

with the Lehigh and the Philadelphia and Reading railroads?

"I hadn't heard."  
"Well, when Judge Archibald got to work helping you to sell this bank?"  
"Nothing," he said at first. The bank was no good and it would be a waste of time to try to sell it. Afterward I told him I still expected to sell it."  
"As he told you?"  
"No, he had no faith in it."  
"Then why did you go to him?"  
"Simply to tell him I was trying to sell."  
"And you wanted his good offices?"  
"No, because he had no faith in it."  
"Warnke, the coal operator, was an old friend of Judge Archibald's, was he not?"  
"I don't know."  
"Do you know if Judge Archibald intended for Warnke in any litigation with railroads?" asked Representative Webb. Jones replied he knew nothing about it.  
Representative Floyd asked Jones why he wanted to give the judge \$250 for signing a five-hundred-dollar note. Jones did not know. He said that Jones did it from a magnanimous motive.  
The judge did not protest against taking the money, did he?  
"No, indeed."

Receives Money As Gift.

"Did he take it with the understanding that it would be applied to the five-hundred-dollar note?" continued Mr. Floyd, "or as a gift?"  
"As a gift."  
Representative Sterling put a series of questions to Jones regarding a man named W. J. Richards. Jones replied that he did not know Richards in any bank deals in which Judge Archibald was interested.  
"Didn't you tell W. J. Boland that you had sent Judge Archibald to Richards?"  
Jones denied having done so.  
Representative Rucker asked several questions about Jones' finances, and learning that Jones owns a thirty-three-acre farm near home and little else, he exclaimed:  
"And you tell the committee that you made a donation of \$250 to Judge Archibald?"  
"Yes, sir," replied Jones.  
"Why did you think Judge Archibald's name on the \$500 note would aid in getting it discounted?" Representative Norris asked.  
"I thought his financial standing would have an influence," Jones replied.  
"Didn't you have some other friends to whom it would have been more embarrassing to go on the note as it was to a judge of the federal court?"  
"No, I did not, and I had not thought of the matter as being embarrassing."  
"Were you not a judge when you made Judge Archibald this present of \$250?" Representative Graham asked.

Subpoenas to Issue.

The committee decided to have subpoenaed W. J. Richards and Fred Warnke of Scranton, who were interested in the deal described by Jones.  
Before Jones was excused for the day he consented to give a committee in private the names of the persons in Scranton who are interested with him in the deal. He also consented to give a report of yesterday's proceedings to the committee of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Scranton, Pa., which is the refusal of his bank to discount the note presented by John Henry Jones.  
H. Y. Lynch, president of the Providence National Bank of Scranton, said the note had been renewed every three months since December, 1909.  
Rollin B. Carr, president of the Federal Bank, corroborated the president's testimony.

TROOPER IS ARRESTED FOR KILLING BOY IN RIOT

Says Shooting in Scranton Disturbance Was Due to Horse Jumping.  
SCRANTON, Pa., May 11.—With the exception of an outbreak in Dickinson city, near here, in which a fifteen-year-old boy was killed by a state policeman, and there was but little disorder in the anthracite mining region today. The boy, Louis Brogorovich, who was taking no part in the disorder, was shot, it is alleged, by Robert Ince, a member of Troop A, whose headquarters are at Greensburg, Pa.  
The shooting occurred while a detachment of state police was dispersing a crowd of foreigners who were making a demonstration at the Olympian colliery, N. E. of the Delaware and Hudson Company. The boy was standing in the yard of his home when he was shot.  
Explanation of Trooper.  
Trooper Ince said he became separated from the rest of the state policemen during the disturbance. He said that one of the rioters drew a revolver and leveled it at him. "I thought it was my life or his," he added, "and I drew my gun to fire. Just then a stone struck my horse and the animal jumped and the revolver was discharged. The bullet went wild. I did not aim at the boy."  
The trooper was released by a magistrate, in order that he might arrange for bail.  
Five men and four women, who were arrested by the Scranton police yesterday during a disturbance at the Cayuga colliery of the Lackawanna Railroad Company, were given a hearing at the magistrate this afternoon and held in small bail.

PUPILS GIVE FRENCH PLAYS.

