

WHITE HOUSE SILENT

Will Say No More of Penrose's Alleged Plot Expose.

SENATOR'S DENIAL IGNORED

Secretary Loeb Declares No Name Was Mentioned in Connection with Story of \$5,000,000 Corruption Fund—Dinner Given by Senator Bourne, Who Has Not Been Sworn.

The expectant newspaper correspondents who went to the White House yesterday in the confident hope that the mention of Senator Penrose's name in connection with the disclosure of the alleged "conspiracy" within the Republican party to withdraw control from President Roosevelt being forth another statement were obliged to go away disappointed. Where freedom of speech existed before, reticence—deep-seated, impatient reticence reigned. There was nothing further to say. It was explained, and whether there would be anything more about the "conspiracy" was a matter to be determined.

Still the correspondents did not go away entirely empty handed. They managed to get a statement, oral and very informal, from William Loeb, jr., the secretary to the President, in regard to Senator Penrose's denial that he had told at a private dinner or elsewhere of a \$5,000,000 plot to keep President Roosevelt from controlling the next Republican convention.

"Senator Penrose's denial that he was the man that gave the first information of the conspiracy to defeat the President's policies is of no interest," said Mr. Loeb. "Senator Penrose's name was not mentioned in giving out the news. How his name came to be connected with the publication in this morning's papers I do not know."

Mr. Loeb was asked if he would say that Mr. Penrose was not the accused Senator. "I will not say that he was or was not," he answered. "I can only add that his name was not mentioned yesterday by me or by any one else in the White House, as being connected with the matter."

Bourne Gave Dinner

According to information obtained yesterday from a reliable source, the dinner at which Senator Penrose disclosed the alleged plan of the President's opponents to prevent him from getting control of the Republican convention of 1908 was given by Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, at the Shoreham Hotel, within the week prior to the adjournment of Congress—this, in the last few days of February or the first few days of March. Among those present, in addition to Senator Penrose, were Senator Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Secretary Loeb. The wonder of it is that Mr. Penrose should have talked freely in the presence of the President's secretary of a plan to overthrow Mr. Roosevelt, or granting that he did talk in the way represented, that he should, in the circumstances, have been taken seriously. But whether he was serious or not, or whether he was taken seriously, the fact remains that the White House insists that he disclosed evidence of a "rich man's conspiracy" against the President the existence of which was confirmed by subsequent developments.

White House Named So One

In connection with this, however, it is proper to say that the White House did not announce that it was Senator Penrose who told of the alleged cabal, but confined, and still confines, its description of the prattler to "a big man, one of the biggest men politically in the country."

Senator Bourne is a new member of the Senate. He was elected for the six-year term which began on March 4 last, but, as Congress adjourned at the moment his credentials became effective, he has not yet taken the oath or had a seat in the upper House. He is a Republican, and was elected as nearly as it was possible to do so directly by the people. His choice was the result of party primaries, and the Oregon legislature was practically obliged, under the laws in that State, to confirm his selection. Senator Bourne has been in Washington since early in winter. He established cordial relations at the White House, and is regarded as one of the President's strongest supporters. He is a close personal friend of Secretary Loeb.

Host at Many Little Dinners

During the winter he was the host at about half a dozen little dinners, which were not advertised in the newspapers. At the dinner given by him and attended by Senator Penrose, Senator Hansbrough and Secretary Loeb and only two or three others were present.

Senator Bourne is still in Washington. "Absurd, absurd," he said last night when asked if Senator Penrose had revealed the alleged plot at one of his little affairs. "It's a pity a man can't give a private dinner without getting into the newspapers," he added.

And that was all he would say. Senator Hansbrough is here also. "I don't know anything about it," was his answer to the same question that had been put to Senator Bourne. He is a Republican, and about the report that he was at the dinner where the alleged plot is said to have been revealed.

