up without a line of action being marked out.

Burton, Dick and Cox were very much surprised, not to say disappointed, at the peace overtures and friendly attitude of Garfield. They had been counting on his jumping the reservation in such a way that the minor leaders could not follow him, whereas he had evidenced every intention of staying inside the lines of regularity under reasonable conditions.

Other Garfield Planks.

The other planks in the platform to be demanded by Garfield were these:

"The influence of special interests in politics to be met by a public utility commission and a general corporation commission.

"Strict supervision over banks.

"Fixing of personal responsibility of directors.

"Severe penalties for misuse of corporate funds for political purposes.

"Publicity in campaign expenses.

"Provision for the prompt removal and vigorous prosecution of unfaithful public officers.

"The short form of ballot.

"Provision for the commission form of city government.

"Some of the industrial needs to be [illegible] comprehensive workman's compensation law.

"Child and woman labor laws.

"Industrial and vocational education in common schools.

"Conservation policies in the state by legislation regarding canals, roads, water supplies, agricultural extension and forestry, and in the nation by continuing and enlarging the work already started.

"A tariff plank emphasizing the need of a vigorous, effective commission and prompt action."

Only Point of Conflict.

The only plank in this outline objectionable to the Taft leaders was the provision for the recall of public officers, and that will be fought in the committee on resolutions.

"It's going to be a real convention," was the judgment of every one when the day began, meaning that there is likely to be considerable independence of boss rule and more of a free hand for the delegate body than has been witnessed in recent conventions in Ohio.

The city began to fill up with a record-breaking crowd, attracted by the novel spectacle of a non-boss-ridden convention. The day opened blazing hot, the murky atmosphere intensified by the dense clouds of smoke from the busy Columbus industrial plants.

To add to every one's discomfort a street car strike paralyzed traffic and hardy individuals who boarded an occasional car ran the risk of a shower of bricks or a casual bomb, as the striking carmen are ugly and full of riot.

So the incoming delegates toiled up High street, coats on arm and collars dangling. The bands of the boomers started in early and filled the hotel lobbies with cheerful, if discordant, din, while the delegates and visitors pushed and toiled and perspired up and down the stairs, thronging the various headquarters.

Taft's Friends Satisfied.

It was very evident early in the day that the Garfield statement was having its effect upon the delegate body at large. The fact became known that the friends of Taft among the minor leaders considered the statement as fair and friendly.

"A very shrewd and possibly effective move on the part of Garfield" was the statement from higher Taft sources, "and one which can hardly be attacked by sincere well-wishers for the party's interest."

The early morning hours found the big leaders snatching a bit of sleep after their late session last night, leaving "the boys" to talk over the situation among themselves.

The little politicians were as busy as boys with a new red wagon trying to make up their slates for offices below the governorship, but made little headway in the early part of the day, owing to the uncertainty as to the head of the ticket.

The county leaders are more interested in their sheriffs and county ticket than in the broader national questions and policies and the political fortunes of the would-be bosses, and in their talk there was indicated a good deal of independence. It was predicted that the bosses may have a difficult task in holding the counties, and a stampede for this or that candidate made a possibility, once the county leaders get their minds made up on what is best for their own interests.

It is a fight for their own hands with the small leaders who know the conditions in their respective bailiwicks, and it seems to be their day.

Cheer From Oyster Bay.

The Garfield forces were very much elated over the publication in the morning papers of a dispatch from Oyster Bay that Col. Roosevelt will take part in the Ohio campaign only in event of the adoption of a progressive platform. They counted that announcement as a distinct asset for their candidate.

As a matter of fact there seems little doubt that the platform will be distinctly progressive. That was evidenced by the announcement made yesterday by Wade Ellis, and telegraphed to The Star, of the platform which would be acceptable to the regulars. That platform differed in essence from the Garfield platform only upon the single proposition of recall by popular vote of public officers on charges. Garfield wants them recalled by a vote, Ellis suggests their trial on the charges and dismissal if found guilty. That is possible now, of course, and is not in the line of progressive policy.

The difference on this proposition will be ironed out in the resolutions committee.

The other essential difference between the progressives and the administration was on the indorsement of the President and the national administration. The Garfield men claim this morning that their leader's statement last night meets this question fairly, and it is a fact that the candid and frank administration men do not controvert that asserton.

Senator Burton's friends are bitter, claiming that Garfield crawled and betrayed the radical progressives. But the fact is that progressiveness in Ohio has not yet gone to the point of intent to disrupt the republican party, and the administration men are trying to conform to the known sentiment for reasonable progresiveness.

So at this writing it seems apparent that the Garfield men and the administration's friends in the rank and file, outside of the two senators, with their personal stake in the game, are not so very far apart.

Only a moment's reflection will show the position of Burton and Dick. If Garfield is nominated, he becomes the republican hero of the moment. His friends will insist upon getting as much of the organization and party machinery as they can wrest from the present leaders, so that in the end Messrs. Burton and Dick may have to treat with the Garfield wing in a few political deals.

The Situation at Noon.

