

TO GET TOGETHER HE CARRIES NEW YORK

Republican Success Next Fall Will Send Roosevelt to the Senate.

DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT WITH EASE PREDICTED

Taft Will Welcome the Participation of His Predecessor in State Campaign.

RELIES ON LONG FRIENDSHIP

Not at All Apprehensive That Former President Will Attack the Attitude of the Administration.

Intimation in Washington from a responsible source is that ex-President Roosevelt will be the successor of Chauncey M. Depew in the United States Senate if he can carry New York state for the republicans next fall. In spite of the political outlook there, republicans say that the ex-President with the known probability that he may want the senatorship, will defend the democrats with ease.

President Taft will welcome the active participation of Col. Roosevelt in the New York campaign, believing that it will be of great benefit to the party. He realizes the tremendous force of the former President, as well as his shrewd political management. Great impetus would be given to the republican campaign in all parts of the country with the ex-President leading the republican forces in New York. Hand-in-hand with the Taft administration, republicans predict that the two would be unbeatable.

Would Delight the President.

Mr. Taft would also be delighted, it is believed, to see Col. Roosevelt in the Senate after next March. Throughout the troublous times of the last year Mr. Taft has found great comfort in the presence in the Senate of Elihu Root, whose broad statesmanship and sage advice constantly have been at the service of the President. It is declared that with Roosevelt in the Senate New York would have the greatest pair of senators any state ever had in the United States Senate, and would bring together in harmonious action the three men who were foremost in the last administration.

Mr. Taft, it is positively known, has not the least apprehension that the ex-President will turn upon him or his administration. He will not admit that the republicans in his possession, but there is a growing belief in well-informed circles that this is true. Therefore, the President would find great pleasure in the presence in the Senate, where his advice would be freely sought, of the former President.

Roosevelt's Friends Ready.

Intimate friends of Col. Roosevelt in New York are prepared to push the senatorial boom and some of them do not propose to let up until they have forced a popular demand in New York. They declare that if Roosevelt wins for the republicans in New York it will belong to him, and they believe that victory is all the more certain with a widespread belief that the former President will accept the senatorship.

Mr. Roosevelt has in the past expressed himself as averse to the Senate, but it is placed out there simply for the sake of public life, except the White House, where he could do so much for the measure he favors. His great influence, and the fact that he is the most certain man to succeed for such legislation as he advocated.

COURT MAKES REPORT ON MARINE CORPS ROW

Secretary Meyer Gets Record of Inquiry Into Controversy Between Officers.

The report of the court of inquiry which investigated the controversy between Gen. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Col. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector of that corps, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. The record of the court, including all the testimony and arguments, covers about 2,000 typewritten pages.

Although the proceedings were conducted secretly and the findings of the court were not made public, it is a matter of public knowledge that it is a matter of naval and marine circles that the investigation showed the existence of considerable bad feeling and friction among certain high ranking officers of the Marine Corps stationed in this city. In the absence of positive information, much speculation is rife regarding the probable result of the inquiry. It is intimated that two or more officers may be subjected to court-martial proceedings, or at least reprimanded.

THROWN TO THE STREET.

Philadelphia Surgeon Probably Fatally Hurt in Trolley Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—In a collision between his automobile and a trolley car in the northern part of this city today, Dr. J. Martin Nevinger, a prominent surgeon, was thrown to the street and probably fatally injured. He sustained a fracture of the skull. His wife, who was with him at the time, was also thrown from the automobile and painfully hurt.

The crew of the car, men brought here during the recent strike, and cannot be located by the police.

WOLTER TO DIE JUNE 6.

Murderer of Ruth Wheeler Sentenced to Electric Chair.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Albion Wolter, convicted of the murder of little Ruth Wheeler, was sentenced today by Judge Foster, in general sessions, to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison some time during the week beginning June 6. The condemned man displayed only a languid interest in the court proceedings.

INSURGENTS SAY NO

Dolliver Declines Invitation to Join Democrats.

