

QUIBBLE OVER WORDS

Germany Has Not Officially Rejected Hill.

MATTER STILL A MYSTERY

Statement Issued by the Foreign Office.

SOME HINTS COME FROM BERLIN

Alleged Dissatisfaction With the Course of Dr. Hill While Prince Henry Was Here.

Special Telegram to The Star.
BERLIN, March 26.—The foreign office has issued the following statement: "The German government has refused to accept Dr. Hill is not true. The fact is that, several months ago, the government was approached privately on the matter, and an opinion was expressed in confidence by the government as to Dr. Hill's suitability that was entirely favorable. The statement that Dr. Hill is persona non grata is absolutely false. The government has made no official statement to America on the subject."
There is good reason for believing that the Hill incident has arisen from the fact, not that the Kaiser has refused to accept him as ambassador, for he has already accepted him unofficially, but that the Kaiser and Ambassador Tower, who are close friends, desire that there shall be no change in the ambassadorship. Mr. Tower declines to discuss the situation, but it is learned from a trustworthy source that Tower has never received an official acceptance of his resignation and that until he does, he will remain ambassador at Berlin. No doubt he wrote to President Roosevelt, expressing a desire to resign, but to that letter he has never yet received an answer, although it is certain that the President has unofficially intimated his willingness to accept Tower's wishes.
The conclusion is fairly obvious that the Kaiser and Mr. Tower are endeavoring to make use of the fact that Dr. Hill was never officially proposed, and that Tower's resignation was not officially accepted, in order to get around the fact that Hill practically was appointed.

SOLIDLY FOR CANNON

Illinois State Republican Convention in Session.

INDORSE HIM STRONGLY

Tariff Plank Caused a Long Discussion.

"ADJUSTMENT" OR "REVISION"

Mayor Having a Schedule of Retaliatory Rates Higher Than the Ordinary Schedule.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—The republican state convention, which is to send four delegates and alternates at large to the Chicago convention, was called to order today by Roy O. West, chairman of the state central committee. George Buckingham of Danville was made temporary and permanent chairman.
The convention was solidly for Joseph G. Cannon for President and endorsed his candidacy in as strong terms as language permitted. It also upheld the administration of Gov. Deneen and commended his conduct of public affairs. All other state officers of the party were endorsed, as were United States Senators Cullom and Hopkins. The administration of President Roosevelt was also highly praised.
The tariff plank of the platform was the subject of much discussion, and nothing definite was done with it until Representative Boutell arrived late at night with the last Washington ideas of the best way in which it should be worded. The final draft of the plank did not, however, differ greatly from the original wording. It declared in favor of tariff "adjustment" in place of "revision," it being the idea of its framers that the former word is the more comprehensive. The following is the tariff plank of the platform:
"The present tariff law, which was passed at the special session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and which was signed July 24, 1897, by that illustrious protectionist, has amply justified all the promises it has made to its advocates and supporters. It has proven the most scientifically adjusted and therefore the best tariff that has ever been placed on the statute books."
"Under its beneficent influence abundant revenues have flown into the national treasury, our domestic commerce has expanded beyond all expectations, the volume of our export trade has constantly increased, until within the past few months it has reached the unprecedented mark of the ratio of our manufactured exports has steadily advanced; our farmers have received the highest prices, and our mechanics and other workers the highest wages that have ever been paid, and our citizens of all classes have enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than has ever prevailed during a like period in any other country."
"Need of Revision."
"The broadening of the home market and the increased foreign demand for our products have stimulated competition, and this competition has brought out manifold new discoveries and inventions which have materially altered the cost of production both at home and abroad, of almost every article of commerce. The long continuance of the benefits conferred by the present tariff has produced a new and more advanced state of civilization, and the possibility of securing by the revision of the tariff additional benefits for the people of the United States through a wise adjustment of the tariff."
"It is now apparent that in order to maintain the scientific accuracy of the tariff, remove inequalities, and prevent injury to the mechanics and other workers of the United States by a new tariff, but it must be a republican tariff, a protective tariff, a tariff which recognizes in all its parts the difference between American and foreign wages, the difference between the high scale of living of American wage earners and the scale of living imposed by insufficient wages upon foreign workmen."
"Plans for Hearings."
"To the end that the revision of the tariff may be accomplished with the greatest possible gain and the least possible loss we suggest to our senators and representatives in Congress that they seek to secure at once the passage in their respective houses of resolutions directing the proper committees to proceed immediately to collect the necessary information, and to report thereon to the House and Senate, when the work is entered upon all parties in interest may be heard and the law framed, discussed and passed without delay and without any disturbance of the financial and industrial interests of the country."
The convention endorsed the administration of President Roosevelt, advocated currency reform, and endorsed the prosecution of railroads and trusts for rebating. After the session the republican convention at Illinois—Stelby, M. Cullom and Albert J. Hopkins—the resolutions "commend the excellent administration of state officers of all who are republicans."
The endorsement of Speaker Cannon was lengthy and eulogistic.



