

CLERGYMAN RULES OHIO CONVENTION

Initiative and Referendum Likely to Carry; Recall is Frowned Upon.

UNMOVED BY TAFT OR T. R.

Delegates Are Grinding Out Amendments Without Help From Abroad.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17.—Within a few days the Ohio constitutional convention probably will approve the initiative and referendum. The recall of officers, including judges, also will come up for action, but sentiment is against this innovation.

After several days of debate on the convention floor and weeks of maneuvering in caucus and committee it is difficult to predict the form the initiative and referendum will take when finally agreed upon.

Conservative members of the convention, and there are many college professors, attorneys, physicians, ministers and business men included among the delegates, are striving for at least moderate reforms, asserting that the "Crosier" proposal is a deep menace to a State of as large and varied population as Ohio, since a comparatively small element in one section of the State can put through legislation of an undesirable character, freckish and experimental, if they see fit.

The initiative and referendum fight accentuates the leading personality of the convention, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, a Congregational minister, who has been active in Ohio politics for nearly ten years and who is president of the convention.

Mr. Bigelow was nominated by the influence of late Mayor Tom L. Johnson and Cleveland, Ohio, a candidate for Secretary of State in 1902 and was gloriously defeated. The cry of socialistic doctrine and single tax was raised against him as head of the ticket.

Ever since then he has been leading a propaganda for the "I. and R." He has confessed acceptance of the single tax theory but disclaimed support of socialism.

When the time came to elect delegates to the constitutional convention Mr. Bigelow had succeeded in building up organizations throughout the State favorable to the initiative and referendum.

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both of whom have spoken before the convention in the last few weeks. The convention has decided that it will not submit to the people an entirely new Constitution, simply a series of amendments to the present one. Probably there will not exceed twenty or thirty amendments. Several hundred proposals have been introduced, to date five questions have been disposed of.

Woman suffrage, a restricted liquor license, plan to issue millions in bonds for the modification of the jury system, whereby in civil cases nine members can return a verdict, and justice of the peace reforms have been acted upon favorably. Taxation, short ballot, compulsory voting, home rule in city government, revision of the educational system, reforms in judicial procedure and modification of the Bill of Rights to afford the State greater latitude in prosecution of criminals, bank stockholders' liability, extension of civil service, compulsory working hours, and canal management are among questions yet to be disposed of.

The convention committees have had a great variety of innovations and freak proposals. There are old age and poor pensions, State insurance, bars against private detective agencies and against private maintenance by corporations, minimum wage for labor and religious liberty.

Although most other States have abandoned the uniform tax rule Ohio is no likely to do so. The convention frowns upon a classification plan. Agitation for judicial recall and its prospective failure led Judge Dennis Dewey of Montgomery county, 43 years old, to propose a proposal for 43 years old, a proposal for a proposal for impeachment of judges by the Supreme Court instead of by the General Assembly. There has not been an impeachment of a Judge in Ohio for half a century.

Although several recall proposals have been offered none has been in line with the proposal of Col. Roosevelt on February 21 when he advocated recall of decisions. In fact so far as is evident none of the speeches at the convention has heard by outsiders, whether by Col. Roosevelt, Gov. Harmon, William J. Bryan, President Taft or ex-Senator Foraker, has influenced the delegates in the slightest degree.

Col. Bryan emphasized a guarantee for bank deposits, but instead the convention is expected to follow the national bank act and require a double liability on stock. He advocated unanimity of decision in review courts in knocking out acts of the Legislature, and such a proposal may be adopted by Samuel D. Pease, president of Antioch College, is one of the representative men of the convention who were elected on a non-partisan basis to aid his plans, for the political leaders had little say in their nomination or election. A substantial majority of the convention are undoubtedly to be classed as Progressives, which in convention terms means they support the "I. and R."

Confident of his strength the Rev. Mr. Bigelow set about soon after organization to get the direct legislation idea through. His methods have proved the advantage of his long political training while he was spending his Sundays preaching the Gospel. The most practical and effective methods have been those of the following proposal is not quite so radical as the Rev. Mr. Bigelow and his followers desired. Obviate caucus schemes were so deeply resented, not only by conservative "I. and R." supporters but by other delegates that a resolution was introduced in the convention to forbid caucus.

The delegates seemed in a humor to adopt the resolution, but at this juncture Mr. Bigelow made a characteristic and spectacular appeal to the convention. He has left the date five times to make such appeals and never without result. The minister is a man of personal personality and a convincing speaker. There is no better orator in the convention. His protest against the unfairness of the resolution would be that the caucus would be abolished, and his pathetic denunciation of the united forces fighting the "I. and R." won sympathy in the convention and the caucus was allowed to proceed.

NO SWING ROUND LAND FOR T. R. THIS TIME

Approaching Trip to Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis Principal Tour.

CONCENTRATES IN WEST

Will Make a Few Back Platform Addresses—Ignores South—Claims 20th New York Delegates.