REPLY TO SENATOR RAYNER

Maryland Statesman Had Taunted "Flirts" and Proposed Coalition.

IN SPEECH ON RAILWAY BILL

Stands by the States and Declares Against Federal Interference With Stocks.

Insurgents of the Senate, through the eloquent tongue of Senator Dolliver, today spurned an invitation to quit their party associates and join the democratic party, which invitation had been extended by Senator Rayner in the course of a speech in opposition to the administration railroad bill.

The exchange of mock compliments and aspersions amused the Senate and galleries for several hours and finally resulted in political debate that goaded Senator Rayner into a sharp defense of the minority party.

Mr. Rayner had said that the democratic party had tired of being "flirted with and coquetted with" in the momentary passions of the insurgents and deserted when the "supreme moment" arrived. He said the democrats wanted no more combinations of the kind they had had with the insurgents, but they would support the recalcitrant republicans to the ranks of the democracy.

Charging that there had been no alliance between the "insurgents" and democrats except that prompted by desires of honest men to do the most possible in the interests of all the people, Mr. Dolliver scorned the invitation and derided the minority upon its alleged betrayals of public confidence and losses of opportunities in the past.

There followed general debate of a highly sensational and entertaining character.

Mr. Rayner's Speech.

"Are the insurgents in earnest, or have they just been flirting and coquetting with us?"

Senator Rayner of Maryland, in mock seriousness, asked this question and others even more pointed in a speech delivered in the Senate today on the administration railroad bill. He said that the democrats wanted no more combinations with the insurgents on preliminary skirmishes, but that the recalcitrant republicans would be welcomed into democratic ranks if they only would enlist and take their followings with them.

Pointing out that on almost all preliminary moves on various measures before the present Congress the insurgents and the democrats have stood together, Mr. Rayner said that "when the final vote is taken upon the bill itself they seem leisurely to stray away from us."

"Now," he said, "the question is, what do our friends mean? Are they in earnest, or are they flirting and coquetting with us? Is it merely a temporary engagement, or it is a permanent love feast?"

Interrogates Beveridge.

"Is the senior senator from Indiana, for instance, coming to the aid of the ex-President and pleasure and transport of the moment, or is he willing to unite with us in the bonds of holy political wedlock? I would like to know from him what his future intentions are. Whenever we have voted with him I have noticed that he ships made for the shore in the company of ex-President Roosevelt, and the rehearsal of the crimes of the republican party. I knew it all along before they told me, but they have recited it with such dramatic fervor and with such harrowing details that the indignation blood has surged through my veins, and I have my sympathy for the party belonging to that party that is governed by such demagogical influences."

Mr. Rayner formally invited the insurgents to come to him, and he said: "We offer you a party that is perfectly pure and that has passed beyond the stage of temptation," he said. "We want you and want you badly."

Pondered Over Problem.

Through many sleepless nights, Mr. Rayner said, he had thought over his proposition. At first the democrats might themselves solve the problem by giving over to the insurgents, but their experience in connection with the railroad rate bill had been such that they would pursue such a course with assurance of safety.

"It will be recalled," he said, "that in the course of the debate under the leadership of ex-President Roosevelt, we joined hands with the insurgent forces of the republican party. The last words the ex-President said to me, when we were conferring over the critical situation, were: 'Now, do not give up the ship.'"

Mr. President, I took his advice and did not give up the ship, but the ship gave me up. The night before the vote was taken the President was out in a trolley car with the junior senator from Rhode Island and the junior senator from Massachusetts. When the vote was taken he discovered that upon the evening before the President had ordered these two sturdy sailors to man the lifeboat, and before he stepped into it he had scuttled the ship and made for the shore in the company of these distinguished mariners.

"Now, we do not want any more combinations like this. We want the insurgents to come to us, and we will pilot them to a safe deliverance. Let the senior Senator from Indiana not stop with administering a circuitous blow beneath the belt; that mere mutiny; that is not rebellion; that is magnificent, but it is not war."

