

MR. WU BACK IN WASHINGTON

DEMOCRATIC INQUISITIVE AND REFRESHING AS EVER

"I like the Americans," He Said. "And They Seemed to Like Me"—He Doesn't Believe There Will Be War Between Japan and U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Wu Ting-fang, as bubbling, refreshing, democratic, inquisitive and energetic as ever, is back in Washington. He arrived to-night surrounded by an entourage...

It was like getting home to the lively Chinese diplomat. No head of any foreign establishment ever enjoyed himself more than Mr. Wu did on his first mission to Washington.

"I like the Americans so much that I have been accused of being almost an American," he said. "I like your people and they always seem to like me."

Mr. Wu's flowing silken robes did not suggest America, but his frank, ready way of speaking did.

Members of the Chinese Legation who had remained in Washington after the departure of Sir Chen-tung Liang-Cheng, who succeeded Mr. Wu and is succeeded by him, met Mr. Wu at the Union Station when his train arrived from Chicago.

The great station had been in his absence, and as he came into the huge concourse from the train sheds he paused a moment to look around.

As he did so a new-born thrill of evening paper into his hand with "All about the war between China and Japan."

Mr. Wu was much interested in the despatch from Tokyo printed in the paper saying that an ultimatum had been sent by Japan to China for the surrender immediately of the Tatsu, the Japanese steamer seized by China on the charge of smuggling arms to Chinese rebels.

Coupled with this was another demand for an apology. "I know little of the difficulty," said Mr. Wu. "It has all happened since I left China. But I cannot bring myself to believe that it is serious."

Mr. Wu was tired and travel-stained, but he brightened up and his natural enthusiasm returned when he reached the Legation building. It was lighted from cellar to garret. The attachés greeted him with great respect and deference, but could not hide their pleasure.

"We are glad the Minister is back," whispered one of them. Two policemen guarded the doorway, a little attention which Mr. Wu appreciated. Servants hurried about in an endeavor to make the new arrivals comfortable. Some old time American friends were waiting to join in the welcome.

"The Eastern situation is not disturbed," said the Minister when he was seen at the legation to-night. "There is little to talk about. When we talk of China we must not consider the China of three or four years ago, but the China of to-day, and, better still, the China of the future. Like the rest of the world, we are improving."

"Is there a feeling in the East that war between the United States and Japan is a possibility?" he was asked.

"Our people don't believe there will be any war. I don't believe there will be one. Why should there be? What is there to war about?"

"What is the feeling in China toward the United States, and especially toward American products?"

"The feeling toward the United States is one of perfect good will. The trouble that once threatened in Shanghai and Canton in the form of a boycott against American goods has completely disappeared. All I know of this trouble at the time was through official correspondence. I was in the Foreign Office at Peking. But whatever hostility existed then has disappeared completely."

Minister Wu brought to America a small army of attachés and servants and several Chinese students. Some of his suite stopped in San Francisco to look into conditions among their countrymen. Others were left at Chicago to make similar inquiries there, and another deputation went to New York.

THE CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL

Programme for the Week Beginning April 26 Announced.

The committee which is arranging for the coming centennial celebration of the founding of the Roman Catholic diocese of New York, which will take place during the week beginning Sunday, April 26, announced yesterday the programme of services. On Sunday a special mass of thanksgiving will be celebrated in all the churches in the diocese. On Tuesday, April 28, at 11 A. M. Cardinal Loggie, Archbishop of Armagh, will celebrate solemn pontifical mass in the cathedral. In the evening and Arch-bishop Gibbons will preach the sermon. Archbishop Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate, will be the celebrant at solemn pontifical services in the cathedral in the evening and Archbishop Gibbons of St. Louis will be the preacher. On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock solemn mass will be sung in the cathedral for the parochial school children, who will assist in the choir and listen to a special sermon. In the evening at Carnegie Hall a mass meeting of the laity will be held. The programme for Thursday includes a requiem mass in the morning, the cathedral and a reception in the evening at the Catholic Club. On Saturday afternoon the Catholic societies will parade.

MRS. HARRY THAW ILL

So It Is Said at Her Home, but Her Doctor Lacks Information.

Messages which purported to come from Daniel O'Reilly, one of the counsel for Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, reached the newspaper offices yesterday afternoon saying that Mrs. Thaw was ill, that she had broken down completely and that the further details of her condition could be obtained from Dr. Sillo of Fifty-seventh street, with the implication that as a matter of course Mr. O'Reilly could give further details or that they might be obtained at Mrs. Thaw's residence, 146 Park avenue.

