would be a real pleasure to me to be presented to the holy father, for whom I entertain high respect, both personally and as the head of a great church. I fully recognize his entire right to receive or not receive whomsoever he chooses, for any reason that seems good to him, and if he does not receive me, I shall not for a moment question the propriety of his action. On the other hand, I, in my turn, decline to make any stipulations or to submit to any conditions which in any way would limit my freedom of conduct. I trust on April 5 he will find it convenient to receive me.'

On March 25 Mr. Roosevelt at Cairo received a cablegram from Ambassador Leishman, giving the message from Monsignor Kennedy, which concluded by saying:

"The audience cannot take place except on the understanding expressed in the former message."

The following day Mr. Roosevelt sent another message to the American ambassador, saying:

"The proposed presentation is of course now impossible."

Personal Affair.

Mr. Roosevelt particularly desired the incident shall be regarded by his friends, both Catholic and Protestant, in America, as personal and that it shall not give rise to any acrimonious controversy. With this end in view, he called today the following to the Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook at New York: "Through the Outlook I wish to make a statement to my fellow Americans regarding what has occurred in connection with the Vatican. I am sure that the great majority of my fellow citizen Catholics, quite as much

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