OSTER BAY, N. Y., March 17.—No countrywide speaking tour is planned for Col. Roosevelt in his campaign. The principal trip will be a short one of a week or less, in which the Colonel will speak at St. Louis, Minneapolis or St. Paul and Chicago. The Colonel will start this week. On his return he will meet the people of a number of States, it is expected, in formal speeches from the rear end platform of his train. It has been decided definitely that he will do this in West Virginia, Gov. Glasscock's State. This trip will be followed a week later, beginning April 1, by a run into New England, the Colonel speaking at Boston and Concord. The visit to New England is regarded of much importance in view of the new direct preferential Presidential primary law that has just been enacted in Massachusetts. The date for this primary is April 30. The Colonel's speech, it is calculated by his managers, ought to have had its effect by the end of the month. Col. Roosevelt may also be heard at Portland, Me., although it is probable he will not, as it is feared the primaries will have been held by the time he could reach there.

Following the New England trip comes a short junket to Philadelphia and Newark. There he will declare his faith. While it is to be no speechmaking campaign in the South. Workers in the Roosevelt camp feel that there is no call to contend against an organization in States where they declare the Republican party is nothing but a flimsy structure of unrealities, with a scattering of voters controlled by patronage and means other than political arguments. Neither is the Colonel going to Pittsburgh, which is construed by some to mean that the Roosevelt forces feel confident of success in western Pennsylvania. One more quarter that the Colonel is not to touch is North Dakota, where Senator La Follette holds the lead, it is said, as his only true progressive.

It is understood that Col. Roosevelt cannot make a broadly extended tour and will spend the bulk of his time during the campaign for the nomination in Oyster Bay. The aim of his managers is that he reach his own people and insure their support through the local newspapers in those strategic sections of the country where are located the people who they think believe in his ideas. This is the reason for the concentration in the West, particularly the Missouri and Kansas and the Illinois and Minnesota territory, from which the whole West may be tapped. Before the Colonel's traveling begins, however, he will be in Cleveland, N. Y., New York. The opening campaign speech in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday night launches it, but before the Colonel leaves New York he will address the people of the East Side. A big meeting in an East Side hall will follow the Carnegie Hall speech on either Thursday, Friday or Saturday of this week if the present programme holds good.

Col. Roosevelt was told to-day (Samuel Koenig's assertion that the Roosevelt movement in New York is waning and that he would not be more than a figurehead of the State's delegates for the Colonel. He wouldn't reply to Koenig. Later, however, the Colonel said he expected the support of about twenty of the New York delegates.

The Colonel was alone on his way to church this morning. He was in his usual walking costume, knickerbockers, and a hat. He was looking at them a bit mournfully in remarking that they might have to be left aside as church attire. He was wearing a dark suit and a high collar. He wore a green necktie.

Col. Roosevelt when asked whether he expected to gain control of the national committee replied that he did not. He did ask them to elect him, but would ask nothing as to their position on President Taft or himself.

The Colonel will go to Huntington harbor to-morrow to be the guest of Father York of St. Patrick's parish there and Father Power of Oyster Bay at their St. Patrick's day celebration.

On Tuesday he will go to New York to meet Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel on their return from Panama, coming back to Oyster Bay with them the same day.

A BISHOP BACK FROM AFRICA.

The Rev. Mr. Hartzell Thinks Italy's Cause in Tripoli Just.

The Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, returned yesterday from an inspection of missionary stations by the Cunarder Laconia, from Mediterranean ports. He said that incidentally to his labors in improving the missionary service of his Church he had visited Lisbon and conferred with the authorities of the new republic.

"While there is still antagonism between the present Government and the clerical and Bourbon party," the Bishop said, "I believe that Portugal will be progressive under the republic. Conditions seem full of promise, and I see no reason why the republic should not stand and the Portuguese people should not get back some of their prestige and success in commerce and the influence they had on the seas and internationally in the attitude of the world."

The Bishop said he had spent some time in North Africa and that he had the consent of the Italian Government to go to Tripoli, but that, under the attack of military cotton, he saw no chance of establishing missions in the war zone, so he deferred his visit. He stopped at Palermo on his way to Tunis and noted the attitude of the Italian people toward the war with Turkey. He said they were united and enthusiastic. He said that he was entirely sympathetic with the Italians, and he hoped that Italy would acquire Tripoli and the Cyrenaica.

Bishop Hartzell said the French were developing their possessions in north-western Africa, and that the American missionaries in North Africa, within French territory, after the meeting of American Methodist missionaries at Tunis.

Other passengers by the Laconia were Mrs. Clarence Slocum, who brought the body of her husband, who was American Consul in Lyons, and Thomas M. Rhineland and Miss Bessie de Vole.

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A PLAYBOY RETURNS TO THE WESTERN WORLD

Johnny Colbert at 74 Has a Good Spirit if He Did Fall to Get a Fortune in Castlemartyr.

PRECIOUS CLOTHING GONE

His Cousin Stole It, Including Breeches With a Double Seal, While He Lay Sorely Ill.

After a futile trip to Ireland in quest of a fortune which he believed awaited him there John Colbert, 74 years old, of White Plains and County Cork is back in New York.