Mr. O'Reilly was not to be found, and those in charge of his office said that he had not been there at all during the day and was scarcely expected there.

At Mrs. Thaw's house the attendant at the door said that Mrs. Thaw was ill, seriously ill, in the words of the doctors, with nervous prostration. Dr. Sillo of Fifty-seventh street was the doctor who would know.

Dr. Valdemar Sillo of 353 West Fifty-seventh street said last evening that he would be glad to say how Mrs. Thaw was in health, only that he had not seen Mrs. Thaw in three months.

HUGHES IN PUGHKEEPSIE.

General Talks About Iniquities of Bank Receiverships.

PUGHKEEPSIE, March 7.—A dinner was given for Gov. Hughes by Francis G. Landon at the Nelson House to-night and he subsequently made a speech to the Dutchess County Republican Club at Columbus Institute. The subject of wine at the dinner was broached by the caterer to Mr. Landon, who held up his hands and exclaimed: "Just plain water for us. Remember the fate of Fairbanks." So water was the only liquid served.

At Columbus Institute 600 men gave the Governor a warm greeting. He spoke for forty minutes and at times was impassioned in his plea for a high moral responsibility on the part of the New York Executive and the Republican party, which latter, he declared, under the indomitable influence of President Roosevelt, still represents the conscience of the American people.

"This is no country for vagaries," he declared; "what is to be done must be done in a way that can be demonstrated as wise to the intelligence of thinking men. This is no time to throw out catchwords nor to attempt to attract votes by measures ill devised for American enterprise." He continued:

"Things must not go by favor, pull or back-door influence. They have got to be done on their merits, according to men's convictions and on their merits, even against their good friends. I don't think much of men who talk of friendship and what it implies, although friendship is the best thing on earth. It is a different matter, however, when you sit in the Executive Chambers. Then your friends are citizens, no matter who they may be."

I don't think much of any Republican who comes to me and talks about any interest of the Republican party standing in the way of reforms. If we allowed that it would only be a little while when the Republican party would come to a name on the ballot, I would give the people what they want the party will be invincible in New York State.

We have now one measure that goes to the heart of things and this is the bill to abolish this iniquitous racket, gambling. The Republican party in this State cannot afford, for the sake of gamblers, to turn down the Constitution of the State. [Prolonged applause.] I have said that we are a party of moral purposes. If the party ever forgets that it will go steadily into decline. We must save the thousands of men who are now going to their ruin by way of racket gambling. The Republican party cannot afford to dodge this issue.

The Governor then spoke of the awful farce presented in the liquidation of failed banks with the needless expense accompanying it. He made a plea for business like procedure which will put a stop to liquidations by receivers with large legal expenses, and he expressed the wish that bills introduced for that purpose would pass the Legislature.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

While the President is credited with having made some votes for the Aldrich bill he heard arguments against that feature of the measure which authorize the acceptance of first mortgage railway bonds as security for the issue of emergency currency notes.

It was understood to be the President's desire that the bill be passed by the Senate substantially in its present form, leaving to the House the right to make amendments. He indicated, it is understood, that the House should have an opportunity to act upon the proposition for legalizing clearing houses and clearing house certificates and to determine whether the amount of circulating notes authorized by the bill should be increased from five hundred million to one thousand million dollars.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

CALLED TO THE WHITE HOUSE

SENATORS WHO DON'T FAVOR THE ALDRICH BILL

President Takes Right of Them in Hand, but Admits That He Himself is a Little Hazy When It Comes to Finance—Anyhow, He Wants the Measure Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Roosevelt has taken a hand in the legislative situation involved in the consideration of the Aldrich currency bill. Western Republican Senators who have expressed opposition to the measure or desire to have it amended, either through addition or elimination, and other Senators from the West who are suspected of looking askance at the bill are being called to the White House and told that the President hopes they will not oppose the financial legislation.

A group of them went there to-day by invitation and the President talked to them separately. Of eight Republican Senators who were at the White House seven are from Rocky Mountain States or States west of the Rocky Mountains. These are Borah of Idaho, Bourne of Oregon, Burkett of Nebraska, Dixon of Montana, Flint of California, Piles of Washington and Smoot of Utah. Mr. Smoot has made a speech in favor of the bill.

