

SARAH'S GETTING CLOSE TO SCOUTS

Girl Swatter Puts Out New Trap To-Day, So Hurrah, Everybody!

TWENTY-FOUR AGAINST ONE

Two Dozen Soldier Lads, Working as One Team, Fail to Run Away From Church Hill Girl—Many Contestants Shift Positions.

Fly Contest Leaders.

WHITE.	
Boy Scouts	264,422
Frank Johnson	261,880
Methodist Mission Boys	148,540
George C. Hanks	85,640
Floyd Bryant	78,040
Joe Painter	60,550
Adelaide Miles	53,252
Joe Onesty	34,440
Frank Mould	28,241
Crawford Massey	23,220
Phillip Goodwin	21,000
Clare Burch	19,428
Sherwood Cournow	18,483
William Lewis	15,400

COLORED.	
Inez Harris	76,500
Violet Crump	56,522
Edward Johnson	55,500
Cecil Whitley	54,500
Ellen Moore	50,582
Breakin' Murren	47,430
Clementine Clark	41,000
Goldie Worell	37,500
Paul Davis	34,400
Olle Jenkins	33,400
Joe Overton	33,440
T. E. Johnson	33,444
Grace Jefferson	31,450

Total killed to date	1,928,508
Killed yesterday	351,074
White	237,408
Colored	113,666

AVIATION AGAIN TAKES ITS TOLL

Army Lieutenant and Wright Instructor Crushed to Death.

ENGAGED IN TEST FOR GOVERNMENT

Real Cause of Machine's Collapse While at Height of About 200 Feet May Never Be Known. Board of Inquiry Appointed to Investigate.

Washington, June 11.—Another fearful toll was taken by aviation to-day, when the mutilated bodies of Lieutenant Leighton W. Hazlehurst, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., and Alfred L. Welch, a professional aviator in the employ of the Wright Brothers, were pulled from under the debris of a collapsed airplane.

The accident occurred while they were attempting to make the tests required by the government in a machine contracted for by the War Department. Although an army board was immediately appointed to determine the cause of the accident, it is probable the real cause of the machine's failure never will be known. The crash came so suddenly and unexpectedly that the two men met their death without being able to make a single move to arrest their fall. Seven army fliers were among the score of spectators, but they cannot explain the accident.

It was shortly after 6 o'clock that the Wright machine was run out in front of the hangar at College Park. For several days Aviator Welch, whose home is in this city, had been busy demonstrating the airplane. All of the War Department's requirements had been met except a climb of 2,000 feet within ten minutes, carrying a load of 450 pounds.

Impatient by Failures.

Welch knew the machine was capable of meeting the test, for it had been accomplished at Dayton, O., by Orville Wright before it was taken to College Park, and he had been made impatient by several failures.

"I'm going to make that climb to-night or know the reason why," he said, as he began to tune up. "I'm tired feeling."

A few minutes later he announced that he was ready. Lieutenant Hazlehurst followed Welch into the machine, taking the passenger's seat. The airplane moved off steadily and flew the length of the hangar. As it turned toward the group of army officers before the hangars Welch dipped sharply to indicate to the official starter that he was ready for the stiff climb.

The dip caught the machine to wither the right side of the ground, and it then straightened out sharply, too quickly the observing fliers thought. Without warning the aluminum wings crumpled, or collapsed upward so that they almost met above the engine. The machine dropped, then turned her nose toward the earth and dived.

The accident occurred about 1,000 feet from the hangars, and when the first within reached the wreck it was seen that both of the men were dead. Welch was buried in the debris, but the body of Hazlehurst has been capulped fully 26 feet away after the machine struck. Welch's clothes were practically all torn from his body, which was bruised and battered. Hazlehurst's skull was fractured and his head badly disfigured.

Death to both of the men probably had been instantaneous.

Their bodies were rushed in army automobiles to Walter Reed Hospital, in this city. Five minutes after the flight began the flag over the aviation field was half-masted.

Board of Inquiry.

