The Times Dispatch

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MALLET TO RETIRE RIPE IN SERVICE

Noted Chemist to Leave University and Become Carnegie Beneficiary.

DR. RISTER CHOSEN TO SUCCEED BARRINGER

Distinguished Johns Hopkins Man Elected Member of Medical Faculty, and Dr. Meloy Made an Adjunct Professor. Three-Year Law Course.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 10.—In its brief three-hour session this evening, the board of visitors of the University of Virginia accepted the resignation of Dr. John W. Mallet, the noted chemist, who has taught in the university for over a third of a century, fixed the law course at three years and elected Dr. J. A. E. Rister, of Johns Hopkins, professor of pharmacology and materia medica, and made Dr. Carl B. Meloy adjunct professor in pathology.

Dr. Rister, who takes the subjects formerly taught by Dr. Paul B. Barringer, now president of the V. P. I., is a graduate of Johns Hopkins, and has been associate professor of physiology at his alma mater for several years.

Dr. Meloy, who is now instructor in pathology, and has made a fine impression, was born at Springfield, O., in 1882, and is an M. D. of Johns Hopkins.

The body assembled at 2 o'clock with the following members present: Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, rector; Daniel Harmon, of Charlottesville; John W. Craddock, of Lynchburg; Congressman Hal D. Flood, of Appomattox; William H. White, of Norfolk; George S. Shackelford, of Orange, and Dr. W. F. Drewry, of Petersburg. The two last named were recently appointed to the board by Governor Swanson.

On Carnegie Foundation.

Dr. Mallet's resignation was laid before the board and was accepted, to take effect at the close of the present session. The distinguished scholar was then elected emeritus professor of chemistry. A committee of the board was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the retirement of Dr. Mallet, who has been invited by the Carnegie Foundation to become a beneficiary.

Dr. Mallet, in his letter to Dr. Alderman indicating his purpose to retire, says:

It is with great regret that I feel compelled, by the pressure of age and resulting loss of health and strength, to give up work in the service of the University of Virginia. This service has been one of happiness on my part for many years, but the time has come when it must end. I therefore respectfully ask you to accept my resignation as professor of chemistry, to take effect at the close of the present session, on the 17th of June. I preserve a most grateful remembrance of the uniform kindness and consideration which I have always received from the governing body of the university.

Dr. Alderman's Tribute.

Dr. Alderman, in his letter to Dr. Mallet, says:

I beg to acknowledge with sincere regret your communication of March 16th, putting into my hands, for transmission to the visitors, your resignation of the professorship of chemistry in the University of Virginia. I shall present to the visitors, at their approaching meeting, your formal letter of resignation, with the request that they take such action as they may deem fit and proper.

To have served an institution of learning for thirty-eight years with fidelity and devotion is a clear title to gratitude and honor. To have served it with such distinction as to give to your department fame and prestige throughout the country, is an added claim to respect and appreciation. To have won, through the unfailing exercise of unbending integrity, high thinking and sincere acting, the affection and reverence of those who know the institution, is the largest achievement possible to a teacher of youth. You have rendered all of these high services to the University of Virginia, as thousands of men in and out of its walls will attest. Your retirement will bring to your colleagues and to the friends of the university everywhere profound regret, mingled with the hope that many years remain to you of notable scientific service. I shall deem it a privilege to seek your counsel in the reorganization of the work in chemistry made necessary by your resignation.

I beg you will accept assurance of my respect and esteem.

His Career.

Dr. Mallet was born in Dublin in 1832, and is a Ph. D. of Gottengen. Upon coming to America he first taught at Amherst College. Later he held professorships in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and the Universities of Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. His specialty is industrial chemistry or chemistry applied to the arts and manufactures, and in this branch he has probably no superior in the United States. His publications have been confined to scientific journals. A notable paper was a review of the "Progress of Industrial Chemistry" for the decade of 1870-'80, which appeared in the American Chemical Journal. In 1880 Dr. Mallet was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and in 1882 he was president of the American Chemical Society.

Three-Year Law Course.

