TAFT PLAN REJECTED

Foraker Will Not Spend $40,000 on Primaries.

SECRETARY HAS A BUSY DAY

Met His Brother and His Political Manager—Talks to Newspaper Men's Club and Makes Speech on College Topics at Yale Dinner—Programme for To-day and To-morrow.

Cincinnati, April 27.—Secretary Taft arrived here from Washington this morning. He is to remain in his home city until Tuesday, when he is to return to Washington.

"I will not discuss politics in any manner during my present visit to Ohio," he said.

That, however, meant that he would not discuss politics for publication. He did talk politics with his political manager, Arthur Vorys, and with his brother, Charles P. Taft, receiving Foraker's refusal to share half of the cost of the proposed State primaries.

For publication he discussed the Panama Canal, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines freely. He announced that he intended to leave for Manila on September 1, to be gone about eighty days, and he also said that the American army would be withdrawn from Cuba by September 1, 1908.

Taft and Vorys Get Together.

The Secretary has had a busy day. As president, he presided at the assemblage of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs at the Hotel Sinton, and was rapturously received. He attended a reception of the Pen and Pencil Club, a newspaper organization of Cincinnati, and recalled the days when he was a newspaper reporter, and that there were now in President Roosevelt's Cabinet two who were formerly newspaper reporters—Secretary Cortelyou and himself. To-night he spoke at the dinner of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs; he addresses the Y. M. C. A. at Dayton to-morrow, and speaks to the business men here in Cincinnati on Monday evening.

Arthur I. Vorys, the Secretary's political manager at Columbus, came to town to-day and discussed with Secretary Taft and his brother, Charles P. Taft, and others, the political outlook in the State. Mr. Vorys had talked over at Columbus with W. F. Brown, chairman of the Republican State committee, a plan for holding independent or direct primaries to test the sentiment of the State between Senator Foraker and Secretary Taft.

At the talk Mr. Vorys suggested that Mr. Brown come here and lay before Senator Foraker a plan by which these independent primaries should be held, and Mr. Brown did so with the Senator today. Under a decision of Attorney General Wade Ellis, the State cannot be saddled in the expense of these primaries, which, all told, might run up to $80,000.

Foraker Objects to Dividing Cost.

Senator Foraker told Mr. Brown that Charles P. Taft was the financial backer of the Taft Presidential boom in the State and was worth millions, and that $40,000, half of the expense for the primaries, would be but as a flea bite in his exchequer, whereas $40,000, the remaining part of the expenditure, would be quite an outlay from the Foraker cash-box.

There are twenty-one members of the State committee, fourteen of whom are at present favorable to Foraker, but the Taft people insisted to-night that they had captured several members of the committee, and if a majority could be secured, primaries would be called to test the strength of Foraker and Taft, even if Charles P. Taft had to shoulder the entire expense of $80,000 for the primaries. The Taft people want early primaries, and the Foraker people have adopted a Fabian policy for the reason that the sentiment in the State, according to Senator Foraker's daily visitors and the pyramid of letters he daily receives, is to the effect that a remarkably quick change in the political tendencies of the State has taken place because of President Roosevelt's apparently personal interest in the outcome of the contest.

Foraker Seeks Delay.

The testimony of the Foraker men is that the Republicans of the State are resenting President Roosevelt's interest or interference in their affairs, and that this protest, now evidenced in talks of the Foraker men to him, and in letters to the Senator, will, as time goes on, prove more emphatic and may become so pronounced as to be ultimately disastrous to Secretary Taft's cause in the State.

TAFT AT YALE DINNER.

Speaks Only on College Topics—Introduces President Hadley.

In his speech at the Yale banquet Secretary Taft scrupulously avoided all reference to politics or policies, but dealt entirely with a discussion of college topics as a preliminary to introducing President Hadley, of the university, to the banqueters.

Mr. Taft said, in part:

"This is a time in the history of the world when association is the order of the day, and a sympathetic feeling among even a few on any subject matter justifies the forming of a society. When the society is formed, the next thing, and often the chief thing in its development, is a banquet. The whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific is engaged in holding banquets. This, of course, is satisfactory evidence of the great business prosperity and the financial stability of the banqueters. But the banquet is nothing without a flow of eloquence. The mail of every man whose name is at all prominent in public life, and who is not deaf and dumb, will bear testimony to this tendency of the present day. The form of the invitation is, 'Come, eat, drink, be merry, and make a speech.'

"In view of this epidemic of prandial and post-prandial societies it may be superfluous to point out or dwell upon the reason for the association in whose name we gather to-night. The banquets it gives and the speeches it secures justify it.

Yale Is a Growth.