Why Not This When the English "Bench" System is Adopted in the House?

THE KAISER'S SUGGESTION

BERLIN, March 26.—The intimation from the German government that Dr. David Jayne Hill was not regarded as adapted to the post of American ambassador to Germany appears to have been made at the suggestion of Emperor William. His majesty, during the months that have elapsed since he was announced in November that Dr. Hill would resign, Charles Tower, the present ambassador to Dr. Hill, has been endeavoring to trace the origin of these opinions. Some of them came from members of the suite of Prince Henry, who saw much of Dr. Hill during his visit to the United States six years ago; some from the German legation at The Hague, where Dr. Hill is at present, while others doubtless were obtained in quarters not yet apparent.
It is clear, however, from inquiries made today in the emperor's mind that Dr. Hill would not adequately and agreeably represent the United States at this court. Something in the nature of a private and personal message was then conveyed to President Roosevelt.

DURING PRINCE HENRY'S TRIP

As a principal incident seems to have taken place between Dr. Hill and Prince Henry. There were, however, several happenings, each unimportant in itself, but which, taken together, led to the forming of an unfavorable estimate of Dr. Hill by Prince Henry and his entourage. That such an estimate was formed has been known at Washington for some time, but it presumably was not known at the State Department, or, at least, not considered important.
Emperor William, if he was aware how looked on Dr. Hill, apparently did not connect these impressions with the American minister at The Hague. The diplomat was selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Mr. Tower here; otherwise his expression would have been made earlier.
It seems to have been overlooked that Dr. Hill was not announced as the prospective ambassador by Germany until after President Roosevelt made a September inquiry through Baron von Sternburg, the German ambassador at Washington, as to whether or not Dr. Hill would please the German government.

BARON VON STERNBURG'S ASSURANCE

Baron von Sternburg's dispatch on this subject would be classified in diplomatic parlance as a "private" and not as an "official" dispatch. After passing through the usual hands it appears that a reply was sent to this dispatch saying that Dr. Hill would be persona grata. This Baron von Sternburg doubtless transmitted to President Roosevelt.
The government view is that this private message cannot be regarded as official, and that the usual diplomatic procedure would require an additional inquiry in a formal way, with its consequent publicity, as essential to a correct conclusion of the affair.
The sudden publicity given to the German intimation that Dr. Hill would not be received in Berlin has created a sensation in the diplomatic corps, where the disposition is to consider that some one has committed an indiscretion. There is difficulty in believing that the intimation could not have been arranged in a less direct way.
Dr. Hill visited Berlin privately early in March on his way to Dresden to see his daughter, who is in school there. While in Berlin he looked over one or two dwellings offered him for rent and engaged apartments at the Hotel Adlon for a couple of months, doubtless remembering. He also made arrangements for servants. He dined with Ambassador and Mrs. Tower, lunched with Consul General and Mrs. Thackeray and saw a number of acquaintances, whose congratulations on his transfer to Berlin he accepted.
It is stated at the German office that Dr. David Jayne Hill never was officially proposed by the United States as ambassador to Germany. Consequently no official communication on the subject has been sent to Ambassador Speck von Sternburg or any one else by the German government.

