PRESIDENT APPEALS TO CALIFORNIA WOMEN

Asks Men Also to Consider the Achievements of His Administration.

ROOSEVELT ISSUES "SHAM"

Unable to Go in Person, Chief Executive Sends Telegram Almost on Eve of Primaries.

Washington, May 12.—Unable to cross the continent to campaign in California, President Taft to-day sent by telegraph to the men and women Republicans of that State his arguments for support in the Presidential primary election on Tuesday.

The President's telegram was sent to Colonel Charles M. Hammond, manager of the Taft forces in San Francisco, and a brother-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt. It also was sent to P. A. Stanton, the Taft manager at Los Angeles.

In the message President Taft reviewed the achievements of his administration and asserted that Colonel Roosevelt was not giving a square deal to him, but was appealing to class hatred and forcing sham issues. The telegram follows:

On the eve of your Presidential primary in California I venture to appeal to the Republican men and women who exercise the franchise to consider fairly and well the legislative and executive achievements of my administration, and especially those which have affected California, and say whether they do not deserve approval by the people of California.

In the matter of the tariff, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, conservation, in the increase in our international and Philippine trade, in the employers' liability act, in the more drastic and complete regulation of interstate commerce, in the postal savings bank bill, in the mining bureau bill for the health and wealth of miners, in the establishment of a tariff commission, in the change from a deficit of fifty million dollars to a surplus of forty millions, in the corporation tax, in the children's bureau bill for the health and welfare of children, in the appointment to the head of the children's bureau of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, one of the ablest women of America; in the making of peace treaties with England and France, which have been emasculated through Mr. Roosevelt and his campaign manager, Senator Dixon, and the Democratic members of the Senate; in the effective prosecution of the work of building and completing the Panama Canal, I submit a record is formed that entitles this administration to the support of the Republican men and women of California, and that it is progressive in the highest degree.

This administration has shown no favor to wrongdoers; it has enforced every law on the statute books. It prosecuted the sugar frauds, the customs frauds, their rebates, and it has brought suit against every trust against which there was evidence of its violating the Sherman law, and this includes the steel trust and the Harvester trust, which were treated as good trusts under Mr. Roosevelt and as entitled to immunity after a threat by George W. Perkins that the prosecution of such trusts would bring about a fight by them with the administration. Mr. Perkins is now one of the chief contributors to Mr. Roosevelt's political fund.

The last important measure which I have urgently recommended to Congress, which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives, is the workmen's compensation bill, which changes altogether the policy of the law with reference to the liability of the employer to the employe on interstate commerce railroads and gives an insurance for every employe against the dangers of his employment by requiring the employer to indemnify the employe against injury received in the employment not brought about by his will and voluntary account, and fixes a reasonable compensation, graduated according to regular tables and proportioned to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the employe injured.

In the opposition which Mr. Roosevelt is now making to this administration he is not giving me a square deal, as I have shown by undoubtable record proof. He is appealing to class hatred and forcing sham issues in such a way that his success would be a real detriment to the public interest and a dangerous departure from a wise tradition, which he himself has recognized, that limits a citizen to two terms in the Presidency.

COLONEL LOSES MONTANA

Home State of Senator Dixon Carried by President.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—The loss of his own state by Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign manager, is set forth in the following statement from the Taft bureau to-night:

Montana has recorded its opinion of Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Dixon, his campaign manager. President Taft will control the state convention by a majority of more than one hundred and Dixon was beaten in his home county by five to one. This is the result after the most strenuous and bitter fight which has ever been made in Montana—a fight to prevent the indorsement of President Taft. Nearly every county in the state gave the President a big majority, and Roosevelt was repudiated absolutely by the people of the state. The eight votes of Montana will be cast at Chicago for the President.

Three districts in Texas yesterday elected delegates and President Taft got five of the six delegates. The 3d Arkansas also instructed its two delegates for him and the 5th Alabama sends two delegates also instructed for the President. The President now has 492 delegates to the Chicago convention, and if the Montana delegation be included, he has an even 500, needing only forty votes to nominate him on the first ballot. These forty will be secured this week, while Ohio will add to his total next week a substantial number of delegates.