Captain Charles DeF. Chandler, commanding the army aviation corps, at once convened a board of inquiry consisting of seven army officers who had been witnesses to the tragedy. A preliminary inquest shed little light upon the cause of the tragedy, as a nightfall made it necessary to postpone the investigation until to-morrow. The officers who are making the investigation are Captain F. B. Hennessy, president; Captain Paul W. Eck, lieutenant Harry Graham, R. C. Kirtland and T. DeW. Milling.

Lieutenant William C. Sherman, of the engineering school, Washington, and Lieutenant B. D. Housley, an army aviator, will be among the important witnesses.

As the gathering dusk made impossible a careful examination of the wrecked machine, it was kept intact to-night in the hope that a fuller examination to-morrow might partly reveal the cause of the accident.

Many new features were embodied in the machine evolved as a result of the Wrights' experiments at Kill Devil Hill, N. C., last summer.

The Wright brothers always built comparatively slow craft, but the government required that the new machine should make forty-five miles an hour. Speed trials several days ago 50.8 miles was attained. It was estimated that it was making about forty-five miles an hour when the fatal plunge came.

The wings of the craft were of aluminum instead of canvas, but in appearance it was much like the earlier machines. It was narrower by one foot, but with a vertical rudder a little larger. The six-cylinder engine was of 50-horsepower, instead of 30. The opinion was expressed to-night that the engine was in no wise responsible for the disaster.

With Aviation Corps.

Lieutenant Hazlehurst was in his twenty-sixth year, and was unmarried. The home of his parents is Macon, Ga., but he was appointed to West Point from Mississippi, being graduated and commissioned a second lieutenant in 1908. He had been with the aviation corps since last March, when he was detached to it at Augusta, Ga., the winter camp.

Mr. Welch, for several years a resi-

CHURCH DISPUTE GETS INTO COURTS

Randolph-Macon Board Enjoined by Judge Scott.

DISPUTE AWAITS LEGAL DECISION

Minority of Trustees Believes Methodist Conferences Have No Authority Over Great System of Schools, and Will Fight Denominational Control.

While the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon College, in a session at Ashland yesterday morning, was engaged in nominating men to fill vacancies in its membership according to the compromise plan agreed to by the Virginia and Baltimore Methodist conferences, an injunction was issued by Judge R. Carter Scott, in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, forbidding any action under said plan. The effect is to throw the entire controversy, which for years has agitated the two conferences, into the courts, where both factions on the board hope for a final settlement.

Legal opinions are to the effect that the action of the board yesterday in selecting new members, which was accomplished before the notice of injunction could be officially served, cannot become operative. By the terms of the agreement, the board nominates men to fill vacancies subject to ratification by the two Methodist conferences. Therefore, the action of yesterday is merely the first step in the work of making new members, and no further movement in the direction of conferring is allowed. Besides, it is hoped to have final judgment of the entire problem regarding both conferences have held their next annual sessions.

Run Test of Courts.

The injunction as issued by Judge Scott is returnable within sixty days before Judge R. H. L. Chichester, in the Circuit Court of Henrico county. It will then be contested, and a hearing argument, the court will either make the injunction permanent or will dissolve it. In either case an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, so as to test the judgment of the highest judicial authority.

For years the fight over control of the Randolph-Macon system of colleges and academies has been bitter. It had its inception when the effort was made to put the Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg on the Woman's Foundation, one of the requirements of which was that the college should not be sectarian. The result was a protest on the part of several ministers of the Virginia and Baltimore Methodist Conferences, who said the schools were maintained by Methodists and should be under the control of that denomination.

In reply, it was pointed out that large bequests and trust funds were held in the system of educational institutions, which were donated with the proviso that they be managed by those who manage the school system. The fight grew more and more bitter, until the personal characters of ministers on opposing sides were dragged into debate, which has filled church organs and formed the principal topic of discussion at the annual conferences.

