



MR. TAFT PRAISES NEGRO EDUCATION.

BELIEVES RACE PROBLEM IS BEING SOLVED.

Calls Deportation Chimerical—Favors Educational Test for Voters at Armstrong Dinner.

Secretary Taft is confident that the negro problem in the South is being rapidly solved. Speaking before a representative Brooklyn audience at Plymouth Church last night the Secretary expressed in most optimistic terms his belief in the successful future of the negro race.

The proposed deportation of the negro he declared chimerical. The fear of negro domination in the South, he said, was a dream and a nightmare of the past. With the advantages of education and opportunity the negro, he said, would take a proper place in the political affairs of the nation.

Nevertheless, the Secretary, though condemning unfair disfranchisement of the negro, said: "In a population where illiteracy is proportionately very large no one can object certainly to the federal Constitution to the establishment of electoral educational or property qualifications, and I do not understand that the intellectual colored men of the country object to the passage and enforcement of such a law, but they do object, and have the right to object, to the partial enforcement of such a law in such a way as to exclude the ineligible black men and allow to vote the white men who are equally ignorant and ineligible."

The occasion was a meeting under the auspices of the Armstrong Association in the interests of the Hampton Institute. The church was crowded. Only a few negroes were present, however.

G. H. Backus, president of the Armstrong Association, opened the meeting by announcing the object of the gathering. He introduced Robert C. Ogden, who acted as chairman. Mr. Ogden made a strong appeal for support for Tuskegee and Hampton. He then introduced Dr. H. B. Friswell, principal of Hampton, who described the work done at that school.

When Dr. Friswell had finished, Mr. Taft, who preceded Mr. Taft, referred to the Secretary as one who had done a great deal in helping the movement for educating the negroes, he was interrupted by prolonged applause.

SECRETARY TAFT'S SPEECH. Mr. Taft said: I feel that I owe an explanation to the audience why I assume to speak upon the topic of the evening. As far back as I can remember, which carries me into the middle of the Civil War, my ideal of patriotic feeling—derived from the patriotic attitude of my father and mother as I understood it—was closely associated with the hatred of slavery and sympathy with the negro race.

Subsequently under Republican tutelage, that sympathy diffused itself into a strong political bias in favor of the maintenance of the political rights of the negro in the States. I remember rather distinctly the Republican vicissitudes for specific benefit of the negro race.

Then I can well remember the last stand that was made in General Grant's administration. An attempt was made to protect and to defend the negro, in which my father, as Attorney General, took a prominent part, when all the national powers were invoked to protect and defend against the infringement of his constitutional rights.

Then came the compromise following the election of 1876 and the restriction in the army bill of 1875, which still remains the law, forbidding the arming of the army in any way as a posse comitatus, and so preventing its use as an instrument to protect the suffrage and civil rights of the negro.

NEGATIVE POLICY TRIED. The Republican party and the North yielded to a negative policy of allowing the South to work out the problems which presented themselves with respect to the Negro race, deploring slaves with respect to fraud and violence which were used to defeat the purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment. Instead of strengthening the national control and elections the federal government in respect to Congress repealed.

It fell to my lot thereafter to exercise judicial jurisdiction in two States in the South, and to come more or less intimately face to face with the social and political problems then presented and to learn more and to understand better than I ever did before the real attitude of both sides upon the race question in the Southern States. This quickened my interest in the whole question and gave me new light upon it.

Then I was called to the far distant field of the Philippines, and was there, in meeting a situation differing, of course, in many respects from the race problem in this country, but which in its chief aspect was a close resemblance to the problem now, and is, the work of bringing a Christian race, originally tropical and affected by its tropical origin, from a state of dense ignorance—general and political—to industrial dependence, and of general and political intelligence and industrial independence.

NO LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE AND ACTUAL TRIAL have been more valuable to me in working out our problem in the Philippines than those of General William Armstrong and Booker Washington in the uplifting of the negro race in the United States. Hence it is that when invited, as I have been here to-night, to take part in honoring Hampton Institute gratitude and admiration impel me to add the new weight of my own experience in the Philippines to the representation in emphatic praise of all that is represented by the great school for the industrial education of the negro.