EXPLANATION ON THE WAY

It is known that a letter is en route from the German capital which contains an explanation of the reasons for the change of attitude on the part of that government toward Mr. Hill. In the absence of the details of the objection no comment can be made.
(Continued on Second Page.)

AUTOMOBILE STERN CHASE

THE ITALIAN CREW HOPES TO CATCH THE AMERICANS.

Great Turnout in San Francisco to View the Leading Car—Schuster Will Now Drive.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Thousands of persons passed yesterday in the morning before the American car, the first to cross the American continent in the race from New York to Paris. After it had been thoroughly inspected and had had all the mud and dust taken from it, and all parts polished up, the racer was placed on exhibition at the Pioneer Automobile Club. Announcement had been made that it could be seen, and soon after daylight a crowd gathered at the club.
The doors were thrown open at 7:30 in the morning and were kept open until late at night. A constant stream of enthusiasts passed through the club all the time and when the doors were finally closed there were hundreds who had not been permitted to see the car. The car was turned away after long waiting for an opportunity to get a glimpse of the racer.
Three expert mechanics were asked by the club to inspect the car after its arrival here. They went over it thoroughly and reported that, despite its rough trip through snow, mud, mountains and desert, it needed no repairs, and was ready to go on the road at once. They were confident that it would be able to make the journey to Paris.
Members of the American crew are being lionized by the local motorists and the people generally. Schuster, who has accompanied the car across the continent, looking after its machinery and at times relieving the drivers, will take a good rest here. He assumes charge of the wheel at Valdez, Alaska, with the determination to take the car into Paris.
At a dinner tendered to the crew at the Automobile Club yesterday evening, the future course of the race was discussed by some of the speakers. These men knew of conditions in Alaska and Siberia. They seriously questioned the feasibility of the Alaskan trip at this season, saying they thought the thaw would set in and stop the automobiles. They advised that the drivers should not attempt to go through the long way through the summer be avoided, and that the contestants satisfy themselves by going to Vladivostok and through Asia and Europe to Paris, which accomplishment would be most remarkable.
Schuster gave assurance that the car would go out, and said that he hoped to be able to cross Alaska before the thaw sets in.

NEED OF REVISION

The broadening of the home market and the increased foreign demand for our products have stimulated competition, and this competition has brought out manifold new discoveries and inventions which have materially altered the cost of production both at home and abroad, of almost every article of commerce. The long continuance of the benefits conferred by the present tariff has produced a new and more advanced state of civilization, and the possibility of securing by the revision of the tariff additional benefits for the people of the United States through a wise adjustment of the tariff.

PLANS FOR HEARINGS

To the end that the revision of the tariff may be accomplished with the greatest possible gain and the least possible loss we suggest to our senators and representatives in Congress that they seek to secure at once the passage in their respective houses of resolutions directing the proper committees to proceed immediately to collect the necessary information, and to report thereon to the House and Senate, when the work is entered upon all parties in interest may be heard and the law framed, discussed and passed without delay and without any disturbance of the financial and industrial interests of the country.

HEADQUARTERS ON FIRE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—The Leland hotel, headquarters of the republican convention, seems doomed. Flames are now bursting through the roof and the fire department is unable to check them. The fire broke out when Congressman Souter was addressing the convention. The delegates had left their overcoats and grips at the hotel and there was a great rush when the news reached the convention hall that the hotel was on fire. The convention took an adjournment.