At noon the situation in Columbus can be summarized as follows:

The old guard leaders, unwilling to lend assent to Garfield's possible domination, are anxiously seeking a candidate upon whom the Burton-Cox-Dick factions can agree. Brown seems to be out of it. Harding is still strong, with Thompson next. Longworth, as a dark horse, has not yet arrived.

Cox and Burton are out with each other and Cox is bitter.

Ellis and Vorys are playing safety for November, and inclined to be non-committal.

In the absence of a definite coalition among the big leaders on a single candidate the district leaders are talking more about Garfield. "Why not Garfield?" they are asking each other.

"He is not hostile to Taft and he may carry the state and pull through our county tickets."

The gubernatorial situation, therefore, has not crystallized as I write and may not until after a series of further conferences during the day.

Possibly it may drift into an open contest in the convention and be left to the delegate body. N. O. M.

Longworth Praises Taft in His Ohio Keynote Speech

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 26, 1910.

A spirited defense of the Payne tariff law was made by Representative Nicholas Longworth in his speech as temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Longworth declared that the tariff was the issue in the coming Ohio gubernatorial campaign. He said in part:

"Ohio is the battleground this year of titanic forces—forces which will sway for good or evil the fate of the nation. It is a conflict of principles first, but personalities also. Personality will not mean everything, but it will mean much. Our democratic opponents have nominated as head of their ticket a strong man, make no mistake about that. Whatever may be the principles he stands for, principles which, in our opinion, would spell, if adopted, the ruination of this country, Judson Harmon is nevertheless a big, forceful individual; a keen, shrewd politician, always on the job; a man of unlimited ambition, with amazing confidence in himself and in his lucky star.

"Not content with nominating himself for governor, he has nominated himself for President also. There is nothing small about him.

Doesn't Intend to Serve.

"The proceedings of the convention, which conferred upon him this double office, reveal a most amazing state of facts. It appears that if elected he does not intend to serve out his term as governor; that is apparently too insignificant an office—it might interfere with his beinding all his energies toward securing the nomination for President from his party in the nation—and so the program, as frankly announced at the democratic convention, is that he shall resign after a few months and turn over the office to the candidate for lieutenant governor, a gentleman by the name of Pomerene, a very agreeable gentleman, who I believe, is a lawyer in the city of Canton. Here we have a case of two men, both, in their own estimation, at least, too big for the office they are nominated to fill. This is, at least, a refreshing novelty in democratic politics.

"Laying all other questions aside, there is one thing in Judge Harmon's career that disqualifies him for the presidency. No man who has spent the active years of his professional life as an advocate of the interests of corporate wealth can bring to the presidency that single-minded devotion to the interests of the people, that capacity for seeing clearly their side of the question that they have the right to demand.

"An Ohio man, a lawyer, too, is President of the United States. How different have been the use of his legal talents. They have not been employed in the services of the railroads and corporations, but in the service of the people. Like his great predecessor, he sees the people's side first. In his administration corporations get a square deal, but they get no more than that.

Taft Has Made Good.

"Whatever the people may have thought a few weeks ago, there is no question about it today. President Taft has made good. Few men realize what fixity of purpose, what strength, sagacity, good humor and patience were required to bring order out of the chaos that existed during the closing weeks of this session of Congress. Some people mistook his good humor for weakness, his patience for pliability. Events have proved how sadly mistaken they were. Today there are few who do not know that the Taft smile is but a mask for dogged determination and an iron will.

"Seldom has it fallen to the lot of any man to surmount greater obstacles in carrying out his promises than to the President. Beset on all sides by violent and unjust criticism, harassed by factional disputes, he remained serenely confident to the end, and the end was a triumph. He had determined from the beginning that party pledges were made to be performed. Today these pledges are the laws of the land."

Addressing himself to the question of "insurgents," Mr. Longworth said:

No Exile for Insurgents.

"I have never asked a man to leave my house because he did not happen to agree with me upon everything that I thought right. I have never been in sympathy with the proposition to read men out of the republican party because they have not upon all occasions voted with the majority. My general course in the last Congress has been that of a so-called regular, because I believed that in so acting I could best help to effectively promote the policies of President Taft. I have no quarrel with any man who thought otherwise.

"There are insurgents and insurgents. There may be a few who act from selfish motives and are not deeply concerned in the welfare of the republican party. But a great majority of the so-called insurgents I know to be men who are animated by patriotic motives only, and who, I have not the slightest question, are just as anxious for the welfare of the republican party as I am.

"The principal issue upon which we, the republican party in Ohio, will appeal to the people in this campaign is and must inevitably be the tariff.

"We could not dodge it if we would; we ought not to if we could. We are responsible for it in the fullest sense. It would be mere futility to attempt now to shirk our responsibility.

Law Made in the Open.

