New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVII....No. 22,367. To-day, fair and warmer. To-morrow, rain or snow; south winds. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1908.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1908, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TAFT WITH ROOSEVELT

SPEECH AT KANSAS CITY.

Upholds Recent Message—Need of Party Harmony.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 10.—Secretary Taft was the guest of honor and chief speaker to-night at a dinner given in Convention Hall to twelve hundred persons by the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri. Many of the guests came from Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and distant Missouri cities. A great demonstration greeted Secretary Taft when he entered the hall and again when he arose to speak. The balconies of the hall were filled by several thousand spectators.

Mayor Henry M. Beardsley delivered the address of welcome and E. E. McJimsey, editor of the Springfield (Mo.) "Republican," acted as toastmaster. Herbert S. Hadley, Attorney General of Missouri; Judge Seldon P. Spencer, of St. Louis, and other well known Missourians also spoke.

The crowd was manifestly impatient to hear Mr. Taft's speech. During the remarks of Mr. McJimsey it began to show signs of uneasiness, and Mayor Beardsley was compelled to rise and remind the galleries that the speakers were the city's guests. Order was instantly restored.

ROOSEVELT'S NAME CHEERED.

Judge Spencer was the first to mention the name of Theodore Roosevelt. The result was electrical. The vast audience sprang to its feet with a yell. Handkerchiefs and napkins waved frantically while cheer after cheer filled the hall. It was several minutes before the speaker could proceed. Presently he mentioned the President's name again, coupled this time with Taft's, and again the audience responded, on its feet and with tossing arms and handkerchiefs. The temper of the crowd was not doubtful. It was there to honor Secretary Taft, and it did not let anything pass that helped to demonstrate the fact.

Secretary Taft's speech was a general defence of the Republican party, and especially of the policies brought to the fore by the administration of President Roosevelt. Speaking of the recent panic and the President's late message to Congress, the Secretary said:

"The message contains an answer to the charges made that the administration is responsible for the industrial depression, and the sharpness and emphasis with which this unfounded attack is met, have heartened the great body of the people as a bugle call to renewed support of the policies of the administration."

Eulogizing Lincoln, Secretary Taft said he was a party man, "as all men must be who expect to leave their individual impress upon the political character of the nation." He said a party cannot be useful unless those who are members of it yield their views on some issues and unite with respect to the main policies to be pursued. He continued:

Though a party has its platform and on the faith of it has been elected to power, many issues may unexpectedly arise in the course of an administration not controlled by the party's declared principles. The disposition of such issues must depend on the ability and courage of the party leaders. A party may divide on a new issue until by a process of education the sounder view prevails and that party becomes united again in the enforcement of the new principle. As a party shows itself homogeneous, able to grasp the truth with respect to new issues, able to discard unimportant differences of opinion, sensitive with respect to the successful maintenance of government and highly charged with the responsibility of its obligation to the people at large it establishes its claim to the confidence of the public and to its continuance in political power.

THE THREE WAR AMENDMENTS.

Secretary Taft spoke of the three war amendments of the Constitution—the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The operation of the Fifteenth Amendment, that which forbade any state to deprive the negro of his vote on account of his color or previous condition of servitude, had not, he said, been as successful as that of the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth. The leaders of the South had in many states, however, cast about to make the law square with the existing conditions by property and educational qualifications, which should exclude most of the negro vote. Secretary Taft went on:

This very desire to avoid the violent methods which were wont to overcome the colored vote in the South itself indicates a turn for the better. It is said, however, and with truth, that these election laws are intended to be enforced by means of the discretion vested in election officers so as to exclude the ineligible colored men with rigor and to allow the ineligible whites who ought also to be excluded, to the injury of the franchise. Deplorable as this is, still the situation is by no means a hopeless one for the Southern negro.

The great friend the Southern negro is likely to have is the broadest minded Southern white man who sympathizes with the colored man and knows his value to the South. Nor is it unreasonable to hope that the men who have already sought to come within the law and avoid violence will ultimately see the wisdom and righteousness of the equal enforcement of the law of eligibility against white and black.