Stands by the States.

Declaring himself the advocate of the states and not of the railroads, Senator Rayner addressed himself to the general aspects of the administration railroad bill, while that measure was under consideration for amendments.

Mr. Rayner gave special consideration to the sections relating to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations and to the financial organization of such corporations, which provisions, he contended, were no part of the regulation of commerce. But assuming that



TOO MUCH TAGGART.

that they do not constitute such a regulation,

he claimed that in so far as the state charters to railroads were concerned, the provisions were still contrary to the Constitution.

He asserted that Congress would have as much right to lower the salaries of the officers of a road or to decrease the wages of its employees as it would have to regulate its issuance of stocks and bonds.

Discusses Federal Supervision.

"There is," he declared, "no decision of any of the federal tribunals that ever has reached such a point of construction of federal supervision. There is no text writer or commentator that I have read who ever has advanced the doctrine that a regulation of commerce carries with it the right to regulate every act in connection with interstate corporations, from the inception of their charter all through their organization and through every corporate act that they perform, and unless I hear some other ground advanced for this extreme view, I must beg to offer my dissent therefrom."

On the second proposition he contended that a charter is a contract between the state and the corporation, and he argued that the bill contemplated the violation of the obligation of such contract.

Makes Personal Statement.

In this connection Mr. Rayner entered upon a somewhat personal statement. He declared that he was not in the Senate as the representative of a railroad, and added:

"I have never accepted any employment from them in my profession, although I have had many an opportunity to do so. I am their friend when they do what is right, and their enemy when they do what is wrong. They are the pride of the country as they are a curse when they are wrong. I am proud of them as they are a menace to our institutions when they invade and trample upon the immemorial rights of the people."

Defends States, Not Railroads.

"I do not know whether they are for this bill or against it, and I do not care. Having held no communication with them or their agents or attorneys, I am utterly ignorant of the position they occupy. I am here in defense of the states and not of the railroads."

Contending that it never had been contemplated that the right to grant corporate charters should be taken from the states, Mr. Rayner said:

"It is one of our reserved rights that we should have the power to alter or destroy these charters. If this is interstate commerce, then everything in the vocabulary of legislation and attack and trample upon the immemorial rights of the people."

Declared to Be Revolutionary.

"I claim that the fifth amendment to the Constitution is applicable to this bill, even where the constitutions of the states or their laws or the charters that they have granted are subject to alteration, amendment or repeal. The Congress of the United States cannot thus deprive the states of their vested and inherent rights, exercised for over a hundred years without being challenged or questioned, and never, Mr. President, will I believe that the Supreme Court in the ubiquity of its power, a power not possessed by any other judicial tribunal in the world, will ever sanction such a revolutionary doctrine."

Senator Dolliver Responds.

Mr. Rayner's invitation to the "insurgent" senators made a general hit with the "insurgents" themselves, quite as much as with democrats and regular republicans. All were wreathed in smiles throughout its delivery, and he had not resumed his seat before Mr. Dolliver recognized. Before replying to Mr. Rayner's invitation Mr. Dolliver entered upon a discussion of the question of the capitalization of railroads rather than upon a reply to the Maryland senator's proposition to enter the democratic fold.

He advocated the right of the national government to scrutinize the issue of stocks and bonds of railroads. He declared

that the states could in no way interfere

with the federal control of interstate commerce and argued that the control of capitalization might be used for that purpose.

Mr. Dolliver then declined Mr. Rayner's invitation with thanks, taking up the question as to the disagreement of the "insurgents" with the regular republicans he intimated that there was room enough in the republican party for all elements. "It is a large party," he said, "and it has within the past fifteen years converted a very large number of good people to its faith."

"It is large enough and good enough to carry on the fight for good government. But if I ever did feel any temptation to leave it I would have to look over a good many things before I would pitch my tent toward the democratic party, because I know that there is quite as much discontent in the democratic party as to its leadership as in the republican party."

Principles Rather Than Leadership.