Western High Scholars Play Parts in Comedies.  
Western High School boys and girls who have been studying French showed their proficiency in the progress they have made at the school last evening, when they gave a "French evening." Four French comedies were given.  
The pupils who took part or assisted in the performance were A. Hinds, H. Kimball, C. DeWitt, W. H. Brown, C. Roberts, H. Siddons, C. Vickery, C. Brin, E. Brin, J. Howell, C. Campbell, H. Lester, and Misses M. Marr, E. List, K. Drain, J. Dolmer, D. Campbell, L. Maher and Rogers. Mme. Bimont, French instructor, was in charge.

MUTINOUS TROOPS LOOT.

Soldiers Near Chao-Yang in Manchuria in Revolt.  
LONDON, May 11.—The troops in the vicinity of Chao-Yang, Manchuria, mutinied today and are engaged in looting. According to a new agency dispatch from Tientsin the officials in Chao-Yang are hard pressed.  
In consequence of a disagreement on the subject of the loan to China the financiers representing the United States and Germany contemplate independent action, according to the same dispatch.

GIVE REAL FIRST AID

Injured Boy Scout Attended by Red Cross Team.

BIG AUDIENCE IS ON HAND  
Program of Field Events Consumes Four Hours.

MIMIC MINE BLAST FEATURE  
Sword Presented to Maj. Charles Lynch—Public Invited to View Exhibit.

The team captained by Miss Alys Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, had an opportunity to do some real first aid work yesterday afternoon, in the "first aid" competition presented as a part of the field exercises and demonstrations given by the Red Cross organizations on the Monument lot near the Red Cross exhibition pavilion.

Hennie Abraham, a member of the Hull House Boy Scouts troop from Chicago, while running across the field tripped and fell. A scrap of tin concealed in the grass cut a deep gash in the boy's finger as he tumbled, and the wound was bleeding freely when Miss Meyer's first aid team swooped down on the lad. The wound was quickly cleaned and bandaged, the incident being the only bit of real first aid work of the afternoon. Miss Meyer and the other young ladies of her team received a round of applause from the spectators.

Audience Overflows Stands.  
An audience that filled the temporary stands built for the accommodation of spectators saw the program of field events, which, starting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was not concluded until almost 6 p. m. Tickets for the affair were exhausted early in the day, and spectators unable to obtain seats stood through the entire program, being banked in almost a solid wall around the field.

The first event was the competition in first aid work, in which six teams participated, one each from the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, the District of Columbia, the American Red Cross, the First Aid Detachment, miners' first aid team, Boy Scouts' first aid teams and the United States Marine Corps. The prize went to the team captained by Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of the minister secretary of war, representing the Women's First Aid Detachment.

The mimic mine explosion, in which the roof of a "mine" that had been built in the field caved in, an explosion of gas following, proved of greatest interest to the spectators. The mine and its workings were made extremely realistic, real miners from the Pennsylvania coal fields being employed in the mine. The mine was a real mine, representing the H. C. Field Coal Company of Uniontown, Pa., was awarded the prize in this event, the members of the team plunging into the mine, the miners to the surface, where first aid and resuscitatory measures were rapidly applied. The members of the team worked with the precision plainly characteristic of the program in the work around the spectators to the point of enthusiasm.

Hull House Team Winner.  
An interesting feature of the exhibition was that given by a team representing the United States Naval Hospital Corps, in which the method of removing wounded men from a battleship at sea was shown.

In the first aid competition for Boy Scout troops the troop representing Hull House, Chicago, captured the prize. This is the team of which Ben Abraham, the only participant really injured during the exhibition drill by the Illinois Field Corps of the American Red Cross, this morning included stretcher drill, first aid drill and other work performed by a hospital corps in relief work.  
At the close of the exhibition the winning teams were presented with silver cups, individual members of each team receiving a medal. The medals were second and third place in the competitions will be given certificates of merit.

Portable X-ray machines, with the motor to operate them, are included in the exhibit, along with sterilizing outfits for the use of the automobile ambulance which is fitted up as an emergency hospital in itself.  
Portable X-ray machines, with the motor to operate them, are included in the exhibit, along with sterilizing outfits for the use of the automobile ambulance which is fitted up as an emergency hospital in itself.