Secretary Taft said that he was confident that in the end the Fifteenth Amendment "will prove to be a bulwark equally beneficial with that of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments to an unfortunate, downtrodden, struggling race."

The speaker enumerated the various policies of the party in the past and said:

Only twice in all that remarkable history of forty-eight years have we lost the confidence of the people of the United States to the point of their turning over the government to a Democratic Executive.

By reason of circumstances I need not detail the influence of the Republican party has been little felt south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is true that in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri the Republican party has been often in the majority, but in the other Southern states a contest has seemed hopeless. The time has come, in my judgment, when it is the duty of our party to make an earnest effort to win to our support the many Southerners who think with us on every living national issue and have only been kept from our ranks by the ghost of the past.

CORPORATE ABUSES.

Secretary Taft referred to abuses that had been practised by corporations, and declared that a conviction had seized the people that there were many engaged in the management of corporate wealth who regarded the statutes as dead letters and themselves as a privileged class. He said:

We were passing into a régime of an irresponsible plutocracy. During the last four years there has been a great moral awakening to this danger among the people and a popular demand that the lawbreakers—no matter how wealthy or how high or powerful their position—should be made to suffer. Under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt the Republican party has not faltered in its determination to meet the requirements of the situation and to enact such legislation as may be necessary to bring to a close this period of illegitimate corporate immunity.

There are those who have been members of the Republican party who differ from Mr. Roosevelt in respect to the proper course to be taken in stamping out these abuses of corporate wealth. The great bulk of the Republican party, however, stands solidly at his back in the

Continued on second page.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND OLIVE OIL.
A great restorer. We sell both.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Advt.

NINE MINERS KILLED.

Explosion of Gas in Workings at Central City, Ky.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Central City, Ky., Feb. 10.—Nine men were killed and another will die as the result of an explosion of gas in the mine of the Moody Coal Company, at South Carrollton, three miles north of here. The catastrophe occurred a little before 4 o'clock this afternoon, and on account of the damage to the cages the men who were below could not be reached until after 6 o'clock.

The dead include Robert Cook, the white mine foreman; J. N. Rush, a white miner, and seven negroes.

Ten men were at work in a shaft 180 feet deep, in a room apart from the rest of the mine, and three more were in a different part of the mine. Suddenly they heard a terrific explosion and were hurled to the ground. Recovering, they rushed to the rescue of their companions, only to find the room filled with fallen coal and to hear the cries of the dying.

SUICIDE IN ST. GEORGE.

Brooklyn Man, Calling on Sister at Hotel, Shoots Himself.

Frank Brittel, of No. 165 Halsey street, Brooklyn, an employe of the real estate firm of Carl W. Woolthan, of No. 2293 Jamaica avenue, shot himself last night in the Hotel St. George, No. 139 Clark street, Brooklyn Heights, and died later in an ambulance on the way to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Brittel had gone to the hotel with Richard Masters, of No. 324 Jefferson avenue, to call on his sister, Mrs. George E. Guy, who lives with her husband in a suite on the second floor of the hotel. Soon after he arrived the man said that he was thirsty and asked for some beer. He had no sooner finished drinking this than he remarked: "I am going to finish this."

Familiar with the room, he walked over to a bureau, took out a revolver from one of the drawers and placing it to his right temple fired.

EXPLOSION ON ST. LOUIS.

Four Men Badly Burned When Boiler Tubes Blow Out.

Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 10.—Boiler tubes on the cruiser St. Louis blew out at noon to-day while the vessel was off Sausalito. E. E. Scott, coal passer; F. Thompson, water tender; E. W. Baker, fireman of the first class, and D. Lewis, fireman of the first class, were badly scalded with steam. The news was conveyed to Mare Island by aerograph, and the yard tug, with stretchers, four nurses, a surgeon and hospital steward, rushed to the cruiser and brought the injured to the Naval Hospital.