"We did not make this law in secret, we made it in the open. It was not railroaded through either house of Congress. It was fully and carefully considered, debated and amended. A republican delegation from Ohio in both houses of Congress, with one exception, voted for it; an Ohio republican President signed it. It remains for the republicans of Ohio to fight for it. We refuse to be stampeded. We have fought the preliminary fight, let us prepare for the final battle. Some men of little courage, like others in the past, may seek to rely upon the old adage that 'he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day,' but the place for such men is not in responsible positions in public life, nor in the rank of militant republicans of Ohio in this campaign.

"This is no 'standpat' program that I am advocating. It is a program of progress, not of reaction. The Payne tariff law as it stands today, fortified by the tariff commission, ample fund to carry out its functions, is no standpat law. It is an immense advance in the direction of a thoroughly scientific American tariff; a tariff which, while yielding ample revenue, while maintaining the American wage scale, while enabling the American producer to compete in the American market with the foreign producer, will place as little burden as possible upon the consumer of articles of daily necessity."

BREAKS THE RECORD.

Total of 140 in Qualifying Round, Amateur Golf Contest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26.—Harry G. G. Legg of Minnikahda took the lead in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round of the western amateur golf championship by equaling his splendid work of yesterday, turning in another seventy, making 140, and breaking the qualifying record of the western golf association.

His card:

Out	4	4	4	5	3	3	3	5	5—36	
In	3	3	5	3	4	4	3	3	4—34	—70

Ben Collins, jr., of Modiothian and C. A. Piepho of St. Louis were the first pair to finish the second half of the thirty-six-hole qualifying round today. Collins made an 82, giving him 164 for the two days, while Piepho scored 86, for a total of 169.

Following are the leaders in the two days' play:

Name.	1st 18.	Today.	Total.
Ben Collins, jr., Midlothian..	82	82	164
Donald Edwards, Midlothian..	78	80	158
Gordon Yule, Kenosha........	81	80	161
W. N. Chambers, Omaha.......	80	82	162
W. E. Code, Westward Ho..	83	84	167
C. A. Piepho, St. Louis.......	83	86	169
J. Irving Bush, Akron.........	80	90	170
Mason Phelps, Midlothian.....	74	71	145
R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale......	75	73	148
William Sheehan, Des Moines	79	78	157
H. B. Lee, Detroit...........	81	76	157
H. P. Bend, St. Paul........	82	75	157
H. W. Allen, Bellerieve......	80	80	160
J. D. Cady, Rockesland......	82	79	161

Motorman is Injured.

G. C. Benner, twenty-three years old, motorman on the Capital Traction line, was struck on his chest this morning by the brake handle on his car and painfully injured. He was given treatment at Georgetown University Hospital.

LIKE REAL BATTLE ON HISTORIC FIELD

(Continued from First Page.)

cepted in any way. The only safe person in khaki today is an umpire, who wears a white band on his hat.

All others will be captured and shot before sunrise—with ridicule. The Star's staff correspondent, the only newspaper man who advanced to the front with the Red army, was captured before the engagement, while writing a telegram for a mounted messenger to gallop back twelve miles to the only telegraph station within a tremendous area that is working today. It was only after a long struggle with the intelligence of the "bonehead" who captured him that the correspondent was allowed to mount his horse and get back with the Reds in time for a drink of cold tea. Every canteen in the Red army was charged with tea by the commissary officers early this morning.

Slaughter of District Troops.

Today the pick of Washington's soldiery is being ruthlessly slaughtered by an umpire's decision. The pride of the regiments is being declared dead by a military gentleman with a white band around his hat. Theoretical crepe should hang upon the tent doors, for the most deadly thing in all modern war games is mowing men aside with ruthless dispatch, and there is no dispute. Today the umpire's decision takes the place of the grim reaper's scythe.

Were that great student of the enlisted man, Rudyard Kipling, here today he might be induced to change one of his verses:

"And now the hugly bullets come
a-pecking through the dust.
And no man likes to face 'em, but
everybody must."

He could write it very truthfully:

"And now the ump's decision is
a-written in the dust.
The soldiers don't believe it—but
the captain says they must."

For it's a dreadful thing to be charging desperately across an open stretch, loading and firing your paper cartridges as you run, fired with the tales of the men who fought the same field so many years ago, and have an umpire wave his hand and say your are dead. You hate to believe it, but there is no disputing it. Back to the rear, you have to go, no matter what your own personal feelings in the matter are—a theoretical dead man is supposed to have no feelings.

Decisions Instead of Bullets.

The umpire today is the connecting link between sham war and real war. The field regulations say his decisions take the place of bullets. They don't wound so much, but they're just as effective. An umpire is chosen from the regular officers above the rank of first lieutenant, and he is just as sacred as Silk O'Loughlin or any of the other umps that one sees at the ball yard. There is no dispute from his bullet decisions.

As far as possible there will be no actual contact. The men do not charge upon one another in actual fact, but are supposed to stop 100 yards apart. Paper bulets can go almost that far—or, at any rate, they go far enough and fast enough and hit hard enough to make it a mighty good rule to stop 100 yards off.