"Like every good thing in this world Yale is a growth, and it is growing more to-day than ever in its history. The expansion in the university during the last twenty years has been much greater than in the previous one hundred years. A man who was graduated, like many of us, more than twenty-five years ago, and who looks back upon the life which he led, and remembers with deep gratitude all that Yale has given him in education, in sweet memory, and in present warmth of association, is apt when he visits New Haven to-day, and sees the tremendous growth of the classes, the expansion of all the departments of the university, and learns the change in the condition of student life there now, to become a bit pessimistic as to whether the Yale spirit which he cherishes and values so highly may not have disappeared or have been lessened by the material growth and the possible tendency to luxury and the disappearance of the close class feelings of which there was so much in our day.

"But a careful study of the life as it is and an association with the men recently graduated, who have had the benefit of the university as it is, remove all the doubts and lead one to dwell on the real progress that has been made, first, in the better education which is furnished, second, in the wider opportunities for general culture, and, third, in the real elevation of the moral tone of the student body, which no one who is familiar with the present day of the institution can ignore or minimize.

Signs of Moral Progress.

"It is true that so dear is our Yale life to us that the very roughness, the crudities, and even the dissipations of our day, not perpetuated in after life, we are apt to regard as having been the crucibles in which character was tested and strengthened, and to think that their disappearance has taken away the flavor of the Yale life that created the Yale character. But this is only the thought of one who answers the description, 'laudator temporis acti.'

"It is not true that because hazing has disappeared, because drunkenness is very much less, that therefore men may not develop rugged, practical qualities, fitted to resist temptations of after life, and all of us ought to rejoice that the material growth of Yale since we were there has been paralleled by an improvement in the moral tone of the student body, and in the standards set by that public opinion which is even stronger as an influence in the college community at New Haven than in the body politic at large. The change has not affected the spirit of independence, of self-reliance, or of democracy that we all like to think of as especially characteristic of Yale. The interest in public affairs, the sense of responsibility as citizens, the honorable ambition to attain positions of prominence and influence are all motives as strong to-day as they ever were, and the influence of the university is wider and greater because the number of its sons which it is giving out as a leaven in the various communities of this country is nearly treble what it was twenty-five years ago.

Good Word for College Athletics.

"I should like to say something with respect to the athletics at Yale and their influence upon the students. It is undoubtedly true that in the old days almost the only standard of excellence, almost the only measure of popular approval by the student body was that of scholarship or literary excellence. Since that time interest in athletics has developed, and, indeed, interest in many other subjects that may properly claim the attention of the students. Life generally has become more complicated and has presented more avenues for individual effort and individual application than fifty years ago. Athletics have developed rapidly because they furnish a means of competition between our university and other universities, and where you have a spirit of competition, there is apt to be a going to extremes, which needs moderation; but the Yale method of dealing with this matter generally has been to leave to the student body a large discretion, with the hope, which has been justified, that the public opinion of the country would have its effect upon the students and lead them themselves to place restraint upon excesses in respect to athletics."

WHAT ROOSEVELT HAS DONE.

"Who was it that compelled the creation of a new department of government, devoted to commerce and labor, upon which the progress of the American people depends? It was Theodore Roosevelt. Was that the work of a 'child?'

"Who was it, when the American people were freezing for want of fuel, brought together warring capital and labor, whose conflict had created the coal famine of 1902? It was a mighty task to compel the most forceful men in the world of capital and the ablest men in the world of labor to cease hostilities that the common people might not suffer. Yet Theodore Roosevelt did that. Was that the work of a 'child?'

"Who was it that brought to their knees the kings of the railway world—kings in reality, far more than the tinsel monarchs of Europe that wear their foolish crowns—and in the name of the American people forced needed railway legislation over their tremendous resistance? It was Theodore Roosevelt. Was that the work of a 'child?'

"Who was it that, again, in the name of the people's health and happiness, triumphed over the greatest combination of unrighteous wealth the world has ever seen, and in the name of the people, caused the passage of the historic law for pure food and healthful meats? It was Theodore Roosevelt. Was that the work of a 'child?'

"Who was it that laid down a new and modern doctrine for the honor and steadiness of all the nations of the Western Hemisphere—a doctrine which, reviled at the time, is now in the process of acceptance, and to which the whole Western world is rapidly adjusting itself? It was Theodore Roosevelt. Was that the work of a 'child?'

"Who was it that in the bloodiest if briefest of the world's greatest wars, when millions were in battle and the seas ran blood, took Russia and Japan by the hand and ended their awful conflict? It was Theodore Roosevelt. Was that the work of a 'child?'

"Were all the nations mistaken, then, when the rulers of every country on the globe, voicing the sentiment of their peoples, showered congratulations upon our American President? Were their messages foolish words of felicity to a 'child?'"

SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

LA FOLLETTE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Wisconsin Senator Says President Will Be Renominated.

San Francisco, April 27.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, arrived in this city to-day, accompanied by his secretary. The Senator is traveling about the country on a lecture tour. He announces himself as being in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt.

"I have found the sentiment of the people so strong in his favor," he said, "that President Roosevelt will almost certainly be forced to recede from his present determination of not being a candidate for a third term. If he allows his name to go before the convention, he will be nominated by acclamation, and if he refuses, I think he will be nominated anyway."

Senator La Follette refused to discuss himself as a Presidential possibility, and stated that he will urge the adoption of a strong railroad regulation plank in the Republican national platform.

IOWA LIKES FAIRBANKS.

Des Moines Gives Vice President Enthusiastic Greeting.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 27.—The general verdict is that this has been a day of triumph in Iowa for Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks. Coming here for the specific purpose of delivering the address at the annual banquet of the Grant Club, the people of the State have gone to great pains to give the Vice President an enthusiastic welcome.

To-night the politicians are lauding Fairbanks as "a splendid mixer," and wondering where he got his reputation with certain newspapers for "coldness and lack of personal magnetism." They declare that the Fairbanks boom is to be reckoned with from this time forth.

"Silent Lips"—Next Sunday.

The Washington Herald will begin, in its Sunday issue of May 5, the publication of a thrilling story of mystery and romance entitled "Silent Lips."

All lovers of good fiction will find this a tale worth reading. There is not a dull chapter in it. The action is like a moving picture display, and every picture is a new sensation.

The author is Mrs. Annie O. Tibbett, and "Silent Lips" has had a wide reading in England. It unquestionably possesses the quality that holds the attention of the reader and furnishes good entertainment.

Do not miss the opening chapters of this story next Sunday.

BEVERIDGE PAINTS ROOSEVELT A HERO

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

other States. In a word, State government should mean local self-government, in which the nation should not interfere, and not also participation in national government, in which the State should not interfere.

Nation Should Be Supreme.

"On the other hand, the nation should be supreme in all matters that affect the great body of the American people and which are not confined to that portion of the American people living in any particular State. The nation should not be supreme in matters which do not affect the great body of the American people, but only that portion of the American people living in any particular State. In local matters, the nation should not interfere; in national matters the State should not interfere.

"What nationality means is that the States shall perform the natural functions of local self-government, and that the nation shall perform the natural functions of general self-government. What nationality means is that the States shall not be little nations paralyzing by jealousy and selfishness the welfare of the great nation, but that the States shall be local self-governing bodies, supreme within the province of local self-government, but subordinate and even nonexistent in matters affecting what the Constitution calls 'the general welfare' of the whole republic.

"This is the issue to-day, as it was the issue in the time of Grant. Present and future problems are merely a continuation of the mighty work of Lincoln in the statesman's Cabinet and Grant on the stricken field, just as their work was a continuation of the labors of Washington and the great men who achieved our independence, wrote out in Constitution and breathed into the nation the breath of life. And just as these men personified a great movement of the people toward sounder welfare and a larger happiness in their day, so there is a man who represents this same movement in our day. I need not name him. You know him. His name is in your hearts and on your lips. I only voice your unspoken thoughts when I say that the great successor of Washington in his time, of Jackson in his time, of Lincoln and of Grant in their times, is in our time Theodore Roosevelt."

OUT ONLY FOR PRESIDENCY

Secretary Taft Makes Definite Statement of His Candidacy.

Will Not Be in Race for Senate or Listen to Offer of Supreme Judgeship.

Columbus, April 27.—Secretary of War William H. Taft is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency and for nothing else. He will stay in until the end. He is not to be swerved from his candidacy by offers of even the position of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; neither can he be drawn from his main purpose by any contest for the place in the Senate now held by Joseph B. Foraker.

These conclusions are to be drawn from a plain and simple statement issued here late to-night by Arthur L. Vorys, manager in Ohio of the Taft interests, after returning from Cincinnati, where he conferred with the Secretary of War and his brother, Charles P. Taft, editor of the Cincinnati Times-Star, and Nicholas Longworth, President Roosevelt's son-in-law, whose home is in Cincinnati.

Following is the statement:

"I have talked with Secretary Taft and submitted to him convincing evidence that the Republicans of Ohio favor him as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He was gratified at the information. He said that some months ago he had announced that while his ambition was not political, he would accept the nomination if it came to him, and added that now, in view of this announcement, that his name had been used and support for him had been invoked by his friends, good faith to them requires that he should not alter his position or take any action which will expressly or in effect withdraw his name until the question of his nomination is settled."