Mr. Rayner interrupted with the suggestion that while there might be dissatisfaction in the democratic party regarding leadership the trouble in the republican party related to principles. Mr. Dolliver dissented. He contended that the schedules and punctate them with their own hands, declared Mr. Dolliver. He said the result was that in this one opportunity the democrats had given the tariff measure which had been denounced by their own President, himself a staunch democrat, as "an act of perjury and treason."

Mr. Dolliver declared that he was bound by only one alliance, and that was to his public duty. Still, it had been a great comfort to him and the democrats to see the views of the democratic party had shared his views in that connection. "But so far as making an alliance with the democrats is concerned," he said, "why, bless my heart, that is the only handicap we have ever had in the course we are pursuing."

IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Baltimore Conference, A. M. E. Church, at Crisfield, Md.

Crisfield, Md., April 27.—The ninety-third annual session of the African Methodist Episcopal Church began here this morning at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, Rev. T. R. Sinkfield, pastor.

Bishop Levi J. Coppin, who is presiding, delivered a brief address. The secretaries and other officers were then elected, after which Bishop Coppin announced the various committees. Reports from churches will take up all the afternoon session, and Rev. J. C. McNeil will preach the annual conference sermon tonight.

Among those present from the District of Columbia are Revs. John Hurst, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church; I. N. Ross, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church; L. S. Flagg, pastor of Brown Memorial A. M. E. Church; C. W. Mosell, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church; L. M. Beckett of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church; C. E. Young of Anacostia, W. D. Naylor of Garfield and James Patten.

FLOODED WITH PROPOSALS.

Hetty Green's Son Solicited in Marriage by 150 Women.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—E. H. R. Green of Terrell, Tex., president of the Texas Midland railroad, and son of Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, and who he had not married because he could find no woman who would accept him except for his money, admitted last night the receipt of 150 letters from women asking his hand in marriage during the last two weeks.

The letters were accompanied by about fifty photographs of the writers, according to Green. One of the letters was from a widow with half a dozen children.

Green will remain in St. Louis several days. He denied a statement that his mother had retired, or was about to retire, from business.

DIVORCE SETTLES SUITS.

Mrs. McCormick's Husband Suspended to Have Committed Suicide.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 27.—Mrs. Mattie McCormick, formerly of Washington, D. C., was granted a divorce yesterday from John P. McCormick on the technical ground of desertion. The proceedings were part of a process to establish legally the fact of the death of her husband, who is supposed to have drowned himself at sea off Norfolk, Va., in 1904.

McCormick wrote a letter before boarding a steamer, telling his wife she would never see him again. He had become financially involved, according to her testimony, and the presumption was that he jumped overboard.

WESTON CAN WALK BROADWAY

Mayor Gaynor Issues Permit for Pedestrian to Pass Through.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Edward Payson Weston, the aged pedestrian, who he arrives in New York city the latter part of this week, can walk down the entire length of Broadway on his long tramp without police interference. Mayor Gaynor issued the permit today.

Weston passed through Schenectady at 6:40 this morning, and went direct to Troy.

BANK TELLER OUTS THROAT.

Reduction in Salary the Only Reason Assigned.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Down in the vault of the Jefferson Bank at Fourth and Canal streets today George W. Rose, assistant receiving teller of the bank, took his own life by cutting his throat and hands with an ink eraser.

Rose left no indication of the reason for his act, and his friends are at a loss to account for it, unless it was induced by the fact that his salary had recently been reduced. He had been with the Jefferson Bank about nine months.

HE VIEWS MIMIC WAR ARE FOR LONGWORTH

For Roosevelt, French Soldiers Pull Off Maneuvers.

DASH AND GO PLEASE HIM SENTIMENT IS STRONG

Guns Boom as Attacking Force Rushes on Retreating Army.

TROOPS DEFILE BEFORE HIM THE SITUATION IN INDIANA

"Star Spangled Banner" Played by Massed Bands—Horseback Ride From Vincennes.