FORGED CREDIT LETTER AN ARREST IN PARIS.

Bankers Lose Heavily Through Photographic Reproduction.

Details connected with the forgery of letters of credit on foreign banks amounting to \$240,000, of how the forgers realized \$36,025 and of the subsequent arrest of one of them, a stenographer formerly employed by C. B. Richard & Co., bankers, of No. 31-33 Broadway, on whom the credit letters had been forged, were given out by the detective bureau last night. The prisoner, Gustavo Bozzo, of No. 217 West 25th street, is in a Paris prison, and it is thought he will not fight extradition, as the police say he has already confessed and has implicated two companions. The detectives say the two companions of Bozzo were well known forgers, and that they were released from Sing Sing only a few months before they began their operations in Europe.

The first story of the forgery by means of photographic plates was given out at Police Headquarters on February 28. At that time the firm of C. B. Richard & Co. said its losses would not exceed \$10,000. The police had not obtained full details at that time.

The forgery was detected when the men accepted an advance of \$25. This amount was advanced on a letter of credit made out for \$15,000, and the bankers in Hamburg became suspicious and cabled to this country. Then the forgery was discovered.

Bozzo was employed by the bankers in November, 1907. The police records now show that in 1902 he was arrested for forgery, but was released on a suspended sentence. Nothing was known of his record when he was employed by the bankers.

On November 8, 1907, a man who gave his name as Robert Lambert appeared at the office of C. B. Richard & Co., and asked for a letter of credit for \$500 to be drawn on banks in London, Paris, Marseilles, Lyons and Genoa. He deposited the money and got the draft. The following day he appeared at the banking house and said he had decided to abandon his trip. The firm returned the money to him. In the mean time a photograph of the draft had been made, the police say.

Nothing was thought of this transaction until the banking firm received word from European banks with which they did business asking about certain advice sheets. The numbers of the sheets started with 5,698, and investigation showed that these sheets had never left the office in Broadway. The amounts which the forgers had made the sheets out for were usually \$15,000.

Then the police were called in. It was learned that when a letter of credit was issued that advice sheets were sent to the firm's representatives in Europe. The sheet mentioned the amount of money and the name of the person to collect it. These sheets were numbered serially and all of the sheets were found intact in the New York office which were supposed by the European bankers to be authentic. Bozzo came under suspicion, as he had left the employ of the bankers soon after the first hint of forgery.

The police believe that the "Mr. Lambert" who got the original draft was Louis Bense, released from Sing Sing on November 1 after having served a term for forging the name of John M. Alvarez, of Pendas & Alvarez, cigar dealers, of No. 209 Pearl street, to a check for \$5,000 on the Mercantile Trust Company. His partner, they believe, is Frank Polindro, also a former convict, who served a long term on a forgery charge. Both are now in Europe.

STUDENTS IN A RIOT.

Troops Asked For to Quell Ann Arbor Men.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Ann Arbor, Mich., March 16.—Aroused to anger by an assault made on a forestry student named Kamm in the Star Theatre on Saturday night by a special policeman, two thousand students seized the little playhouse to-night, battered its facade to bits with rocks and bricks, and withstood for four hours all efforts of the police to quell the disorder. Billets were used on heads, but to no avail.

Arrests were made right and left by the officers, who jammed the students into the station so fast that the sergeant could not stop to take their names to-night.

The jail was attacked about 11 o'clock to-night, and at this stage in the proceedings Mayor Henderson called Governor Warner by long distance telephone and asked that militia be ordered out. Company L, Michigan National Guard, was gathered in its armory during the riot in readiness to respond to a call.

The Mayor ordered out the Fire Department, but it had no sooner connected the hose to a hydrant to play on the rioters than the students rushed the fire fighters, brushed them aside, uncoupled the hose and made away with it.

Then the chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners demanded that the department return to its station, as he feared to leave the city inadequately protected in case of fire during the riot. As the fire chief withdrew his men students cheered him, returned his helmet, which had been snatched in the fight, and again centered their attack on the theatre. Volley after volley of rocks and clubs rained on the playhouse. Windows were shattered and the ticket office was knocked to splinters. With rails the attacking force broke down doors, smashed the piano to pieces, pulled up seats and generally dismantled the house.