It is believed that the injured will recover.

A rigid investigation is under way and a report has been sent to Washington. The St. Louis left the yard last week, after extensive repairs while in drydock, and anchored off Sausalito before proceeding to Magdalena Bay for target practice with other vessels of the fleet.

J. D. LAYNG VERY ILL.

Aged Railroad Man Said To Be Dying at Home Here.

Suffering from a complication of diseases, James D. Layng, a prominent railroad man, was said last night to be in such a critical condition that he might not survive the night. Mr. Layng is at his home, No. 931 Fifth avenue.

Mr. Layng was formerly president of the Big Four Railroad. He is a director of the Carnegie Trust Company and the Chest Creek Railroad Company, vice-president and director of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, director of the Dayton & Union Railroad Company, vice-president and director of the Illinois Zinc Company, vice-president and director of the Jersey City & Bayonne Railroad Company, director of the Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York, director of the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company, the New Jersey Shore Line Railroad Company, the New York & Harlem Railroad Company and the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company.

Mr. Layng is seventy-five years old and has followed a railroad career since 1849.

SOME OKLAHOMA LEGISLATION.

Nine Foot Sheets and No Cracked Dishes in Hotels—Lobbying a Crime.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 10.—The House of Representatives passed a sweeping measure to-day regulating hotels. The measure provides that every hotel shall provide nine-foot sheets, and shall use "no cup, dish, vessel or receptacle for food that has cracks visible to the naked eye."

A bill providing that officers of corporations who conceal their books or statements shall be guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment, has passed both houses.

The Ellis anti-lobbying bill, providing for jail sentences for lobbying, has also passed both houses.

DECISION ON RIGHTS OF SAILORS.

Providence, Feb. 10.—The Rhode Island Supreme Court confirmed to-day the decision of the lower court in the case of Frederick J. Buenzle, chief yeoman, who sued the proprietors of a Newport dancing pavilion for refusing him admission because he wore the uniform of the United States navy. The Superior Court awarded Buenzle 25 cents damages, this being the sum he had paid for his ticket. The Supreme Court upholds the finding of the Superior Court, overruling the exceptions taken by the defendant, and remits the case to the Superior Court for entry of judgment on the verdict.

This was regarded in naval circles as a test case. President Roosevelt and prominent officers in the navy subscribed funds to carry on the case.

FIRE VISITS KAMP KILL KARE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 10.—One of the principal buildings of Timothy L. Woodruff's Kamp Kill Kare, on Lake Kora, in the Adirondacks, was ruined by fire early this morning. The structure was of logs and had two stories, the lower consisting of a reading room, a parlor and bathrooms, and the upper of sleeping apartments.

The fire was discovered by John E. Woodruff, of Syracuse, who, with some friends, was asleep on the second floor. Requests for aid were sent to the Vanderbilt and Morgan camps. A bucket brigade was formed and the men, despite the cold, did effective work. Snow as well as water was used in fighting the blaze.

SERVES PRISON TERM FOR DOG'S SAKE.

Rochester, Feb. 10.—Rather than give up his St. Bernard dog, and unable to pay for a license, Bernard Cahill began to-day to serve a five days' sentence in the penitentiary.

NEW FAST TRAIN.
FLORIDA AIKEN AUGUSTA
Via Southern Ry. Lv. N. Y. 9:55 A. M. Pullman Drawing-room and Stateroom sleeping cars, Dining Car Service. Lv. N. Y. 3:25 P. M. Pullman Drawing-room, Sleeping and Dining Car Service. N. Y. Office, 1200 B'way.—Advt.

TWO APPOINTMENTS MADE BY MAYOR M'CLELLAN.

ALLEN N. SPOONER.
Appointed Dock Commissioner.

HUGH BONNER.
Appointed Fire Commissioner.

C. W. MORSE INDICTED.

BIG BAIL FOR BANKER.

Two Separate Writs Brought In in Banking Case.