Public Is Invited.  
Officials in charge of the Red Cross exhibition desire that the general public shall visit and inspect the exhibit, which is housed in the temporary pavilion that has been erected near the Pan-American building, in which the automobile ambulance conference are held. The exhibit includes every imaginable device for the alleviation of suffering on the battlefield and in field hospitals, and embraces every possible form of stretcher, litter and ambulance, including the portable X-ray machine, which is fitted up as an emergency hospital in itself.

But Rumor of the Drowning of Policeman Proves Unfounded.  
The finding of a motor boat unoccupied and adrift at Port Washington, Md., yesterday afternoon caused much concern among members of the police force last night, but it was stated by the water authorities that the boat was believed to be the property of a policeman and it was feared the owner had been drowned.

Detective Charles A. Evans, acting captain, set out to have the report investigated. When the clock at police headquarters struck 10 and word was received that the owner of the boat had appeared at the fort the worst was feared.

It was finally found that Policeman Welch of the tenth precinct is owner of the craft and he was safe in Washington. He explained he had taken the boat from the river last fall and thought it was far enough away from the water to be safe from the high tides; but it proves he was mistaken. He arranged to go to the fort today and make his boat secure.

FEARED THE WORST.

But Rumor of the Drowning of Policeman Proves Unfounded.  
The finding of a motor boat unoccupied and adrift at Port Washington, Md., yesterday afternoon caused much concern among members of the police force last night, but it was stated by the water authorities that the boat was believed to be the property of a policeman and it was feared the owner had been drowned.

Detective Charles A. Evans, acting captain, set out to have the report investigated. When the clock at police headquarters struck 10 and word was received that the owner of the boat had appeared at the fort the worst was feared.

It was finally found that Policeman Welch of the tenth precinct is owner of the craft and he was safe in Washington. He explained he had taken the boat from the river last fall and thought it was far enough away from the water to be safe from the high tides; but it proves he was mistaken. He arranged to go to the fort today and make his boat secure.

What Make?  
Title—Hardup bought his wife a machine.  
Tattle—Touring, talking, sewing or washing?

DEMONSTRATING RED CROSS WORK AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.



TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT—DEMONSTRATING FIRST AID AFTER A MINE EXPLOSION. RED CROSS NURSES AT WORK. BOTTOM—RESTORING SMOKE-STRIKEN FIREMEN. THE NAVY'S METHOD OF CARRYING WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

NOT FOR ANNEXATION

Roosevelt Explains His Position as to Canada.

Connecticut Avenue Association Opposes Plan of Commissioners.

Secretary Says Colonel's Words Have Been Misinterpreted.

Explains Letter to Taft for "Peace and Harmony."

Special Cablegram to the Star.

LONDON, May 11.—The Evening News prints a signed dispatch from former President Roosevelt's secretary, Frank Harper, in which the colonel undertakes to explain his attitude toward Canada and the proposed reciprocity treaty. The dispatch admits that the press of Canada and Great Britain might have misinterpreted Mr. Roosevelt's words, "for both economic and political reasons," when the colonel referred to the advantages of the reciprocity agreement and commended the President's efforts in trying to make it law, but declares that Mr. Roosevelt had not the slightest intention of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

Text of the Dispatch.  
"NEW YORK, May 11.—Your telegram to Mr. Roosevelt, asking him to send a message, explaining his attitude toward Canada, has been received. He supposed the query has arisen because of the publication of a letter from him in which Mr. Roosevelt stated that he was in favor of reciprocity in trade matters with Canada, for both economic and political reasons. He believes that the press generally, both in Great Britain and Canada, has interpreted the words 'political reasons' as meaning that the annexation of Canada to the United States would speedily follow the consummation of the reciprocity negotiation.

Speech in Reciprocity.  
"In that speech Mr. Roosevelt said: 'I feel that we are to be congratulated upon the likelihood of obtaining closer reciprocity or tariff and trade relations with Canada. Among all the powers of the earth there is none with which we should desire to be upon a more intimate footing of equal rights, to which we should be more closely bound in relations of mutual helpfulness, esteem and good will than in the case of our great neighbor to the north, whose prosperity and growth are a matter of pride to all who dwell on this continent. It is our earnest desire to see the proposed reciprocity treaty marking a significant advance in bringing about the closest and most friendly relations between the two countries.'"

"Similar sentiments were also expressed by Mr. Taft when he spoke in New York city two days later.