DEMOCRATS WITH COLONEL

Strength Largely from Rival Party, Says Taft Bureau.

Washington, May 12.—That the Roosevelt vote is one of many colors is asserted in the following statement from the Taft bureau to-night:

In Massachusetts Theodore Roosevelt through his managers publicly advertised for the support of Democrats and Socialists at the polls in the primaries.

In Pennsylvania Democrats voted for Roosevelt in droves because they knew they could beat him in November if nominated.

In North Dakota Mr. Roosevelt carried only Democratic territory in the state against Senator La Follette.

In Texas "rump" conventions are being organized in his behalf in the counties by known Democrats and Socialists.

In Kansas a Bryan supporter worked for him through the Travelling Men's Association.

In Louisiana, where the laws require the persons who register to disclose their party affiliations, a contesting Roosevelt delegation has been organized by Pearl Wight, national committeeman from that state. Mr. Wight has published the names of sixty-eight delegates elected to the "rump" state convention held at Alexandria on May 2, and a checking up of this list has disclosed the fact that 23 of the 68 are registered Republicans and the 45 remaining are registered Democrats. The contesting Williams-Godchaux faction in this "rump" convention claimed to have elected 177 delegates from New Orleans, of whom, it appears, 13 are registered Republicans and 164 are registered as Democrats.

COLONEL GETS MINNESOTA

County Primaries Give Him 725 Delegates to 100 for Taft.

St. Paul, May 12.—Presidential primary elections or caucuses have been held by the Republicans in all counties in Minnesota. Late returns received to-day give the following instructed delegates for the entire state: Roosevelt, 725; Taft, 100; La Follette, 38.

SPLIT IN ARKANSAS DISTRICT

Eureka Springs, Ark., May 12.—Twenty-two delegates quietly left the 3d Arkansas Congress District Republican Convention here yesterday, organized a second convention in a room in the same building, named Thomas Williams and John McAllister delegates to the Republican National Convention and instructed them for Roosevelt.

The remaining one hundred delegates chose J. F. Mayes and R. S. Granger to represent the district at Chicago and instructed them for Taft.

TAFT RUSHES BACK TO OHIO

Probably Will Attack Roosevelt Along New Lines.

Washington, May 12.—President Taft left Washington at 4:10 p. m. to-day for Marietta, Ohio, where to-morrow morning he will begin a final campaign of speechmaking in his home state before the Presidential primaries there on May 21.

Although none of the speeches which Mr. Taft will make on his ten-day tour of the state were completed when he left the capital, data for many of them were taken aboard his private car.

Final conferences with the Taft leaders in Washington to-day developed that the President will probably attack Colonel Roosevelt along new lines on his Ohio trip. It was said to-night that Mr. Roosevelt's position in the United States Steel Corporation's absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company would be one of the criticisms by Mr. Taft.

Close friends of the President do not conceal their deep interest in his Ohio trip. On the result of the primaries there, some of them believe, may depend the future course of the President in his fight for renomination. Mr. Taft was told on his visit to Ohio last week that he must spend more than a week there in active campaigning.

The President's tour will be one of the hardest he has made since he entered the White House. Sixty-three speeches already are scheduled, and he will have an opportunity to rest during the ten days only on Thursday in Cleveland and next Sunday, when he will be the guest of his brother, C. P. Taft, in Cincinnati.

Mr. Taft will continue his tour up to the night before the primaries, making his last speech in Dayton on May 20. He will vote the next day in Cincinnati and leave the city for Washington late in the afternoon.

Columbus, Ohio, May 12.—From to-morrow morning until the dawn of the primary election, May 21, there is scarcely a crossroads station in this state so unimportant numerically that it does not expect to entertain at least one Presidential possibility. Four seekers after the nomination for the Presidency—President Taft, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Governor Harmon and Senator La Follette—will stump the state, while lesser lights, United States Senators, Cabinet members and department heads are figuring on campaigning and speaking at points where limited train facilities and the inability of the candidates to be in more than one place at one time will prevent the appearance of the Presidential possibilities.

