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TAFT ON A 100 SPEECH TOUR HOPES TO WIN OHIO

Going Next Week to Zigzag Over State and Talk in Every Town of 5,000.

WILL THEY STAY TO VOTE?

President Winds Up First Speaking Trip With Big Meeting in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 8.—President Taft will spend eight days, beginning next Monday, campaigning in Ohio. His itinerary, which was made public to-day, covers practically every city of more than five thousand inhabitants.

The principal speeches will be as follows: Monday evening, Steubenville; Tuesday evening, Youngstown; Wednesday evening, Sandusky; Thursday evening, Cleveland; Friday evening, Toledo; Saturday evening, Springfield.

The President will spend Sunday in Cincinnati. He will close his campaign with a speech at Dayton on Monday night. He will return to Cincinnati to vote in the primaries on Tuesday.

Mr. Taft made a vigorous speech at the Memorial Hall here to-night in which he criticized the political relations existing between Col. Roosevelt and George W. Perkins, one of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign managers.

Mr. Perkins, the President declared, is a director of the harvester and steel trusts which were not prosecuted during the Roosevelt administration but which the department of justice at the President's directions has attacked under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Taft added that he did not intend to suggest that any corrupt or improper relation exists between Mr. Perkins and Col. Roosevelt, but, Mr. Taft added, "I want to ask you what do you think Mr. Roosevelt would say of me if I had not prosecuted the steel trust and the harvester trust and it appeared subsequently that Mr. Perkins was a large contributor to a special fund expended for my use?"

The address here was the last of a series of eighteen made at different towns on the way from Cincinnati to Columbus. It was the hardest day's campaigning the President has ever experienced. At Batavia Mr. Taft said:

"Mr. Roosevelt is proposing innovations and amendments which will render the Constitution worth little more than the paper it is written on."

While Mr. Taft was speaking at Portsmouth a little girl fainted. Breaking off his speech abruptly, the President said: "Hand her up here."

The President lifted the child to the speakers' stand and placed her in the care of Major Thomas L. Rhoades, the President's aid and also his medical adviser. Dr. Rhoades soon revived the girl and the President continued his address.

Mr. Taft arrived here about 1:30 o'clock and went directly to Memorial Hall, which was packed to the doors. The crowd cheered as the President denounced Col. Roosevelt's misrepresentations of Mr. Taft's views and the policies of his administration.

At Oak Hill Mr. Taft said: "I am in this fight now to stay. I am not going to have a man strike me below the belt and not hit out and hit him fair."

After his speech here to-night the President left for Washington, where he is due to arrive about 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

CITY CLUB HEARS DIX BLAMED.

Civil Service Reform Association Finds Lengthy Fault With Him.

Gov. Dix came in for three columns of criticism in the report of the Civil Service Reform Association, which was read at the annual meeting of that organization last night at the City Club.

The association regretted, so the report said, that it had to "record that the administration of the civil service law in the State has continued to be an administration of faith with the people."

And there were many other passages in which the Governor was reprimanded. As for President Taft and Mayor Gaynor, so to their administrations was accorded quite a different sort of treatment.

Comptroller Prendergast, who made the principal speech to the members of the association, was not so easy on the Governor. He said, in reply to the words with which Samuel H. Ordway, president of the Civil Service Reform Association, introduced him, that he had asked to speak at the meeting in order to set to rights what had been said about the conduct of affairs in the Finance Department at a dinner of the association a year ago.

The man who spoke then, the Comptroller's department was Mayor Gaynor. "It's a little rough," said the Comptroller, "when somebody else says the same things that you have been thinking for a number of years and doing them too, and when that somebody says them with a flourish as though he were the original himself. But let me speak in that person's behalf."

He had helped to blaze the way. But let us be glad for all the followers we get."

The Comptroller also remarked that he "guessed he had taken care of that gentleman" in the correspondence which followed the Mayor's speech.

Mr. Prendergast went on to tell what his position is in the matter of civil service appointments. He said that when he first became Register of Kings county he had tried to follow the regulations. He found in the first year, however, that there was just as much politics in choosing men from the competitive lists as for jobs exempt from civil service rules.