The board decided upon a three-year course in law, beginning September, 1908. While the immediate result of this change from a two-year course may be the loss of some students in the entering classes, temporarily at least, it is anticipated that this loss will be

(Continued on Third Page.)

DIES WITH PRAYER ON LIPS

Thurman Kneels to Pray, Helps to Adjust Rope, and Is Hanged.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., April 10.—Without a visible tremor, and assisting the officers of the law in adjusting the noose, with a firm belief that he had made peace with God, Leo C. Thurman, tried and convicted of the brutal murder of Walter P. Dolsen, a discharged marine, was hanged this morning at 6:05 in the yard of the city jail.

The execution passed off without a hitch. The condemned man's neck is said to have been broken, and he was pronounced dead in ten minutes. He made no statement on the scaffold beyond the utterance of a fervent prayer, preceding the final prayer of the Rev. Father Walsh, his spiritual adviser.

The condemned man's last night on earth was spent in writing letters to his mother, sister and friends. He ate a hearty suppe, and late in the night received and read a letter from his mother and sister. It was 1 o'clock this morning when he laid down, seemingly in the best of spirits, and asking the death watch to arouse him promptly at 5 A. M. In a few minutes he was, to all appearances, fast asleep.

It was with some little difficulty that the condemned man was aroused at 5 o'clock. But he was on his feet promptly and quickly dressed, taking pains to make his personal appearance neat. He declined anything to eat, but later called for a cup of coffee and a cigarette. Attorney James G. Martin called a few minutes later and held a private conference with Thurman.

The nature of their interview was not given out. Father Walsh, his spiritual adviser, came early, and for twenty minutes was closeted with the prisoner, receiving his final confession and administering communion. He went through the ordeal well and seemed to gather inspiration for his last moments on earth.

Following several moments of chat with those to officiate at the execution, Deputy Sergeant Gray announced at 5:50 that the time had arrived, and the march to the scaffold, less than a minute's walk from the jail, was taken up. Again the prisoner showed his nervousness by the rapid and lengthy strides he took, the deputies and witnesses having to almost trot to keep up with him. He was not handcuffed, at his own request, and mounted the scaffold quickly.

Kneeling on the rough boards of the structure, Thurman offered up a fervent and intelligent prayer, asking God to bless and save him. Everybody was visibly affected. Those who had been intimately associated with him during his long confinement in jail broke down and wept. Jumping to his feet, Thurman assisted in the adjusting of the rope about his neck and stepped on the trap. The Rev. Father Walsh offered a fervent prayer in behalf of the condemned man, and stepped to one side.

It was 6:05 when there was an ominous click; the doors of the scaffold swung down, and Thurman's body shot downward. The execution was witnessed by the Rev. Father Walsh, James G. Martin, his attorney; Sheriff Lawler and two deputies, Sheriff Cromwell, of Norfolk county; Dr. B. M. Baker, the jail physician, and newspaper reporters. Less than a dozen outsiders were present.

It is believed that the manuscript left by the dead man, and which is to be opened to-morrow by Sheriff Lawler, James G. Martin and Charles G. Kizer at 10:30 A. M., will be a further confession of his crime, in which he will exonerate Walter P. Dolsen from the accusations made in a previous confession. However, this is mere conjecture. Mr. Kizer declares that the dead man told him it was a new statement. He asks that it be published and sold, the proceeds to go to his mother.

ROUT STRIKE-BREAKERS

Serious Riot Follows Arrival in Pensacola—Fifteen Injured.

PENSACOLA, FLA., April 10.—The bringing of a carload of strike-breakers from St. Louis this afternoon by the Pensacola Electric Company was the signal for rioting and disorder, which resulted in the injuring of fifteen of the imported men. No sooner had the strike-breakers arrived and started for the car sheds than a fight occurred between them and the sympathizers of the union men, and from the corner of Palfox and Wright Streets, where the first battle occurred, there was a continual riot, in which bricks, bottles and shells were hurled at the strike-breakers, and in turn the latter fired shots and used heavy sticks and bricks. For over an hour the riot continued, the strike-breakers gradually getting nearer to the car barns, but before they reached that haven fifteen had been wounded.