The special grand jury investigating the bank situation, after an all day session, handed down five indictments yesterday afternoon, three of which were described by District Attorney Jerome as of the routine order, but the other two were against a man who is now on his way over here. In these last two he said that bail should be set at $10,000 on each indictment, a request which was granted by Justice Dowling.

No names were mentioned by any one concerned as to the identity of the man against whom the last two indictments were found, but it was learned that they were for Charles W. Morse, who is now on his way back from Europe.

The indictments were handed in shortly before 4 o'clock to Justice Dowling, and after being read by the justice were turned over to Mr. Jerome, who put them in the "not arrested" box.

That Mr. Morse would be indicted during the day was fully believed in the Criminal Courts Building, and the announcement of the indictments did not come as a surprise. One of the Morse transactions which the District Attorney's office has been investigating, and on which it was said yesterday the grand jury had acted, was the discounting by Morse of one note which was given by ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, made payable to himself. The fact that Mr. O'Brien was one of those called before the grand jury yesterday has added color to the rumor.

This note was given in part payment of 667 shares of stock in the National Bank of North America. The understanding between Mr. Morse and Mr. O'Brien was that the note should not be discounted for a certain time, but before the time was up, it is alleged, he took it to one of his banks and received a check payable to Mr. O'Brien, which check he did not turn over to the latter.

When the note became due Mr. O'Brien was called on to take it up and he did so. The District Attorney's office has been trying to find out if there was anything wrong in Morse's action in the note matter.

BOARDMAN SEES JEROME.

Albert B. Boardman, counsel for Mr. Morse, with ex-Assistant District Attorney Rand, called on Mr. Jerome early yesterday morning and remained closeted with him for nearly an hour. Mr. Rand denied after the conference that he had been retained as special counsel for Mr. Morse. F. Augustus Heinze, who was associated with Mr. Morse at one time, was also a caller at the Criminal Courts Building and had a twenty minutes' conference with Mr. Jerome. He returned about 2 o'clock and after seeing Mr. Jerome went before the grand jury, where he remained for some time.

Next to follow him was Miles M. O'Brien, a director of the Mercantile National Bank, who remained only a few minutes. As he left the room he was asked on what lines the jury had examined him and he replied: "Only to connect up some links in a chain, I suspect." Ex-Justice O'Brien then was called into the jury room, but remained only a short time, as did E. B. Wire, cashier of the Bank of North America.

The federal grand jury also looked into the banking cases under the direction of Assistant United States Attorney O'Brien, after considering several minor federal cases. The jury, however, adjourned yesterday afternoon without handing down any indictments of men interested in the recent banking cases.

Two witnesses were examined, a Mr. Davenport, said to be a referee in several banking cases, and a Richard Wells.

FEDERAL ACTIVITY HERE.

It was learned also yesterday that one of the Treasury Department's expert accountants and bank examiners arrived from Washington, and it was said that his services had been called in in connection with the complicated banking situation. A prominent federal official, who was asked about the statement that Mr. Stimson would cause the arrest of Mr. Morse on his arrival in this country, said that such a rumor was unfounded. The investigation made by the special grand jury into the O'Brien-Morse note transaction, it was said yesterday, was also being looked into by the federal grand jury in another phase.

F. Augustus Heinze said yesterday that he had no intention of bringing suit against Mr. Morse or pressing him in any way for payment of any moneys owed to him.

"The poorest thing the creditors of Mr. Morse can do at the present moment," said Mr. Heinze, "is to press him for money right now, when he has his hands so full. He hasn't run away, doesn't intend to run away and will pay up every dollar, if only given a chance. He is a good fighter, and will make it warm some day for those who are traducing him now when he is temporarily down. I have no intention of troubling him with any more suits."

Stanley Gifford, the secretary and treasurer of the United Copper Company and a close associate of Morse and Heinze, expressed the same views as did Mr. Heinze. "It's an outrage," said Mr. Gifford, "the way people are hounding Mr. Morse at present. There will be a day of reckoning soon."

MORE HANNA SUITS PENDING.