MONEY NEEDED AT ONCE

Secretary Metcalf Urges a \$2,000,000 Deficiency Appropriation.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf today made a statement to the subcommittee on deficiencies of the House committee on appropriations in support of his recent request for a two million dollar deficiency appropriation to be made at once in order that work on the battleships now building might not be interrupted. He enlarged upon his recent communication to the committee, showing that the department is already indebted to the extent of \$50,000 to contractors and contending that serious results would follow if the money was not appropriated. The deficiency appropriation bill carried two million dollars less than was called for by the department's estimates.

REPUBLICANS MEET AGAIN AT NASHVILLE TODAY.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 26.—Temporary Chairman John H. Early called the republican convention to order today in the capitol building after a forced adjournment yesterday by the action of the mobilized opposition that had captured the meeting place the night before. Since adjournment yesterday the committee on credentials has been hearing contests and endeavoring to unscramble the chaotic condition brought about by the disgraceful scenes enacted before a semblance of temporary organization was perfected by the regular organization.

MIX-UP IN TENNESSEE

Special Dispatch to The Star.
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INCREASED TO FOUR SHIPS

AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE IN HAITIAN WATERS.
Capt. Potts, Commanding the Des Moines, Instructed Not to Interfere in the Pending Dispute.

As a measure of precaution it has been decided to increase the naval representation in Haitian waters to four vessels. The cruiser Des Moines and the gunboat Dubouché have been at Port au Prince for several days and the gunboats Paduch and Marletta have been ordered to proceed to the same port and report to the senior officer present, Commander Potts of the Des Moines, for assignment to stations. The Paduch and Marletta have just completed target practice at Guantanamo. It is expected that one or more of the warships will be stationed at Gonaives, where it is reported fresh plots are being hatched against the government.
Following its usual policy in such cases, the United States government will keep aloof in the event of trouble and not to interfere in any way in the dispute between the Haitian government and France, Germany or other European governments over the alleged harboring of enemies of the de facto government. The offer of President Nord Alexis to allow all the insurgents now under the protection of the French and other consuls to leave the island in safety is looked upon by local diplomats as clearing the way to a satisfactory and peaceful solution of the recent threatened international complication. One official went so far as to say "that the United States warships on the ground should be ordered to remain in the port and a square deal in its policy of allowing a body of men who had tried to overthrow the government escape to the continent. The consuls provided they would get out of the country and not return."

LOOKS BAD FOR GUILD.

Senator Lodge, before leaving for Washington, conferred with Dr. F. C. Shattuck, one of Gov. Guild's physicians. Dr. Shattuck said to the senator that Gov. Guild might live for a week, but that death seemed inevitable.

SUIT AGAINST SAN FRANCISCO SETTLED FOR \$450.

It was announced at the State Department today that the parties in the suit of Japanese residents against the city and council of San Francisco to recover damages for mob violence September 7, 1907, have reached an agreement of settlement. It was agreed that the case should be compromised on the basis of judgment against the city and council of San Francisco for \$450, which settlement appears to be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

SENATOR PENROSE'S ILLNESS.

Continued Critical Condition Causes Grave Apprehensions.
PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The condition of United States Senator Penrose, who is critically ill at his home in this city, is causing great alarm, and there are grave doubts as to his recovery.
At 1 o'clock this afternoon Dr. Carpenter, Stenge and White issued the following bulletin on Senator Penrose's condition:
"No significant change in patient's condition, which occasions grave anxiety."
The fact that all the members of the senator's family, some of whom are in the south and west, have been summoned, is taken to mean that the physicians are preparing for the worst. Dr. T. A. F. Penrose, the senator's father, and his brother, Dr. Charles E. Penrose, are at the bedside.
It was said that Dr. Penrose told a friend that he had no hope of his brother's recovery. Two policemen are now stationed at the door to prohibit callers from ringing the bell or gaining entrance to the house.
This is the tenth day of the senator's illness and the physicians hoped that he would show some sign of improvement. As this has not occurred, they fear that the continued extremely critical condition of the patient may draw so heavily upon his vitality that he may be unable to rally enough to pass the crisis.
His temperature, which has been dangerously high, is slightly lower and his pulse is also a little better, but his general condition is such as to cause the physicians to suspend any opinion they may have as to his chance of recovery.
Senator Penrose has many delirious periods. Senator Penrose was first attacked with grip which developed into facial erysipelas, and congestion of the lungs and bronchitis and today it was learned uraemic poisoning had been added to the complication.