By the terms of a compromise agreed upon last year it was provided that when future vacancies occur on the nominating successors, whose names shall go before the Virginia and Baltimore Conferences for ratification. This compromise has been generally regarded as such in name only, since it has been fully expected, if the confederation did not see fit to ratify any nomination, the nominees would serve anyway, and the conferences would be remedied.

Might Endanger Property.

But a strong minority in the board has not been satisfied with the compromise. Led by Judge E. D. Newman, of Woodstock, this minority, on yesterday sought and secured the temporary injunction, which inhibits all parties from proceeding to fill any vacancies on the board by the method of nomination and ratification. It is held that the charter rights and privileges are violated, inasmuch as it is provided that the board is strictly self-perpetuating.

The minority which took this action has expressed the opinion that the compromise was so far illegal that to proceed under it might imperil the title of the college corporation to the property and funds under its control, and might even affect the existence of the corporate body.

Should the compromise plan be held valid by the courts, the controversy would be terminated, since the legal status of the agreement will be determined. On the contrary, an adjudication that the plan is invalid should also end the differences, since the court would then probably hold that the self-perpetuating charter provision should govern. A settlement by the courts now, it is felt, would protect the board and the college in the future, as a test might come into court collaterally at any time, when it might be too late to save them from disaster.

At the meeting of the board of trustees yesterday morning Ashland reports were read from all the Randolph-Macon institutions. All showed gratifying progress, the Woman's College, at Lynchburg, having a phenomenal

While the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon College, in a session at Ashland yesterday morning, was engaged in nominating men to fill vacancies in its membership according to the compromise plan agreed to by the Virginia and Baltimore Methodist conferences, an injunction was issued by Judge R. Carter Scott, in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, forbidding any action under said plan. The effect is to throw the entire controversy, which for years has agitated the two conferences, into the courts, where both factions on the board hope for a final settlement.

Legal opinions are to the effect that the action of the board yesterday in selecting new members, which was accomplished before the notice of injunction could be officially served, cannot become operative. By the terms of the agreement, the board nominates men to fill vacancies subject to ratification by the two Methodist conferences. Therefore, the action of yesterday is merely the first step in the work of making new members, and no further movement in the direction of conferring is allowed. Besides, it is hoped to have final judgment of the entire problem regarding both conferences have held their next annual sessions.

The dip caught the machine to wither the right side of the ground, and it then straightened out sharply, too quickly the observing fliers thought. Without warning the aluminum wings crumpled, or collapsed upward so that they almost met above the engine. The machine dropped, then turned her nose toward the earth and dived.

The accident occurred about 1,000 feet from the hangars, and when the first within reached the wreck it was seen that both of the men were dead. Welch was buried in the debris, but the body of Hazlehurst has been capulped fully 26 feet away after the machine struck. Welch's clothes were practically all torn from his body, which was bruised and battered. Hazlehurst's skull was fractured and his head badly disfigured.

Death to both of the men probably had been instantaneous.

NORTHROP DIES FROM INJURIES

Head of Street Railway System Passes Away Suddenly.

WON HIGH PLACE IN CITY'S ESTEEM

Represented Gould Interests in Virginia, Reorganizing Lines and Upbuilding Community. Miss Helen Gould to Attend Funeral Here on Friday.

Stricken suddenly with heart failure, resulting from a recent automobile accident, William Northrop, president of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, and representative of the Gould interests in Virginia, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at his home near Forest Hill. Although under treatment for his injuries, the end was totally unexpected. Mrs. Northrop was in Richmond on an errand when the trained nurse was giving him his morning bath, and Assistant Secretary Williams was waiting at the house to secure his signature to some business papers, when, without warning, the end came. Dr. H. Sizar MacLean, who had been summoned, declared that death was due to heart disease, resulting from the shock, and general nervous conditions following his accident.

Nephew of Jay Gould.