It was learned yesterday that Charles A. Hanna, receiver for the National Bank of North America, who is suing Mr. Morse for $243,000,

Continued on second page.

TO PHILADELPHIA EVERY HOUR
on the hour, in two hours. See New Jersey Central schedule, page 9. THOSE WHO CHOOSE IT ALWAYS USE IT.—Advt.

BALM FOR TAMMANY.

COMES FROM M'CLELLAN.

Follows Two Big Appointments with Plea for Harmony in Party.

Mayor McClellan came out strongly yesterday for harmony in the Democratic organization in this city, saying that he would do all he could to send an undivided, uninstructed delegation from this state to the national convention, and then he backed up his words by making two big appointments which are entirely acceptable to Tammany Hall and Charles F. Murphy.

Hugh Bonner was appointed Fire Commissioner to succeed Francis J. Lantry, resigned, and Allen Newhall Spooner was appointed Dock Commissioner to succeed John A. Bensel, who last week was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply to succeed J. Edward Simmons.

More than this, it was learned last night that the Mayor would probably appoint as First Deputy Fire Commissioner to succeed Hugh Bonner Patrick A. Whitney, secretary of the Anawanda Club, Charles F. Murphy's district organization. Mr. Whitney also is corresponding secretary of the Tammany general committee. The corresponding secretaryship is an honorary title, as Thomas F. Smith, the regular secretary, does all the work connected with the office.

FOR UNDIVIDED DELEGATION.

In reply to questions yesterday Mayor McClellan said:

"If the state of New York is to have any influence in the Democratic National Convention it must go to Denver undivided. A united and honestly representative delegation should be able to accomplish the nomination of some man who can carry New York; a divided delegation carrying its local dissension to a national convention will have little weight. I hope to see the regular Democratic organization in this county and the organizations in Kings, Queens and Richmond working together. New York ought to go uninstructed, but undivided in its purpose to convince the Democrats of other states of our willingness and ability to make a vigorous campaign if the convention will but give us a candidate with whom we will have a chance of success. When the local ticket was nominated last fall I announced that I would support it, believing that party interests required Democrats of all factions to forget their differences for the time and work together. To-day the national situation calls for similar unity of action.

"My friends will do their part to bring about a harmonious state convention, to secure a strong and representative delegation to Denver, and will make an earnest effort to nominate the right man. To this end I will aid the Democratic organization in all boroughs of the city."

IMPORTANT TO TAMMANY MEN.

Standing alone, this would not be of great significance, but it is of first importance to the Tammany organization when it is backed up by practical deeds like the appointment of men acceptable to the Tammany organization.

It is within the bounds of exactness to say that Mayor McClellan has taught Mr. Murphy and his lieutenants a lasting lesson—the lesson being that, while he is willing to appoint Democrats to office, he will not accept the names of party hacks from the boss of Tammany Hall and put them in places of responsibility.

In the last few months the Tammany chieftain has said to his friends that times and conditions had so changed that a Mayor was no longer obliged to appoint men to office unless he was satisfied that they would fill the bill acceptably to the taxpayers.

The new Dock Commissioner is a Democrat and a neighbor of Charles F. Murphy, living at No. 346 East 18th street, but probably he owes his appointment to ex-Dock Commissioner John A. Bensel, in whom the Mayor has great confidence.

The appointment of Mr. Bonner can hardly be said to have great political significance, as he was appointed Deputy Commissioner while John H. O'Brien was the head of the department. The appointment of Patrick A. Whitney, secretary of the Anawanda Club, if it is made, as seems probable, certainly is an olive branch from the City Hall to Tammany Hall. The salary is $5,000 a year, and the place is a potential one. Some other young man could have been found who would have filled the job acceptably. That Whitney was chosen is interpreted by the rank and file as a sign on the part of the Mayor that he is willing to be friendly to Mr. Murphy if the latter will refrain from asking impossible things. Whitney lives at No. 325 Second avenue, in Mr. Murphy's district.

MURPHY FEELS SATISFIED.