Everybody is expecting Secretary Taft to say something or authorize something to be said relative to a primary in Ohio to determine whether the people preferred him or Foraker. However, there is no reference to the primary in the statement. This is taken to mean that the question will be given further consideration. The primary is admittedly a difficult proposition, as it cannot be held at public expense, and if conducted otherwise, there would be opportunity for gross frauds, with no possibility of punishing those guilty.

Bonaparte Favors Taft.

Boston, April 27.—Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte lambasted the Democratic party and put in a word for Secretary Taft at the dinner of the French-American Republican Club of Massachusetts here to-night.

Locomotive Explodes, Killing Three.

O'Fallon, Mo., April 27.—A locomotive on the Wabash Railway blew up near here to-day, killing three men. Engineer Paul Klinard, Fireman F. O. Appleby, and Brakeman George F. Brown, who were riding on the engine, were instantly killed. All lived at Moberly. Conductor Nick Dressert was badly injured.

WILL UNVEIL STATUE

Army of Potomac to Honor Gen. G. B. McClellan.

PRESIDENT TO MAKE SPEECH

Civil War Societies Will Assist in Ceremonies—Stands to Be Built to Accommodate the Spectators—Three Days' Exercises to Be Crowded with Features—The Official Programme.

Preparations for the thirty-seventh annual reunion of the societies of the Army of the Potomac, to be held in this city May 1, 2, and 3, and for the unveiling of the statue of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, in which the society will participate, are rapidly nearing completion.

The unveiling ceremonies will be held at 2:30 p. m., Thursday, and members of the societies of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, will attend in a body.

President Roosevelt will deliver the address. Seats have been provided by building enormous stands in triangular shape around the statue, which has been in place on its base at the intersection of Connecticut avenue and Columbia road for about two weeks. The stands are completed and everything is in readiness. The stand on the west line of the triangle will be occupied by the President and the other speakers, and by distinguished guests, including high officials of the government and members of the diplomatic corps. The stand along Columbia road and three sections of the north stand will be reserved for the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, through whose efforts the statue was erected; the society's invited guests, and the women accompanying members. The north stand will be occupied by the societies of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio. All the stands will be elaborately decorated.

The preparations have been under the direction of Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. A., chairman of the general committee, and it is planned to make the commemorative exercises the most interesting and successful ceremony ever dedicated to the glory of a hero of many battles.

Programme of Unveiling.

The programme as announced last night is as follows:

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Dwight, C. N. G., late captain U. S. volunteers, president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, presiding.

Invocation by Right Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington.

Brief history of the statue, by Brig. Gen. Horatio C. King, N. Y. N. G.; brevet colonel, U. S. V.

Unveiling of the statue, by Dr. George McClellan.

Salute, by Fourth Battery, U. S. Field Artillery.

Music, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Parade of troops past the statue, Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, U. S. A., commanding.

Address, by the President of the United States.

Music, overture from Semiramide, "On to the Field of Glory."

Address, by Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired.

Address, by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired.

Music, "National Hymn," Keller.

Address, by Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U.S.V.

Benediction, by Rev. William R. Jenvey, D. D., archdeacon of Jersey City; late private W. V. Light Artillery, Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Music, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Make-up of Parade.

The orders for the military parade and naval parade, as issued by Maj. Gen. Franklin J. Bell, chief of staff of the army, are as follows:

The organization will be as follows:

Commanding officer—Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, U. S. A.

Chief of staff—Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, General Staff Corps, U. S. A.

Adjutant general—Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, adjutant general's department, U. S. A.

Aids-de-camp—Capt. W. M. Wright, general staff corps, U. S. A.; Capt. R. E. L. Michie, general staff corps, U. S. A.; Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Artillery Corps, U. S. A.; Capt. Frank Evans, U. S. M. C.; Capt. C. Fred Cook, aid-de-camp, District of Columbia militia; Capt. John M. Rogers, adjutant Second Infantry, New Jersey militia.

The above-named officers of the staff will report to the commanding general, at the Scott Monument, at 1:15 p. m. May 2, 1907.

The divisions will be made up as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Thirteenth Cavalry, U. S. A., commanding.

Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry.

One company, Fourth United States Infantry.

Engineer Band.

Seventeenth, Forty-fourth, 104th, Forty-seventh companies, United States Coast Artillery.

Fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery.

Headquarters band and Second squadron, Thirteenth United States Cavalry.

Marine Band.

Four companies, United States Marines.

Company C, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, organized militia, District of Columbia, commanding.

Second Regiment, infantry, organized militia, District of Columbia.

First Regiment, infantry, organized militia, District of Columbia.

First Separate Battalion, organized militia, District of Columbia.

Signal Corps, organized militia, District of Columbia.

First Battery, Field Artillery, organized militia, District of Columbia.

Naval Battalion, organized militia, District of Columbia.