So fierce was the onsalught near the barns that the strike-breakers separated and fled. Thirty sought refuge in a negro's house, while the remainder barricaded themselves in the car barns. The thirty men who gained the negro house baricaded the doors, and it took the police over an hour to disperse the mob and remove the men to places of safety.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation closing all saloons, and the Board of Public Safety has ordered the marshal to swear in a sufficient number of deputies to quell the disturbance. Seventy strike-breakers were marched by the police to the city jail, where they will be kept in safety to-night.

WILL ORDER FOUR SHIPS, DECLARES MR. HOBSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson declared this afternoon that the House would amend the naval appropriation bill so as to provide for the construction of four battleships instead of two, as recommended by the committee.

Mr. Hobson said he had made a careful poll of the House, and that he was certain that more than a majority stood with him in advocating the four battleships.

PRESIDENT MAY SEND SPECIAL MESSAGE ABOUT BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—President Roosevelt's known desire that the building of four battleships shall be authorized by Congress during its present session may result in a special message urging this action.

It was explained at the White House that while no message is now in course of preparation, the final determination as to whether it would or would not be written has not yet been reached.

CAPTAIN WELLBORN SENT BACK TO HIS REGIMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Captain C. A. Wellborn, Ninth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Starkville, Miss., and directed to join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. This action is the result of a misunderstanding between Captain Wellborn and the officials of the college.

DIDN'T RECOGNIZE VIRGINIA DIVORCE

Justice Dowling, of New York, Grants Ransom Divorce from Wife Already Divorced.

FAILED TO SERVE NOTICE ON DEFENDANT

Mrs. Ransom, a Native of Virginia, Brought Action Under State Statutes, Was Granted Divorce, and Married. Divorce Not Good in Law.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A divorce decision that has attracted attention throughout the United States was affirmed to-day by the appellate division of the Supreme Court. It was that of Porte V. Ransom, who obtained from Justice Dowling, of the Supreme Court, a decree of divorce from Mrs. George L. Browning, of Madison county, Va. The case attracted attention because of novel features. It appears that Mrs. Eva B. Hill Ransom, wife of the plaintiff, left this city and went to her former home in Virginia, where she obtained a divorce from Ransom in a Circuit Court of Virginia on the one ground recognized by the courts of New York. In February, 1906, five years after obtaining her decree, she married George L. Browning, a prominent Washington lawyer and law partner of Representative James Hay, of Virginia, who appeared as Mrs. Ransom's lawyer.

On April 24, 1904, Ransom began an action for divorce here because she was living with Browning. Justice Dowling granted Ransom the decree, and this judgment is now affirmed by the appellate division.

No Personal Notice.

Ransom did not defend the Virginia action brought by his wife, because no service was made on him except by publication, under the Virginia statutes, and herein lies the legal question, which in all likelihood will take the case to the United State Supreme Court.

The Virginia decree was granted to a bona fide resident of the State, Madison being Mrs. Ransom's native place, and she had returned to her home and relatives there. The decree in Virginia was granted after a full hearing and in conformity with the Virginia statutes.

Justice Dowling was compelled, as he stated in his opinion, to find as a conclusion of law that the Virginia divorce was of no force and effect against Ransom because of the lack of personal service.

Justice Dowling quoted at length from the Haddock decision of the United States Supreme Court to show that foreign decrees granted without personal service are not entitled to obligatory enforcement in this State, and on that he based his decree in Ransom's favor. The thirty-sixth finding of fact by Justice Dowling reads:

"The defendant (Mrs. Ransom) is entirely blameless for the situation out of which this action has arisen."

The appellate division to-day affirmed this decision with costs. No opinion was written, but the concurring memorandum by Justice Laughlin voiced in no uncertain words the need of uniform legislation in divorce cases. The memorandum says in this regard:

"It is high time that a movement was instituted in the Legislature or by the trial courts by which divorces shall not be granted, excepting in those cases where the court can obtain such jurisdiction over the defendant that it must be recognized by every other State and Territory in the land."