Spoke in Jocular Spirit

According to a story going the rounds of political circles yesterday, Senator Penrose did say the things attributed to him, but spoke in a jocular spirit in order to get on with Secretary Loeb and other friends of the President who were present. This, however, is met by those who support the contention that Senator Penrose was talking by the cards, with the assertion that on the day following the dinner, he admitted to one of those present that his tale of the \$5,000,000 "plot" was true, and that he would draw a check for \$5,000,000 right then and there and give it to his visitor if the latter would use it in his own State in the interest of electing anti-Roosevelt delegates to the national convention. It was said that a greater sensation in connection with the alleged cabal was yet to come, but nobody who heard this or pretended to know something of its nature, was able to say when the promised disclosures would be made.

Disposition Is to Laugh

On the part of some political doubting Thomases here there is a disposition to laugh at the whole story that any combination of "rich men" and politicians with \$5,000,000 behind them is in existence for the purpose of preventing a Roosevelt man from getting the next Republican Presidential nomination. They insist that, even admitting that Senator Penrose or somebody else did say that this alleged plot was under way, such foolish talk has been taken too seriously, and is being used to create an issue which is bound to prove popular in the battle for the selection of delegates to the convention, the issues being Rooseveltism against Harrimanism. But around the White House the claim that there is a plot already under way to injure the President's power in his party is adhered to as strongly as ever. It is maintained that the disclosures made within the last few days were not based merely on statements at the private dinner, but were corroborated from other sources. The fact became known yesterday that it was not the intention of the President or others who knew the story of the al-

leged cabal to let knowledge of it get out at this time. It was their intention to have it made public in a more formal way, with all the circumstances of the reported plot contained in a semi-official official statement. But somebody at the White House let the cat out of the bag, unintentionally, it was said, yesterday, and, seeing that the story was bound to be printed in the newspapers, decided to give more particulars. The details were disclosed as a result of a sort of symposium at the White House, and were sandwiched in between bits of history about the Presidential campaign of 1894. Senator Penrose is expected to make the next move in connection with the remarkable tale of which he is accused of being the author. Up to the close of official business hours at the White House, it was said that he had not communicated with the President since the publication of the newspaper accounts, in which he was mentioned as telling the story.

"The story in a Washington newspaper that I was in some way associated with a combination or 'conspiracy' formed with hostile intent against the President is simply false and ridiculous that it isn't worth paying any attention to," said Senator Scott, of West Virginia, at the New Willard. "It was manufactured out of the whole cloth, so far as I was made to figure, though for what reason I am at a loss to comprehend."

UNION'S DEMAND STOPS WORK

Nonunion Men Handled Metropolitan-Citizens' Vault.

Strike on Municipal Building Short, Sharp, and Effective—Ends in Favor of Unions.

Work on the immense steel and concrete vault being built in the new Metropolitan-Citizens' Bank Building, on Fifteenth street, was stopped late yesterday afternoon.

The halt was called by the architect superintending the work, upon the threat of the building mechanics working on the bank building to go out on strike unless iron and steel workers were employed to do the job.

Unskilled workmen in the employ of the George W. Knox Express Company have been putting the immense steel pieces in place and bolting them, the Knox company having taken the contract for not only hauling, but erecting the vault. The union men objected and threatened to strike; consequently the work was stopped to await advice from New York. It is probable that a representative of the New York firm will arrive on the scene today.

The safe was built by the Sherman-Williams Company, who put the safe in the Munsey Building. At the time this one was put in the union men objected, but, it is said, allowed the erecting work to be done by laborers upon the promise of a representative of the firm that on any future work in Washington members of the Iron Workers' Union would be employed. The men claim this promise was not kept.

All the men employed on the new municipal building who went on strike yesterday morning will return to work at the end of this morning, their demands having been met and the trouble ended, so far as they are concerned. Nearly 200 skilled mechanics were affected, besides a large number of laborers. The strike on the municipal building was the most quiet and orderly ever declared. People passing along the street at the time were unaware that anything unusual was going on. Everything was done quickly and systematically.