Mr. Northrop was a nephew of the late Jay Gould, his mother having been a sister of the railroad magnate, and he came to Richmond nine years ago, and then his cousin, Frank Jay Gould and Miss Isabel Miller Gould, secured a controlling interest in the local traction field. Since then he had been the dominating factor in reorganizing and extending the lines. In carrying out a policy new to Richmond of taking the public into the confidence, of dealing openly and fairly with all, he succeeded in brief space in placing the properties under his control on a paying basis for the first time in the history, in rebuilding and reorganizing the system, and completely reversing public sentiment, which, prior to his coming, had been violent in its antipathy to his company and the interests which then controlled it.

Married in Richmond.

Making Richmond his home, Mr. Northrop took an active part in public enterprises, becoming a member of the National Bank of Virginia, and a member of the Westminster club. In October, 1908, he married Miss Lilla Skiplwith Blair, daughter of Lewis H. Blair, of this city, who survives him. There are no children. The wedding ceremony took place quietly in the Blair home at 511 East Grace Street.

On May 27, while driving into Richmond from his home, near Forest Hill, Mr. Northrop was seriously injured. He was alone in his motor car when the church clock, forgetting to take the clutch and so releasing the gear, he jumped out and cranked the car, which bounded forward. He was knocked to the ground and badly bruised, but did not lose consciousness. The accident happened just at the north end of the new bridge.

Several Bone Broken.

Henry W. Anderson, vice-president of the company, and one of Mr. Northrop's closest friends, hurried him to the Virginia Hospital in his car, and the surgeons, Dr. Francis A. MacLean, Stuart McGuire and Francis W. Tipton, made an X-ray examination. Two ribs were found to be broken and a bone dislocated in the hip. Though suffering severely from shock, Mr. Northrop insisted on being removed to his home, where he had been carefully nursed by his wife. Only in the past few days have the physicians insisted on having a trained nurse in attendance.

While efforts had been made to make light of Mr. Northrop's injuries, his closest business associates knew that he would not have been able to resume active work this summer. Even had there been a complete recovery a long vacation would have been necessary.

But throughout his illness his active mind kept in close touch with business affairs, and as frequently as the physicians would permit he was in conference with the officials of the company, and from time to time he had signed such papers as were presented to him. He was closely in touch with plans for the new office building, the new power house, the rebuilding of certain lines, the financing of a pending bond issue and the company now being made before the Council for a competing light and power franchise.

Mrs. Northrop in Richmond.

Assistant Secretary Williams, of the company, was at the house when the end came. While Dr. MacLean raced to the house in his motor car, Mr. Williams notified Vice-President Anderson and General Attorney A. B. Guignon, who at once started messengers through the shopping district to find Mrs. Northrop, who was located and returned to the house at once. News of the death spread rapidly, and within a few minutes the offices of the company at Seventh and Main Streets, and the telephone at the Northrop residence were besieged by anxious inquiries. During the day messages of sympathy were received from business associates in many sections of the country, and from a number of directors of the company in New York, who stated that they would come to Richmond to attend the funeral.

Mr. Northrop was born in Pennsylvania, and had he lived would have been forty-three years of age next Saturday. He received his early education in Philadelphia, and took his degree at the University of New York, where he also took a course in civil engineering. Shortly after graduation he accepted a position with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Led Mining Expedition.

In 1897, when the gold deposits of Alaska were discovered, he led a large

While the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon College, in a session at Ashland yesterday morning, was engaged in nominating men to fill vacancies in its membership according to the compromise plan agreed to by the Virginia and Baltimore Methodist conferences, an injunction was issued by Judge R. Carter Scott, in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, forbidding any action under said plan. The effect is to throw the entire controversy, which for years has agitated the two conferences, into the courts, where both factions on the board hope for a final settlement.

Legal opinions are to the effect that the action of the board yesterday in selecting new members, which was accomplished before the notice of injunction could be officially served, cannot become operative. By the terms of the agreement, the board nominates men to fill vacancies subject to ratification by the two Methodist conferences. Therefore, the action of yesterday is merely the first step in the work of making new members, and no further movement in the direction of conferring is allowed. Besides, it is hoped to have final judgment of the entire problem regarding both conferences have held their next annual sessions.