In the height of the uproar President Angell and Deans Vaughn and Hutchins appeared on the scene. Hats came off respectfully to the venerable head of the university as he made his way into the thick of the fray. He took his stand in the vestibule of the ruined theatre and addressed the crowd, begging the students to disperse. They refused and the riot continued.

THE TROUBLES OF THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

GENERAL FIRMIN, Leader of the revolutionists.



SCENE IN THE MARKET PLACE OF PORT-AU-PRINCE.

HANDS OFF IN HAYTI ATTITUDE OF AMERICA.

A Gunboat Sent to Island in Case Americans Need Protection.

Washington, March 15.—An American war vessel, probably the gunboat Eagle, is now on the way from Guantanamo to Port-au-Prince, Hayti, where the Haytian government yesterday summarily executed a number of alleged revolutionists. The vessel is not sent there because of serious apprehensions on the part of the officials here that American interests at Port-au-Prince or at other points in Hayti are in danger, but as a matter of precaution. The decision to send a war vessel was reached to-day, when Commander Potts, senior officer at Guantanamo, whose flagship is the cruiser Des Moines, was directed to dispatch one of his vessels to Hayti.

It is asserted that General Firmin, the Haytian revolutionary leader, now a refugee in the French consulate at Gonaives, is at the head of another revolutionary movement, and it is believed that the shooting of the Haytians at Port-au-Prince is the direct result of this discovery. A dispatch received here by Mr. Leger, the Haytian Minister, said that letters from Firmin to Haytians in Port-au-Prince fomenting another revolutionary movement had been intercepted by the government, and that eleven persons had been arrested to whom these letters were directed. The impression at the legation is that these are the persons who were shot on Sunday. Minister Leger was at the State Department to-day to communicate the contents of his dispatch and to ask if the American government had news from the seat of trouble.

It is not believed at the State Department that foreign interests in Hayti are seriously menaced. The disposition of the administration is to keep its hands off and give the people of Hayti an opportunity to work out their own salvation. It is realized that in dealing with revolutionary movements stern repressive measures often are necessary, and the impression here is that it is not the duty of the American government to interfere with the acts of its neighbors unless American interests are in jeopardy or broad humanitarian measures are required.

Most of the revolutionary refugees in Hayti are in the French consulate at Gonaives, where, in addition to General Firmin, about seventy natives are seeking shelter. The Haytian government is anxious that these men shall be required to leave the country, but friends of the refugees are opposed to sending them away. The government believes that if they are permitted to remain it will not be long before they will be engaged in another revolutionary movement.

Ambassador von Sternburg, of Germany, who has just returned from a trip to Cuba, was at the State Department late this afternoon, but his mission was merely to seek information of the conditions in Hayti.

According to the advices received here, Hayti contemplates getting rid of all of the refugees at all the consulates in the island, and an order is expected to be issued to-day for their embarkation. Information has reached diplomatic channels in Washington that M. Borno, the Haytian Minister at Santo Domingo, has accepted the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs for Hayti, and that General Leonote, the newly appointed Minister of the Interior, has accepted that portfolio.

NORD'S PROCLAMATION.

The Haytian President Promises to Restore Order.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, March 16.—The Haytian government's activity in summarily dealing with a number of alleged conspirators in a threatened uprising has had the effect of causing anxiety in the hearts of many, for it is known where the next blow may fall or how far reaching the revolutionary trouble may be.

Outwardly Port-au-Prince is calm, and, following the execution on Sunday of ten or eleven men alleged to have been implicated in the plot, President Nord Alexis to-day issued a proclamation to the people in which he congratulated them on their calm attitude under the present trying conditions and gives reassurances to the community, promising that order and the security of the government will be maintained.

The President, who has preserved a calm though energetic attitude throughout, said to-day that he had determined to bring about order, and eventually peace, in the republic, and that he would not permit the instigators of disorder and revolution to check his work of developing and uplifting the country.