The strike grew out of the dispute of the master and journeyman plumbers over the interpretation of articles 5 and 6 of the arbitration award of the board appointed after the lockout in March a year ago. The journeyman plumbers hold that the disputed clause re-establishing the old contract, and "shop rules existing before the lockout, and that under them the open shop is barred.

Parsons, the contractor for the building, stated yesterday that he would require the plumbing firm to furnish satisfactory men to do the work, and that if this requirement was not met he would do it himself and charge it to the firm. The journeyman plumbers hold that they will keep non-union men here, because I don't believe he is living up to the requirements of the arbitration award by doing so.

CASUALTY WINS RACE.

Emergency Horses First on Scene, But Other Doctor Saves Day.

Pedestrians in the neighborhood of Four-and-a-half and I streets southwest on Thursday morning witnessed an amusing and spirited race between two hospital ambulances.

The incident occurred following a cutting affray in Cow alley between several negroes, when both the Emergency and Casualty hospitals were asked to send out their ambulances. It happened that both vehicles met at the corner of Four-and-a-half and E streets, and, seeing the situation, their respective drivers urged their horses to see which institution owned the swiftest outfit. Because of delays to the Casualty ambulance, the Emergency team reached the mouth of the alley first, thinking they had won the race. At this moment the other vehicle rushed up, and, springing out, the doctor in attendance ran at a ten-second speed through the alley and secured the case before his opponents were aware of his presence.

The incident was witnessed by a number of people, who commented on the doctor's pluck and gave him a hearty cheer.

NEWBOLD IN TOURNEY.

Chevy Chase Golfer Turns in Score of 76 at Pinehurst.

Pinehurst, N. C., April 5.—Handicap medal play foursomes occupied attention today, the best ball scores of each pair counting, and amateurs and professionals playing together as far as possible, handicaps being arranged accordingly.

James D. Foot, of Apawamis and Spotswood; D. Bowers, of Brooklawn, each with handicaps of 5, led the field with a net card of 65. Three pairs tied for second at 67. H. Newbold, of Chevy Chase, with a handicap of 8 scored 76.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY. FIFTEENTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUES.

HARRIMAN CASE ENDS

Interstate Commerce Commission Concludes Inquiry.

MAY PROSECUTE RAILROADS

Two Points to Be Considered in Bringing Action in Courts—Counsel Milburn, for Defense, Pleads for "Fair Play"—Vanderbilt and Other Systems Should Not Be Exempted.

The inquiry into the operations of the Harriman railroad consolidation came to an end yesterday, when argument of the purely legal phases of the transactions incident to the building up of this immense system was concluded before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission will now take the case under consideration with a view to action. The Harriman railroads may be prosecuted for violations of the act to regulate commerce, as well as on a charge that they are operating in restraint of trade. Over the first point mentioned the commission has jurisdiction. The second must be decided by the Attorney General.

The management of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific and Harriman's "syndicate" of the Chicago and Alton were argued at length yesterday. Frank B. Kellogg and C. A. Severance, counsel for the commission, contended that the Harriman lines, as at present conducted, constituted a combination in restraint of trade, and they vigorously condemned the questionable financing that characterized Harriman's handling of the Alton property. John G. Milburn and R. S. Lovett combated the proposition of the commission, contending that the Harriman lines, as at present conducted, constituted a combination in restraint of trade, and they vigorously condemned the questionable financing that characterized Harriman's handling of the Alton property.

PLEADS FOR FAIR PLAY.

Mr. Milburn made a plea for "fair play," as he put it. He begged that before action was taken as regards the Harriman roads the commission should inquire into the operations of the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt systems, the Northern Pacific, and the Rock Island. He declared that railroad consolidation in all roads, and that if one was operated outside the pale of the law all roads were equally guilty.