And another thing which the officers and umpries endeavor to keep out of the game is the personal feeling, or a feeling of scrappiness. There must be nothing partisan about these games, otherwise it would be perfectly proper to go in and club the enemy with the butts of rifles. The war game is not to see who can do the most damage to the uniforms on the other side, but to develop the faculty which army men use in working out the big tactical problems. It is a fine thing to shoot the rifles, and the boys love it, but the problem given the commanders may make it necessary to do no shooting at all. It may simply mean to find the best and easiest way to beat a retreat without being seen.

Like War Times, Except.

Everything is being done just as it would be done in war time except where peace conditions prohibit. The men can't steal chickens, for instance, and the practice of riding out far beyond the outposts to look over the ground is forbidden. That sort of thing bears little resemblance to what is done in war.

The intrenchments and gun pits which would be used in fighting are actually dug, except where the farmer makes objection. They do not tear down bridges, but they leave a note saying "this bridge is down," or indicate it in some way, so that troops connot march over it.

It is no small job to be an umpire in a war that covers so much territory as the District troops and regulars are fighting over today. All the studies of battles that have been fought with real bullets are boiled down in the minds of these officers, and their decisions are not at all based on the spectacular side of war. And right there is where the element of chance that often wins battles seems to be lacking in the war game. Personal bravery has no chance in the war game, but every possible consideration is given to all the factors that would appear in real fighting, but which are necessarily absent in the umpire and paper-bullet scrap.

Wireless From Midocean.

A vagrant wireless message from the steamer Northland, 300 miles out at sea, came floating over Gettysburg early this morning and became enmeshed in the wireless apparatus of the District of Columbia Signal Corps Company. Corp. Duvall was sitting at the receiver when the vibrations of the faraway steamship operator's key were received and he pricked up his cars at instant attention.

The message was from a man signing himself Wingate, and said that he was on his way "with a balloon" and also said that the "ball is open." The address was indistinct, but had the earmarks of an English locality. The men of the company have an idea that it is a message being sent back to America to go to England by cable.

The men who caught this vagrant vibration of the Atlantic atmosphere were drilled in the most important art of signal work. They had just hiked out three miles with their eighty-foot steel mast. They had raised the ten sections in fifteen minutes, placed the guy ropes properly and were just ready to send a message back to camp when the Northland's message came floating in.

The three guardsmen from the 2d District of Columbia Regiment who got fresh two nights ago and broke a two-dollar-and-a-half seat off a Gettysburg buggy were still in the guardhouse when the officers rode out to reconnoiter the enemy's country this morning. Col. Simms said that they would be punished in a proper military manner. No one has any idea that they will be discharged, as it was only one of a hundred similar soldier pranks. The civil authorities have not asked for the boys.

E. G.

CHECK NEGRO ROWDYISM.

Citizens of Alabama Town Adopt Strenuous Measures.

MOBILE, Ala., July 26.—Incensed by the hilarious antics, obscene dances and general rowdyism of negro picnickers who flock to the eastern shores of Mobile bay almost daily during the summer, the entire male population of Daphne, armed with rifles and shotguns, met the river steamer Gen. Lee yesterday and prevented the landing of 300 negro excursionists.

Daphne is a summer resort thirty miles south of Mobile, and yesterday at a mass meeting there it was determined that no longer would the women folk of the little town be forced to remain indoors to escape the obscenity and rowdyism of the negro picnickers. Following this meeting the 100 men present marched in battle array to the wharf. The negroes manifested no desire to go ashore, and were taken several miles farther down the coast.

FLED WITH DR. CRIPPEN.

MISS ETHEL LE NEVE.

NO ARREST ON SHIP

Scotland Yard Says Crippen Is Not in Custody.

MAY BE ON MONTROSE

But Captain of Vessel Could Not Take Suspect in Charge.

HASN'T ENOUGH INFORMATION

English Police Declare Nothing Can Be Done Now Until Ship Docks at Rimouski.

LONDON, July 26.—Dr. Crippen has not been arrested and Miss Leneve has not confessed so far as known by the officials of Scotland yard today. They absolutely discredit published stories to the contrary.

The police have received no word from the steamer Montrose, aboard which are two passengers suspected of being Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, wanted in London with the disappearance of his actress wife, Belle Elmore, and the doctor's typist, Ethel Clara Leneve, since last Saturday morning.

Supt. Froest stated today that the advices which Capt. Kendall of the Montrose had received from Scotland Yard would not justify him in placing the passengers in question under arrest. No further news of the suspects is expected by the authorities here until the steamer reaches Rimouski, Canada, whither Inspector Dew, aboard the steamer Laurentic, is traveling to have a look at the passengers of the Montrose.

To set at rest the many rumors afloat Supt. Froest of Scotland Yard described the situation from the police standpoint today and told just what action had been taken.

The Wireless Interchange.

The superintendent said that when he received the wireless message from Capt. Kendall of the Montross stating the master's belief that he had Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve on board, he replied with a message in which he gave the captain the latest description of the man wanted and of the woman who is supposed to be in his company.

Capt. Kendall responded in a second message saying that he was confirmed in his original belief that the man known on board the ship as the Rev. John Robinson was really Dr. Crippen, and that his companion, who was traveling as John Robinson, jr., was no other than the Leneve woman.

