

HALE HITS WAR EXPENDITURE

AND ATTACKS TAFT FOR FAVORING INCREASE IN ARMY.

Moves to Have Senate Reconsider Army Appropriation and Then Thinks Better of It—Military Program Wicked, He Says—Fortifications Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The feature of the day in the Senate was a warning from Mr. Hale of Maine against the increase in expenditure on account of the military establishments.

Just after the reading of the journal Mr. Hale took the floor and after saying that he was necessarily absent yesterday when the army appropriation bill, carrying \$98,000,000, was passed took occasion to condemn the haste with which the measure was put through the Senate and the growth of the annual expenditures on account of the army and navy.

Mr. Hale called attention to the fact that the figures showed an increase of \$20,000,000 over the last army appropriation bill and declared that the increase in the navy appropriations this session would be at least \$70,000,000. He warned the Senate that the appropriations were not temporary but permanent and he repeated the warning uttered by Representative Tammey in the House a few days ago that the expenditures on account of "wars past and present, including pensions, represented 70 per cent. of the total revenues of the Government."

Mr. Hale declared that the military feature of the Government was being emphasized at the expense of the civil. "The great omnibus claim bill must wait," said he. "We shall have no river and harbor bill and no omnibus public building bill. All this is because the military establishment is mounting so rapidly."

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire inquired of Mr. Hale whether the warning was not all the more timely in view of an article in a morning newspaper, "apparently inspired," quoting Secretary Taft in favor of an increase in the army from 65,000 to 125,000.

"Does the Senator know the article was inspired?" asked Mr. Warren. Continuing, Mr. Warren said the writer of the article had published several articles about himself in the last season which were not inspired but were "utterly unfounded and untrue." The Senator from Wyoming declared that the writer got much of the material concerning himself from the "celebrated" secretary to a feeble minded or idiotic Secretary of the Interior, who is not now a member of the Cabinet.

Continuing he characterized the program for the increase of the army as "an extravagant and wicked program."

He hoped that the Secretary of War was not responsible for it. "You will be told by the Chief of Staff that the army must be doubled," said Mr. Hale.

"This officer is the head of the War Department during the long, frequent, necessary and prolonged absences of the Secretary of War. I cannot bring myself to believe that the Secretary of War with all his experience could give his approval to this wicked program."

Mr. Money of Massachusetts asked Mr. Hale if he considered the present military establishment large enough in view of the policy of holding the Philippines.

"Yes, I think it is large enough even with that pestiferous curse of the Philippines on our shoulders," replied Mr. Hale.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota suggested that the proper thing to do was to pass a reconsideration of the army appropriation bill, whereupon Mr. Hale made the motion. Later he withdrew it. But Mr. Warren expressed the hope that the motion might not be withdrawn. "If there are any pentitent Senators here let them vote to set themselves right," he said.

Mr. Warren proceeded to pay a compliment to the army. "We have the finest army and the best in the world," said the Senator from Wyoming. He declared that the United States had the smallest regular army per capita of any country in the world except Switzerland.

Mr. Beveridge of Indiana interrupted to say that the standing army was even smaller per capita than that of Switzerland.

Mr. Beveridge declared that if he believed there was any likelihood of a war between the United States and a foreign power.

"Not the remotest possibility of it," he replied.

"Then the Senator is in favor of dismantling the War Department," suggested Mr. Beveridge.

"Not at all," replied the Senator from Maine.

After the incident had apparently closed and Senator Hale had left the chamber Mr. Burdett of Nebraska attacked him, charging that he had never offered the motion to reconsider in good faith.

"He has taken two hours in a ragging effort," suggested Mr. Burdett, "and offered his motion apparently just to afford him a chance to embarrass and lampoon a prominent candidate for the Presidency."

"Having occupied all the two hours devoted usually to the morning business, he leaves the Senate Chamber after withdrawing his motion."

The debate lasted for two hours and a half and prevented the transaction of the usual morning business. At the conclusion the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the fortifications bill, and after passing it held a brief executive session.

A few nominations were made and were confirmed and the Senate again went into open session. The announcement of the death of A. L. Brick, a Representative in Congress from Indiana, was received from the House and the Senate thereupon adjourned. Previously the Senate had agreed that it would adjourn over until Thursday.