"If the politicians would only let this body alone," he said, "it would solve great problems which are coming before us far more important than lawsuits in the courts—it would be a great deal better all around," he said. "Let the people come here and you decide their cases in calmness. Again I appeal for fair play. Don't pick us out; treat all alike."

Mr. Milburn laid down several fundamental propositions in support of the contention that there was no violation of the Sherman act in the purchase of the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific, or in the conduct of the two roads. These propositions will form the basis of the defense if the case against Harriman is taken to the courts.

PROPOSITIONS OUTLINED.

- 1. A restraint of trade to be within the anti-trust act must be a direct, immediate, and necessary effect of the transaction, and not merely an indirect or incidental result.
2. A restraint of trade consequent upon a purchase of property, or extension of various forms, is incidental merely, and therefore not within the act.
3. The purchase must, of course, be real; if a mere device for the suppression of competition, it is not within the act.
4. Provided the purchase is real and substantial, the motive which induces it cannot affect the result; for any resultant restraint of trade is still only consequential and incidental to the exercise of an absolute and undoubted right; that is, the right to acquire.
5. Therefore, the purchase by a railroad company, within its corporate powers, of an interest in another line of railway, is not within the act, because the restraint upon trade, if any, is merely incidental to the purchase.
6. If, however, the purchase by a railroad company, within its corporate powers, of a line of railway, made to suppress competition, be obnoxious to the act, that result does not follow from the purchase, but from a legitimate and proper purpose of the purchasing company.
7. In any event, a purchase by a railroad company of an interest in a line of railway, in restraint of trade, and competing, is not within the act.
8. The purchase by the Union Pacific of its interest in the Southern Pacific was not made to suppress competition, but to protect its property by extension of its line in that way to the Pacific Coast.
9. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are not parallel or competing lines or systems.

Refers to Illinois Central.

Mr. Severance followed Mr. Milburn. He took the position that the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific were united, and that this was true, whether or not the two roads were operated and controlled by a common ownership. He referred to the Union Pacific's ownership of the Illinois Central. Judge Lovett, of counsel for Harriman, objected to his line of argument, contending that the Union Pacific controlled the Illinois Central. Mr. Severance replied that Mr. Kohn had testified at New York that 2 1/2 per cent of the Illinois Central stock owned by the Union Pacific was sufficient to control under ordinary conditions. This control, Judge Lovett interrupted, was merely a legal conclusion.

Mr. Severance declared that a hard and fast agreement had been made between the Oregon Short Line, a Harriman road, and the San Pedro road, covering rates as well as business, and containing features that were of unusual interest. The agreement was to cover a period of 15-20 years. During that time neither road was to be built in the territory of the other. The agreement was so strong that neither party to it could even advise a third party to build in the territory or extend lines into the territory of the other. This tended to show, he maintained, that a combination existed that restrained trade within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Should Be Punished.

At the outset of his argument Mr. Kellogg addressed himself to the plea of Mr. Milburn that the Harriman lines should not be singled out for investigation and possible prosecution while the practices of other roads were overlooked. If the Harriman lines were guilty of wrongdoing, said Mr. Kellogg, they should be punished, and the fact that other roads were likewise guilty was no excuse why the government should pause in the pending case. "When the Northwestern merger was approved," said Mr. Kellogg, "was predicted that dire results would follow. 'It did not change the practices of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, did it?' interrupted Mr. Milburn. "If the government had not stepped in and prevented this merger, the result, there would not have been three independent lines in the United States today," replied the special counsel. Consolidations such as Mr. Harriman effected, Mr. Kellogg argued, were in their operation obnoxious to the provisions of the anti-trust act. They tended in the direction of a common ownership of all roads. He had no objection to railroads purchasing or controlling the stock of connecting lines. But control of competing or parallel lines was plainly in violation of the law.

FOR A VACANT SEAT

Washington Watches Contest in the Eighth Virginia.