When Charles F. Murphy was seen last night he said:

"The appointments are satisfactory to me."

Mr. Murphy has said as much as that about appointments distasteful to him.

At the annual ball and entertainment of the Anawanda Club last night there was much talk about the appointment of Spooner and Bonner and the probability that Whitney would be First Deputy. The organization men are quick to forgive an enemy if he will show his friendliness by doing them practical good. Mr. Murphy's friends said last night that McClellan was not such a bad fellow after all. Many went so far as to say that Mayor McClellan would be sent to the Democratic National Convention as one of the four delegates-at-large. It was generally conceded that his help would be needed at the

Continued on fourth page.

QUICKER SCHEDULE TO FLORIDA.
Seaboard Florida Limited, daily Pullman train to St. Augustine-Pinehurst-Camden-Columbia. Shortest Florida Route. Office 1153 B'way.—Advt.

RUMORS ALARM JAPAN.

Disquieting American Reports Not Understood by People.

Tokio, Feb. 11.—A fresh crop of sensational war reports, chiefly emanating from New York, are being sent to Tokio in special cable dispatches. They create unrest in the minds of the Japanese public, the people being unable to explain the continued Chauvinism of America in view of the consistent efforts of the Japanese officials to demonstrate the sincerity of the desire to avoid friction.

HIS MEDICINE FATAL.

Charge Against Druggist Arrested After Woman's Death.

Hans Jurgurson, a druggist in Long Island City, was arrested there yesterday, charged with selling medicine to Mrs. Mathilda Droege, of No. 637 Seventh avenue, from which she died yesterday morning. A few days ago Mrs. Droege sent for salts, but did not open the package until yesterday. Shortly after taking the contents she became violently ill and died before the arrival of a physician.

The druggist was held in $5,000 bail to await the result of the inquest. The Astoria police say the package contained oxalic acid in the salt form.

PROTECTING CHILDREN.

Commons Advances Anti-Cigarette Bill—Penalties for Parents.

London, Feb. 10.—If a bill which passed its first reading in the House of Commons this afternoon becomes a law juvenile lovers of the cigarette will have a hard time in indulging their appetite. The bill is a government measure, amending the laws for the protection of children. It prohibits smoking under the age of sixteen, provides penalties for any one under that age smoking in the streets or any other public place, and makes the sale of cigarettes to persons under sixteen years a punishable offence.

The bill also establishes juvenile courts throughout the country and calls for special places of detention for children, instead of sending them to the ordinary prisons. It provides furthermore that the imprisonment of children be entirely abolished.

An effort is to be made also to end the terrible waste of infant life through drunken parents rolling on their babes in bed. The returns show that sixteen hundred infants perish annually from this cause, and parents are to be punished for such deaths. Fires are responsible for almost an equal number of infant deaths, and penalties are provided for persons who leave children alone in rooms with unguarded fires.

TYPHOID IN PEEKSKILL.

Seventy Persons Ill and Aqueduct Workmen Must Clean Camps.

An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in Peekskill. Twenty-five cases have developed since Friday, making seventy persons who are now ill with the disease. The State Board of Health is inspecting the watershed in the town of Cortlandt and sources of supply.

Men employed by this city on its aqueduct work have been living along streams, and since the state authorities have taken a hand in trying to prevent the spead of the disease there has been a general cleaning up around the workmen's camps. A patrol will be maintained to keep the camps in a sanitary condition. No other sources of contagion have been found, and it is the general belief that the outbreak is due to the pollution of the water supply. Notices have been issued to boil all water before using.

MRS. EDDY IN TAX SUIT.

Officials of Concord Say She Owes Old Home City $200,000.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Concord, N. H., Feb. 10.—Action looking to the collection of approximately $200,000 in back taxes from Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy was taken by the Board of Assessors of Concord to-day. While all the city officials deny it, it is generally thought this action is taken to show their disapproval of the moving of Mrs. Eddy from Concord.