**Movements of Naval Vessels.**  
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The battleship Connecticut and destroyers Whipple, Hopkins, Stewart, Hull, Lawrence and Truxtun arrived at Magdalena Bay, the transport Prairie and gunboat Eagle at Guantanamo, the tug Neisacot at Portsmouth, N. H.; the tug Rocket at Norfolk, the collier Hannah, tug Powhatan, Pontiac and Sioux and transport Ancon at Boston.

The hospital ship Relief and tug Ajax and Navajo have sailed from Magdalena Bay for San Diego, the gunboat Duquesne from Fort-au-Prince for Guantanamo, the cruiser South Dakota from San Pedro de San Francisco and the cruisers Tennessee, California and Washington from Port Angeles for Port Townsend.

**To Accompany Hughes to Governors' Congress.**  
ALBANY, April 7.—Gov. Hughes has designated Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, secretary of Columbia University; Dr. J. G. Schurman, president of Cornell University, and Commissioner J. S. Whipple of the State Forest, Fish and Game Department to accompany him to the conference of Governors at the White House, Washington, on May 13 to 16, on the conservation of natural resources of the country.

**Army and Navy Orders.**  
WASHINGTON, April 7.—These army orders were issued today:  
First Lieut. Joseph Herter, from Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Company E, First Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, from Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Company E, First Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, to Seventeenth Infantry.

Major William M. Wright, to Eighteenth Infantry. Major Andre W. Brewster, to Nineteenth Infantry. Capt. Howard C. French, to Tenth Infantry. Capt. Edward B. Wardell, to Tenth Infantry. Capt. Walter B. McCaskey, to Twelfth Infantry. Capt. Frank R. Lane, to Second Infantry. Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., to Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. John R. Thomas, Jr., to First Infantry. Capt. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., to Twenty-seventh Infantry. The resignation of Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Quartermaster, has been accepted. The resignation of First Lieut. Sydney Smith, Sixteenth Infantry, is announced.

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UNCLE JOE DROPS THE GAVEL

In the Stress of Legislative Battle, but a Temporary Truce is Effected.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A temporary truce was effected in the House of Representatives to-day after a stormy opening. At the outset Uncle Joe Cannon was flying the war signal. He found himself in opposition to the minority and involved in a misunderstanding with Floor Leader Payne resulting in an exhibition of bad temper.

On a motion to go into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill the total vote was 175 and Mr. Bartlett of Georgia made the point that no quorum was present. This just suited the Speaker, but Mr. Bartlett withdrew the point, whereupon the Speaker announced that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) had made the same point.

Some confusion as to what was before the House followed and the Speaker cut short the debate.

"Well, then," said he, "the Chair makes the point of no quorum. The doors will be closed and the clerk will call the roll."

Uncle Joe dropped the gavel in his excitement. In the half hour that calling the roll required all angry passions subsided and the rest of the session was wholly peaceful.

Consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was concluded, and it was reported to the House that it pass as amended. Mr. Overstreet of Indiana announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Brock, and as a mark of respect the House took a recess until to-morrow.

NO HELP FOR PANAMA

U. S. State Department Thinks Jurado Belongs to Colombia.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Republic of Panama has little chance of obtaining assistance from the United States in its boundary dispute with Colombia. It was admitted at the State Department to-day that Colombia notified the State Department as well as the President of Panama of its intention to take possession of the town of Jurado, which was seized a few days ago. This information came to the State Department about a week prior to the seizure of the town.

It is not likely that the State Department will interfere. The boundary dispute is a matter for diplomatic settlement between Panama and Colombia. While the exact location has never been definitely settled, according to the official opinion here the town of Jurado is about four miles within Colombian territory.

RIDDER'S FREE WOOD PULP PLEA

Received Cordially at White House and Stouly at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Herman Ridder, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, who came to Washington bent on inducing Congress to pass a law admitting wood pulp and print paper duty free, was at the White House to-day. He also spent some time in the Capitol. The President received Mr. Ridder cordially at the White House, but at the Capitol he encountered the marble beat.

Early in the day Mr. Ridder had a conference with Speaker Cannon. The New Yorker reported that the Speaker was very fair in his references to the pending bills removing duty from wood pulp and print paper. "In the final analysis," to borrow a pet phrase from Uncle Joe, the latter directed his caller to see Seneca E. Payne and John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, the chief of the Ways and Means Committee, before which the bills are pending. It is suspected that Uncle Joe smiled as he referred Mr. Ridder to Messrs. Payne and Dalzell.