"Mr. Roosevelt has always done everything according to the other two great nations of the North American continent to live together in peace and harmony, and according to the fullest measure of respect and esteem."

"Specifically, Mr. Roosevelt has always treated Canada as a friendly nation, and whose independence he would not dream of encouraging aggression against."

Secretary to Theodore Roosevelt.

CITIZENS MAKE PROTEST AGAINST WATER RATES

Connecticut Avenue Association Opposes Plan of Commissioners.

Resolutions, subject to amendment, protesting against the increase in water rates for the District to take effect July 1, and endorsing the bill of Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate District committee, to keep the rate the same, were adopted last night by the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association, at its meeting at the Army and Navy Preparatory School.

Resolutions were offered by J. P. Crawford. The water supply of the District would not be jeopardized by the free use of water, he urged, as he had learned on good authority that those in the District water department thought of supplying water to towns outside of the District.

Following a general discussion of the car service on the Chevy Chase line, during which many of the members said that at certain hours of the day the service was entirely inadequate, a resolution looking to regulations for more frequent service was passed, and the executive committee of the association was instructed to push action.

Text of Resolutions.  
The resolution sets forth that the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association petition the interstate commerce commission to require that a fixed number of Capital Traction cars be looped between Chevy Chase Circle and 15th street and New York avenue between 7 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 and 6 p. m. to accommodate the residents of Cleveland Park, Woodley Park and other sections of the District of Columbia along the Chevy Chase line; that the Capital Traction Company be required to continue the tripper service on the Chevy Chase line until 8:30 p. m. southbound at Rock Creek bridge on week days, to meet the heavy traffic bound downtown at and just after the theater hour; also that the Capital Traction Company be required to issue transfers for the use of the line for the benefit of passengers desiring to take the 7th street or navy yard cars.

The association will hold an open meeting June 8, at which time wives and other members of the families of the members will be present.

New Summer Suit Pilfered.  
Marion Sutton of Garfield, D. C., had plans to extend his official greeting to summer this bright Sunday, but the plans have been frustrated. He bought a new suit of clothes last night, put the box into his wagon and went down to Center Market to get provisions for the Sunday dinner. When he started home a glance into the wagon disclosed the suit, box and all, was gone.

Prof. D. Cady Eaton Dead.  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 11.—D. Cady Eaton, professor emeritus of the Yale Art School, died at his home here tonight after a long illness. He was born at Johnstown, N. Y., in 1837, and was graduated from Yale in 1860.

IN NEARLY EVERY HOME  
The Star is the one paper in Washington in nearly every home and the only paper in thousands of homes.

The regular carrier delivery circulation of The Star, both daily and Sunday, is greater by many thousands than that of any other Washington newspaper.

The bona fide circulation of The Evening Star with but one edition daily is more than 20,000 in excess of its nearest competitor.

STATEMENT.  
1912.  
Saturday, May 4.....64,060  
Sunday, May 5.....51,244  
Monday, May 6.....53,491  
Tuesday, May 7.....65,335  
Wednesday, May 8.....65,536  
Thursday, May 9.....64,822  
Friday, May 10.....64,482

1911.  
May 6.....58,399  
May 7.....47,000  
May 8.....58,410  
May 9.....58,910  
May 10.....58,614  
May 11.....58,164  
May 12.....58,084

AFFIDAVIT.  
I solemnly swear that the above statement represents the number of copies of THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended May 10, 1912—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable or do not remain in the office unsold, except in the case of papers sent to out-of-town agents only, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

FLEMING NEWBOLD,  
Business Manager,  
The Evening Star Newspaper Company,  
District of Columbia, as:  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this eleventh day of May, A. D. 1912.

E. E. RAMEY,  
Notary Public.

METHODISTS TO DEBATE TWO LEADING PROBLEMS

Amusement Question and Report of Episcopacy Committee Attracting Attention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 11.—Members of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church expect debates at practically every business meeting of the body now, as the result of the beginning yesterday of the reading of reports of such committees as may be ready to report that morning.

Considerable committee routine has been passed, but the reports of the episcopacy committee and the committee on the state of the church, dealing with the amusement question, are awaited most eagerly by the delegates. The former organization is holding joint sessions in an attempt to decide the number of bishops to retire and the number to be elected.

