

AUTOMOBILE MEN PLAY LEGISLATORS AT CONVENTION

Senators and Representatives Uphold the Rights of Owners.

ASK UNIFORMITY IN ALL MATTERS

National Association Opens Meeting Here With Large Attendance of Delegates.

Unqualified indictment of the State Legislatures characterized the opening meeting of the three days' session of the first legislative convention of the American Automobile Association...

Senators and Representatives were included in those who upheld the cause of the motorists in their case against the States, and joined in the denunciation of their Legislatures for the maze of voluminous laws with which they have hemmed in the automobile.

"Uniformity of state legislation covering automobile matters," was stated as the paramount issue before the 299 delegates from twenty States by President Spear, of the American Automobile Association...

Take Autoists' Stand.

In this he was seconded by Senator Chauncey M. Dugew of New York, by Senator Robert Taylor of Tennessee, former governor of his State; Representative James Francis Burke of Pennsylvania, and Representative W. W. Cocks of New York.

Declaring the States were violating the fundamental features of the Constitution, which gives its purpose "in order to form a more perfect union" with the mass of laws which their legislatures are enacting...

More conservative in his tone, Senator Dugew endorsed the proposal of uniform State legislation on automobile matters. Going further, he said there should be no more difficulty of Federal registration of automobiles than national control of railroads.

States Blamed.

Charles Thaddeus Terry, chairman of the convention committee, and permanent chairman of the convention, laid all responsibility for the motorists' difficulties with the law upon the selfishness of the States.

President Spear, in calling the meeting to order, also denounced in vigorous terms the "trap system," by which the "rural constable lies in wait for the autoist to be ensnared."

Senator Robert Taylor brightened the faces of the delegates with a breezy and optimistic view of the future of the automobile.

"When ships are on the ocean and the ships are full of autos, scouting everywhere."

The closing speaker at this morning's session was Representative W. W. Cocks, of Pennsylvania, who discussed the proposed Federal registration bill, now pending before Congress.

Laws Are Severe. In calling the meeting to order at 10 o'clock, President Spear declared it was

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WEATHER REPORT.

The western storm will move eastward, attended by unsettled weather and precipitation in practically all districts east of the Mississippi river during the next thirty-six hours.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT. Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, colder Wednesday; afternoon minimum temperature tonight about 45 degrees; increasing southerly winds.

TEMPERATURES. 8:00 a. m. 37, 9:30 a. m. 37, 10:30 a. m. 38, 11:30 a. m. 39, 12:30 noon 42, 1:30 p. m. 43, 2:30 p. m. 45, 3:30 p. m. 45

SUN TABLE. Sun rises 6:52, Sun sets 6:58

TIDE TABLE. Today—High tide, 1:23 p. m. Low tide, 8:29 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS. HARPERS FERRY, Va., Feb. 15.—Both rivers clear this morning.

STARK'S OPINIONS OF HEROES OF '76

Patrick Henry, a "cracker," one of the most unreliable men living. Benjamin Franklin, Boston postmaster, dismissed for stealing from mails. Samuel Adams, a defaulting tax collector of Boston, who was dismissed.

BOSTON ASTOUNDED BY STARK'S BOOK

Attack on Leaders in American Revolution Provokes Discussion.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—If advertising was what James Henry Stark wanted when he wrote his book, "The Loyalists of Massachusetts," and the other side of the American revolution, in which he characterizes Samuel Adams and John Hancock as defaulters and thieves, Patrick Henry, as the most unreliable man who had lived up to that time, and a bankrupt at twenty-three, after having failed as a storekeeper, farmer, and shop-keeper, and Benjamin Franklin, as a postoffice thief, who was dismissed from his job as postmaster of Boston, he got all that he wished.

Stark's book is accepted as a distinct acquisition to the literature of New England, as shown by the publication of a letter written by a descendant of James Otis, whose battle cry, "No taxation without representation," was the rallying cry of the revolutionary army.

President Abbott Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, laughed heartily when the matter was broached to him. "Why, of course, we at Harvard know all about John Hancock and his connection with the university. The complete story of his connection with the university as its treasurer may be found in the 'History of Harvard,' written by Josiah Quincy, an early president, in 1830. I guess the book is in the library of the university."

But Stark has attacked more than local fame and that satisfies Boston, anyhow. Stark is well known in New England, having lived here since his parents brought him here from London in the year of nine. His home is in Dorchester and he is president of the British Charitable Society; vice president of the Victorian Club, and a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

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GRANT PEARY A VOICE OF STARKS

Subcommittee Is Asked to Draw Substitute Measure.

PARENT BODY ASKS SOME RECOGNITION

Explorer's Friends Insist on Substantial Reward for Finding the Pole.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary will be rewarded in a substantial way by Congress for placing the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole.

This was decided at a meeting of the House committee on naval affairs held at noon today.