President Taft will be the first to arrive. He will begin his campaign at Marietta to-morrow morning and make more than a dozen important speeches during the day.

Colonel Roosevelt will arrive on Tuesday and begin his speaking Tuesday morning at Bellaire. The colonel's Tuesday itinerary will take him over practically the same points where the President spoke on the preceding day.

Governor Harmon will begin his speechmaking trip at Wooster Wednesday night. He will cover many of the points lately visited by Colonel Bryan in his anti-Harmon trip, and has announced that he will speak on the charges made by the Nebraskan that friends of the Governor sought unduly to influence Bryan pledged delegates in Peb.

A victory in the Presidential preference is sought particularly by the Democratic candidates, as it will carry the right to name the six delegates at large to the national convention, according to the call of the state committee.

Republicans will vote only for the district candidates for delegates to the national convention. The delegates at large will be named by the state convention here June 3 and 4. Both Roosevelt and Taft candidates are in the field.

TAFT WINS LABOR VOTE

California Men Praise His Work for Liability Bill.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—The labor vote of California will be for President Taft in recognition of his work in behalf of the employers' liability bill, according to the following telegram received from San Francisco to-day at the national Taft bureau:

Not fewer than seventy thousand votes in California are pledged to President Taft through the action of the United States Senate, which passed during the current week the bill which insures the future safety of railroad men all over the country and the protection of their families in case of injury. The strength of the sentiment was evidenced to-day, when a delegation of working railroad men visited the Taft headquarters in San Francisco and made the following statement:

"Three days ago the United States Senate, which we have considered reactionary and opposed to our interests, passed the bill providing for the first adequate and honest liability law that has ever been proposed. This measure makes the company liable for the injury or death of a railroad employe independently of the charge of negligence on the part of the employe himself. The former law, containing the provision of contributory negligence, was subject to review and change by the courts, and the opinion of juries was responsible for many verdicts against our interests.

"The new law, which we believe will pass the House, protects the family of the railroad man in case of his death and protects the railroad man himself in case of injury. It forces the upkeep of all safety appliances and equipment, and in this respect is better than any law ever before devised. It has a twofold protection, inasmuch as it protects against injury and protects after the infliction of injury.

"For this law President Taft and no other is responsible. We railroad men know that he was opposed by lobbyists representing many railroads and that he used every influence to have this measure put into such shape as to benefit working railroad men of the United States as they wanted to be benefited. We do not care so much about the tariff or the record of candidates on destruction of trusts, but we do know that William Howard Taft fought the most powerful influences in the United States to give the railroad workers of the country the first real liability law that has ever been upon the statute books of the United States."

GET LEAVE TO FLY RED FLAG

Rain, However, Prevented Parade of Socialists.

Indianapolis, May 12.—With 250 delegates, the Socialist National Convention was organized in this city to-day. Rules and an order of business were adopted and committees are to be elected to-morrow. The convention will formulate its platform on Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday will nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

After a meeting to-day with Representative Berger, Martin Hyland, superintendent of police, withdrew his order prohibiting the carrying of red flags in a street parade of the visiting and local Socialists to-night, but rain prevented the parade. Instead a mass meeting was held in the convention hall, which was decorated with entwined red banners and American flags. Addresses were made by Representative Berger, William D. Haywood and other Socialist orators.

One of the most important questions to be determined by the convention is the formal attitude of the party toward the Industrial Workers of the World.

"Conservative Socialists will demand that the convention go on record as denouncing the methods of the Industrial Workers," said Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, a member of the executive committee. "Ten to one the delegates are opposed to 'direct action' and other violent principles of the Industrial Workers. The Socialist party cannot afford to continue to be embroiled with this riotous organization. There has been too much of this on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere."

ASSASSIN'S SHOT KILLS FEUDIST.