"Ridder see you to-day?" Mr. Payne was asked.

"The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means smiled broadly as he replied: 'No result,' said Mr. Payne. 'Mr. Ridder did not change my views on the subject and I must confess I was not successful in influencing his views on the subject.'"

"I gave him some nuts to crack," added Mr. Payne.

Mr. Dalzell said that Mr. Ridder had seen him for a moment, but that on account of the stress of business in the House he (Dalzell) had found it impossible to arrange for a conference on the measures so dear to Mr. Ridder's heart.

Mr. Ridder voiced his belief that wood pulp and print paper would be put on the free list at this session. He said that sixty-eight Republicans had signed their willingness to support the pending bills, while the minority would act as a unit on the proposition.

Bets are being made around the House that the minority and the sixty-eight Republicans will be unable to make much headway if Chairman Payne and Representative Dalzell continue to stand guard before the Dingley tariff law.

HINDI EXCLUSION PROMISED

English Government Will Have Emigrants Kept Away From Canada.

OTTAWA, April 7.—Messages have been received from Mackenzie King, who was sent to London to negotiate an understanding with the imperial authorities for the restriction of Hindi emigration to Canada, which indicate that he has succeeded in his mission.

The restrictive measures will be applied by the Indian authorities and will be very prompt in their operation. The Canadian Government has already put in force to check the movement of Japanese laborers to Canada.

LEAK IN NAVY DEPARTMENT

INFORMATION ABOUT SUBMARINES GOT OUT SOMEHOW.

House Committee Puts Robert G. Skerrett Through a Long Examination to Learn Where He Got Material for His Articles—Reports Were Sent to the Lake Co.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Convinced that secret information of the Navy Department has been finding its way into the public prints in this country and abroad, the House committee investigating submarine boat company methods of procuring legislation has been searching diligently to find the leak.

Following a list disclosed by various publications and documents in its possession the committee had Robert G. Skerrett, a submarine expert and technical writer, in the witness chair all day to-day and the better part of yesterday with the determination of drawing from him the source of information contained in his articles, which the committee believed could only have been obtained from the guarded records of the Navy Department.

All the skill of the able lawyers of the committee was used to gain from Mr. Skerrett the names of his informants.

Detailed extracts of reports of United States officers on submarine boat developments that were government secrets had appeared in Mr. Skerrett's published writings and an admission was forced from Mr. Skerrett that to some person the information must have been passed either from the Navy Department or the navy yard. Mr. Skerrett declared that the data had reached him while he was in Germany, having been forwarded by some unknown friend.

It developed also that action taken by the Naval Committee of the House had been printed by Mr. Skerrett before it had reached the House or the public press—Mr. Skerrett had caused to be printed a provision of the naval appropriation bill of 1906 in advance of its liberation. This particular clause came to him, as he testified, from Mr. Skerrett could recollect, from Fred Whitney, who is now associated with him in New York in advancing a joint interest in ordinance patents.

Mr. Whitney is a lawyer and was a clerk to the House Committee of Military Affairs up to the close of the Fifty-eighth Congress, which closed in 1905.

Mr. Skerrett was employed in the Bureau of Construction from 1888 to 1902 as a draughtsman. He is a son of the late Rear Admiral Skerrett. From 1902 to 1906 he was intermittently in charge of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, according to his testimony, as an expert to present the merits of the Lake boat to foreign governments.

As a writer on naval topics Mr. Skerrett said he habitually visited all the bureaus of the Navy Department in search of information. He was well acquainted with all the Department secretaries and clerks, but none of the data under scrutiny had come to him in that way. It had been sent to him at the Lake Torpedo Boat Company's home office and from there forwarded to him, unopened, by the express. The matter noted that had come through Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Boutell, chairman of the committee, submitted a list of questions at the close of the examination which disclosed the purpose of the inquiry that had been directed at Mr. Skerrett. The questions and answers follow:

Q. You have testified to receiving extracts from unpublished reports on file in the Navy Department forwarded to you from Washington by way of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company in Bridgeport on envelopes addressed at Washington in type and at Bridgeport by a Lake company's clerk with no indication of their origin while you were in Europe and known by a certain name as an expert on the employ of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company. This evidence discloses a most serious condition under which unpublished information of undoubted accuracy has found its way from the files of the Department to the possession of an employee of a submarine boat company who was endeavoring to present the merits of the boats manufactured by that company to foreign governments and you used the information so received in published technical articles without verifying or asking the consent of the Navy Department for using it. If you did not know that they came from the Navy Department why did you not write to the Department and verify them? A. Never occurred to me.