BAY STATE GOVERNOR NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE VERY LONG.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—This morning's bulletin on Gov. Guild's condition was to the effect that he had passed a restless night, but was fairly comfortable this morning. Although there have been many hopeful reports regarding the possibility of Gov. Guild's recovery, grave fears are expressed that he cannot pull through.

CLAIMS OF JAPANESE.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by the younger children of the family and a few friends, will leave in a special car on the Southern railway at 10:15 tonight for Vicksburg, where all will board the Mayflower and will sail down the river to New Orleans. From there the party will return to Washington by rail.

D. W. STEVENS IS DEAD

Oriental Diplomat Succumbs to Assassin's Bullet.

END IN SAN FRANCISCO

Wound More Serious Than Doctors Had Believed.

TURN FOR WORSE WAS SUDDEN

Murderer Declares He is Now Quite Satisfied—Will Be Indicted Soon as Possible.

Durham White Stevens, long the counselor of the Japanese legation here, who was shot in San Francisco Monday as he was taking the train for Washington, died at the St. Francis Hospital late last night. Mr. Stevens was shot by a Korean, Lu Whan Chang, because of the hatred of the Koreans for the Japanese protectorate over their country. Mr. Stevens was the adviser of the Korean council of state, really a Japanese body. It was thought at first that Mr. Stevens would recover, but an operation showed that the intestines had been perforated. He died of peritonitis. The murderer, when informed of Mr. Stevens' death, showed no emotion but joy, declaring his death was a good thing for Korea.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Durham White Stevens, the diplomat who was shot down by the Korean, Lu Whan Chang, Monday morning, died last night at the St. Francis Hospital after an operation, which disclosed a more serious condition of his wounds than had been apprehended by the surgeons.
At his bedside when he died, besides the doctors, was the Japanese consul general, Chozo Kolke.
"This is most unfortunate. This is a great loss to Japan, Korea and to this country," were the words of Kolke, as he left the death chamber, and Dr. Zumbach, who had attended him, said his appreciation of Stevens' character by saying:
"He had been calm, cool and cheerful from the first, and entirely uncomplaining. I have never met a braver man."
Until yesterday morning every hope had been entertained for Stevens' recovery. But at 10 o'clock symptoms of inflammation of the peritoneum appeared, and the surgeons realized that his condition had become critical.
Intestines Perforated.
At 6 o'clock Stevens was taken to the operating room and placed under an anesthetic. On opening the abdominal cavity the surgeons discovered that the intestines had been perforated in six different places by one of the shots fired by Chang, and that the patient had no chance for recovery. Only once during Stevens' illness did he show any signs of returning consciousness, when in answer to a question by one of the doctors he said that he was in pain. Then he relapsed and lay motionless until the end came, at a little after 11 o'clock.
Doctors Terry, Huntington and Zumbach, who performed the operation, remained at the bedside until Stevens' death. Stevens leaves two sisters, in Atlantic City, and a telegram was sent there last night informing them of their brother's death.
Consul General Kolke sent cablegrams to his government, reporting the death of Stevens.

BRYAN REACHES TOWN

Will Confer With the Democratic Leaders Here.

THE OUTLOOK FOR DENVER

Over a Third of Delegates May Oppose the Nebraskan.

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED

Visiting Leader Denies Statement Relative to Supreme Court Decisions Attributed to Him.