Ambulance Corps, organized militia, District of Columbia.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Dennis F. Collins, organized militia, State of New Jersey, commanding.

Third Regiment Infantry, organized militia, State of New Jersey.

Battery A, Field Artillery, organized militia, State of New Jersey.

Second Troop, cavalry, organized militia, State of New Jersey.

Will Start at 2:20 P. M.

The parade will start at 2:20 p. m., and will march via Sixteenth street and Columbia road to the intersection of Kalorama and Columbia roads, where the column will be halted.

Upon direction from the commanding general the march will be continued via Columbia road and Connecticut avenue to Dupont Circle. The march will be at full distance, guide right.

The President of the United States will review the parade at the grandstand in front of the Highlands, and the commanding general will review the parade at the intersection of Connecticut avenue and R street.

The Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, will fire a major general's salute, thirteen guns, beginning at the moment of the unveiling of the statue.

On reaching Depont Circle the parade will disband. Dress uniforms will be worn.

Organization commanders of the National Guard of the District of Columbia were notified yesterday that the assembly of the brigade next Thursday afternoon for the McClellan statue parade, by reason of a change in the War Department orders, will be at 1 o'clock, instead of 1:45 o'clock.

It is planned to make the reunion of the Army of the Potomac as distinctly a notable occasion as the unveiling.

Programme of Reunion.

The three days will be crowded with features, and elaborate preparations have been made for the successful carrying out of the programme, which in brief is as follows:

May 1—Afternoon, registration with treasurer, National Museum, Smithsonian, Monument; night, Corcoran Gallery of Art.

May 2—Morning, corps and society meetings, society public exercises; afternoon, statue unveiling ceremonies; night, reception at Library of Congress.

May 3—Morning, seeing Washington, public buildings, &c.; afternoon, reception by the President at the White House; automobile ride showing District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia; Fort Myer cavalry and artillery special drill and review; night, joint banquet, societies of the Potomac, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio.

One or two of the committees have already been announced in The Herald. Those given out last night are as follows:

General committee—Chairman, Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. A.; secretary, Rear Admiral George C. Remey, U. S. N.; treasurer, Capt. Thomas R. Jones, U. S. V.; assistant secretaries, William Howard Gibson, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. William P. Rogers, U. S. A.; Capt. Albert B. White, U. S. V.

Executive committee—Chairman, George H. Patrick, U. S. V.; secretary, William Howard Gibson, U. S. V.; treasurer, Capt. Thomas R. Jones, U. S. V.

Joint societies—Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., Potomac, chairman; Brig. Gen. David J. Craigie, U. S. A., Tennessee, chairman; Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U. S. A., Cumberland, chairman; Capt. Alexander F. McMillan, Ohio, chairman.

Other Details.

Other announcements relative to the reunion issued by Gen. Sanger yesterday were as follows:

The authorities of the Library of Congress will receive the Society of the Army of the Potomac and its guests, the societies of the armies of Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Ohio, and furnish special facilities for the inspection of the building on the evening of Thursday, May 2, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock.

The secretary of the Smithsonian Institution will hold that building and the National Museum open until 6 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, May 1.

In view of the time, the place, and the occasion, and that the capacity of the Library is almost unlimited, we beg your hearty co-operation in making this reception a tribute of respect and affection to "the vanishing army."

The board of trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art will open the gallery to private view of the society and its guests on Wednesday evening, May 1, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock; but the number of admissions is limited by the smaller capacity of the building.

The public exercises of the society (Martin W. Littleton, former president of the borough of Brooklyn, orator) will be held in the Belasco Theater Thursday, May 2, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. (The number of seats is limited.)

Committee Giving Out Tickets.

Cards to the public exercises at the Belasco Theater may be obtained through the joint committee, of which Brig. Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson, U. S. A., is chairman, from the members representing each of the societies, Potomac, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio.

The headquarters of the Society of the Army of the Potomac are at the Ebbitt, also the Cumberland and Ohio; the Tennessee at the Arlington.

The army corps meetings will be from 9 to 10 a. m., Thursday, at the following places:

Shoreham—Second and Third Army Corps.

Arlington—Ninth, Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Army Corps.

Willard—Cavalry Corps, the General Staff, the Artillery Corps, and the Engineer Corps.

Raleigh—Fifth and Sixth Army Corps.

Losekam's—Eleventh Army Corps.

Riggs—First, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

Ebbitt—Signal Corps.

The local vice presidents for the several army corps are charged with the arrangements for the corps meetings.

The officers of the Society of the Army of the Potomac are as follows:

President, Capt. Henry C. Dwight, U. S. V., late brigadier general Conn. N. G., Hartford, Conn.; corresponding secretary, Col. William F. Fox, U. S. V., Albany, N. Y.; recording secretary, Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, U. S. V., late brigadier general New York N. G., 44 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Lieut. Frank S. Halliday, U. S. V., 69 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is the programme of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at the Belasco Theater Thursday morning:

Prayer, Rev. William R. Jenvey, D. D., Eleventh Army Corps.