Since these wireless exchanges between Scotland Yard and Capt. Kendall not a word has come to the police from the steamer, said Supt. Froest, who added nothing sent by Scotland Yard to Capt. Kendall would justify the latter in taking action against the suspected passengers. Supt. Froest said that he did not look for anything more from the ship until it reached Rimouski.

Published Stories Denied.

The statement authorized by the police superintendent was drawn out by a story which was printed in the London Express this morning and cabled to other countries. This story was to the effect that Capt. Kendall, after communicating with Scotland Yard, had taken the Rev. Mr. Robinson and John Robinson into custody.

Hot on the heels of this story came another from Montreal which set forth that a wireless message from the Montrose brought the intelligence that the Leneve woman had not only been found, but that she had made a confession. The Montreal story faded in the light of the second dispatch from the Canadian city, which stated that the steamship company had not been able to get into communication with the Montrose either directly or through her vessels since the steamer got out of wireless touch with this side of the Atlantic.

CITED TO ANSWER CHARGE OF CONTEMPT

Arthur Belote Alleged to Have Visited Wife in Violation of Court Order.

Unless Albert S. Belote can furnish Justice Wright good reasons for visiting the home of his wife, at 631 G street southwest, last night after the court had ordered him last Friday to cease his annoyance of Mrs. Belote and to remain away from her home he may have to suffer punishment for contempt of court.

At the request of Attorney W. E. Ambrose, Justice Wright cited Belote to show cause next Friday why he shouid not be adjudged in contempt.

Attorney Ambrose told the court that notwithstanding the order of the court Belote had gone to the G street house last night and, according to the police, had been prevented from breaking up the furniture and injuring his wife only by the timely arrival of Policeman Ricketts of the fourth precinct. Belote made no objection when placed under arrest.

Mrs. Belote about a week ago complained to the court that her husband had not contributed more than $100 a year toward the maintenance of their home for several years, and that only by her efforts and those of her daughter had they been able to keep the home over their heads.

She charged that he had threatened her and had expressed an intention to destroy the furniture in their home.

When the matter came before the court last Friday, Belote told Justice Wright that he had no objection to the order, as he had already promised to stay away for two weeks. In that time, he said, their difficulties would probably be adjusted.

Belote asked the court if the order had anything to do with a legal separation, and when the judge explained the scope of the decree he again expressed satisfaction.

Says Order Was Not Served.

To Capt. Williams this morning Belote declared no restraining order had been served on him. He was detained at the station until the marshal had served him with the restraining order and the notice to appear in the contempt proceedings, when he was released.

According to the police, Belote has become addicted to intoxicants and has been arrested on several occasions. In September, 1908, he was discharged from the Post Office Department, and, returning to the building, attacked eGorge F. Shaw, superintendent of the building, and, it was claimed, attempted to thro him over the balustrade surrounding the court. Shaw with difficulty got the better of his assailant and his life was saved. Belote was thought insane and was held for observation for some time.

Last January, when Lieut. Carl Flather called at the G street house to quiet a disturbance, Belote made an assault on the officer.

The queer actions of the man date back to the death of his son, Sidney Belote, who was drowned on his vacation following his graduation from Central High School with distinction. Belote, his friends say, never recovered from the effects of the sudden demise of his son.

Their checks from the state being a week overdue, fifteen Italian laborers employed on the state roads, near Rising Sun, Md., went on a strike until they were paid off.

ANOTHER GUESS MADE AS TO EARTH'S AGE

Local Scientists Say It Is Between 55,000,000 and 70,000,000 Years.

Old Mother Earth, like femininity through all time, but with far greater success than most of her sex, has defied man to learn her age. Scientists still admit their defeat. Their latest estimate credits her with "not above 70,000,000 years or below 55,000,000 years."

This estimate, given official sanction through publication by the Smithsonian Institution, is the result of studies by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke and George F. Becker of the United States geological survey, who have followed the subject with considerable interest. Prof. Clarke, in a paper entitled "Preliminary Study of Chemical Denudation," presents a review of all the available data, not only for the United States, but for the world, of the proposition from a chemical point of view. Mr. Becker, on the other hand, discusses the question in a paper on "The Age of the Earth" from a more philosophical point of view.

No Definite Agreement.

The age of the earth always has been a subject for discussion among men of science, and largely without any definite agreement among the representatives of the different branches of studies on account of the different points of attack.

Briefly, the more recent discussions as to the earth's age have placed the time as follows:

Lord Kelvin in 1862, 20 to 400 million years, with a probable 98 million years.

Clarence King and Carl Varus in 1893, 24 million years.

Lord Kelvin in 1897 revised his figures to 20 to 40 million years.

De Lapparent in 1890, 67 to 90 million years.

Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in 1893, maximum age, 70 million years.

J. Joly, in 1899, age of the ocean, 80 to 90 million years.

W. J. Sollas, in 1909, age of the ocean, 80 to 150 million years.

INQUIRY INTO SHOOTING.