Still Under Consideration.  
The amusement question still is hung up in the committee, although a sub-committee yesterday voted to strike out the paragraph of the discipline forbidding certain amusements. This committee probably will not report before Tuesday.

The report of the episcopacy committee is expected today or Monday. The night session of the conference will be devoted to the report of the bishops from South America, Mexico and South Africa.

By a unanimous vote the conference approved the Kenyon-Sheppard bill which has before Congress and which prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors into "dry" territory.

Urges Continuous Agitation.  
The report, which was presented by J. Frank Hagan, former governor of Indiana, urges Methodists of the United States to continue to urge the enactment of the measure "throughout the life of the present Congress, and if need be, until a Congress shall be elected which will afford relief."

Nearly 2,000 Princeton alumni and 171 representatives of other universities and educational institutions crowded the gymnasium for the alumni luncheon after the inauguration ceremony. Taylor Payne, '07, of the board of trustees, presided and presented President Taft as the first speaker. President Taft said in part:

"I made a confidential communication to you at the ceremonial exercises on the campus, which I renew now, to say that I have not had such a good time for a year. I have been in the habit, when times troubled me in the White House, of looking back to the troubles of Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Lincoln and Cleveland, and to minimize my own troubles by the thought that I was not the first to get through. But I am getting to a point where that comparison is not so helpful.

"You don't have to compare with all those who have gone through Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton and all the great universities to know that there is no place in the world where a man of the age of the undergraduate is taken at his real standing as he is in these universities. That is the first democracy. You know that when he has graduated under these conditions and goes out into the world he goes out a real democrat, rejoicing in the greater opportunity that he has from his university training to meet the responsibilities of a citizen, but not in any degree underrating the value of understanding the God-given characteristics of popular government under a constitution of liberty."

Lauds Grover Cleveland.  
Chief Justice White eulogized Grover Cleveland, who, as President, he said, yielded to no man that ever filled the great office in high purposes, in great devotion to duty, in the simplicity of his life and in the enduring and everlasting purpose to maintain undiminished all the rights and liberties of the American people. Justice White further said:

"The great thought which the constitutional fathers conceived, the great thing which they did was to bring into being a government which rested upon the power of men to restrain themselves and upon the fact that every American citizen was beguiled away from the institutions of his fathers by temporary passions or by demagogic exhortation, into placing in his hands the reins of government, so that in the hands of the American people free institutions would be forever safe.

"Who can say that the fathers builded wisely? Who can say that they were wise? Who can say that they were wise in legislating for a free people and building a government which we create upon the character of that people, who can say that they made a mistake?"

College Heads Speak.  
Other addresses were made by President Patten of the Princeton Theological Seminary, President Lowell of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, President Butler of Columbia, President Schurman of Cornell and President Hibben.

After the luncheon President Taft and Chief Justice White saw the Cornell base ball team defeat the Princeton team.

President Taft left Princeton for Washington shortly after 6 o'clock.

Tonight the undergraduates paraded to Prospect, where Samuel White, the president of the senior class, congratulated President Hibben in a speech on behalf of the undergraduates.

G. A. R. ANNUAL OUTING.  
Members Enjoy Shad Bake and Applaud Speakers.  
Representative Anderson of Minnesota and Gen. Samuel S. Burdett, past commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., were the principal speakers at the annual outing and shad bake of the Union Soldiers' Alliance, held yesterday afternoon at Cabin John Bridge.

Reference by each speaker to the Sherman pension bill aroused much enthusiasm among the veterans. Other speakers included Col. John McElroy and Alva S. Taber.

The veterans and their wives and families, numbering about 200 in all, left Washington at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for Cabin John. The shad bake was served at the Cabin John Hotel, and a feature of the entertainment was a shad bake. The party returned to Washington at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Alva S. Taber was chairman of the committee on arrangements, which included the other members of the committee were L. K. Brown, Edward R. Campbell, George J. Davis, Andrew J. Huntton, Edward A. Kreidler and Charles D. A. Loeffler.

TAFT GETS DEGREE

Given LL. D. at President Hibben's Inauguration.

Expresses His Views Regarding Benefit of University Training.

MANY COLLEGE HEADS ATTEND  
Chief Justice White, in His Address, Pays Glowing Tribute to Grover Cleveland.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 11.—Under the tall elm trees on the historic campus, John Grier Hibben was today inaugurated the fourteenth president of Princeton University.