The dip caught the machine to wither the right side of the ground, and it then straightened out sharply, too quickly the observing fliers thought. Without warning the aluminum wings crumpled, or collapsed upward so that they almost met above the engine. The machine dropped, then turned her nose toward the earth and dived.

The accident occurred about 1,000 feet from the hangars, and when the first within reached the wreck it was seen that both of the men were dead. Welch was buried in the debris, but the body of Hazlehurst has been capulped fully 26 feet away after the machine struck. Welch's clothes were practically all torn from his body, which was bruised and battered. Hazlehurst's skull was fractured and his head badly disfigured.

Death to both of the men probably had been instantaneous.

Their bodies were rushed in army automobiles to Walter Reed Hospital, in this city. Five minutes after the flight began the flag over the aviation field was half-masted.

RAILWAY PRESIDENT DEAD



WILLIAM NORTHROP.

O'GORMAN SLATED FOR NEW OFFICE

New York Senator May Become Chairman of Campaign Committee.

PLANS QUIETLY FORMULATED

Coming Contest Recognized as Too Much Labor for National Chairman.

Baltimore, Md., June 11.—Plans are being quietly formulated by several members of the Democratic National Committee, it was learned here to-night, to create a new office, to be known as chairman of the campaign committee, who will work with the national chairman, may or may not be a member of the national committee, and his selection will be made by the presidential candidate after a conference with the new national committee members. The national chairman will continue in general charge of the campaign.

The creation of the new office has been under consideration for some time, and a movement to bring the office into being will be made when the national committee meets just after the Democratic committee adjourns. The new national committee, it was said, will in all likelihood elect its chairman at the first meeting and the office of chairman was believed to be a desirable because the coming presidential contest is recognized as too much labor for the national chairman.

O'Gorman May Be Named.

The name of United States Senator O'Gorman, of New York, has been discussed among some of the national committee members, who expect to be returned as members of the new committee, for the office of chairman of the campaign committee. Just how many members will constitute the new campaign committee has not been considered, but the attention of the office of chairman was believed to be a desirable because the coming presidential contest is recognized as too much labor for the national chairman.

National Committeeman. Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, said that several committeemen had the matter under advisement, but thought it was too soon to discuss it. National Committeeman Edwin O. Wood, of Michigan, reported here to-day to make arrangements for the accommodation of the delegates from his home state. The Mayors of thirty-two Michigan cities, Mr. Wood said, would be among the delegation. Mr. Wood brought forward the name of Representative Frank Doremus, of Detroit, for temporary chairman of the convention.

Daniels on Vice-Presidency. National Committeeman Daniels to-night started a movement to bring about the nomination for Vice-President of the man who stands second for the presidential nomination on the final ballot. Mr. Daniels said the Baltimore convention should be a repetition of 1884, when the ticket was Cleveland and Hendricks, both of whom were candidates for the presidency.

He said that none of the candidates for President would say at this time that he would accept the vice-presidential nomination, but declared that after the final ballot on the presidential nomination the second man should be appealed to to take the vice-presidential place as a duty to the Democratic party.

Mr. Daniels says the party cannot take any chances on nominating a small man for the vice-presidency, but must put with its presidential preference a man for Vice-President

McCormick in Charge.

R. R. McCormick, of Chicago, was to-day named by William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, as the chairman of the committee which will meet and direct the activities of Roosevelt delegates before and during the national convention. Mr. McCormick will name his own list of assistants, who will number about 100.

Roosevelt Protests Again.

On Tuesday, N. Y., June 11.—With an attack on his opponents in the Republican National Committee and on President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt to-night again protested against the course of affairs at Chicago. In a statement issued at Sagamore Hill, he said Mr. Taft assumed "that the presidency is to be treated as a gift within the bestowal of the politicians, in defiance of the duty expressed wish of the people."

"Such conduct," Colonel Roosevelt said, "comes dangerously near being treason to the whole spirit of our institutions, to the whole spirit of democratic government."