CARLIN SAID TO BE IN LEAD

Hoosier of Loudoun, Surprises His Competitors by His Vigorous Plan of Campaigning—Puts Local Issues to the Front—Spirited but Friendly Contest Now Fully Under Way.

With the fixing of the date of the primaries—June 17—there is increasing interest in the Eighth Virginia Congressional contest. This district, like the Sixth Maryland, is local to Washington. The capital's two neighbors live in the Eighth Virginia. Alexandria city and county are in constant touch with Washington. Then there is quite a large number of people who do business in Washington, but who have their homes across the river in Virginia, either all the year round or in the summer season. It is but natural, therefore, that Washington is watching this contest with keen interest.

BROWNSVILLE INQUIRY WAITS

Adjournment Taken Until May 14

While Foraker Campaigns.

Senator Will Leave for Ohio Tomorrow—But Two Witnesses on Stand at Yesterday's Session.

The investigation of the shooting up of Brownsville by the Senate Military Committee, which has been in progress for about two months, was temporarily suspended yesterday, the committee taking a recess until May 14. This action was surprising, as numerous witnesses summoned by Senator Foraker in defense of the negro soldiers who were discharged for alleged participation in the affray were waiting to give testimony, and Wednesday next was the earliest day that had been fixed for the recess. Yesterday, however, Senator Foraker announced that he would call any of them he needed when the testimony in rebuttal was presented, and the witnesses were discharged. Senator Foraker will leave for Ohio probably to-morrow evening to take part in the Ohio campaign. He will speak at Canton on Wednesday evening at a board of trade banquet, and has numerous other engagements to speak in the State.

Aspirants in the Field.

There are at present five Democratic candidates, namely: Hon. C. E. Nicol, of Prince William, who retired from the bench a short time ago to make the race; Mr. Charles C. Carlin, of Alexandria, who was postmaster of that city during Cleveland's term; Mr. James C. Hoop, of Loudoun County, a native of Virginia, who has a home and farm in the Blue Ridge, and is engaged in legal business in Washington; Hon. James F. Ryan, also of Loudoun, who has served in the legislature, and is politically prominent; Hon. R. L. Gordon, of Loudoun County, Commonwealth's attorney, and a vigorous campaigner.

Organization Behind Carlin.

Mr. Carlin is an active young lawyer, and is a practical politician of some note. It is a common report that what is termed the machine in Virginia—re-created by Senator Martin, Gov. Swanson, and the powers that be—is favorable to Mr. Carlin, if not actively at work for his election. And he is, therefore, regarded as a most formidable factor in the contest. He is a man of pleasing personality, a good talker, though not an orator, and is making a spirited canvass. His friends believe that he will at the primaries poll a very large vote, and insist that at this time he is clearly in the lead.

Local Issues for Hoop.

Mr. Hoop's candidacy and line of campaign have somewhat surprised his competitors. Originally they were not thought to take him seriously. They made the point that he was not a Virginian, but a Washingtonian. He has met this issue vigorously by showing that he is a resident of Loudoun, a taxpayer, and has been identified with the State from birth. He started in a life school teacher. His ancestors were Virginians, residing in King George County. He is taboing national issues except in a general way, and asks the support of the people on the practical theory that he can best serve the district by reason of his extensive acquaintance with public men and his identification with the affairs of the Capital. His friends say for him that he will immediately take a position in the House when elected, and that he will demand better service, better cars, and specially improved freight facilities which will enable the farmers of the entire district to enhance their interests greatly.

Ryan and Gordon.

Mr. Ryan is handicapped somewhat by having a competitor from his own county in Mr. Ryan. The latter is quite well known by reason of his legislative services. Up to this time he has not entered actively into the race, but his friends say he proposes to do so, and that in the primaries he will develop into a formidable factor. Mr. Gordon, of Loudoun, as already stated, is an aggressive campaigner, and will be on the stump more or less until the end of the campaign. He is a native of the State, and has been in the House for many years. He is a man of high character, and is well known in the State. He is a man of high character, and is well known in the State.