Q. If you knew they came from the Department why did you not ask permission? A. I did not know they came from the Department.

Q. Upon careful reflection do you not now think your conduct was highly dishonorable? A. No, sir, I think it was indifferently so.

Q. If it is not your duty as an American to help the Government preserve as confidential whatever the Government wishes to have so considered? A. If I knew it was such, yes, sir.

Q. Is it not any other attitude highly dishonorable and disloyal? A. If a person acted with a full breach of confidence I should say yes.

Mr. Boutell—I am very glad to hear you say so.

This ended the long examination of Mr. Skerrett. He had been a remarkable cool and collected witness.

TO OPPOSE ALDRICH BILL

Chicago Bankers and Business Men to Send Delegation to Washington.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Bankers and representatives of the Illinois Manufacturers Association met this afternoon to discuss a campaign against the Aldrich currency bill. The conference approved the work already done in opposition to the bill and planned to make energetic protests.

The project of a delegation of Chicago bankers and business men to Washington to lobby against the bill and to show the sentiment in the West was forgotten favorably. President James B. Forgan of the First National Bank and First Vice-President Joseph T. Talbot of the Commercial National Bank have already arranged to appear before the committee on the bill.

It was decided that a large Illinois delegation should accompany them to the capital.

Mr. Aldrich, April 7.—Every national bank in the city was represented at a meeting held to-day for the consideration of resolutions recently sent by the Chicago bankers in which they urged the department why their bill was proposed. Resolutions similar to those sent from Chicago were adopted and are to be sent to Washington.

SEEK LAWSON FOR \$25,000.

Confidential Agent Wants Pay for "Special Services" Rendered in Last Ten Years.

BOSTON, April 7.—Suit has been entered against Thomas W. Lawson in the County Court at Salem by John P. Donohue of Lynn for \$25,000 for "special services" which the plaintiff claims to have rendered the defendant during a number of years when he was the confidential agent of Mr. Lawson.

There are thirty-three counts in the declaration and they cover every conceivable kind of confidential service, especially with reference to imports and business matters in which Mr. Lawson has figured prominently for ten years or more.

In one of the declarations the "special service" is specified as "conducting a certain theatrical enterprise in connection with one Netherole and other persons."

Many have jumped to the conclusion that this means the actress whose name is Netherole, her brother, the husband of Mrs. Martin.

Which of the "special service" referred to concerns arrangements for meetings with Heinze, Addicks and others with whom Mr. Lawson has had business dealings.

Mr. Lawson says the whole thing "is a Sanscrit to me."

SHAM FIGHT IN CUBA.

Attacking Force Under Capt. Jones Capture Pinar del Rio.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, April 7.—The sham attack on Pinar del Rio resulted to-day in the capture of the city. The attacking column was at first checked and compelled to retreat yesterday afternoon.

At night it marched around the defending force and this morning appeared before the city with its guns commanding the roads, which prevented the defending force from relieving the besieged city, the position of which became untenable.

Capt. Jones, commanding the attacking force, is highly praised for his strategy.

FERRY COMPANY'S PLAN.

New Corporation May Acquire East River Lines and Start Lighterage Business.

It was said yesterday that the Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York, operating the Roosevelt street, two Grand street, two Twenty-third street, the Forty-second street and the East Tenth street ferries, was planning to discontinue the ferry service within a short time and turn over its large interests to a new organization known as the New York Terminal Company, which has been incorporated in New Jersey. This company, it was said, would use the large tract of land on the East River front from South Sixth street to South Ninth street in Williamsburg for a freight terminal, to which there will be attached a lighterage business between the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, and the foot of Grand street, Manhattan.

It was reported too that in connection with the terminal proposition there had also been organized the Canal Transportation Company, which will construct and operate a sufficient number of boats to bring to the terminal company such business as would ordinarily come to New York overland.