The committee failed to act on the recommendation of its subcommittee, which was opposed to the Hale and Allen bills to make Peary a rear admiral in the United States Navy.

Butler himself, who helped cast the unanimous vote of the subcommittee opposing any recognition of Peary being made by Congress, is preparing a bill this afternoon the object of which will be to have Peary receive a vote of thanks and a gold medal.

Peary will either be retired as a rear admiral or given a vote of thanks. This is the opinion generally held by the members of the committee.

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ROOSEVELT FAVORED AS SPEAKER IN CANNON'S PAGE

Pennsylvanian Likely to Be Elected When Crisis Is Reached.

ROOSEVELT HAILED "MAN OF THE HOUR"

Former President Said to Be Practical One to Save Republican Party.

By JAMES HAY, Jr. National leaders of the Republican party expect Theodore Roosevelt to save the State of New York from the Democrats in the Congressional elections next fall.

The leaders, while they admit that, if the elections were held tomorrow, the Democrats probably would win, bank on the return of Roosevelt and the political death of Cannon as their salvation.

These facts can be stated, not as a mere surmise, but as the conclusions reached by the leaders in conferences which have been held here and in New York in the last ten days.

Joseph G. Cannon is no longer an asset of his party. He is a liability too heavy for Republicanism to carry to victory at the polls.

He chooses to send him back to Congress, as the only tact understanding that, in order to win the insurgent middle West to cohesive support of the party, he is eliminated as a possibility for the speakership of the next Congress.

Insurgents Powerful. Conservative leaders in the House take the position that the insurgents are powerful enough to compel a compromise between the two factions.

Should it be decided to give Peary a vote of thanks this honor will carry with it ten years of constructive work. In brief, it will be as if the explorer were ten years longer in the service than he actually has been, and will advance him to the grade of a captain.

Should the adherents of the Hale bill in the Senate push their claims that Peary be made a rear admiral there is a strong probability that they may bring the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs around to their way of thinking.

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May Succeed Cannon



MARTIN E. OLMSTED, of Pennsylvania.

SHIPS GO DOWN WITH 200 ABOARD

Triple Foundering in Persian Gulf Causes Heavy Toll of Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—The Russ today prints a dispatch from Teheran, Persia, saying that more than 200 passengers and crew men of two unnamed passenger steamers and one cargo steamer were drowned in a storm in the Persian Gulf.

The vessels were bound from Bushire to Bandarria.

FIVE MASKED MEN MAKE RAID ON BANK

Bloomington Institution Is Looted and Robbers Make Escape.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 15.—The safe of the Citizens' Bank of Chatterbox, near here, was looted \$10,000 in cash early today by five masked men.

The robbers escaped after blinding and gagging a night watchman and a citizen who attempted to interfere.

The robbers drove into town after midnight and went to the bank where they held up William Kayie, the night watchman, whom they bound and gagged and took to a garage across the street, where he was left in charge of one robber, while the other four broke into the bank.

The robbers had to use four charges of nitro glycerin to open the safe, getting about \$2,000 in bills and about \$2,000 in gold and silver.

After placing the money in sacks the robbers drove north in a two-wheeled rig. They are thought to be headed for Chicago.

HARLAN STATUE ARRIVES. The statue of former Senator James Harlan of Iowa, which is to stand in Statuary Hall, has arrived at the Capitol.

MORGAN ART FOR ROME. ROME, Feb. 15.—The Tribune announces that J. Pierpont Morgan has promised to send to the city works from his collection to the Exhibition of Retropective Art, to be held here in 1911.

PRESIDENT WOULD HAVE POTOMAC PARK OPENED

Hold Conference With Chairman Tanney Regarding Appropriation of \$50,000 Considered Necessary to Complete Improvements.

President Taft is particularly interested in the proposition to open to the public a portion of Potomac Park south of the channel and east of the railway embankment. This portion of the park was reclaimed several years ago and has been partially improved, but not sufficiently to open to the public.

SUIT FOR CHILDREN LOST BY TILLMAN

South Carolina Supreme Court Gives the Mother Custody.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15.—The State supreme court today handed down a decision in the Tillman habeas corpus case, taking Senator Tillman's grandchildren from him and awarding their custody to their mother.

In her application to the court for the custody of her children, Mrs. Tillman declared that her husband, the Senator's son, had treated her cruelly and that she was compelled to leave him.

Later, she said, for the sake of her two children, and on his promise to reform, she returned to him, and he took advantage of that fact to smuggle the children out of the State and turn them over to their grandparents, who kept them from seeing their mother.

The Senator, she alleged, claimed also a great responsibility from me and promised to send me the children, but he and his wife separate no matter what the mother may desire.

Since this provision of the State statutes was brought to the attention of the public the Legislature has amended the law to give the mother and not the father jurisdiction over the children.