The occasion was favored with beautiful weather and with the presence of the President of the United States and the Chief Justice of the nation's Supreme Court. More than 6,000 persons were banded in front of Old Nassau hall, where the ceremony took place, and gave the new president of the university a most cordial reception.

The oath of office was administered by Associate Justice Mahlon Pitney of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A part of the ceremony of induction was the conferring of the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon President Taft and Chief Justice White. When Andrew F. West, dean of the graduate school, in conferring the degree, spoke of President Taft as the greatest of the presidents of the United States, he was interrupted by hearty applause. The conferring of the degrees followed the delivery by President Hibben of his inaugural address, in which he spoke on the essentials of a liberal education.

Nearly 2,000 Princeton alumni and 171 representatives of other universities and educational institutions crowded the gymnasium for the alumni luncheon after the inauguration ceremony. Taylor Payne, '07, of the board of trustees, presided and presented President Taft as the first speaker. President Taft said in part:

"I made a confidential communication to you at the ceremonial exercises on the campus, which I renew now, to say that I have not had such a good time for a year. I have been in the habit, when times troubled me in the White House, of looking back to the troubles of Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Lincoln and Cleveland, and to minimize my own troubles by the thought that I was not the first to get through. But I am getting to a point where that comparison is not so helpful.

"You don't have to compare with all those who have gone through Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton and all the great universities to know that there is no place in the world where a man of the age of the undergraduate is taken at his real standing as he is in these universities. That is the first democracy. You know that when he has graduated under these conditions and goes out into the world he goes out a real democrat, rejoicing in the greater opportunity that he has from his university training to meet the responsibilities of a citizen, but not in any degree underrating the value of understanding the God-given characteristics of popular government under a constitution of liberty."

Lauds Grover Cleveland.  
Chief Justice White eulogized Grover Cleveland, who, as President, he said, yielded to no man that ever filled the great office in high purposes, in great devotion to duty, in the simplicity of his life and in the enduring and everlasting purpose to maintain undiminished all the rights and liberties of the American people. Justice White further said:

"The great thought which the constitutional fathers conceived, the great thing which they did was to bring into being a government which rested upon the power of men to restrain themselves and upon the fact that every American citizen was beguiled away from the institutions of his fathers by temporary passions or by demagogic exhortation, into placing in his hands the reins of government, so that in the hands of the American people free institutions would be forever safe.

"Who can say that the fathers builded wisely? Who can say that they were wise? Who can say that they were wise in legislating for a free people and building a government which we create upon the character of that people, who can say that they made a mistake?"

College Heads Speak.  
Other addresses were made by President Patten of the Princeton Theological Seminary, President Lowell of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, President Butler of Columbia, President Schurman of Cornell and President Hibben.

After the luncheon President Taft and Chief Justice White saw the Cornell base ball team defeat the Princeton team.

President Taft left Princeton for Washington shortly after 6 o'clock.

Tonight the undergraduates paraded to Prospect, where Samuel White, the president of the senior class, congratulated President Hibben in a speech on behalf of the undergraduates.

G. A. R. ANNUAL OUTING.  
Members Enjoy Shad Bake and Applaud Speakers.  
Representative Anderson of Minnesota and Gen. Samuel S. Burdett, past commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., were the principal speakers at the annual outing and shad bake of the Union Soldiers' Alliance, held yesterday afternoon at Cabin John Bridge.

Reference by each speaker to the Sherman pension bill aroused much enthusiasm among the veterans. Other speakers included Col. John McElroy and Alva S. Taber.

The veterans and their wives and families, numbering about 200 in all, left Washington at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for Cabin John. The shad bake was served at the Cabin John Hotel, and a feature of the entertainment was a shad bake. The party returned to Washington at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Alva S. Taber was chairman of the committee on arrangements, which included the other members of the committee were L. K. Brown, Edward R. Campbell, George J. Davis, Andrew J. Huntton, Edward A. Kreidler and Charles D. A. Loeffler.

WILSON SEE SHAM

Tariff Policy Is Make-Believe, He Avers.

"JESTS GRIN BEHIND IT"  
Cites Alleged Evils of the Present System.

SAYS LAWS AID CAPITAL  
Industrial Enterprise Top-Heavy and Lop-Sided, He Tells Reform Club.