Gaillard Hunt to Speak.

Will Discuss American Diplomacy at University Club.

The University Club will inaugurate tonight a new series of club entertainments. Every Saturday night is observed as "club night," when alumni of the various colleges gather to exchange reminiscences and refreshments are served. In addition, throughout the spring term, it is planned to mark alternate Saturday nights by short addresses by prominent men on topics concerning which they are specially qualified to speak. The first of these talks will be given to-night by Mr. Gaillard Hunt, of the State Department, who will speak upon "American Diplomacy, from Jefferson to John Hay." Other well-known men have given assurances that they will speak on succeeding club nights. These meetings are being arranged by the new entertainment committee, of which John K. Stauffer has been designated as chairman by the council of the club. The other members of the committee are to be named at the council's next meeting.

Man. Barter Here.

Maj. M. Elizabeth Barter, divisional officer of the Salvation Army from Baltimore, Md., will have charge of the services in the Salvation Army Hall, 909 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, this evening at 8 o'clock, also on Sunday at 10 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8 p. m. The major will be assisted by Adjutant Harriet Core, Envoys Cox, and Envoys Schrader.

Non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla

If you think you need a tonic, ask your doctor. If you think you need something for your blood, ask your doctor. If you think you need a tonic to try Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor. Consult him often. Keep in close touch with him. We publish the formulas of all our preparations. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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SAID TO RELIEVE

ALL RHEUMATISM

This simple prescription is said to perform remarkable cures—in many cases of years' standing: Fluid extract dandelion, one-half ounce; compound kargon, one ounce; compound syrup sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime. These ingredients can be obtained at moderate cost at any good prescription pharmacy, and are harmless and will not injure the most delicate stomach.

It has a peculiar effect upon the kidneys, assisting these most important organs to filter and strain from the blood the uric acid, uric acid, which cause the pain and misery of rheumatism. As a blood cleansing agent and system tonic it is of unusual merit.

Peter Grogan,

817-819-821-823 Seventh St.

EX-GOV. RICHARDS INITIATED

Spanish War Veterans' Post Holds Special Meeting.

Gen. Burt, for Whom Organization Was Named, One of the Guests. Is Prescated with Badge.

Former Gov. William A. Richards, of Wyoming, was initiated to membership in the Gen. Andrew S. Burt Camp of the Spanish War Veterans at a special meeting last night. Gen. Burt and Past Department Commander Maj. F. S. Hodgson were present and delivered addresses. Ex-Gov. Richards gave an interesting and amusing account of the part he played in the Spanish war, when through his efforts a battalion of volunteer Wyoming infantry was sent to the Philippines in the early days of the struggle in the far Eastern islands. Gen. Burt and Maj. Hodgson followed with short addresses.

During the secret part of the meeting a handsome bronze service badge was presented to Gen. Burt, Department Muster-Officer G. Leyburn Shorey making the presentation speech. After the meeting the members attended the reception given by the ladies of Temple No. 1, National Lineal Society of the Spanish War.

During the business meeting of the Lineal Society, the invitation of the Rough Riders' National Monument Society to the far Eastern islands. Gen. Burt and Maj. Hodgson followed with short addresses.

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BENEFIT FOR MR. BROWN.

Society Antients Give Closing and Successful Show.

The Belasco Theater's capacity was tested last night by the audience that witnessed the closing presentation of the most successful amateur performance that Washington has seen. It was the final performance of "We Are in Society," and it was given for the benefit of the author of its book, lyrics, and music, Mr. Phelps Brown. What sum it netted the successful author is not known, but at the close of the performance, when he was called before the curtain to make a speech, he said: "Through the kindness of this audience, I shall at last have an opportunity to study music, of which, as yet, I do not know a note."

He also expressed his thanks most heartily to the members of the company, and running off