Today's decision upholds all of Mrs. Tillman's contentions and the Senator is directed to turn the children over to their mother.

Tillman Gives View. On being asked if he had anything to say regarding the decision of the court, Senator Tillman replied:

"The Supreme Court justices havevailed a great responsibility from me and shifted it to their own shoulders. My only motive in accepting the guardianship was the welfare of my little granddaughters. I know all of the facts and circumstances, many of which were brought out at the hearing, and was actuated solely by a sense of duty.

"The final results alone can determine whether the court has acted wisely. Fifteen years hence, when I am dead and gone, the character and type of women which my granddaughters will have become will show whether it was best to have given them to their mother or not.

"I am confident that I will shield my grandchildren from all contaminating influences and examples."

GLAVIS TESTIFIES HITCHCOCK WAS TO BE CONSULTED

Appointment of Special Agents Subject to His Approval.

CHARGE SPECIFIED AGAINST DENNETT

Misinterpretation of Law Basis of Allegation Against Pierce.

The fact that Postmaster General Hitchcock was to be consulted in the matter of special agents of the General Land Office in connection with the investigation of the Alaska coal land cases was emphasized today during the cross-examination of Louis R. Glavis by J. J. Vertrees, counsel for Secretary Ballinger.

Glavis was pressed by Mr. Vertrees to specify in what manner Fred Dennett, commission of the General Land Office, was guilty of official misconduct. The witness declared that his correspondence furnished evidence to that effect. Mr. Vertrees read a number of letters and telegrams written by Dennett to demonstrate that the commissioner was anxious to thoroughly investigate the Alaska coal cases. He then read a brief portion of a letter written by Secretary Ballinger to show that that official also was anxious to push the cases.

"Read all the letter," suggested Mr. Brandeis.

"It is unimportant," responded Mr. Vertrees.

"Let us have all of the letter," interjected Mr. Graham, a member of the committee.

Hitchcock to Be Consulted. Mr. Vertrees then read the entire letter written by Mr. Ballinger to H. H. Schwartz, chief of the field service, instructing him to consult Postmaster General Hitchcock about the appointment of ten special agents in the expected cases who were to be appointed, in addition to consulting the wishes of the President.

At the hearing this morning Mr. Vertrees again had Glavis declare that his only charge against Assistant Secretary Pierce was that he acted wrongly in his interpretation of the law of 1908. The witness was next told to specify in what manner Dennett had been guilty of misconduct, but he had not made much progress when the committee took a recess for lunch.

It is expected that Mr. Vertrees will conclude his cross-examination of Glavis during the afternoon session and that Henry M. Hoyt, attorney general for Porto Rico, will be called as a witness by Mr. Brandeis. Hoyt was the confidant of Glavis during the investigation of the coal land cases and was responsible for having Glavis present his case to the Attorney General. Mr. Brandeis is depending upon Hoyt to corroborate practically all of the testimony given by Glavis.

Details of Hearing. Louis R. Glavis was called to the witness stand for further cross-examination by J. J. Vertrees, counsel for Secretary Ballinger, when the investigation of the Interior Department was resumed today. Glavis will be followed on the stand by Henry M. Hoyt, attorney general for Porto Rico.

Louis Brandeis, counsel for Glavis, is confident that Hoyt will corroborate many of the statements made by Glavis in regard to his investigation of the Alaska coal lands.

Mr. Vertrees asked that the Forest Service produce all papers and letters received by it from Glavis bearing on the Alaska coal lands. He also asked that subpoenas be issued for A. Christensen, successor of Glavis at Seattle, and G. Neill, custodian of the Federal building at Seattle, with the accompanying order that the box in which papers are alleged to have been hidden by Glavis, be brought to Washington. Chairman Nelson announced that the subpoenas would be issued.

Glavis Explains Answer. The cross-examination had not proceeded far this morning when Glavis once more looked horns with Mr. Vertrees. He insisted on answering questions in his own way and adding an explanation. Vertrees protested, but the committee ruled that Glavis could explain his answers when he thought it necessary, the committee reserving the right to exclude the explanation if it had no direct bearing on the question asked.

Mr. Vertrees directed his opening questions with a view to having Glavis explain his criticism of Assistant Secretary Pierce for his interpretation of the law of 1908.

"It is the only matter," asked Mr. Vertrees, "which you hold against Mr. Pierce?"

"Yes, sir," replied Glavis.

"What do you charge against Commissioner Dennett?"

"One of the things against him is the letters he wrote," said Glavis, referring to Dennett's letters to Schwartz regarding the Alaska coal lands. The investigation of Glavis in the coal land investigations.

Asked to Specify. Asked to specify what he regarded as improper acts on the part of Dennett, Glavis said the Commissioner of the General Land Office wired him that he had no information from certain entries, all

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