The statement is made officially that the government, having come into possession of proofs that General Antenor Firmin, the leader of the recent unsuccessful revolutionary movement, who is now a refugee in the French Consulate at Gonaives, had organized, through correspondence, a new insurrection in Port-au-Prince, decided to arrest the principal conspirators. This uprising, the statement continues, had as its object the overthrow of the government and the assassination of the President, and it was discovered through the interception of letters sent by General Firmin to a number of his adherents and others in an attempt to enlist them in the new movement.

The conspirators were taken by surprise with arms and munitions in their possession, and were executed forthwith. The chief conspirator, Massillon Colcon, before he was executed, gave the names of several military officers who, he said, were implicated in the plot. These men have been placed under arrest and will be tried, it is said, before a regular court.

A MASSACRE FEARED.

Threat of German Action—An Ultimatum to Consulates.

Paris, March 17.—A dispatch from Port-au-Prince says that President Nord Alexis has consented to allow the refugees in the French Legation to leave the island, but that henceforth rebels taking refuge in the consulates will be removed by force if they are not surrendered. The dispatch adds that the situation is likely to be further complicated by the caste hatred between the black and mulatto factions. Every one dreads the possibility of a massacre of the Europeans by the Haytian troops on the arrival of the warships.

TWO KILLED BY CEILING SEARCH FOR ANOTHER.

Floor Weighted by Twenty Tons of Sawdust in Brewery Collapses.

The collapse of a wooden ceiling, weighted by pipes and twenty tons of damp sawdust, is known to have killed two men, and possibly three, besides seriously injuring a workman and a boy in one of the icehouses at the Pabst Brewing Company's plant, No. 606 West 49th street, yesterday afternoon. The accident occurred so unexpectedly and so quickly that the survivors said they had scarcely a moment's warning before the roof had crashed upon them. At that time Joseph Turner, who was driving was among the killed, was in the act of driving out three boys and two women who were looking for firewood. His orders to them probably saved their lives.

THE DEAD. TURNER, Joseph, forty-five years old, contractor, No. 780 Franklin avenue, Long Island City. UNIDENTIFIED WORKMAN, an Italian, about thirty-five years old.

THE INJURED. METZER, Antonio, forty-nine years old, laborer, No. 207 Bialostock street, internal injuries, right leg and arm fractured; Roosevelt Hospital. O'ROURKE, John, seven years old, No. 445 West 49th street, left hip fractured, internal injuries; Bellevue Hospital.

Of the six men, including Mr. Turner, who were at work in the icehouse, the only ones to escape uninjured were Joseph Turner, Jr., the contractor's son, and DeWitt Farrington and Louis Scottio, laborers. They had just stepped out from the room when the crash came. Young Turner, who is about twenty-one years old, was on his way to ask E. Stogier, superintendent of the brewery, to have the women and children kept out of the icehouse, where they had been hysterical for a time, but finally managed to say:

"The last I saw of my father he was raising his hand to emphasize his orders to the boys and women. He told them they could gather the wood refuse after hours. All of them must have obeyed him quickly enough to be out of danger with the exception of the O'Rourke boy. I had hardly turned my back at the door when there was a sudden crash, and when I looked back into the room it was full of choking dust, while where my father and his men had been standing there were great heaps of sawdust with a tangle of iron pipes sticking up."

The cause of the accident was still in doubt last night, for young Turner said that he and his father had remodeled the interior of a similar icehouse on the brewery a short time ago, and that on last Wednesday father and son began to inspect the scene of yesterday's accident. They found nothing to indicate the ceiling could not hold the strain on it. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Turners took four workmen to the room on the ground floor of the building and began to tear out the old woodwork to refit the interior. They had just begun on the ceiling four hours later when it fell. The ceiling was attached to the floor above by perpendicular joists about four feet long. To the ends of these the ceiling was bolted and nailed, and the space between held the refrigerating pipes, which were packed in sawdust. After the ceiling dropped it seemed as if the weight on it had simply pulled the nails out of the joists, tearing the old wood like putty.

The mother of little "Johnny" O'Rourke, who had sent him to get firewood, fainted when the police told her of his death.