It was said that under the plan of the reorganization committee of the ferry company the ferry lines will go out of business. The ferry patronage has fallen off enormously since the Williamsburg Bridge was built and the canal route is now a dead end.

With the sale of the company's property, including all the buildings, docks, waterfront, boats, etc., the operation of the ferries will cease and steps, it is said, will be taken to cause to put part of the property to other uses.

The value of the holdings of the ferry company has been estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000. It was said that to make changes, etc., will necessitate an outlay of \$30,000,000.

HERE'S THE NEW SCHOOL LIST.

One Each in Manhattan and Queens Boroughs, Seven in Brooklyn.

The Board of Education made public yesterday a list of school buildings that are to be erected or repaired as soon as the department is voted the \$4,000,000 which was practically assured to it by Comptroller Metz on Monday. There are to be seven new buildings in Brooklyn and one each in Queens and Manhattan.

In Manhattan the new school will be a forty-four room building in 114th street, west of Lexington avenue, to cost \$28,000. The new Brooklyn schools are as follows: No. 90, between Ninth and Tenth streets and Avenue K and L, twenty-six rooms, \$182,000; No. 109, on Fort Hamilton avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, thirty-five rooms, \$211,000; No. 102, St. Nicholas and Willoughby avenues and Suydam street, forty-nine rooms, \$209,000; No. 103, Benson and Twenty-seventh avenues, Bay Fourteenth street, thirty-two rooms, \$211,000; No. 104, Fourteenth avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, fifty-one rooms, \$327,000; No. 106, Porter avenue, Harrison place and Inglehous street, forty-eight rooms, \$327,000. Public School 28, on Herkimer street, which was closed after the Collingwood fire, is to be replaced by a thirty-six room building which will cost \$211,000.

In Queens there is to be a new school, No. 77, at Covert avenue and George street, Ridgewood, of forty-four rooms, costing \$330,000.

All the schools in the list are elementary schools. The total cost will be \$3,911,500. Five per cent., or \$195,575, is allowed for draughting and clerical work, raising the total to \$4,107,075. It is to be noted that \$107,075 is to come from a not yet apparent source.

BATES GIVEN WAY TO BIGNEY.

Massachusetts Convention Will Have Only Taft Resolution to Fight Over.

BOSTON, April 7.—Former Governor Bates has in the interest of harmony withdrawn his candidacy for delegate at large to the national convention at Chicago. This afternoon he sent a letter to that effect to Chairman Doty of the Republican State committee.

There were five candidates for the four places, and it looked as if Col. Bigney would make a bid for one of them. It was for this reason that Mr. Bates withdrew. This removes all possibility of a contest in the convention and leaves as the only issue the question of resolutions in favor of Secretary Taft.

The announcement made by Senator Lodge in Washington to-day that he did not believe it wise for the delegates to pass Taft resolutions completely up to the Taft workers here. Yesterday ex-Congressman Powers sent letters to all the State delegates.

A resolution expressly disclaiming any intention of binding our delegates but stating that the sentiment of the State favors William H. Taft of Ohio will be offered.

"The issue will thus be so squarely put before the delegates that no misrepresentation can be made. If you are for Taft we ask you to vote for the resolutions which will be along the lines of the Reed resolution unanimously adopted by the State convention in 1896."

BULGER WINS IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 7.—The Democratic caucus held in this city to-day resulted in a complete victory for State Committeeman C. N. Bulger, the opposition carrying but one ward. The story had been given out by the anti-Bulger men that W. J. Conners, chairman of the State committee, and Lewis Charles Murphy of Tammany Hall desired Bulger's defeat and would admit a paper delegation if sent to the State convention. The anti-Bulger men, however, carried off with the county excepting the one ward in this city.

GOING TO HURRAH FOR TAFT HERE.

The Taft organization of the State of New York is preparing to give a big welcome to Secretary Taft when he visits this city on April 28 to deliver a lecture in Carnegie Hall on "The Influence of America on the Popular Government of the World."

The members of the organization will attend the lecture in large force and it is probable that other plans will be prepared for the reception of Mr. Taft. At the headquarters of the movement it was said yesterday that applications for membership were coming in at the rate of between 500 and 600 a day.