Jackson, Ky., May 12.—Edward Callahan, the Kentucky feudist who was shot from ambush last Saturday morning, died last night. Pneumonia developed in his left lung, through which the bullet passed.

SAYS COLONEL WILL WIN

Judge Duell Predicts He Will Get 602 Votes on First Ballot.

GIVES ITEMIZED FORECAST

Asks Doubters to Cut Out His Table and Compare It with Actual Result.

Judge Charles H. Duell, chairman of the Roosevelt city committee of New York, issued a long statement in defence of his candidate yesterday, at the end of which he staked his entire reputation as a political forecaster that Colonel Roosevelt would "have at least 600 votes on the first and only ballot at the Chicago convention."

"I do not make political forecasts recklessly," said Judge Duell, "but only upon a careful examination of underlying conditions. Let any one who questions the substantial correctness of my prediction that Colonel Roosevelt will have at least 600 votes on the first ballot at Chicago cut out this table and compare it with the actual results:

States.	Roosevelt.
New England, New York, New Jersey	
Pennsylvania and Delaware	142
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin	112
Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky	67
States west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains (excluding Texas and Arkansas)	114
States west of the Rocky Mountains	60
Southern states not elsewhere enumerated	107
Total	602

Judge Duell's statement began with the assertion that the result of the Republican National Convention was no longer in doubt, and, after reviewing the results in states where the preference primary has been held, without mentioning any details as to North Dakota or Wisconsin, he went on to claim California and North Carolina as sure additions to the Roosevelt column.

Commenting then on The Tribune's table of delegates elected, as printed yesterday morning, Judge Duell said that the number given as Taft delegates 48 "was in excess of the number he was entitled to, but in itself a confession of defeat." The Roosevelt chairman argues that President Taft cannot get 122 delegates out of the number to be elected.

"Three weeks ago I gave out a statement predicting that Colonel Roosevelt would have at least 600 votes on the first and only ballot," said Judge Duell; "the Taft newspapers did not take this prediction very seriously, and one of our city evening papers that in prior Presidential contests has not hesitated to publish my political forecasts brushed this aside and in a rather witty paragraph spoke of it as a rather beautiful picture, saying: 'It represents Colonel Roosevelt sitting in the White House, while out of the window can be seen William H. Taft plodding down the road, suitcase in hand, headed for Cincinnati.' Many that would not see that picture then now see it as clearly as I do. The tabulated statement upon which my forecast was based has thus far proven to be substantially correct."

According to a further statement from the Roosevelt City Committee yesterday, Colonel Roosevelt received four telegrams from Minnesota late Saturday night, one declaring that the colonel had carried the 6th Congress District, another the 5th, another that he had carried every district in St. Paul except three, and the last claiming that he had carried St. Paul by four to one.

ROOSEVELT IS ELATED

Seems Confident That He Will Be Named by Convention.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, N. Y., May 12.—Confidence was written in every line of Theodore Roosevelt's countenance to-day as he talked over the whole political situation with the reporters at Sagamore Hill. He spoke of his sweeping victory in Minnesota with unconcealed elation, and is apparently confident that, with California, he now has enough delegates to nominate him on the first ballot.

The Roosevelt calculation includes 400 "ironclad" delegates, 100 delegates uninstructed and 170 contested. Out of the 270 delegates not "ironclad" the Roosevelt people expect enough with the California delegation to swing things for the third term candidate without a struggle. Colonel Roosevelt revealed his conviction in his talk to-day. He said:

"My greatest asset from the beginning has been—now, you may not have realized it and many can't realize it now, but it is a fact—I have never been excited over my candidacy one way or the other. This thing was forced on me. I accepted it because I knew that I was the only Progressive who could win the fight. As I've said, in 1904 I did want the nomination I wanted it for myself and for the children. I wanted it to round out my career, but I loathed getting into this fight, but I had to, that was all."

The colonel is already laying his plans for his fall campaign. "If I am nominated," he said, "I shall speak in North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and some other Southern States where there are fine prospects for building up a Republican party."