Music.

Address of welcome by the Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland.

Reply, Gen. Henry C. Dwight, president of the society.

Oration, Hon. Martin W. Littleton, of New York.

Music.

Addresses by distinguished officers present.

Business meeting of the society; election of officers.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

Maj. BEECHER B. RAY, paymaster, from Department of the Lakes to General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

Retirement of Brig. Gen. JOHN W. BUBB announced.

Col. RICHARD E. THOMPSON, Signal Corps, from Department of California to Seattle as chief signal officer and as officer in charge Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system, relieving Lieut. Col. WILLIAM A. GLASSFORD, Signal Corps, who will proceed to San Francisco as chief signal officer, Department of California.

Sergt. Maj. JOHN DONOHUE, junior grade, Coast Artillery, to Fort Baker.

Second Lieut. ERNEST STECKER, Philippine Scouts, from General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to Fort Sill.

Second-class Private ROBERT J. MILLER, ordnance detachment, Springfield Armory, discharged from the army.

Ordnance Sergt. DAVID E. HAWKEY, from Fort Schuyler to Fort De Soto, relieving Ordnance Sergt. WILLIAM E. DAVIS, who will proceed to Fort Schuyler.

Private JAMES J. BRENNAN, Troop H, Thirteenth Cavalry, recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, transferred to general service, infantry.

First-class Sergt. JOSEPH P. CONWAY, Signal Corps, from Benicia Barracks to Seattle.

Post Quartermaster Sergt. WILLIAM REILLY, from Los Angeles to Fort Leavenworth, relieving Post Quartermaster Sergt. HARRY F. WILLAX, who will proceed to Fort Levett.

Maj. EBEN SWIFT from Fourth to Ninth Cavalry.

Maj. TYREE R. RIVERS from Ninth to Fourth Cavalry.

Sergt. AUGUST KRUMMEL, Company K, Tenth Infantry, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, discharged from the army.

Sergt. (first class) GEORGE W. MULLER, Hospital Corps, from Depot Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, to recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, relieving Sergt. (first class) AUGUST NICKEL, Hospital Corps, who will proceed to Fort Mackenzie.

Recruit WALTER E. URWILER, cavalry, recruit depot, Fort Slocum, transferred to Hospital Corps as private, to Company C, Hospital Corps, General Hospital, Washington Barracks.

Recruit JACOB O. LUKE, Coast Artillery, Fort Logan, Colo., transferred to Hospital Corps as private, to Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Company B, Hospital Corps.

Recruit ARTHUR G. BECKERTON, cavalry, Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, transferred to Hospital Corps as private, to Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Company B, Hospital Corps.

First-class Private CALVIN E. HENDERSHOT, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, discharged from the army.

Naval Orders.

Rear Admiral J. N. HEMPHILL, detached board of inspection and survey, Washington, to duty as commander Third squadron, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. E. A. BROOKS, detached Alabama, to Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieut. D. P. MANNIX, detached general board, Washington, to duty as aid on staff of commander, Third squadron, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. R. E. POPE, detached Denver, to Alabama.

Ensign A. T. CHURCH, detached Connecticut, to Cleveland.

Ensign W. B. WOODSON, detached Alabama, to Denver.

Ensign A. STATON, detached Cleveland, to Connecticut.

Passed Asst. Surgeon C. H. DE LANCY, from Naval Medical School Hospital, to navy yard, Washington.

Carpenter P. Sarsfield, detached Ohio, to home.

Warrant Machinist B. C. HOWARD, detached Baltimore, to Kearsarge.

Warrant Machinist J. A. OLIVER, detached Kearsarge, to home, wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerk C. D. PARKER, appointed for duty in connection with settlement accounts of navy pay office, Boston.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, commander-in-chief, Pacific fleet, Manila, April 25:

Lieut. L. SHANE, detached Wilmington, to home.

Boatswain H. P. RAHBUSCH, detached Wompatuck, to home.

Gunner W. J. CREELMAN, detached Raleigh, to home.

Lieut. Commander F. MARBLE and First Lieut. A. C. ROGERS, U. S. M. C., to naval station, Cavite.

Boatswain T. F. GREENE, detached Cincinnati, to naval station, Cavite.

Boatswain R. P. TEEL, detached Mohican, to command Wompatuck.

Asst. Paymaster H. L. BEACH, to Pennsylvania.