NEW YORK, May 11.—"The face of general advantage, worn by the tariff scheme, is a mask and many private jests grin behind it," declared Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, in an address tonight on "Tariff Make-Believe," at a dinner of the Reform Club, where he and other speakers, including Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, former assistant United States Treasury Charles S. Hamlin, and Representative Henry George, Jr., united in holding the tariff issue up as chief among all issues of the political campaign.

"The top-heavy, lop-sided, unsymmetrical bulk of American industrial enterprise is plain to be seen by every one," said Gov. Wilson, after declaring that the protective tariff was conceived in a day of individual enterprise of every kind, whereas today the whole scheme has changed into one of "monstrosities of development," and "laws that were meant to stimulate everybody are now plainly seen to redound to the advantage of a smaller and smaller number of persons, in whose hands the larger masses of capital have steadily accumulated."

Favors Careful Action.  
The governor favored dispassionate dealing with the tariff question and advised against "any changes so drastic or so rapid as to endanger the very fiber of our industrial system."

Gov. Wilson devoted his whole attention to the subject of the tariff, and spoke in substance as follows:  
"The whole tariff policy has become a huge scheme of make-believe. While practically the whole economic life of the country has changed, the beneficiaries of the tariff have continued to build it along the old lines conceived of a few generations ago, and laid down for a family of entirely different habits. The whole structure stands there, looking as venerable as the eyes of the old men who look if it still stood in the midst of a vast, modern Paris, looking as if it had left it behind and would never voluntarily, construct anything like it again."

Nation As It Was.  
"When one looks back to the beginnings and early development of the tariff policy in this country one sees a nation absolutely unlike that whose affairs we now try to comprehend and whose fortunes we now try to guide. It was a nation of individual enterprise of every kind. There was free access to its resources for everybody of energy and initiative who could make together a little capital. The laborer had his individual stake in the individual employer and could move readily from one employer to another. The wages of the workman, almost any man might look forward to establishing a home of his own, and in the process himself, in turn, employing labor."

"It looked to the statesmen of that day as a national industry. The laborer, in fact, for the most part, with an individual employer and could move readily from one employer to another. The wages of the workman, almost any man might look forward to establishing a home of his own, and in the process himself, in turn, employing labor."

"It looked to the statesmen of that day as a national industry. The laborer, in fact, for the most part, with an individual employer and could move readily from one employer to another. The wages of the workman, almost any man might look forward to establishing a home of his own, and in the process himself, in turn, employing labor."

Present Situation.  
"But no one can pretend that any such picture of America could be drawn now or that the tariff plays any such role as it did in the past. The conditions, the intricacies of those complex schedules and pretend that they exhibit a plan for the general stimulation of industry and enterprise in America? Can any one candidly say that he sees in the economic life of America anything that would justify the free and individual initiative, a field of free and normal competition?"

"The same principles and purposes that built up the great system of protective tariffs have also built up the merchant marine of the United States and put us at an immense disadvantage in regard to the competition of foreign shipping."

"The theory of protection was very attractive. It was a fine conception that it began to be evident that the tariff ought to make the most of itself. It sounded very well in public speeches to declare that the system was intended to make for the farmer a great domestic market, by giving him the whole field in action, and to the manufacturer the American workingman from foreign competition; that it was meant to develop undeveloped parts of the country and to give a capital to those who built railroads and established lines of steamers on the inland rivers; that it was a means of stimulating the growth of the country, by giving it the whole field in action, and to the manufacturer the American workingman from foreign competition; that it was meant to develop undeveloped parts of the country and to give a capital to those who built railroads and established lines of steamers on the inland rivers; that it was a means of stimulating the growth of the country, by giving it the whole field in action, and to the manufacturer the American workingman from foreign competition; that it was meant to develop undeveloped parts of the country and to give a capital to those who built railroads and established lines of steamers on the inland rivers; that it was a means of stimulating the growth of the country, by giving it the whole field in action, and to the manufacturer the American workingman from foreign competition; that it was meant to develop undeveloped parts of the country and to give a capital to those who built railroads and established lines of steamers on the inland rivers; that it was a means of stimulating the growth of the country, by giving it the whole field in action, and to the manufacturer the American workingman from foreign competition; that it was meant to develop undeveloped parts of the country and to give a capital to those who built railroads and established lines of steamers on the