The Mayor wrote the assessors yesterday calling their attention to the fact that while Mrs. Eddy had admittedly turned over $1,000,000 to her trustees during her sixteen years' residence here, she has paid taxes on only $50,000 until last year, when the assessors, on their own initiative, raised the assessment to $200,000. He called attention to the fact that this $50,000 estimate was on the sworn return of Calvin Frye.

The assessors to-day officially instructed the city solicitor to take whatever action is necessary to obtain the back taxes said to be due since 1891, and also to investigate as to the responsibility for the necessity of such action.

MUTE EVIDENCE OF A SEA TRAGEDY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—Captain Jenson, of the steamer Admiral Schley, from Port Antonio, which arrived to-day, reports passing a raft of spars off the coast of Florida, to which was attached a body dressed in oilskins. The body was tied with a rope, and floated in the water alongside. The mute evidence of a tragedy at sea was passed on February 1. Because of the heavy weather the Schley did not stop to investigate.

NO WEDDINGS ON LORD'S DAY.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—A squad of police raided the synagogue here yesterday afternoon and stopped a wedding, on the ground that the Lord's Day act says that no work must be done on the Sabbath. It was the first wedding at the new synagogue. The crowd was so great that the synagogue would not contain all the guests. Just as the rabbi began the ceremony several policemen appeared and forbade it. The police took the names of the persons concerned in the wedding, and application will be made to the Attorney General for leave to prosecute, his sanction being necessary in all cases, under the Lord's Day act. A band had been engaged, and each member of the band will also be prosecuted.

PAID TAXES ON EXEMPT PROPERTY.

Mrs. Phinette Cooper, of Babylon, Long Island, widow of Micah Cooper, a Civil War veteran, has discovered that she has been paying taxes for forty years on property that is exempt from general taxation.

The property was purchased by Mr. Cooper with prize money awarded to him by the government while he was in the navy during the Civil War. Such property is exempt from all but school and road taxes.

The owner must make application to have it declared exempt, a fact which Mrs. Cooper did not know until recently. The necessary formality will be gone through at once.

LAST TO LEAVE, FIRST TO ARRIVE
in Florida. Atlantic Coast Line R. R., "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 p.m. Office, B'way, cor. 30th St.—Advt.

FORAKER TAKES UP PRESIDENT'S LETTER

SENATOR'S CHARGE MET BY FRESH DENIALS.

A Foraker Worker Appointed Postmaster in Ohio—Suppression of a Letter Alleged.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Foraker attempted in the Senate to-day to answer that portion of the President's letter to William Dudley Foulke which denied that federal patronage had been used to promote Secretary Taft's interests in Ohio. The Senator reiterated his charge with great vehemence, and said he would submit documentary evidence in support of his statement, but the only evidence which he produced showed that the President had nominated C. H. Bryson, a Foraker worker, who had declared himself irrevocably opposed to the nomination of Mr. Taft, as postmaster at Athens, Ohio, and that the nomination had been confirmed by the Senate on January 7.

Mr. Foraker read certain letters written by Representative Douglass, of Ohio, who had indorsed Bryson, which showed that there had been some delay between Douglass's indorsement and Bryson's nomination. By so doing Mr. Foraker laid himself open to criticism by Mr. Douglass, who later arose in the House and questioned the method by which the Senator had come by his private correspondence and the propriety of his reading it in public. He charged that Mr. Foraker had omitted from his statement one letter which was essential to a just presentation of the case, and which, Mr. Douglass declared, "illustrates not the disposition of the President to wage war upon any men who are not of his way of thinking, but rather, with the same generosity and broadmindedness which he has always exhibited, to appoint men who are, as I then thought this man to be and still trust he is, a man in every way fit to be postmaster at Athens."