Gunner E. W. FUREY, detached Maryland, to Raleigh.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS—The following movements of vessels were reported to the Bureau of Navigation:

Arrived—April 24, Chicago at Acajutla. April 25, Chicago at San Jose de Guatemala. April 26, Mayflower, Dolphin, and Sylph at Hampton Roads; Cincinnati at Hongkong; Baltimore at navy yard, New York; Prairie at Cienfuegos.

Sailed—April 24, Chicago, from Acajutla, for San Jose de Guatemala. April 26, Chicago, from San Jose de Guatemala, for Acapulco. April 26, Milwaukee, from Santa Barbara, for San Francisco.

LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT PIANO SALE

W. F. Frederick Music Co.'s Great Selling Off Sale of the D. G. Pfeiffer Stock Will Gome to a Prompt Ending Saturday, This Week.

The Greatest Money-saving Opportunity Ever Offered—The World's Best Makes of Pianos Going at Half Regular Prices.

1328 F STREET N. W. OPEN EVENINGS.

Only four more days and this great sale of good pianos will have passed into history.

Only four more days for you to avail yourself of the greatest piano offering ever made in Washington, or any other city.

This is not fiction nor fancy, but facts—cold, bare facts.

We are fully determined to dispose of every instrument contained in the D. G. Pfeiffer stock this week, regardless of the sacrifice in price. It is our intention to make this store—1328 F street—headquarters for artists' instruments of international reputation. The warerooms are to be remodeled, and we have only a few days in which this work can be done.

So come and get a piano now on terms that will please you, and prices than can never again be duplicated.

We are making the prices satisfactory to every buyer. You will admit this much when you come and investigate this sale.

The sale prices we are offering you on many instruments enable you to purchase a piano for less than the cost of manufacture.

The very large number of instruments we have sold up to date is the best evidence that this is a piano opportunity that no one can afford to miss, if an instrument is needed now or within the next two years.

You will find the best of pianos in this sale, for the stock consists of the highest grades and most reliable makes, such as the Chickering, Steinway, Behning, Price & Teeple, Knabe, D. G. Pfeiffer, Marshall & Wendell, Cote, Foster, Bradbury, Sherwood, and numerous others.

Space will not permit a full description of each of these great bargains. A call of inspection and investigation is necessary to appreciate what this great opportunity means to close buyers and money-savers.

Nearly all of the pianos are perfectly new; a few having been used, and others that show signs of shopwear; but all marked and prices according to quality and condition.

Good serviceable upright pianos that retail regularly for $250 are going in this sale at $1[illegible]

Good standard grade Uprights, that retail the world over at $300, $350, and $400, are going at $164, $[illegible], $215 to $254.

Magnificent Cabinet Grands, of the world's best pianos, the names of which have been household words for generations. Choice of several leading makes, in plain or fancy cases, and all the fancy woods, the regular prices of which have been for years $400, $450, $500 and $6[illegible] are reduced to $254, $287, $337 to $435.

The above comprise many of the best makes, nearly all of which are new—a few of them only showing slight traces of shopwear.

Good, serviceable, second-hand Upright pianos, that have been put in good condition by our workmen, are going at $87, $95 and $125.

Terms, in all cases, made to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

A number of good Square Pianos will go for $10, $25 and $50. These may be exchanged for new pianos any time within one year, and full price allowed.

One price to everybody; all marked in plain figures showing sale price, and also SPECIAL SALE PRICE.

This is positively the greatest opportunity that ever presented itself to piano buyers in the city of Washington.

If the saving of one-half or more in your piano purchase is an object, you should not neglect investigating this sale. Come as early in the week as possible; we are going to clear this stock out between now and Saturday night, and the earlier you call the better selection you will have.

We remain open evenings until 9 o'clock for the public's convenience.

D. G. Pfeiffer, Manager.

BAKERS' STRIKE IS AVERTED

Men Get Nine-hour Day and Increase to $2.88.

Temporary Agreement Reached with Employers—Demand for $3 a Day Falls Through.

Washington will have its usual generous supply of baker's bread Monday morning, but almost this entire supply hung upon a narrow thread last night, that at frequent intervals was upon the breaking point, and was only saved by the conservative counsel of a special committee from the Central Labor Union. For several months, Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 118, has been negotiating with the Merchant Bakers' Association for a nine-hour work day, and an increase in the minimum wage of from $2.75 a day to $3 a day. These negotiations were not entirely successful, from the standpoint of an agreement. Last night the Bakers' Union held a meeting in Costello's Hall, to vote upon the question of a strike and to take decisive action if its demands were not met. The proposition had narrowed down to a compromise with nine hours and a minimum wage of $2.88. After voting to strike, a hasty conference was held with those members of the Merchant Bakers' Association who were in the city and could be reached by telephone. The special committee, acting as conference committee, received assurance that the association would agree to the ultimatum of "nine hours and $2.88 or strike." A meeting was arranged for Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, in the Saengerbund Hall, when it is expected a contract will be signed. If it is not, the thread will break, and Washington will be without baker's bread Tuesday morning. This was the positive statement made by the men after the meeting last night.