There would come in recommendations from political friends for the smaller offices, where individual qualifications were usually those of friendship or political service. Sometimes the request for a job came from the name of a friend recommended to him. There was no sense, he thought, in turning a man down simply because he happened to belong to one's own political party.

There is interest now out there in rubber planting. Such experiments as have been made have been satisfactory, for they have demonstrated that rubber can be grown in the Philippines as in the Malay States, and a number of concerns have gone in for rubber cultivation. Then there is a lot being done in cocconut planting, for copra, or dried cocconut, commands a good price.

There are practically no Europeans left in the part of the Philippines where I live. Their departure from the provincial towns has been noticeable. They have been crowded out, and the business that was formerly in their hands, such as dealing in hemp, rice and copra, has been absorbed by Chinese merchants.

"Practising law in the Philippines differs from the practice here. The Spanish civil law is still in force, with minor changes, but the procedure is the same now as under American law. At the present time the law is being codified. The civil law is very good. Criminal law out there doesn't conform in many respects to American ideas of what is right and just. For instance, the punishment inflicted for falsification of a public document, no matter how inconsequential the amount involved, would carry with it a sentence of about fourteen years imprisonment. A case came up only last year where a justice of the peace failed to account for some fees he had received. He was probably half a dozen receipts or acknowledgments, but he was given the sum total of them being between \$3 and \$4. He was convicted and sentenced to fourteen years some months and some days."

"On the other hand, the law out there for something we should punish in the States by a sentence of two to three years and a fine of a penalty of a mere fine or thirty days in jail."

"Southern Luzon is in some respects a sportsman's paradise. There are any quantity of ducks, and all kinds of ducks, canvasbacks, mallards, teal, and what not and an abundance of wild bear. There is no close season. Why, I have sat on the porch at my rice plantation and shot numbers of fine ducks."

"We are now importing rice into the islands at the rate of nearly half a million dollars worth a month, whereas we should be exporting much more than that. The rice crop in 1906 killed off probably more than 75 per cent of the cattle and carabao and the surra killed a lot of horses. That was the part of the island without farm animals. They are now getting both diseases under control, and the carabao are gradually increasing. As it is, not more than 25 per cent of the arable land in the islands is under cultivation."

FROM PHILIPPINES AS DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE

Robert E. Manly Didn't Know It When He Left Home.

SO FAR IS UNINSTRUCTED

Progressing Slowly Here. He Read in Spain of His Choice at Election.

The first delegate from the Philippines to the forthcoming Democratic national convention has arrived at the Waldorf. He is Robert E. Manly of Albay and Nueva Caceres in southern Luzon.

Mr. Manly didn't head this way with the intention of being a delegate, and the Democratic convention out there didn't meet until he had got to Europe, on a slow progress in this direction, but while in Barcelona, Spain, he got hold of a Manila paper, and it told of his election. So far Mr. Manly is uninstructed.

Mr. Manly went out to the Philippines with the North Dakota volunteers in 1898. He came back and went again in 1901, and he has remained there ever since, practicing law and getting into the mining business, and growing hemp. He said yesterday that nobody had ever informed him that he bore a strong resemblance to Gov. Walter Roscoe Stubbs of Kansas.

"The district I am in is in the great hemp region," said Mr. Manly. "Outside of those engaged in mining or who are in the Government service there are few Americans in that part of the island. The only way we have of getting to Manila is by one of the interisland boats, a journey of thirty-six hours. We have been trying to get the Government to make an entry port, and we could accommodate any ship that could enter New York harbor, but we still have to send all our produce to Manila before it can be shipped from the Philippines."

"The gold mines of the Philippines are in the Paracale and Mambulao districts. They have been worked for hundreds of years, though until a few years ago the work was all panning. Three or four years ago we started in to dredge the Paracale River, and similar work was started on the Gumans and the Itugon. The average output has been 100 to 200 ounces a dredge a week, which has paid the first dredges we got were second-hand machines from New Zealand and somewhat antiquated. We are now putting in new American dredges which will give better results."