The former President laid special stress upon the action of the committee in seating the Taft delegates from

Chicago, June 11.—One delegate for Colonel Roosevelt, the first awarded him since the national committee began the hearing of contest cases last Friday, and seven for President Taft were the net results of to-day's session of the Republican National Committee.

In all 131 delegates have been accorded President Taft since the committee opened its hearings. The one placed in the Roosevelt column to-day was D. C. Edwards, from the Eleventh District of Kentucky. The Taft forces on the committee refused by a vote of 33 to 19 to seat both of the Roosevelt delegates whose places were contested, but agreed to a split, which gave Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft each one delegate from the district.

The half victory for Colonel Roosevelt came at the end of a day in which all of the other much discussed contests from Kentucky had been decided in President Taft's favor. In some of these the Roosevelt men had acquiesced; in others they had mustered a vote of from 11 to 17 against the Taft decisions.

Senator Borah, the most active Roosevelt adherent in the committee, protested against spitting the Eleventh District delegation.

"There is no justification for it," he declared. "If one is given, both should be."

CONTESTS YIELD ROOSEVELT HIS FIRST DELEGATE

At Same Time Committee Gives Seventeen to Taft.

BORAH OPPOSES HALF VICTORY

Division of Eleventh Kentucky District Delegation, He Declares, Is Without Justification—President's Four Contested Delegates at Large Seated.

Chicago, June 11.—One delegate for Colonel Roosevelt, the first awarded him since the national committee began the hearing of contest cases last Friday, and seven for President Taft were the net results of to-day's session of the Republican National Committee.

In all 131 delegates have been accorded President Taft since the committee opened its hearings. The one placed in the Roosevelt column to-day was D. C. Edwards, from the Eleventh District of Kentucky. The Taft forces on the committee refused by a vote of 33 to 19 to seat both of the Roosevelt delegates whose places were contested, but agreed to a split, which gave Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft each one delegate from the district.

The half victory for Colonel Roosevelt came at the end of a day in which all of the other much discussed contests from Kentucky had been decided in President Taft's favor. In some of these the Roosevelt men had acquiesced; in others they had mustered a vote of from 11 to 17 against the Taft decisions.

Senator Borah, the most active Roosevelt adherent in the committee, protested against spitting the Eleventh District delegation.

"There is no justification for it," he declared. "If one is given, both should be."

Split Delegation Seated.

Arthur I. Vorys, of Ohio, made the motion to seat the divided delegation. John G. Capers, Senator Borah and Francis J. Heney led an effort to adopt a substitute to seat both Roosevelt men, but they could muster only nineteen votes. The split delegation was then unanimously seated.

President Taft's four contested delegates-at-large from Kentucky, headed by Senator W. O. Bradley, were seated, with only eleven votes in the negative. He was given the six from the First, Second and Tenth Districts unanimously.

The contest against the two in the Fourth District was withdrawn, and the five from the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh districts were won against the votes of the Roosevelt forces.

In Sharp Interventions, and Taft members of the committee characterized the long day's session over the Kentucky contests. Mr. Heney, who will appear to-morrow in the hearing of the California contests, repeatedly referred to fraud in Kentucky elections, and compared conditions to those that existed in California under Abe Ruef. Early objections to his remarks were followed late in the afternoon by sarcastic replies of "fraud" from Taft members of the committee when he criticized their decisions.

Hadley in Committee.

Governor Hadley, of Missouri, who is to come before the committee this week as a Roosevelt contestant from Missouri, was also in the committee during the day, on the proxy of another member.

Restrictions upon time of argument were abandoned in the Kentucky case to-day, and all evidence was heard at length. As a result the committee to-morrow will begin its session at 9 o'clock, with the prospect of night sessions for the remainder of the week.

The committee adjourned at 7:35, after a five and a half hour's session. As a result the committee to-morrow will begin its session at 9 o'clock, with the prospect of night sessions for the remainder of the week.