An old contract between the Master Bakers' Association and the Bakers' Union, calling for a ten-hour day and a minimum wage of $2.75, expired last October, but by mutual consent was extended to May 1. Since January last negotiations have been on for a new contract under the new scale. These negotiations culminated in last night's meeting. The bakers were supported by the engineers, bakery wagon drivers, and other trades, all workmen in bakeries agreeing to go on sympathetic strike. The bakers will go to work to-night on the understanding that the new scale of wages and hours goes into effect immediately, the members of the Merchant Bakers' Association conferred with stating that although action would have to be taken by their organization, they would assure the committee that the contract agreeing to these conditions would be signed Monday.

The engineers will hold a special meeting this evening and formally vote to strike. The bakery wagon drivers also meet to-day, and will probably take similar action.

Sell Four at a Clip.

To sell four automobiles as the result of one demonstration is a piece of work that almost breaks the record. This feat was recently accomplished by the Elmore automobile agents in Philadelphia. One prospective customer and three friends were taken for a spin. The Elmore made such an excellent showing, the agent not only sold a machine to the prospective customer, but also sold his three friends one each. Charles C. Hughes & Co., who have recently opened the New Union Garage, at 643-645 Maryland avenue northeast, are the sole Washington agents for the Elmore.

Fourteen Initiated by Lodge.

Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., fittingly celebrated its second anniversary Monday evening by conferring the mysteries of that degree on fourteen candidates in the auditorium of the I. O. O. F. hall. The degree team of the Rebekah Lodge has earned a reputation in the District for good work, and did not disappoint the large audience on this occasion.

CHILDREN'S CHORUS PLEASES

Miss Corrie Scheffer Delighted with Excellence Shown.

Believed House Will Be Sold Out for Playground Benefit Long Before the Performance.

Among those present yesterday at the rehearsal of the public school song festival chorus at the Central High School was Miss Corrie Scheffer, of Holland, the violinist who delighted President Roosevelt with old Dutch melodies at the White House Wednesday evening. On that occasion Miss Scheffer appeared in the costume of a Dutch peasant, and so pleased was the President with her appearance and her playing that he afterward sent her a rare literary work as a present. Miss Scheffer and her accompanist, Miss Honora Blakely, attended the school chorus rehearsal as the guests of Miss Alys E. Bentley, director for the song festival.

The work of the children's chorus was of such character that the distinguished violinist, who is a pupil of Ysaye, of Brussels, could not adequately express her appreciation.

"I have seen children's choirs in other cities," she said, "but never such a public school chorus as this—such a big one, too. Miss Bentley is a wonderful leader of children. Not only has she the musical talent, but she has a wonderful personality. It is splendid. And such voices—so sweet, so fresh."

With the festival of song now only a short time off, the date being May 17, in the evening, the children are in splendid form. Music has been made a great pleasure to them by the adroit management of the committee of the Washington Playground Association in charge of the event.

The announcement that a box has been reserved for President Roosevelt greatly delighted the children. The importance of singing before the President was so great in their minds that they could talk of nothing else after the rehearsal.

The seat sale for the song festival will open the morning of May 6. Prices for the principal performance, the evening of May 17, will be from $1.50 to 50 cents. For the dress rehearsal on the preceding day at 3 p. m., the prices will be 25 cents for general admission and 50 cents for reserved seats. Indications are said to be that the entire house will be sold out within a few days after the opening of the box office.

MR. GORDON'S SPEECH.

Two Points He Made Not Properly Understood by Correspondent.

Editor The Washington Herald:

In your report of the speaking at Fort Myer Heights your correspondent does me an injustice, though I am sure an unintentional one. He places me in the position of having voted to proclaim the constitution when my constituents had instructed me to vote to submit it to the people.

What I did say was that I had frankly said to the people of my county, when seeking election to that body, that I would never vote to submit the instrument to the ignorant and vicious vote I was seeking to disfranchise, but would vote to submit it to the "abridged electorate;" that having ascertained that the latter proposition could not pass, and that the convention would either proclaim the instrument or submit it to the old electorate, I advised my people of the situation, and they held a mass meeting and instructed me to vote for proclamation.

Your correspondent also puts me in the position of speaking of the office of prosecuting attorney as a political office. What I said was that I had had no political experience except in the convention, but had been prosecuting attorney of my county for some years.

I feel sure you will do me the justice of correcting these inadvertences of your correspondent.

Respectfully, yours,

R. L. GORDON.

Alexandria, Va., April 25, 1907.