Witnesses Tell of Trouble Between Soldiers and Negroes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 26.—Inquiry into the shooting affray between soldiers and negroes near Fort Fremont, S. C., was resumed at Fort Screven yesterday and the trial of Private Emil Thimm of the 127th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, was almost finished, but one witness remaining to be heard.

Of principal interest was the testimony of Julia Potter, colored, mother of "Big" Potter, the negro to whom the death of one soldier and the wounding of others is charged. The woman said the soldiers, eight in number, came to her house at the time of the fatal shooting, threatened to kill her and then to burn her house; that she left and that shortly afterward the soldiers began shooting up the house.

Former Judge Biddle Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Former Judge Craig Biddle of the common pleas court of Philadelphia died at his summer home at Andalusia, near here, today, after a week's illness. He was eighty-seven years old.

IS STRANGE MALADY

Infantile Paralysis Is Believed to Be on the Increase.

NO RECORDS KEPT HERE

Washington Physicians Not Required by Law to Report Cases.

CAUSE OF DISEASE PUZZLES

Believed to Be Dust Entering Through the Nose and Reaching the Nerve Centers.

Infantile paralysis is believed to be seriously on the increase in the District of Columbia. No authentic records of the spread of this disease are obtainable, because under the local health laws physicians are not required to report cases to the health department. The only record of infantile paralysis which does reach the health office is when a little sufferer dies from the disease, and the cause of death naturally appears in the certificate.

Health Officer Woodward is firmly of the opinion that much good would be accomplished if physicians would report cases of infantile paralysis to the health department at the time of their inception, because he believes the disease is communicable—probably not so much so as scarlet fever, but still sufficiently contagious to make it decidedly advantageous to have cases reported and houses placarded so that other children might be guarded from danger. Infantile paralysis is not feared so much because of its percentage of fatality, since there are relatively fewer deaths from the disease than there are from several others which come directly within the scope of the so-called diseases of childhood. But infantile paralysis does leave its mark behind in most distressing form, since many of its victims are paralyzed for life—sometimes in one leg or both legs, sometimes in one arm or both arms, and the members so paralyzed are not only denied the power of locomotion or use, but they most frequently cease to grow from the moment the active phase of the disease is conquered.

Discussed at Medical Congress.

At the last great congress of physicians and surgeons in Washington, when specialists from all over the world were assembled in this city, infantile paralysis was one of the most interesting subjects of discussion. Considerable light was then thrown upon this obscure disease, but, even so, the brightest minds in the medical profession were compelled to admit they could not definitely determine the cause of the disease—and its germ never has been isolated. From the fact that it is usually more prevalent in the summer seasons it is believed by some investigators that the germs of the disease probably are carried in the dust, and that it is contracted through the lodging of the active agents in the upper nasal passages of children, whence it works its way into the nervous system.

Infantile paralysis affects children most frequently under the age of five years, and records have shown that it is found most often in children of the ages of two and three years.

"According to the practice of physicians in the capital at the present time," said Dr. Woodward today, "cases of infantile paralysis are reported if the attending physician happens to take a serious view of the situation, but it most frequently is not reported. Similarly, if the particular physician on a case is of the school which believes the disease to be communicable, he takes the steps necessary to isolate the case—but if he does not believe the disease to be contagious it often happens that no precautions are taken, and the road is left open for other children to contract the dread malady."

Occurs in Semi-Epidemic Form.

According to records in the health office it is shown that infantile paralysis usually occurs in at least semi-epidemic form. One community may be affected one year, and in an outbreak there may be great numbers of children stricken, while in the next year a wide stretch of the map might be traversed without again finding the disease prevalent to a great extent in any city or town.

If infantile paralysis appears to seriously threaten Washington this year it may be found necessary to have the Commissioners write a new health regulation into the book of local laws, so that Health Officer Woodward and his assistants may take steps to check its progress.

BURNING LIGHTER WAS LOADED WITH POWDER

Ships in Brooklyn Navy Yard in Peril Before Vessel Was Towed to Midstream.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Intense excitement prevailed for a time at the Brooklyn navy yard today when an ammunition lighter which was berthed alongside the supply ship Culgoa caught fire from some unknown cause and was destroyed almost completely together with her cargo, after being towed out in midstream. The Culgoa was only slightly damaged. The ammunition, which was in the form of powder, flashed up and burned, but, being in unsealed cans, did not explode.

Bluejackets as Firefighters.

When the fire broke out the bluejackets in the yard were rushed in to serve as firefighters. They were very busy men for a few minutes and their efforts probably saved the Culgoa from destruction. The lighter, it was soon seen, could not be saved and tugs managed to get a line to her and towed her clear into the river, where the flames had pretty much their way with her, despite many streams of water played upon her.

The damage to the Culgoa was confined to the scorching of her side next the burning lighter.

Admiral Leutze, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, reported the explosion to the acting secretary of the navy. He gave the intense heat of the sun as a cause.