LADIES INJURED IN RUNAWAY

Mrs. Roberson, of Charlotteaville, and Mrs. Hanckel, of Norfolk, Hurt.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 10.—Mrs. Alice Robertson, wife of the late Judge William J. Robertson, and her daughter, the wife of Judge Allan R. Hanckel, of Norfolk, were probably seriously injured in a runaway accident two miles north of the city.

A strap broke and the horse ran, throwing Mrs. Hanckel violently to the ground. It is feared that her skull is fractured. Both ankles are badly sprained. Mrs. Robertson's skirt caught in the buggy step, and she was dragged some distance, the wheel cutting deep gashes in one of her legs, tearing the tendons loose. Even should she survive the shock it is possible that the injured limb may have to be amputated.

Mrs. Robertson was brought to Charlottesville by a colored man, who found her in a semi-delirious condition on the roadside. Unable to walk, Mrs. Hanckel was picked up a half-hour later by a passerby.

Judge Hanckel Summoned.

NORFOLK, VA., April 10.—Judge Alan R. Hanckel, of the Corporation Court, was called to Charlottesville, Va., this morning by a telegram announcing that his wife and her mother, Mrs. Robinson, had been seriously injured in a runaway. Judge Hanckel left immediately for Charlottesville.

S. C. DISPENSARY CASE

Chief Justice Fuller to Sit With Judge Pritchard in Hearing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—It was announced to-day that Chief Justice Fuller has consented to sit with Judge Pritchard in hearing the application for a writ of supersedeas, which if granted would stay Judge Pritchard's order for the appointment of a receiver in the South Carolina dispensary cases.

There is a fund of about $800,000 involved, and the State takes exception to Judge Pritchard's intervention in the matter. It is contended on the other hand that the action is against the State, and that therefore the Federal court is without jurisdiction.

Judge Pritchard Reticent.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 10.—When seen at his home here to-night and asked regarding the report that Chief Justice Fuller had consented to sit with him in hearing the application for a writ of supersedeas in the South Carolina dispensary case, Judge Pritchard declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he had received a communication from Justice Fuller and had replied to it. The nature of this communication Judge Pritchard refused to divulge.

SHOOTS NEGRO MAN WHO INVADES HOME

Mr. Bishop, of Mecklenburg, Kills Bearl Moss, but He Is Exonerated.

PURSUED DAUGHTER; THREATENED FATHER

Desperate Fiend Tries to Ride Young Girl Down, Breaks Into House, and When Ordered Away, Makes Move to Attack Bishop, Who Shoots.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

SMITH'S CROSS ROADS, VA., April 10.—Bearl Moss, a desperate young negro, was shot and killed late yesterday afternoon by Mr. J. M. Bishop, a prominent and highly respected citizen, whose life he threatened when ordered off the place, after he had attempted an assault upon Miss Louise Bishop, a pretty girl of fourteen, and broken into her home and driven her out. A coroner's jury exonerated the father.

The conduct of the negro was dastardly in the extreme. He had been to Boydton to attend the celebration of April 9th, usually observed by the negroes in this county. Returning home, he pased the residence of Mr. Bishop about six miles west of here. Seeing Miss Louise Bishop, the beautiful fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Bishop, he accosted her. Miss Bishop ran to the house, which was but a short distance away, and as the negro was on a mule he attempted to ride over the girl before reaching the house. However, in this he failed, and before he could dismount she had gained the door and succeeded in bolting the same. She thought her position then secure, which soon proved to be false, as the negro succeeded in breaking the door and immediately entered, whereupon the girl ran out of the other door, accompanied by her little baby sister, about five years old, who was her sole companion, the remainder of the family being from home, except the father, who was in the field at work, and whose attention the girl soon attracted by her persistent screams.

Threatens the Father.

She was pursued by the negro, although but a short time elapsed before the father arrived, who immediately ordered the negro to leave, whereupon he positively refused, saying he could kill as many scoundrels as any one, and proceeded to thrust his hand in his left hip pocket, as if to draw a revolver. Mr. Bishop ran into the house and secured his gun. Being further pursued by the negro, he shot at him, the load striking near his heart. The negro fell dead on the porch of Mr. Bishop's residence.