"There is interest now out there in rubber planting. Such experiments as have been made have been satisfactory, for they have demonstrated that rubber can be grown in the Philippines as in the Malay States, and a number of concerns have gone in for rubber cultivation. Then there is a lot being done in cocconut planting, for copra, or dried cocconut, commands a good price."

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ROOSEVELT IMPATIENT FOR THE FRAY IN OHIO

Going to Be Off One Day Earlier Than He Had at First Planned.

NO DELEGATE WHACKUPS

Says Seating All Contestants With a Half Vote Each Would Not Be Fair.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 8.—As the reports of the Roosevelt results in Texas, Washington, Kansas and Minnesota roll in, following the Maryland victory, the top of Sagamore Hill becomes daily more radiant. Confidence in the outcome of the fight for the nomination pervades the atmosphere. Col. Roosevelt wags his head and repeats his regular reply to queries for forecasts. "I'm a better warrior than prophet."

The plans for the Ohio fight are being gone over most carefully. The Colonel will not be steered into any hopelessly opposition territory, nor will he waste time in territory that is surely his. He will centre his effort on the doubtful ground. He is going a day ahead of time previously announced, leaving on Monday instead of Tuesday. William L. Ward and James Garfield were among those who went into conference with the Colonel to-day especially on the Ohio situation.

"When you hear me squeal because I'm hit you'll notice it," the Colonel's answer to the President's charge in Ohio that he is being "hit below the belt."

Mr. Roosevelt had received definite word this evening confirming the newspaper reports of his victory in the State of Washington. He was well pleased. "Yes, we carried Washington," he said, "and they could only have kept it away from us by outright stealing."

The Colonel declared, as an example of what he meant, that in one district which had gone for him by an 8 to 1 vote in the primaries his opponents had set the result aside by reverting to the old convention system that they could control.

William L. Ward's frequent visits to the Colonel and the reports from time to time that this New York delegate and then that he is becoming solicitous as to whether his constituency does not really want Roosevelt instead of Taft seem to coincide. Mr. Ward is undoubtedly busy sounding the sentiment among the New York delegates. Col. Roosevelt is very hopeful about what many of the New York delegates will do at convention time. There has been much improvement in the situation for him in the last three weeks, says the Colonel, and he is going to do a whole lot better than the seven out of ninety that the Taft forces were making up in New York. "I'm not sure," he said, "but I think the delegates are going to vote, because most of these gentlemen themselves, when they hear of the situation, are getting into the habit of voting for me."

A Washington story was put up to the Colonel which proposed that the national committee seat all the Southern delegates. Col. Roosevelt is getting into the habit of voting for me and have their votes between him and Taft. The Colonel replied that this would be unfair in Indiana and Kentucky, where the delegates are being elected by fraud.

Col. Roosevelt appeared to be much amused by the stories holding him responsible for the publication of the Taft letter on Canadian reciprocity, in which the President spoke of making "Canada an adjunct of the United States." That the Colonel, who was the first to call attention to the danger, said the President exposed the country to when Mr. Taft made public this letter in his "bomb" speech in Massachusetts, should not be blamed for publishing it. It struck the Colonel to-day as one of the humorous events of the campaign.

When Supt. Keilinger of the workshop at the Lighthouse was talking to Busky a little while ago he told him that the blind broom makers in the association's shop have a hard time when it comes to nailing in the single tack which holds the wire fast to a broom handle. Not long ago one of the blind workers hampered his fingers by a mistake, and he had to hammer and went away for days, nobody knows where.

Well, that's just what we avoid in this machine," said Busky yesterday. "The nails come up from inside by turning a crank, and there you are. You can do in fifteen minutes a blind man or anybody else what takes an expert shoemaker half an hour or an hour to do."

And so this other rhyme, which he calls "Exploded":

Patented shoemaking tools for the blind To make hand sewed boots and shoes of any kind; Boys and girls of tender age Can easily earn an adult's wage. All praise to the mechanical engineer Who enabled us to work, wait and persevere. My life's work and dream is at last terminated. I rest happy and content with what I have created.