The committee adjourned at 7:35, after a five and a half hour's session. As a result the committee to-morrow will begin its session at 9 o'clock, with the prospect of night sessions for the remainder of the week.

Will Be No Compromise.

Chicago, June 11.—A murmur of gossip, suggesting a possible compromise candidate, which swept through the hotel lobbies to-day and to-night drew forth this statement from William Barnes, Jr., of New York, on behalf of the Taft forces:

"There has been talk and some newspaper publication this evening regarding a compromise candidate for President. This proposal is purely a case on the part of the Roosevelt forces, who realize that they will be defeated in the convention, and are now endeavoring to break up the Taft alignment by talking compromise."

"Mr. Roosevelt said, and in this I agree with him, the compromise candidate will be me. That the Roosevelt men themselves are talking compromise to-night is positive evidence of the loss of their cause, and of the hope of creating a confusion in the ranks of President Taft, through appealing to the very natural instinct on the part of any Republican to avert a sharp division of forces. By the purpose is perfectly clear to the delegates here assembled, making this statement is that if it will also be clear to the Republicans throughout the country."

Mr. Barnes was emphatic in his declaration that there would be no compromise.

Will Be No Compromise.

Chicago, June 11.—A murmur of gossip, suggesting a possible compromise candidate, which swept through the hotel lobbies to-day and to-night drew forth this statement from William Barnes, Jr., of New York, on behalf of the Taft forces:

"There has been talk and some newspaper publication this evening regarding a compromise candidate for President. This proposal is purely a case on the part of the Roosevelt forces, who realize that they will be defeated in the convention, and are now endeavoring to break up the Taft alignment by talking compromise."

"Mr. Roosevelt said, and in this I agree with him, the compromise candidate will be me. That the Roosevelt men themselves are talking compromise to-night is positive evidence of the loss of their cause, and of the hope of creating a confusion in the ranks of President Taft, through appealing to the very natural instinct on the part of any Republican to avert a sharp division of forces. By the purpose is perfectly clear to the delegates here assembled, making this statement is that if it will also be clear to the Republicans throughout the country."

Mr. Barnes was emphatic in his declaration that there would be no compromise.

Will Be No Compromise.

Chicago, June 11.—A murmur of gossip, suggesting a possible compromise candidate, which swept through the hotel lobbies to-day and to-night drew forth this statement from William Barnes, Jr., of New York, on behalf of the Taft forces:

"There has been talk and some newspaper publication this evening regarding a compromise candidate for President. This proposal is purely a case on the part of the Roosevelt forces, who realize that they will be defeated in the convention, and are now endeavoring to break up the Taft alignment by talking compromise."

"Mr. Roosevelt said, and in this I agree with him, the compromise candidate will be me. That the Roosevelt men themselves are talking compromise to-night is positive evidence of the loss of their cause, and of the hope of creating a confusion in the ranks of President Taft, through appealing to the very natural instinct on the part of any Republican to avert a sharp division of forces. By the purpose is perfectly clear to the delegates here assembled, making this statement is that if it will also be clear to the Republicans throughout the country."

Mr. Barnes was emphatic in his declaration that there would be no compromise.

Will Be No Compromise.

Chicago, June 11.—A murmur of gossip, suggesting a possible compromise candidate, which swept through the hotel lobbies to-day and to-night drew forth this statement from William Barnes, Jr., of New York, on behalf of the Taft forces:

"There has been talk and some newspaper publication this evening regarding a compromise candidate for President. This proposal is purely a case on the part of the Roosevelt forces, who realize that they will be defeated in the convention, and are now endeavoring to break up the Taft alignment by talking compromise."

"Mr. Roosevelt said, and in this I agree with him, the compromise candidate will be me. That the Roosevelt men themselves are talking compromise to-night is positive evidence of the loss of their cause, and of the hope of creating a confusion in the ranks of President Taft, through appealing to the very natural instinct on the part of any Republican to avert a sharp division of forces. By the purpose is perfectly clear to the delegates here assembled, making this statement is that if it will also be clear to the Republicans throughout the country."