Finally Mr. Foraker's reiterated charge brought forth a statement from Postmaster General Meyer, who said:

I do not quite understand Senator Foraker's charge in the Senate to-day, because his statement itself shows that notwithstanding the President knew that Postmaster Bryson favored Foraker he sent in Bryson's name for postmaster at Athens, Ohio. The President had previously directed me to hold up the nomination, it having been alleged to him that Bryson had been guilty of corruption and had been a violent opponent of the administration's policies. After looking up the matter I notified the President that the charges had been investigated, were not sustained and proved to be wholly unjustifiable. The President then directed me to send in his name. It was accordingly sent in as soon as the Senate reassembled after the Christmas holidays. When the President gave this direction to send this name in he and I knew that Bryson was a friend of Senator Foraker's.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTER.

The letter which Mr. Foraker suppressed throws more real light on the case than all the rest of Mr. Douglass's private correspondence which he read. It is as follows:

Washington, December 10, 1907.

C. H. Bryson, Esq., Athens, Ohio.

My Dear Bryson: Your letter dated December 7 came to hand yesterday, and I confess that I am a little embarrassed about answering it, for although it is addressed to me it seems something like an inspired attack on the President and designed for publication. Really, my dear Bryson, you hardly treated my letter of December 5 fairly, and do you not make a mountain of a molehill? The whole of the paragraph of my letter from which you quote is as follows:

Mr. Loeb said to me that, of course, the President has no disposition whatever to criticise your views, but that he saw no reason for appointing men entirely out of sympathy with his policies to public office, or something to that effect.

I then added: "Now, my judgment is that you had better come to Washington to see me at once, and let us disabuse the President's mind of any such idea."

In other words, I felt sure, knowing the facts, that you were not out of sympathy with the President's policies, and I asked you to come here in order that we might disabuse the President's mind of such an impression. As I said to you in a subsequent letter, I had not seen nor have I seen the newspaper articles and interviews which I understand have been called to the notice of the President, so whether you quote them fully or not I cannot say. At the same time I feel very sure that from what I know of the manliness and fairness of the President, and what I have seen of his generosity in regard to the opinions of others, as to men and measures, it could not have been simply your quoted opinion in regard to Taft or Foraker, or that Taft could not carry Ohio under "present complications," or that you favored Senator Foraker's return to the Senate, that alone occasioned the President's action.

In regard to the statement that you quote as having been recently sent by you to "The Cincinnati Tribune" in regard to the President's policies, it is possible that this had not come to the attention of the President, and it was this and other matters that I desired to call to his attention if you had come and given me the opportunity. With all you say concerning the desirability of continuing the Republican party in power, especially in the interests of the laboring men and others, I need hardly say that I quite fully agree, and doubtless the President would also agree. At the same time I do not at all agree with you either that Taft could not carry Ohio or that he could not, if nominated, be elected by an overwhelming majority in the Electoral College. However, I am not called upon in this connection to defend the President generally, his policies, or to demonstrate the strength of Judge Taft before the people of this country.

At the same time there is a remark in your letter which seems to me so patently and notoriously incorrect that I cannot refrain from simply referring to it. You say:

"The President wants no strong men; there is no place in his code for them."

With such men about him as Root, Taft, Cortelyou, Garfield and a host of others devoted to him personally, holding up his hands in maintaining the interests of the people in every way and every quarter, it is idle, if not preposterous, to say that he does not want strong men about him. No President in our time has had such a faculty for selecting and winning devoted allegiance to himself and to his work as President Roosevelt.

In conclusion, let me say that while I thank you for your very kindly and truthful way of treating any differences of opinion between ourselves, present or past, in regard to our choice for the Presidency, I think the more kindly and simple way for you to treat my letter of December 5 was just as it was meant, and that was to give you a friendly opportunity to do what we were both interested in doing since I had sent your name unsolicited by you to the President, to come here and correct what seemed a mistaken impression concerning you at the Executive office. Meanwhile, I remain, very sincerely yours, ALBERT DOUGLASS.

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH.

When Mr. Foraker arose in the Senate and announced that he purposed to speak to a question of personal privilege the greatest interest was manifested in his remarks, and when he asserted that he could submit documentary evidence to substantiate his charge that there had been "prostitution of the public patronage"

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