The boy had lagged behind the women and other children who were being driven out, and he stooped over in a corner to pick up a broken board. This saved his life, for, with the crash, the iron pipes and wooden ceiling came down in such a way as to form a pocket in which the boy was caught and partly protected from the great weight of the sawdust. Metzger's escape was of the same nature.

Almost an hour of feverish work was needed before Mr. Turner's body was found where he probably had been killed instantly. As the digging progressed the Rev. Father John Chidwick, formerly the chaplain on the Maine and now of St. Ambrose's Church, aided the men. When the body of the unidentified laborer was found Father Chidwick crept down among the pipes to see if there was need of his services. The man had been suffocated, and nobody knew his name, for he, with four others, had been hired for the first time yesterday.

A workman who said he was Louis Scottio appeared and said he was the man supposed to be missing. The contractor's son did not remember him, although Scottio seemed to be telling a straight though excited story.

Representatives of the Department of Buildings examined young Turner and the superintendent of the brewery. Captain Daly said there would be no arrests, since the contract had been let by the brewery officials to Turner, and he was the person responsible for seeing that the work was done according to law. Superintendent Murphy of the Buildings Department refused to make a statement last night. Coroner Harburger announced that he was angry and would write to Commissioner Bingham because the police had not told him of the accident until two hours after it happened.

BANK INQUIRY ORDERED IT MAY BE FAR REACHING.

Tillman Resolution Adopted by Senate After Sharp Debate.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, March 16.—An investigation of New York banks, as well as those in some other parts of the country, is likely to follow the adoption by the Senate to-day of the Tillman resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to investigate various things connected with banking, including "whether national banks are now engaged, by themselves or through other organizations, in attempting to control or dictate the legislation of Congress upon currency matters."

The resolution also directs inquiry as to whether banks in New York and other cities are in the habit of furnishing capital for speculative enterprises under the guise of commercial loans; whether the Treasury Department had knowledge of the loans made by the National Bank of North America; whether any legislation can be devised to prevent controllers of the currency from making their office a stepping stone to employment by national banks, and whether national banks are employing trust companies to conduct for them business which they are legally prohibited from transacting.

There is reason to believe that the Finance Committee will first turn its attention to the provision first quoted and thoroughly investigate a rumor to the effect that a New York bank is carrying the long time loan of a high official of this and in opposition to the Aldrich bill the condition of the financial situation would render imperative his taking up a considerable part of the loan. Of course, this is only a rumor and will form only a part of the investigation which will also seek to develop whether or not the bankers have exerted all their influence toward promoting the Fowler bill. To influence toward promoting the Fowler bill. To influence toward promoting the Fowler bill.

The adoption of the Tillman resolution was preceded by a characteristic speech by the Senator from South Carolina, in which he went to his long cherished animosity to the President in that picturesque phraseology which is his specialty and which always results in crowded galleries whenever it is known that he will take the floor. Probably the expression which caused the most amusement was Mr. Tillman's declaration, in connection with his discussion of an employers' liability bill which he believes is being prepared at the White House, that "We will watch with great interest to see who will be the spaniel Senator to retrieve this pearl of executive wisdom and carry it to the Senate."

Mr. Tillman's vituperative eloquence was not, however, permitted to pass unchallenged or unanswered, for Senator Beveridge, trained his batteries and poured a raking fire of oratorical shots and shell on his South Carolina antagonist which caused that warrior to heat a sullen retreat as he was successively placed in the position of declaring that the majority of the people were ignorant and deluded, that with a Democratic President and House the country would follow the policy of legislative idleness or at best compromise.

TILLMAN ATTACKS PRESIDENT. The subject of Mr. Tillman's speech was executive encroachment on the legislative branch of the government, and he traced what he termed a "swinging of the pendulum" from the time of Andrew Johnson, when Congress assumed control almost to the exclusion of the President from legislative influence, to the administrations that followed, which he declared witnessed a growth of Presidential power. The dominating influence and control of the executive branch, he said, over the legislative and in a less degree over the judicial branches of the government were the most marked features of American politics to-day.