The blind men at the Lighthouse, in case the officers there decided to accept Busky's offer, won't mind to rest shoes. They will make hand sewed sandals, which people who used to go barefoot wear nowadays when they can't quite resist themselves to wear shoes. Busky says blind men can make them easily and he will teach them how.

Another Kings Delegate May Plop to T. R.

The Republican managers in Brooklyn are apprehensive that in addition to Comptroller Prendergast and Jacob L. Holtzman another national delegate may drop away from the support of President Taft. Mr. Prendergast, one of the delegates from the Ninth Congress district, who said yesterday: "I cannot see how Taft could be seriously considered if Ohio, his home State, went against him."

PRENDERGAST TO AID T. R. Out in Ohio First, Then in New Jersey Primary Fight.

Comptroller Prendergast will aid Col. Roosevelt in the Ohio primary fight. Upon the invitation of Senator Dixon, the Colonel's national campaign manager, Mr. Prendergast will make a tour of President Taft's home State. He will leave for Ohio on Sunday.

The Comptroller will also take an active part in the New Jersey preferential primaries. He will speak in Montclair next Saturday night and will make other speeches in New Jersey on his return from Ohio.

KANSAS FOR ROOSEVELT. Delegates at Large Instructed for the Colonel.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 8.—The Republican State convention at Independence to-day was overwhelmingly for Roosevelt. The four delegates at large, Henry J. Allen, Ralph Harriet, John Landon and Ansel H. Flour, one of the delegates from the Washington committee urging Gov. Stubbs and Senator Bristow to go to the Chicago convention as delegates at large were ignored both by declining to accept Dixon declared that the fight at Chicago would be close and both would be needed there.

Advertisement for 'The Superiority of Michelin Tires is recognized all over the World'. Includes logo and address: 1763 Broadway (Phone 2541 Columbus) New York. S. ZWEIG, Manager.

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JOHN BUSKY'S MADE THAT SANDAL SHAPER

In Verse He Celebrates the End of 37 Years Toil at 54 Beaver Street.

Thus John S. Busky: Blessed child's inspiration Brings invention to perfection. At last a last. For the sightless a task, gaining for them a livelihood. Through feeling it's understood. Turn the key, the trick is solved. Lasting on a last is evolved. No charity, an sympathy sentiment. Work for the afflicted brings contentment.

John S. Busky has a shop at 54 Beaver street where he makes shoes and writes rhymes, and for the last thirty-seven years has been working at a device by which a blind man can pattern sandals for the trade. He has offered the use of the invention to the New York Association for the Blind, and the word has come back that the association is "interested." Busky says he is willing to go up to the Lighthouse and teach the blind men how to use the machine himself.

Busky's mind got to running toward a machine which would let a sightless man work at the shemak's trade years ago when a close relative of his went blind. He started working at the idea back in 1875, in a time when he was busy making shoes for lawyers and bankers he worked at the machine. It took him thirteen years to become discouraged, and then a year later he said to himself that he had failed. But he kept tinkering at the mechanical last, and in 1898 he got what he calls an inspiration, and in 1908 he had a better idea. He says that he put into rhyme, all of which he put into rhyme. And now he has his device patented.

The scheme of the invention is that you don't have to use tacks in fastening the upper of a shoe to the insole in order to hold them together before the sewing begins. Shoemakers who work by hand have to nail the two solids in place before they begin to stitch, and nailing is something that a blind man does not do to do.

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NAB MURDER SUSPECT AFTER A HARD FIGHT

Muehlfeldt Studying Criminalology in New Jersey When Run Down.

SALOON HOLDUP CHARGED

In Which Patrick Burns Was Killed—Was Once Convicted of Burglary.

A swarthy little man, Frank W. Muehlfeldt, was brought to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon from Vineland, N. J., and charged with the murder of Patrick Burns in the back room of the latter's saloon on the night of February 11. Frank Neuberger, Burns a bartender, and two other men positively identified Muehlfeldt as the man who had shot Burns in the chest.