Colbert arrived on the Cunarder Lusitania and was held at Ellis Island because he had not his full naturalization papers. He also had to pay the poll tax.

When he hobbled off the Ellis Island ferry Colbert had nothing with him but a blackthorn stick, an attack of rheumatism, a heartfelt sorrow at the "willains of Cork," a shirt without a collar and a suit made twenty-one years ago. It was a sad story he had to tell or sad, at any rate, the way he told it—of how he had last July met "a little shaver of a boy" who told him he was heir to a fortune of \$5,000 left by a cousin, Margaret Colbert, of Castlemartyr, near Youghal, County Cork. Colbert left New York on the Celtic and "crept" up to Castlemartyr without telling anybody what the real object of his mission was. "I told them," he said, "that the sciatia was bad with me, and that I just sailed over for the good of me health."

When Colbert reached Queenstown misfortune began. "I had two beautiful suits, an extra coat and two pairs of breeches, one with a double seal," he explained, "and what do you think if one of me trunks didn't go astray at Queenstown? I got a lady's silks and laces instead. When I got my trunks I took them up to Pat Leahy's house in Castlemartyr. Leahy is a cousin of mine. The rheumatism attacked me before I could put in a claim in the courts for the fortune, and I was four months in hospital (it cost me \$40); and when I came out sure my two beautiful suits were gone—Pat Leahy took them away with him to Australia. He was a cousin of mine, he was only a near cousin. A Colbert wouldn't have done what he did."

"When I got out of hospital the money had been divided up. A priest of the parish got most of it for the building fund because there were no heirs to claim it. Tom Holmes, a cousin of mine, brought the priest to law, and he got it and got for him \$2,000. I had more right to it than Tom Holmes, but sure himself an' his wife came down from Massachusetts last summer and got it before me."

Colbert says that he lost forty pounds in weight in Ireland, and but for that he'd be good for ten years yet. He came back here in the fall, and he was only a near cousin. A Colbert wouldn't have done what he did. "I'm afraid I'm done walking and travelling long roads now with the rheumatism sore upon me. I had my health, my money, and I'd be thinking of taking an old age pension, and live like a gentleman for the rest of my days. But, thanks be to God, I still get it out for me."

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TO-NIGHT AT 8:30

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RIOT CALL FOR A CHURCH.

Forty Policemen Eject Disturbers From a Cleveland Congregation.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—Scores were ejected from St. Michael's Church to-day and arrested in a riot that continued for more than an hour. Children were trampled under foot by yelling men and women, who sought to drown out the reading of a letter by Father Paulus, the pastor, from Bishop Farrelly, condemning the communists for a previous riot.

Forty policemen answered the riot call and the mass could not be resumed until the rioters had been taken out, fighting and screaming, and the police had surrounded the altar, remaining during the rest of the service. The police to-night surrounded the rectory, the doors of which have been supplied with heavy chains to prevent a possible attack.

The trouble which came to a climax to-day started with the appointment of Father Paulus to the parish. A dozen were arrested last Sunday and Father Paulus appealed to the Bishop.

Some objection was made by some of the parishioners to their coming into the church and eight men were arrested for resisting police officers. The trouble in the church was confined to an attempt at singing but did not interrupt the mass which was in progress. The firmen and policemen remained in the church until the last mass was concluded at noon and were on hand again for the afternoon service. Mayor George N. Segor visited the church in the afternoon. The trouble in the parish began about two years ago when the former rector, Valentine Chebowski, who had been twenty years died and Father Manteuffel, a German, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The parishioners, some of them at least, wanted the assistant, the Rev. Stanley Kruczek, made pastor but he was transferred to Newark.

JOY RIDER HELD FOR LARCENY. Murphy, Who Smashed Jesse Livermore's \$5,000 Auto, Fined \$5 Also.

John Murphy, who used Jesse Livermore's \$5,000 auto for a joy ride with two young women Saturday night and upset the machine at Park avenue and Fifty-third street, was arraigned before Magistrate Freschi in the Yorkville police court yesterday. Mr. Livermore charged Murphy with the larceny of his machine and he was held in \$1,000 bail for examination to-morrow on this charge.

Policeman Walsh charged him with operating an automobile without a license. Murphy said he had made application to the Secretary of State for a license, and he was let off with a \$5 fine on that complaint.

ARRESTS IN POLISH CHURCH.

Police and Firemen Hold Passaic Parishioners Who Resisted Them.

Two policemen took incognito places in St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church at Passaic yesterday morning to watch the congregations that come to mass. Of the 10,000 members of the parish there are some 3,000, it is said, who object to the present pastor, the Rev. Julius Manteuffel, and have been making trouble for him. A week ago they sang to interrupt services and the police were waiting to see what they would do yesterday.

The church was jammed for the 9 o'clock mass and some singing was heard from the centre aisle. The two policemen hurried to a telephone and called for help. Arrangements had been made with the fire and police departments for assistance in case of trouble. In response to the telephone message Fire Chief Bowker hurried down in an automobile with half a dozen firemen and Police Chief Hendry got there at the same time with twelve men. Detectives were sent also so that twenty firemen and policemen were soon at the church.

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