There was another negro near who was an eyewitness to the shooting named Jordan Moss; also the daughter of Mr. Bishop, on whom the attempted assault was made.

Justice A. S. Bustard called the following coroner's jury last night: W. H. Tunstall, J. C. Phillips, W. H. Elam, Jr., J. R. Cooper, T. L. Willard, T. H. Eing and W. J. Cooper. The negro, Jordan Moss, testified to the shooting, stating that the negro was ordered by Mr. Bishop to leave the place; also that the negro would not have been shot had he not persisted in following Mr. Bishop, as if to kill him.

Mr. Bishop was exonerated by the jury.

The body of Bearl Moss was examined carefully, and 30 cents in money and a pair of brass knucks were all that were found on same, the knucks being in the left pocket—the one that Moss thrust his hand into before being shot.

JOHNSON IN TENNESSEE

Accompanied by Prominent Minnesota People, He Dedicates Monument.

SHILOH BATTLEFIELD, TENN., April 10.—The monument erected by the State of Minnesota in the national park at Shiloh to the memory of the Minnesota soldiers who fell on that battlefield was dedicated here to-day. Governor Johnson and his staff, accompanied by a party of fifty prominent men from Minnesota, were present and participated in the dedicatory exercises. Ideal spring weather prevailed. General L. F. Hubbard, chairman of the Minnesota Monument Commission, presided. Governor Johnson was the principal speaker.

The party started on the return journey this afternoon.

KILL OFFICERS; BURN CITY

Threat of Terrible Things Because of the Jim Crow Law.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., April 10.—A threatening letter was received here to-day addressed to the New Guthrie State Tribune, in which the writer asserts that Governor Charles N. Haskell and Bud Ledbetter, the Chief of Police of Muskogee, are to be assassinated and the city of Guthrie burned by negroes. The letter is unsigned.

The letters is an outgrowth of the "Jim Crow" law passed by the Legislature and recently put in force. It has been rigidly enforced by the Governor, and in addition Chief Ledbetter has ordered all negroes not employed to leave Muskogee. Every gambling house and saloon in the city has been closed.

BECOMES DESPONDENT AND ENDS HIS LIFE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

GORDONSVILLE, VA., April 10.—Mr. E. A. Whitlock, in a fit of despondency over financial matters, committed suicide at a late hour Thursday evening by taking strychnine.

Mr. Whitlock was one of the most progressive country merchants in this section, and his store at Thelma, two miles from Cobham, in Louisa county, was one of the largest.

WEATHER

Fair To-Day and Sunday.

STATE DEBT CASE ARGUMENT ENDED

Mr. Carlisle Closed for West Virginia and Attorney-General Anderson for Va.

JUSTICE HARLAN ASKS PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Messrs. Carlisle and Spooner Fail to Show That Familiarity With the Case, as Evidenced by Messrs. Conrad, Harrison and Anderson.

Times-Dispatch Bureau,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C., April 10.

ARGUMENT of the case of Virginia vs. West Virginia was completed in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon. John G. Carlisle concluded for West Virginia and Attorney-General William A. Anderson for the State of Virginia.

Mr. Carlisle relied entirely upon the Wheeling ordinance and the binding effect of the constitutional provision adopted by West Virginia, directing the the Legislature to ascertain what proportion of the debt of the original State should be borne by the new State, and fixing the manner in which this should be ascertained. The ordinance and legislative act, Mr. Carlisle contended, had been recognized by the Legislature of Viginia, and also by counsel for Virginia in the case pending.

The court manifested deep interest in Mr. Carlisle's argument, and several questions were proposed by members of the court.

"When did the Wheeling ordinance take effect?" asked Mr. Justice Harlan.

"Immediately upon its being propounded," replied Mr. Carlisle.

"By whom?" asked the justice.

"By the convention," said Mr. Carlisle.

"Where did the convention get its authority?" asked Justice Harlan.

Mr. Carlisle undertook to show that the convention was authorized by the people, who, finding themselves without a genuine State government, Virginia having seceded from the Union, set up a government de jure as well as de facto. Such a convention as that which adopted the Constitution of West Virginia had the power of all constitutional conventions, the power of the people themselves.