Muehlfeldt was found working as an attendant in the New Jersey Training School for Feeble Minded Boys and Girls in Vineland. He was routed out of bed by Detectives McKenna and Cassasa, and set up a stiff fight before he gave up. There he consented to come to New York if he were discharged in the Jersey court in which he was arraigned. The detectives were only too glad to agree to and he was not arrested again until he was on the ferryboat.

On the night Burns, who was a former chief of police in Toledo, was shot, two men, one of whom the police say is Muehlfeldt, and the other his cousin, Henry Miller, now locked up in the Tombs, entered the saloon and sat for some time in the rear room. When it came time to close Burns went back to tell the men to leave. As he spoke to them one man jumped to his feet and pointing a revolver at Burns told him to give up his money. The other covered Frank Neuberger, the bartender, with a revolver. Burns decided to take a chance and made a leap for the man covering him and was shot. The other man got into a mixup with Neuberger and knocked him down with the butt of his revolver. Then they cleaned out the cash drawer, which contained about \$2, and after shooting Burns in the back as he lay on the floor, went out. They overlooked nearly \$200 in Burns' pocket.

No clue was obtained to the murderers until on March 4 Joseph L. Lucas, a pedler, was held up on the roof of a tenement at 215 East Ninety-seventh street and robbed of about \$2,000 in jewelry. Four men were concerned in this robbery, which was held up in front of Miller, and when Neuberger was taken down to the Tombs to look Miller over he identified him as one of the men who had held up himself and his employer.

Then the police discovered that Miller was Muehlfeldt's cousin and that they had been together a good deal. It was no secret that Muehlfeldt had been in the saloon from Miller that the police had any definite news of Muehlfeldt. They traced him to Philadelphia and found that he had obtained from an employment agency the position of attendant at the New Jersey Training School.

At the school there is a class in criminalology for attendants who wish to learn something of the children in their charge who manifest criminal tendencies. Muehlfeldt entered this class shortly after he went to work and showed more interest than any of the others in the study of criminal characteristics of the mentally deficient. Most of his questions were based on the law of heredity and Muehlfeldt was constantly arguing that criminals inherit their criminal bent.

It was a clock yesterday morning when McKenna and Cassasa took a lantern and went to the roof of the tenement buildings where Muehlfeldt had his room. When they jumped in the door Muehlfeldt was sitting on the edge of his bed in the darkness. Apparently he had heard them coming. Before he had a chance to grab a knife under his pillow the two detectives pinioned him. Then they tossed him his clothes and as he was putting them on he tore a letter into bits and attempted to swallow it. The letter was one from his wife saying that she had decided not to move to 40 Lenox avenue in this city because she was afraid detectives would follow her there. All his mail had been sent him there in care of another man.

Capt. Faurot got Muehlfeldt's picture out of the rogues' gallery and found that he had been convicted of burglary in 1908 and that sentence had been suspended by the court, constantly arguing that at said that Muehlfeldt was one of the cleverest burglars in the city. Muehlfeldt in usual way of working was to let himself down from the roof by a rope and get in a window. The police say he was mixed up in several saloon holdups just before Burns was shot and that after the shooting the holdups in that section of the Bronx ceased.

Sergeant McLoughlin Resigns.

After twenty-six years service in the mounted squad, during which he became well known to C. K. G. Billings, Nathan Straus and other habitués of the Speedway as well as to baseball fans at the Polo Grounds and the Hippodrome, John McLoughlin resigned from the force last night. He was appointed on March 16, 1886, and immediately assigned to the West 123d street station, where he has been ever since. He never had a complaint against him.

to the witness, who added that the judge then drew up the note and asked him to have it discounted.

Advertisement for 'Correct Dress for Men' by Alfred Benjamin & Co's Tailor-made Clothes. \$25 Suits that are creditable examples of style and good workmanship. Address: THE STORE, 24th St.

Advertisement for 'George G. Benjamin' with address: 24th St.

Advertisement for 'The Superiority of Michelin Tires' with address: 1763 Broadway, New York.