Freedom of debate in the old and true sense had disappeared from the House and of the Capitol, he said. In the Senate "servility and cowardice are the order of the day," he declared, and while freedom of debate still exists, "the shadow of the Executive hangs over all and the President's wishes are almost the only law. There is some show of resistance on matters affecting the multi-millionaires and the great corporations." The President writes scolding messages and makes inflammatory speeches appealing to the unthinking and ignorant masses. He has the potent influence of the press at his command, he has used the newspapers and magazines in exploiting what he calls "my policies" with a skill and daring that compel admiration. With bated breath Senators denounce his radical ideas in private and oppose in every

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SPECIAL MESSAGE SOON WHAT PRESIDENT PLANS.

To Ask Anti-Trust Law Amendment and Employers' Liability Act.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, March 16.—The President will soon send to Congress another special message, which will consist largely of an epitome of his famous communication of January 31, shorn of its wealth of adjectives and picturesque phrases. But this message will cause no resentment in Congress and will arouse no antagonism. It will, unless radically changed from its present form, merely urge on Congress the same measures which were recommended in the former message, including the re-enactment of the employers' liability act, the amendment of the anti-trust law so that reasonable combinations, even though in restraint of trade—such, for instance, as traffic agreements approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission—the amendment of the Erdman act, the creation of postal savings banks, etc. There is a possibility that the President may also include the recommendation of provision for the readjustment of the tariff schedules one year from now.

Just how much the President's message will accomplish it would be difficult accurately to prophesy, but it is regarded as a safe prediction that Congress will pass an employers' liability act, probably in the form of the bill already introduced by Senator Knox. It will also, as has been announced in these dispatches, make provision for the Finance and Ways and Means committees to sit in the recess of Congress, and the President will be asked, formally by resolution, or informally by word, to designate certain Treasury officials to prepare recommendations regarding needed changes in the administrative features of the Dingley law. It is probable that the Republican members of Congress will undertake the re-enactment of the Erdman law and the amendment of the anti-trust law, provided some understanding can be reached with the Democrats not unduly to prolong debate on these subjects, but the present indications are that such an agreement will be impossible.

It is not known just how soon the President will complete his message, a part of which, however, is now in type, but it is known that when the communication reaches Congress it will cause no shock to the legislators nor to the business of the country.

President Roosevelt has reached a thorough understanding with the leaders of his party in Congress, and they are willing to do everything possible to promote his programme, with the single exception of postal savings banks, which he regards as most important and to which the speaker has expressed himself as unalterably opposed.

STRIKE ON GOULD LINE.

Trouble on Rio Grande May Spread Over Entire System.

Denver, Ark., March 15.—Twenty-five hundred machinists, boiler-makers and members of kindred trades working in the Denver & Rio Grande Railway's shops struck this morning in response to an order issued by W. J. McQueney, representing the machinists' organization, after a final conference at which A. C. Ridgeway, of the railroad, refused any concession.

The strike will ultimately spread to every road in the Gould system, and affect roads all over the United States, said McQueney. "There is every indication that the struggle will be a long one and fought hard by both sides."

The strike is the result of an order posted by the roads a month ago, abrogating all contracts with the unions.

The new shop rules, which have been rejected by the men, will result in the abolition of the nine-hour day, the doing away with all overtime for Sundays and holidays, a graduated scale of wages, refusal to recognize union men, the payment of all employees according to individual merit, regardless of maximum or minimum scales, and the right to change the shop rules without permission from the employees.

IRON MOUNTAIN EMPLOYEES DISMISSED.

Her Mother and Chauffeur Hurt in Auto Wreck Near Trenton.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Baltimore, March 16.—While Ellie Janis, with her mother and her pet terrier, were making the trip from New York to Baltimore in an automobile to-day, the machine was derailed at Edinburg, eight miles from Trenton, N. J. Miss Janis leaped out as the machine made the plunge and escaped injury, but her mother suffered an injured knee and a severe shaking up. The chauffeur was badly injured, and the dog was killed. Miss Janis appeared here to-night, though nervous from her experience.

DEWEY'S SAUTERNE OR MOSELLE. Serve Cold with Oysters and Fish. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.