Strong Closing.

Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Spooner made able arguments from their viewpoints, but neither evinced that intimate familiarity with the case as was shown by Mr. Conrad and Mr. Harrison in their arguments yesterday, and by Mr. Anderson in his argument closing for the State to-day. Attorney-General Anderson in his argument contended that West Virginia was liable for both one-third of the original State's debt and interest from January 1, 1861, the date fixed by the Wheeling convention for making settlement. He contended that it was an interest-bearing dabt in equity and in law. Two-thirds of every dollar of the indebtedness due from West Virginia represents interest. Mr. Anderson argued that West Virginia was also bound by the action of the Wheeling convention of Virginia of 1863, transfering to West Virginia all the State property within the borders of the new State, on condition that West Virginia should assume a fair share of the State debt. The act of Congress admitting West Virginia to the Union also required that she assume her proportion of Virginia's indebtedness. Mr. Anderson made an exceedingly lucid and strong argument.

BRYAN MEN HEAR TAFT

Glad, He Says, for Them to Have Opportunity to Hear Sound Doctrine.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 10.—Secretary of War William H. Taft to-night ended a busy five hours in Louisville by a speech at the Hopkins Theatre. The Secretary held a public reception this afternoon at the Galt House. After dinner at the residence of Marshall Bullit, the Secretary addressed an overflow in front of the theatre. Secretary Taft was noisily welcomed on entering the house. He referred to his service as judge of the United States court, having jurisdiction over Kentucky, in opening his speech.

"We have before us," said the Secretary, "a campaign presenting many serious issues. Some others are not so important, but are kept alive by the gentleman who, I presume, will head the Democratic column. Mr. Bryan, I presume, speaks for the Democratic party."

At this mention of Mr. Bryan's name there was scattering but vigorous applause.

Secretary Taft smilingly said: "I am glad to note that there appears to be a number of Democrats in the house disguised as followers of Mr. Bryan. I hope they will stay and hear a little sound doctrine."

The Secretary then launched into a discussion of the policies of the McKinley and the Roosevelt administrations, as given in his Omaha speech recently.

"Mr. Bryan," said the speaker in conclusion, "asks me what should be done with the great combinations of capital. He says he would extirpate trusts, root and branch. I don't know how he would carry out this policy unless he means that he would destroy the plants that create our prosperity. I do not believe either in that or government ownership, but I believe in making corporations obey the law, and in preventing them from destroying the prosperity of others."

Secretary Taft attacked Bryan's plan for national incorporation of concerns engaged in interstate trade, declaring it would impose an intolerable burden on the multitude of small concerns doing business over State lines.

Daughter of Clark Howell Dead.

ATLANTA, GA., April 10.—Miss Julia E. Howell, daughter of Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, died at the home of Albert Howell, Jr., on the Chattahoochee River, near this city, to-day, aged sixteen.

Miss Howell suffered an attack of pneumonia two months ago, from the effects of which she never recovered.

DELEGATES NOT INSTRUCTED

Massachusetts Republicans Fail to Indorse Taft.

BOSTON, MASS., April 10.—The four men who will head the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican national convention will go to Chicago unpledged. These four delegates selected at the State convention to-day are United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and W. Murray Crane, ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long and Sidney O. Bigney, a business man.

The convention adopted resolutions indorsing Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., as a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination and advocating a wise revision of the tariff. On the question of the presidential candidacy of Secretary of War William H. Taft the platform held that the convention "recognized that a majority of the delegates to the convention desired his nomination," but that it was "uncertain whether a resolution of preference would be carried and its presentation would certainly lead to contest, which would be injurious to the welfare of the party."

This last named plank, the adoption of which was the feature of the convention, it was admitted by all the party leaders, was a compromise.

It was submitted to the committee on resolutions this morning by the Taft League after an all-night session. The fight on it may be regarded as beginning with the inception of the Taft movement in this State several months ago, and it became acute when Senator Crane, although not directly opposing the candidacy of Secretary Taft, declared in a public statement in February that the delegation to Chicago ought not to be hampered by pledges. The selection of the four leading delegates took but little time.