A large quantity of powder in eight-inch cans was being transferred from the Culgoa to a lighter, to be taken to the navy magazine at Iona Island, he reports. The Culgoa took the powder off the New Jersey at the Boston navy yard last week.

Fire Causes $350,000 Loss.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 26.—Fire, which destroyed the plants of the Durand Steel Lacquer Company and the Thomas Brass and Iron Company here early today, caused a loss estimated at $350,000. The municipal water works and the tanks of the North Shore Gas Company, filled with 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas, were threatened, but were saved by a change of wind.

SLEUTH'S CLEVER WORK

WITH SLIGHT CLUE HE FASTENS THEFTS ON ITALIAN.

Latter Had Taken Silverware From Hotel—Bottle Leads to Capture.

Behind the six months' sentence imposed upon Francesco Genetello, a Schott's alley Italian, by Judge Aukam in the Police Court this morning, for stealing a quantity of New Willard silver and glassware, lies a story of rapid and effective sleuthing by Detective Smith of the ninth precinct that brought forth unstinted praise from the prosecuting attorneys and the officer's immediate superiors. Smith succeeded in fastening the thefts on the Italian with an empty medicine bottle from a local hospital as his only clue.

All of the stolen silver, which was marked "New Willard," and the medicine bottle were found by several boys in an unimproved lot at 10th street and Maryland avenue northeast Saturday afternoon concealed under the heavy growth of grass. They notified the ninth precinct, and Detective Smith took the articles to the hotel, where the silverware was identified by the management. None of the hotel employes was able, however, to indicate who might be responsible for the theft. Smith then went to the hospital where the bottle came from, and after a great deal of trouble discovered it had been given to an Italian named Ventucelli in October, 1909. Ventucelli was living at 527 New Jersey avenue.

Continues the Search.

A several-hour search Saturday evening located Ventucelli at another address and from him it was ascertained that Genetello once boarded with him, and was at that time employed in the kitchen of a Pennsylvania avenue hotel. Directed by acquaintances of Ventucelli and Genetello, Smith went to an address in the 600 block on 3d street, where the man had lived subsequent to his moving from Ventucelli's home.

"They told me there that at times his room was littered with glassware and silver and showed me several pieces of cut glass he had given members of the family. It was stuff from the New Willard," said Smith. "They said he recently bought a push cart and lived somewhere in Schott's alley."

Once in the alley it was like finding a needle in a haystack to locate the Italian, according to Smith, which, however, he finally succeeded in doing. The man was promptly taken to the New Willard and identified as a kitchen helper employed there about a year ago. Petty larceny charges were filed against him and the hearing of the case set for today.

Until yesterday Genetello denied responsibility for the thefts. The strength of the circumstantial evidence against him, however, brought forth a confession in the presence of Smith and several other policemen late yesterday afternoon.

TAFT'S CRUISE NEARS END

MAYFLOWER TO ANCHOR OFF PORTLAND TONIGHT.

Volume of Business Awaiting President at Beverly—His Injured Ankle Improving.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 26.—President Taft's cruise is rapidly drawing to a close. Leaving the waters of Penobscot bay behind today, the Mayflower headed for Casco bay and will anchor off Portland for the night. The President will not go ashore. Wednesday the Mayflower will stop all day at Biddeford Pood, where Mrs. Louis T. More, one of Mrs. Taft's sisters, has a summer home. Beverly will be reached at 3 p.m. Thursday.

Business Awaits Attention.

The President will find a lot of work awaiting him there. He also has made a number of important engagements. President Hadley of Yale, who has under consideration his appointment as head of the railroad stock and bond inquiry commission; Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and H. C. Emery, chairman of the tariff commission, are among those who will see the President either Friday or Saturday.

President Visits Rockland.

After spending the night on board the Mayflower at Dark harbor, Islesboro, President Taft and his party visited Rockland for an hour today. He was taken for an automobile ride and afterward made a little informal speech in front of the library. Mr. Taft is the first President Rockland has ever entertained.

The President's strained ankle is rapidly becoming normal.

CHINA AND FOREIGN LOAN

REASONS GIVEN FOR DELAY IN NEGOTIATIONS.

Appeal by the Press for Native Capitalists to Finance Hankow Railway.

Some light on the nature of the opposition in China to the forty-million-dollar foreign loan for the construction of the Szechuan and Canton-Hankow railways has reached the State Department through articles in the Chinese press of Hankow, Hupeh province. These articles were printed, it is understood, with official consent.

"The merchants of Hupeh urge the people to take shares in the Szechuan and Canton-Hankow railways. We (the people) are in a sad plight.

Unwilling to Part With Cash.

"Why are you (China) so poor that every one wishes to come to your aid? You say you have plenty of money, but you are unwilling to part with it. You also say you have money to loan, then why do not you use your own money to construct these lines? If you do not, the foreigners will come under false pretenses and appropriate your interests, destroy your nationality and cut off your supplies. England has used this diabolical system to obliterate in Egypt, otherwise how could she have got it?"

Just about the time China was to close the negotiations with England, France, Germany and America for the loan of money to build the roads protests from the provinces caused a delay in the completion of the loan. Recently the foreign governments joined in a note asking for early action from China.