PARIS, April 27.—Col. Roosevelt this morning saw a portion of the garrison of Paris perform war operations on the field of Vincennes, outside the gates of that town.

Accompanied by Gen. Dalstein, military governor of Paris, American Ambassador Bacon, M. Jusserand, French ambassador at Washington, and Maj. T. Bentley Mott, military attaché at Paris, he drove in an automobile to the famous chateau of Vincennes, built in the twelfth century and now used as a barracks. Entering the keep he was received with military honors.

In Saddle to Field.

Here the party, with the exception of M. Jusserand, mounted horses. Escorted by a platoon of lancers, they rode out to the maneuvering field, an open space one and a half miles long lying between the chateau and the forest of Vincennes.

There a series of evolutions were executed rapidly under severe conditions in order to give Mr. Roosevelt an opportunity to observe the technical methods of the French army. The maneuvers simulated an attacking army, consisting of a regiment of chasseurs-à-pied, a regiment of dragoons, two battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery in pursuit of a retreating army.

The retiring force was protected by three field batteries, a battalion of Zouaves and a battalion of dragoons. The attackers advanced in open formation, under the protection of the guns, making frequent rushes, the machine guns attached to each unit firing at the end of every rush.

Roosevelt Likes Dash and Go.

As the rear guard of the retreating army fled before the charge of the dragoons, the spectacle was thrilling. Col. Roosevelt warmly congratulated Gen. Dalstein upon the dash and go displayed by the troops and the admirable fashion in which the operations were conducted.

When the maneuvers were concluded the troops defiled before Gen. Dalstein and Col. Roosevelt, while the massed bands played the "Star Spangled Banner."

ROOSEVELT GOING TO KANSAS.

Will Speak at John Brown Battlefield at Ossawatimie.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 27.—Gov. Stubbs of Kansas today received from Theodore Roosevelt a letter accepting the invitation to deliver an address at the dedication of the John Brown battlefield at Ossawatimie, Kan., next August. The former President had already accepted by cable.

The letter follows:

"PORTO MAURIZIO, April 11, 1910.

"My Dear Governor:

"I have gladly accepted. That is an occasion on which I shall be really glad to speak in Kansas.

"Will you, however, arrange it so that I can speak in connection with my visit to Wyoming at the end of August, that is, make it the day before that speech? The governor of Wyoming can tell you the exact date.

"I look forward to visiting Kansas and expect to see you and my old friends there. I hope I shall see White.

"Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The White referred to in the letter is William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., editor and author.

BLACK HAND SUSPECTED.

Mysterious Murder Committed in Chicago Italian Quarter.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27.—Screams and cries from the Italian colony last night brought the police to the scene of what is believed to have been a "Black Hand" murder at 1108 Gault court. The victim—the seventeenth in the Italian district—was Gatanio Disalva.

Lieut. Dammann of the Chicago avenue station an hour later arrested Pietro Montalbano on evidence furnished by George Gelardo, a fifteen-year-old boy, who lives in the house in front of which the crime was committed.

"Pietro came into the house right after shots were fired," the boy said, and told us to tell the police he lived here. He doesn't, but he is a friend of my sister Lena."

Montalbano was locked up and the boy being held as a witness. The prisoner insists he does not know Disalva. The dead man had been shot and stabbed in various places.

A letter found in one of Disalva's pockets possibly may help to solve the mystery. It is written in a woman's hand and in the Italian language.

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Invited to Massachusetts.

Representative Tirrell of Massachusetts today invited the President to attend the 250th anniversary celebration of the founding of Marlborough, Mass., about the middle of June. The President said he would not be able to accept, owing to other engagements.

Statements in moving papers that the House insurgents yesterday voted against President Taft's proposition for a court of commerce in the railroad bill took several of the leading insurgents to the White House today to explain that the statements were inaccurate. Among these were Representatives Hiram Sibley of Nebraska, Madison of Kansas and Hayes of California. Mr. Hiramshaw told the President that in that city than was made in the public buildings bill in the last Congress.

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