There was a lively contest on the selection of four alternates. After Speaker John H. Cole, of the Massachusetts House, had presented the names of four well-known men, a negro delegate nominated Charles W. M. Williams, of Boston, another negro. This nomination was followed immediately by that of Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, of Boston, also a negro. Williams was charged by speakers with being a bitter antagonist of Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt, and Dr. Courtney was charged with having run for school committeeman on a Democratic ticket. The Cole ticket was selected.

Postmaster-General George L. von Meyer was made permanent chairman of the convention.

WILL INDORSE HUGHES

Threatened Hitch in New York Program Thought to Have Been Avoided.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The political atmosphere on this, the eve of the Republican State Convention, has been heavy with rumors of dissensions, and for a time to-day there were reports that a fight would occur on the floor to-morrow against the indorsement of Governor Hughes for the presidential nomination. To-night the air has cleared, and the original program will be carried out, probably without a hitch.

Reports that the prearranged plan to indorse Governor Hughes would be upset grew out of opposition in certain quarters to those slated to be delegates-at-large. A meeting of the executive committee of the Hughes Leagues at which resolutions were adopted leaving the selection of delegates-at-large to the State convention, and the arrival of Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung, from Washington, with resolutions indorsing Governor Hughes for President, and commending the national and State administrations, relieved the situation of its uncertainty.

After a meeting of the Republican State Committee to-night to prepare the convention's temporary roll, the best opinion obtainable from the political leaders was that the convention to-morrow would be harmonious and the program of indorsing Governor Hughes and naming General Stewart L. Woodford and former Mayor Seth Low, of this city; Frederick R. Hazzard, of Syracuse, and Edward H. Butler, of Buffalo, as delegates-at-large, with alternates, to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, was likely to be carried without opposition from any of the 1,009 delegates who will assemble in Carnegie Hall at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Ex-Governor Woodruff, State chairman, will call the convention to order. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor M. Linn Bruce will be temporary chairman, and Congressman James S. Sherman, permanent chairman. A platform will be adopted; four delegates-at-large to the national convention and two electors-at-large and thirty-seven district electors will be elected, and a new State committee will be chosen.

BRYAN LEAGUE

Nebraskan's Followers Take Steps to Have Delegates Instructed for Him.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Progressive Democratic party, composed of men who favor William J. Bryan for the Democratic presidential nomination, met at the Astor House to-day and took steps to further Mr. Bryan's interest at the Democratic State convention next Tuesday. M. H. Thomas acted as chairman. Speeches were made raising the Nebraskan, and a statement by William Harmon Black that there has been no feeling of antagonism to William J. Bryan in Tammany Hall evoked applause.

A committee, of which President Thomas is chairman, was appointed to appear before the committee on resolutions of the Democratic State convention next Tuesday to ask that the resolutions instruct the delegates to vote for Bryan at the national convention as the choice of the Democrats of New York for President. It was also decided to change the name of the organization to the Bryan Progressive League and to open headquarters in the Victoria Hotel.

NOT BE TOO ACTIVE

Warning to Army Men Against Political Activity and Soliciting Funds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The army orders to-day contained a prohibition against political activity on the part of the classified civil service employes, and also against the contribution or the solicitation of campaign funds. The order is based on a direction by the President to Secretary Taft enclosing a communication from the Civil Sevice Commission, setting forth the regulations on the subject. The penalty for political activity as set forth in these regulations is, "Any man violating the provision of the rule in question renders himself liable to punishment by removal."

As to campaign contributions, attention is called to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which embraces in the terms solicitation, the mailing of letters or circulars to Federal employes at their places of employment as well as solicitations made in person.

For Signal Ship for Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Representative Jones, of Virginia, to-day introduced a bill appropriating $130,000 for constructing, equipping and outfitting complete for service, a steel steam-propelled light vessel with fog signal for Winter Quarters Shoal Station, on the coast of Virginia.

UPHELD BY COURT, CITY COMMITTEE IS STANDING PAT

Practically Issues Ultimatum That Voters Must Accept Pledge or Quit Party.