Knights Templar on Outing.

The members of Orient Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, enjoyed their annual outing at Marshall Hall yesterday. A number of unusual features marked the occasion, including several interesting flag drills and tableaux. There was also a ball game and a bowling match.

The committee in charge of the affair was headed by Sir Knight Daniel W. Beach, jr.

STRIKE MOB QUIETER

Police in Control of Situation at South Bend.

FREIGHT CAR IS BURNED

Attempts to Derail Passenger Trains Unsuccessful.

LAWYERS ARE IN CONFERENCE

Grand Trunk Attorneys Suggest That Freight Service Be Suspended at Night During Trouble.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 26.—Although two attempts were made to derail passenger trains and one freight car was partly burned by strike sympathizers, the Grand Trunk strike situation here today opened quietly. As was the case Monday, union men engaged in other trades were at their own employment and the mob was small and easily controlled. Police and deputy sheriffs patrolled the railroad property and a large force continued on duty in the yards.

Attempts to derail passenger trains were unsuccessful, the obstructions in each instance being discovered in time.

The railroad resumed switching in the local yards today, an assistant superintendent again officiating as conductor of the single crew at work. Little switching was done last night and it is likely all freight service will be suspended during the night while the trouble lasts. This move is in line with a suggestion of the road's attorneys, who are gathering here in conference.

Commission to Investigate.

The lawyers believe all trains should be halted outside the city over night. The members of the state railway commission are expected in South Bend today to look over the ground. Rumors have been current that the trains running are not equipped with full crews, and the railway commissioners, it is said, are coming here to investigate.

One passenger train, an accommodation running from Port Huron, Mich., to South Bend, was stopped last night by Chief of Detectives William Cassidy because it lacked the proper number of brakemen. Although ordinarily the trains stop in the yards in the western part of the city, the officer would not permit it to go beyond the local depot. The distance is only two miles.

Interest Shifts to Toronto.

MONTREAL, July 26.—The center of interest in the Grand Trunk strike today apparently shifted to Toronto. There local union leaders expected to meet President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and A. B. Garretson of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Reports that subsequently union representatives would confer with a committee of Grand Trunk officials finds little credence here. Conferences and arbitration are things of the past, according to the company.

"The climax of this strike is past," said General Master of Transportation Brownlee today. "Our freight moved splendidly yesterday on the eastern and northern divisions. The fruit shippers will be given their special trains today. There is no accumulation of freight."

NICARAGUAN ENVOYS HOPE FOR RESULTS

Drs. Barrios and Salinas Will See President Taft and Secretary Knox.

If diplomatic predictions are borne out, important and satisfactory results are likely to follow the visit to this city of the Nicaraguan envoys, Dr. Modesto Barrios and Dr. Sebastian Salinas. They arrived at New York yesterday and are expected to come here within the next few days. They refused to discuss the details of their mission except to say that they are delegated by Dr. Madriz to discuss with the representatives of the United States the best and quickest method of restoring peace in Nicaragua and establishing a stable government on a constitutional basis.

While in New York the commissioners stated that they did not bring any proposition from their government to the Washington government. They mean simply to lay the situation in Nicaragua before President Taft and Secretary Knox, express President Madriz's desire for peace and ask this government to suggest the plan for its consummation. It is understood that Madriz is willing to have an election for president within the next three months, with himself and Estrada eliminated from the contest, and also that the United States provide for and supervise the election.

Deny Anti-American Feeling.

The commissioners denied the reports widely circulated that Gen. Zelaya is still the de facto ruler of the republic, although he is in exile in Belgium. They denied also the report of the existence of anti-American sentiment in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, or that President Madriz had ordered the shooting of prisoners of war.

The Americans captured on the battlefield, they said, had been well treated. They avowed that this statement applied to Pittman, the American engineer taken at Bluefields.

Commander Archibald H. Davis of the cruiser Tacoma, which was hurried to Cape Gracios a Dios last week when reports of probable danger to Consul Trimmer were sent to Washington, has reported that he found no conditions to warrant landing a force at either Cape Gracios or at Prinzapulco, a few miles north near Pearl Lagoon, where the Tacoma went later.

The gunboat Marietta cleared from Portsmouth, N. H., today bound for the West Indies by way of New York. It is understood her final destination is the east coast of Nicaragua.

CONFERENCE WITH HUGHES.

Plans for Legislative Investigation Discussed With the Governor.

NEW YORK, July 26.—There was a conference here last night between Gov. Hughes, Representative E. L. Merritt, chairman of the joint committee of the state legislature appointed to investigate allegations of legislative corruption, and former Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, counsel of the committee.

Mr. Bruce said today that the conference had aided Chairman Merritt and himself materially in preparing their plans for the work before the committee. It was especially pleasing to both Mr. Merritt and himself, Mr. Bruce added, to find that such plans as they had already tentatively formed met with the hearty approval of the governor, while the latter's many valuable suggestions would make it easier for them to push the work of preparing for the public hearings.