REPUBLICANS DRIFT TO THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Republicans who have hitherto made the Fifth Avenue Hotel their meeting place are showing a disposition to drift to the Hoffman House. Odell is going to put up there for the State convention. Elmer A. Darling and Charles H. Smith, the proprietors of the old hotel, have also quartered themselves in the Hoffman House, just as have the brothers of the Amen Corner Corporation.

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STATE CONVENTION TO BE CALM

PLATT WONT BOTHER TO COME FROM WASHINGTON.

There Will Be a Bitter Contest From Niagara Before the Committee on Credentials—Frederick R. Hazard of Syracuse Talked Of for a Delegate at Large.

Few Republicans in this neighborhood expect galloping enthusiasm at the State convention which is to assemble in Carnegie Hall at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. From the outlook, they said yesterday, the convention is not to be spirited and the quicker it is over the better. The four delegates at large are likely to be selected from the following: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Seth Low, Edgar T. Brackett, George W. Aldridge, President Schurman of Cornell University and Frederick R. Hazard of Syracuse. Mr. Hazard's is a new name in the Republican politics of the State. He is a Brown University man and friend of the Governor. So far as he has ever shown an interest in politics it has been with the organization, but his association with the machine has not been so intimate as to make him generally regarded as an organization Republican. Ray Smith, Clerk of the Assembly, is working to get Hazard placed as a delegate at large.

Senator Platt is to remain in Washington and not attend the convention although according to the custom of forty years past he has been elected a delegate from Tioga county. His old friend Louis E. Payne of Columbia was at the Holland House last night and said he would attend the convention "if I am in town on Saturday." Mr. Payne is not to attend the Republican national convention at Chicago in June, but will be the first to be missed since 1904, when Lincoln was renominated.

Outside of instructing the four delegates at large and their alternates for Gov. Huger, the naming of the electors at large and the Congress district electors and the speeches of Mr. Linn Bruce and Representative James S. Sherman, temporary and permanent chairmen of the convention, the only interesting feature of the day's contests for the committee on credentials is that, one in Niagara county and one in Seneca county. That in Niagara is a fierce affair. A large stone was thrown from the premises of John A. Merritt, State committeeman for the Thirty-fourth district in that part of the State.

The Assembly district conventions in this county last night to elect delegates to the Republican State convention were unmarked by any fights except in two districts, the Thirtieth and Fifteenth. In the Thirtieth district, which takes in San Juan Hill, the Odell men tried repeatedly to force an adjournment and Police Captain Reidy and a squad of police were there to prevent it. In the Fifteenth district, Mr. Quigg asked that the delegates be given to the Odell faction, promising that if this was done there would be no fight at the fall primaries. The Parsons men turned the request down hard and the regular ticket was put through.

In the Fifteenth there was a hot preliminary skirmish which resulted in the seating of Henry Wise (Parsons) as chairman by a vote of 79 to 47. When the Odell men saw that they were beaten, Lemuel E. Quigg asked that the delegates be given to the Odell faction, promising that if this was done there would be no fight at the fall primaries. The Parsons men turned the request down hard and the regular ticket was put through.

MISS BESSIE ABOTT

of the Corried Metropolitan Opera Company writes: Weber Piano Co., Aeolian Hall, New York.

Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to tell you how much I admire and appreciate the exquisite tone of the WEBER PIANO.

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BAY STATE UNINSTRUCTED.

Says Lodge, but Sen. Lewis Gardner Would Instruct for Taft.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There is an awful mix-up in the Massachusetts Republican camp. Representative Augustus Peabody Gardner just won't stay put in spite of the parental advice of his distinguished father-in-law, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Both Senator Lodge and Representative Gardner are for Taft but the Senator is opposed to making an effort to have the Massachusetts Republican convention instructed for the Secretary of War, while the other is rebuff for instruction.

The convention will meet in Boston on Saturday. Senator Lodge started Bostonward this morning and before going gave out a statement which puts him on record as in accord with the strong party sentiment in Massachusetts that there should be no instructions to the State's delegates to vote for any particular candidate.

When Representative Gardner heard of what his father-in-law had done he gave out a statement of his own. "I am sorry to see," he said, "that Senator Lodge has taken a position against Taft resolutions in the State convention. I hope he will not oppose them actively. His assistance would have been valuable in our effort to carry them, but we must get along as best we can without the cooperation of either."

Mr. Gardner posted off to Massachusetts to-night to check up on his father-in-law's work.