Mr. Barnes was emphatic in his declaration that there would be no compromise.

Will Be No Compromise.

Chicago, June 11.—A murmur of gossip, suggesting a possible compromise candidate, which swept through the hotel lobbies to-day and to-night drew forth this statement from William Barnes, Jr., of New York, on behalf of the Taft forces:

"There has been talk and some newspaper publication this evening regarding a compromise candidate for President. This proposal is purely a case on the part of the Roosevelt forces, who realize that they will be defeated in the convention, and are now endeavoring to break up the Taft alignment by talking compromise."

"Mr. Roosevelt said, and in this I agree with him, the compromise candidate will be me. That the Roosevelt men themselves are talking compromise to-night is positive evidence of the loss of their cause, and of the hope of creating a confusion in the ranks of President Taft, through appealing to the very natural instinct on the part of any Republican to avert a sharp division of forces. By the purpose is perfectly clear to the delegates here assembled, making this statement is that if it will also be clear to the Republicans throughout the country."

Mr. Barnes was emphatic in his declaration that there would be no compromise.

Will Be No Compromise.

Chicago, June 11.—A murmur of gossip, suggesting a possible compromise candidate, which swept through the hotel lobbies to-day and to-night drew forth this statement from William Barnes, Jr., of New York, on behalf of the Taft forces:

"There has been talk and some newspaper publication this evening regarding a compromise candidate for President. This proposal is purely a case on the part of the Roosevelt forces, who realize that they will be defeated in the convention, and are now endeavoring to break up the Taft alignment by talking compromise."

"Mr. Roosevelt said, and in this I agree with him, the compromise candidate will be me. That the Roosevelt men themselves are talking compromise to-night is positive evidence of the loss of their cause, and of the hope of creating a confusion in the ranks of President Taft, through appealing to the very natural instinct on the part of any Republican to avert a sharp division of forces. By the purpose is perfectly clear to the delegates here assembled, making this statement is that if it will also be clear to the Republicans throughout the country."

Mr. Barnes was emphatic in his declaration that there would be no compromise.

Will Be No Compromise.

Chicago, June 11.—A murmur of gossip, suggesting a possible compromise candidate, which swept through the hotel lobbies to-day and to-night drew forth this statement from William Barnes, Jr., of New York, on behalf of the Taft forces:

"There has been talk and some newspaper publication this evening regarding a compromise candidate for President. This proposal is purely a case on the part of the Roosevelt forces, who realize that they will be defeated in the convention, and are now endeavoring to break up the Taft alignment by talking compromise."

"Mr. Roosevelt said, and in this I agree with him, the compromise candidate will be me. That the Roosevelt men themselves are talking compromise to-night is positive evidence of the loss of their cause, and of the hope of creating a confusion in the ranks of President Taft, through appealing to the very natural instinct on the part of any Republican to avert a sharp division of forces. By the purpose is perfectly clear to the delegates here assembled, making this statement is that if it will also be clear to the Republicans throughout the country."

Mr. Barnes was emphatic in his declaration that there would be no compromise.

Will Be No Compromise.

Chicago, June 11.—A murmur of gossip, suggesting a possible compromise candidate, which swept through the hotel lobbies to-day and to-night drew forth this statement from William Barnes, Jr., of New York, on behalf of the Taft forces:

"There has been talk and some newspaper publication this evening regarding a compromise candidate for President. This proposal is purely a case on the part of the Roosevelt forces, who realize that they will be defeated in the convention, and are now endeavoring to break up the Taft alignment by talking compromise."

"Mr. Roosevelt said, and in this I agree with him, the compromise candidate will be me. That the Roosevelt men themselves are talking compromise to-night is positive evidence of the loss of their cause, and of the hope of creating a confusion in the ranks of President Taft, through appealing to the very natural instinct on the part of any Republican to avert a sharp division of forces. By the purpose is perfectly clear to the delegates here assembled, making this statement is that if it will also be clear to the Republicans