It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt said that in spite of some opposition that had developed to the Aldrich bill he thought it should be passed by the Senate. Some financial legislation was better than no legislation at all, and in the President's opinion the Aldrich bill was the only measure that had a chance of enactment. The President is said to have confessed that he had not mastered the financial problem, but as far as he could see the Aldrich bill was the most acceptable of the various measures proposed.

While the President is credited with having made some votes for the Aldrich bill he heard arguments against that feature of the measure which authorize the acceptance of first mortgage railway bonds as security for the issue of emergency currency notes.

It was understood to be the President's desire that the bill be passed by the Senate substantially in its present form, leaving to the House the right to make amendments. He indicated, it is understood, that the House should have an opportunity to act upon the proposition for legalizing clearing houses and clearing house certificates and to determine whether the amount of circulating notes authorized by the bill should be increased from five hundred million to one thousand million dollars.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

The President is represented to have said to at least one of his Senatorial visitors that he hoped the railroad securities feature of the Aldrich bill would be retained, because he was anxious to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

Plans

IS to-day what it has been for 122 years—the best in the world, and no expense will ever be spared to keep it so. It will never give to fear any legitimate competitor, because a merit is the foundation of its success.

Restaurants, Chop Houses, Saloons and Dealers.

Counting the Taft Votes

HEADQUARTERS TOTS UP DELEGATES SO FAR NAMED.

All Those in the Northern States, Bar Indiana, Are Bound to Be for the Secretary—Lots of Strength in the South—116 out of 148 is Number Claimed.

COLUMBUS, March 7.—From Taft headquarters here to-day a statement was put forth that of 148 national delegates so far selected to the Republican national convention 116 are pledged and instructed for Secretary Taft. Except for the twenty-six for Fairbanks in Indiana it is announced the other delegates are open to changes by later conventions which will be recognized in Louisiana the delegates will be for Taft and the declaration is made further that Nebraska and Iowa will give Taft almost if not quite solid delegations. The statement reads:

"Every delegate now selected to the Republican national convention from a northern State that has no candidate of its own is under binding instructions to support Secretary Taft. With the exception of Vice-President Fairbanks, who has twenty-six instructed delegates from his own State, not another mentioned candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination now has a real delegate that he can call his own."

The Taft strength is greatest in the big Northern and Western Republican States. It is not found merely in the South, as has been asserted. Although 116 out of 148 delegates now selected bear instructions for Secretary Taft, but sixteen of the number are from Southern States—two from Alabama, eight from Florida and six from Tennessee. Maryland, which has been breaking away from the South politically, furnished four more. The Philippines have given Taft two votes. Aside from his native Ohio, Taft is strongest in Missouri, another border State, whose electoral vote is expected to aid in the triumph of Taft at the polls.

In the last week Kansas and Nebraska have commenced their contributions of Taft delegates. Republican leaders in both States without regard to personal affiliations disclaimed the delegates and sold for Taft. All doubt about Kansas was put at rest by the action of the State convention this week. Nebraska Republicans will hold their convention in Omaha, March 11, and will certainly follow the Kansas example.

Iowa has selected her first national delegates without a thought of considering any other candidate. The convention which selected these delegates unanimously instructed them for Secretary Taft. Iowa is a State which has been denied to the Secretary of War by all the Eastern political know-it-alls. Gov. Cummins and his followers are sincerely for Taft, as are Senator Allison and those of his friends who are engaged in a contest with the Governor for local party control.

The actions taken to date in the thirteen States and Philippine Islands which have selected delegates furnish an answer to those who argue in an effort to convince it instructions, that it is wrong to instruct delegates.

With the exception of two delegates from Alabama and four from Louisiana every delegate thus far selected is under positive and binding instructions. (Omitting Indiana, the instructions are all for Taft. The Louisiana uninstructed delegates were selected in the last week in a convention representing one faction of the party. On May 11 the other faction will hold its convention and is expected to instruct the delegates for Secretary Taft.)

The table of actual delegate selections at this time does not indicate that there will be more than the usual number of contests from the Southern States. The seats of all the Alabama and Florida delegates now named are in dispute and the rights of the four from Louisiana are questioned. Maryland has selected four delegates and Tennessee has picked six, all of them without contest. Twelve Southern seats are disputed and ten are not questioned.

NO GREAT ANTI-BAILEY MOVE.

Speeches Against Texas Senator Bitter, but Few Attend Mass Meeting.