William Jennings Bryan reached Washington at noon today for a few hours' visit. He was met at the Union station by George Killen, Cotter T. Brice and Willis J. Abbott, and conducted over the waste of the plaza to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he surrounded by the press and the photographers who were waiting for him.
The colonel had nothing to say about the latest presidential message; nothing to say about the attempted freeze-out of Senator Daniel for delegate-at-large from Virginia to the democratic national convention, and nothing to say about the report that he is no longer co-sponsor of a big bunch of delegates at that convention.
These were the most important things that Mr. Bryan did not say. What he did say was that he was extremely troubled over a report from Richmond which appeared as a dispatch in a morning newspaper, and which he wanted it denied as flatly and as soon as possible.
The words which the dispatch put in his mouth were:
"Take the corporation out of politics and there is not a state in the Union where this would be much difference of opinion. We was the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday in the railroad cases. The court sustained the decisions rendered in Minnesota and North Carolina by circuit judges. The question is whether the railroads could go into states and control their courts."
"The statement is a salutory influence and rebuts confidence in property owners, which means that vested influences have been removed from peril. The issue was not whether property rights are superior in their rights to the God-made man, and whether railroads could suspend laws by going into the federal courts. The issue was confidence and rescue vested interests."
Dictates His Exact Position.
As soon as he had reached his room in the hotel the orator from the west took his stand in front of a big chair which stretched out pleading arms to him in vain, and began to dictate a statement, pausing now and then for a lagging pencil to catch up with the winged words.
"There is an item in one of the morning papers in which a corporation and a railroad, the paper, 'which, I think, needs contradiction, as it twists my language as badly as it ever was twisted in my life. The interests of the state are not less interested in the protection of property and vested interests than the federal government in the protection of property and vested interests."
"I then proceeded to assert that property rights are just as secure under state as under national legislation, and just as secure under state as under national courts. I pointed out that the issue was being obscured by these papers and that they were raising a false issue; that the question was not whether property rights should be protected, but whether corporations should be given rights superior to the rights of the natural man."
"A corporation is a legal entity organized in the state of New Jersey can go into any other state, secure the right of eminent domain and build a railroad, relying upon state laws, and then resort to force and trespass and its operatives from violence. But, after it has used the state courts as far as it desires, it can drag its litigation into the federal courts and sue the state. But, after it has used the state courts, even before those laws have been declared unconstitutional."
Commends Williams' Attitude.
"I commend the position taken by the democrats in the House, as stated by Mr. Williams, that they will oppose unanimous consent until the House gives some consideration of the Clayton or some other similar bill to withdraw from the circuit and district courts of the United States the power to suspend state laws, thus leaving the corporations to prosecute their cases in the state courts, with the right of appeal from the highest state court to the United States Supreme court."
"I am glad to be able to make this correction, because I am afraid that the dispatch as it appeared in the morning might be sent out by wire as a statement of my views, to which it is entirely opposite."
Mr. Bryan was speaking Mr. Killen approached him to take leave, and planned a golden horseshoe, with a diamond inside the curve, under the left lapel of the orator's military frock coat. This mystic ceremony was accomplished with great solemnity.
When the Star reporter asked if with boot-making at the Benning track Mr. Killen gravely assured him that he was not a bootmaker, but Col. Bryan laughed and implied that it was a Bryan sort of race he was interested in.
Mr. Bryan will leave Washington this evening.

CONFERENCES WITH LEADERS

Mr. Bryan's visit to this city will furnish occasion for a number of conferences upon the subject of the coming democratic campaign, and Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the nomination. Mr. Bryan's friends are not seriously alarmed, although they are concerned, over the efforts now being made to prevent his nomination at Denver. They do not fail to take notice of the fact that within the past three weeks there has been a notable revival of the efforts to defeat his nomination, and that a systematic, sustained and amplified campaign to that end is now in progress.

ON HIS WAY HOME

The Late Durham W. Stevens Was Returning to Washington.
Widely known as a diplomatist who had won distinction both at Washington and (Continued on Fourth Page.)