BIG MEETING HELD AT CORCORAN HALL

Mayor and Judge Again Have Fly at Each Other—Rudeness of Some in Crowd to Former Rebuked by Captain McCarthy Himself.

Final Features of City Campaign

SATURDAY:

Clay Ward rally at Monroe Hall, 8 P. M., when mayoralty and ward candidates will speak.

Rally for all candidates at Howard's Grove, 8 P. M.

MONDAY:

Final rally at Sanger Hall, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY:

Battle of the ballots from sunrise to sunset. Receiving of returns at Sanger Hall, 9 P. M.

REFUSING last night to strike the November pledge from the primary ticket after Judge Keith, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, had declined yesterday to grant an injunction to force an amended election plan, the City Democratic Committee practically issued to voters an ultimatum to the effect that they must accept the whole program or quit the party. The real fight before the committee came on a motion to suspend the rules made by Mr. E. B. Thomasson, its counsel, in the court proceedings, and a member who had originally supported the proposition which aroused the hostility of hundreds of loyal Democrats. Mr. Thomasson urged reconsideration on the ground of expediency, but his motion lacked the two-thirds majority. This means that the double pledge will be exacted from all who exercise their right of suffrage on Tuesday next.

Three Rallies.

There were three rallies last night in widely scattered sections of the city, that held at Corcoran Hall being addressed by the candidates for Mayor.

It was the sixth joint appearance of the mayoralty aspirants, and the hall was crowded with enthusiastic voters. Judge Richardson led off, receiving a rousing reception. His speech was rather spicy at times, though it was along usual lines, and he brought out very few points which he had not previously discussed.

When the Mayor was presented there was some hissing in the rear of the hall, which was quickly abandoned under withering criticism of the speaker. Captain McCarthy spoke for perhaps an hour, and though he was at times vigorous in his replies to Judge Richardson's references to him, he closed by complimenting his competitor as an estimable and worthy gentleman.

An amusing incident occurred while the Mayor was speaking. In stamping his foot by way of emphasis he slipped off the platform, which is about two feet high. The crowd yelled with laughter.

The Mayor smiled and steped back on the stage, resuming his speech as though nothing had happened.

The two candidates will meet at Monroe Hall, in Clay Ward, to-night, and will wind up at Sanger Hall, on Monday night.

The other meetings last night were at Nelson's Hall, in Fulton, and at Henry Clay Club, No. 23 Maiden Lane. They were addressed exclusively by candidates for the Council.

Court Would Not Interfere.

The day was full of excitement to those who had waited patiently for some change of program by which the primary would be open to all who claimed to be Democrats. Not satisfied with the ruling of Judge Ingram in the mandamus application, counsel for voters applied to him again in the Law and Equity Court early in the morning, this time for an injunction, which was promptly refused. Immediately the case was transferred to the Supreme Court, where Judge Keith heard argument, and then in a verbal opinion, announced that he would not interfere.

In the amended complaint, or injunction, James A. Moncure, Levin Joynes and W. L. Royall contended that as Democrats and citizens they would be deprived of the privilege of voting as a result of the pledge. The legal points were ably presented for and against the motion by the same lawyers who had appeared in the mandamus proceedings on Wednesday, Mr. Charles V. Meredith, however, being engaged as associate counsel for the citizens. For two hours or more the case was argued, Judge Keith finally stating from the bench that he would sustain the law as interpreted by Judge Ingram.

Contest Shifts to Committee.

On the heels of this decision the contest was shifted to the City Committee, Mr. Thomasson leading the movement for reconsideration of the pledge matter. The meeting had about reached the end. Mr. Clyde W. Saunders pointed the way to a quick finish by a motion to adjourn, but withdrew it in order to have a matter of routine presented. Before the members could be formally disbanded Mr. Thomasson got the floor and urged a suspension of the rules.

Up to that moment the stand-pat majority was confident that the pledge would not be discussed. There was a hurried consultation. Many questions were fired from all parts of the hall, but Mr. Thomasson was courteously permitted to express his views, after which there was a whirlwind of talk, the burden of which was "let well