DALLAS, Tex., March 7.—The anti-Bailey faction of the Democratic party held a State convention or State mass meeting at Waco to-day. The avowed purpose of the meeting was to develop plans to prevent if possible the sending of Senator Bailey as a delegate at large to the national convention at Denver by the State convention to be held at Fort Worth on May 26.

It has been planned by the leaders to name Senator Charles G. Campbell as one of the delegates at large, that they would put on their ticket. Their plan became public, however, about a week ago and Culberson and Campbell made it known that they would not permit the use of their names in any factional connection or outside the regular State convention of the party.

The mass convention to-day cannot in candor be characterized as a success. There were not to exceed 500 delegates from the State at large. There were present in the convention hall 2,500 or 3,000 persons, but four-fifths were spectators from the city of Waco and vicinity. Dallas county, the storm centre of the anti-Bailey movement, sent less than 100 delegates, notwithstanding a special train had been chartered and the round trip fare fixed at a low rate.

Success by Judge G. B. Gerald and Cullen P. Thomas of Waco were extremely bitter against Senator Bailey, and other of his old time enemies spoke in terms of censure similar to that indulged in during the last year and a half. Resolutions of similar tenor were adopted by the meeting and declarations made against sending Senator Bailey or any of his political friends to Denver.

An exciting incident at the Waco meeting to-day was a fist fight on the floor of the convention. P. H. Carnes of Waco attempted to pin an anti-Bailey badge on the coat of A. M. Kennedy, also of Waco. The fight came off at once. Kennedy was Senator Bailey's floor leader during the last year and a half. Kennedy was convicted on a confession made by Senator Bailey for the nomination for the Presidency. Speaker Cannon was the opposing candidate for whom his friends tried to get the endorsement. This is the nature of the case, but the test ballot was 43 to 35 in favor of Taft.

Cannon's Native County Goes for Taft.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 7.—At the Republican convention of Guilford county here to-day resolutions were adopted endorsing Taft for the nomination for the Presidency. Speaker Cannon was the opposing candidate for whom his friends tried to get the endorsement. This is the nature of the case, but the test ballot was 43 to 35 in favor of Taft.

Boy Gets a Carnegie Hero Medal.

FREDERICK H. HANKER, 12 years of age, of Ellenville, has just received a Carnegie hero fund medal for saving the life of Ellenville, N. Y., March 7.—At the Republican primaries in Clinton county to-day John F. O'Brien, organization leader, won a signal victory over the anti-organization forces headed by Senator H. W. Knapp. O'Brien carried thirteen of the fifteen towns, including this city, and will name the delegation to the State convention.

O'Brien Wins in Clinton County.

PLATTSMO, N. Y., March 7.—At the Republican primaries in Clinton county to-day John F. O'Brien, organization leader, won a signal victory over the anti-organization forces headed by Senator H. W. Knapp. O'Brien carried thirteen of the fifteen towns, including this city, and will name the delegation to the State convention.

Plattsmo Wins in Clinton County.



The PIANOLA PIANO

THE MOST REMARKABLE PIANO SUCCESS OF THE AGE

MANY pianos have what is known as a "local reputation." In a certain city or state they may be well known, but outside of a limited area there is no demand for them.

The Pianola Piano has a reputation which now extends all over the world, into every country where there are cultured music-lovers. In Berlin, in Paris, in London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, even in far-off Australia and New Zealand, the Pianola Piano has a strong following among the most progressive people.

In many sections it is the only American piano that is known at all. That is what is meant when it is said that the Pianola Piano is the standard instrument of its class throughout the world.

It is always agreeable to know that one's personal judgment is ratified by those whose opinions carry the most weight.

The Pianola Piano is made only in Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant styles. Each of these instruments is standard in its class and represents the maximum piano value obtainable at its price. Only these four pianos contain the genuine Pianola. Other so-called "Player-pianos" must necessarily contain some other player of less efficiency and prestige than the Pianola. Prices of Pianola Pianos \$500 to \$1,050. Moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

Aeolian Hall 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St. New York

MAHOGANY LIBRARY TABLES

This illustration represents one of our best reproductions from an antique model and portrays in its workmanship the highest skill of the trained cabinet-maker and designer. It is one of our many attractive reproductions for library and hall.

We have many others equally as interesting at low prices, with a few pieces left over from our Mid-Winter sale at One-Third to One-Half reduction in price.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 WEST 23 ST.