He said that the plan of the national committee to reorganize the system of representation of the Southern States in the national convention interested him greatly, but he added: "I think the step ought to be taken by a state like North Carolina, where there is the nucleus of a real Republican party."

13,000 TAFT VOTES OUT

Only Invalid Ballots Lost President Bay State Delegates.

Boston, May 12.—Quoting figures from the recent recount of the vote for Taft delegates-at-large in the state primaries, General Edgar R. Champlin, of the Taft League of Massachusetts, issued a statement to-night, in which he asserts that 13,000 ballots were thrown out in the primaries, or enough to have elected the entire ticket for Taft delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention. He says:

The actual situation is as follows: On the preferential vote President Taft has a plurality over Colonel Roosevelt of approximately 4,500. From nine Congress districts there are eighteen Taft delegates elected. From five Congress districts there are ten Roosevelt delegates elected. The eight Taft alternate delegates headed by Ex-Governor Long, are elected.

The eight delegates-at-large favorable to Colonel Roosevelt will appear by the final returns to have been elected, but the recount shows, however, that a majority of the Republicans endeavored to elect the Taft delegation, and would evidently have done so but for the fact that more than 13,000 Taft Republicans voted for the entire eight, headed by Senator Crane, and also for one additional delegate, which has prevented these 13,000 ballots from being counted.

We endeavored to secure a recount in every city and all large towns. The extent of the undertaking and the short time prescribed by the statute within which it could be done have made it impossible to recount the entire state. On May 10 reports of the recounts were filed at headquarters from 25 cities and 120 towns, which gave the Crane delegation 54,448 votes. In those same places there were 9,794 ballots deemed invalid and not counted, giving votes to the eight Taft delegates-at-large. This is equivalent to 15 per cent loss.

The balance of the state vote, as originally reported for the Taft delegation from the cities and towns not recounted, was 21,849. It is well known that in these places the same mistake was made by the Republican voters, and it is fair to assume that the percentage of loss was the same as in the places already counted—viz.: 15 per cent, or 3,276. It is therefore apparent that the total vote for the Taft delegation was approximately 49,267, or 4,222 in excess of that for the delegation favoring Colonel Roosevelt, which is practically the same as the excess in the preferential vote for President Taft.

HAD DAUGHTER ARRESTED

Rich Chicago Physician Charged Her with Not Paying Bills.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chico, Cal., May 12.—J. G. Fates, a wealthy physician of Chicago, has caused the arrest of Miss Gladys E. Fates, his daughter, on a charge of not paying her bills.

Miss Fates left Chicago with her mother, who had separated from her father, about three weeks ago. The father, it is said, hoping to cause her an inconvenience, preferred the charge against his daughter.

The girl, who is working for small wages, is greatly humiliated over her arrest. She supposed the bills in question had been paid by her father, who is wealthy.

SEIZED AS PICKPOCKET

Man Who Says He Is Woollen Merchant Accused on "L" Train.

Herman Diber, a dignified and prosperous looking man of fifty-five, who gave his address as No. 801 Park avenue, Brooklyn, and said he was a woollen merchant, was arrested shortly after midnight this morning on the charge of being one of a gang of pickpockets operating in the Brooklyn "L" trains.

Marcus Blunder, of No. 130 Watkins street, was the complainant. He says he was jostled by a gang in the car near the Gates avenue station and robbed of $15 in cash and a diamond ring valued at $70. He insisted upon the arrest of Mr. Diber, who went to the station cheerfully and submitted to a search. Nothing was found on him but articles and money, which he satisfied the police were his own property. Blunder asserted that Diber acted as a "stall" for the gang, the members of which got away after they robbed him.

Mr. Diber sought friends over the telephone, and said he would be bailed out as soon as they could reach the station.

DIES AS CARDINAL SPEAKS

Man Taken Suddenly Ill at School Dedication.

While Cardinal Farley was officiating at a service in St. Gabriel's Church, No. 208 East 37th street, following the dedication of the new parochial school of the church, yesterday afternoon, Matthew Carney, an ironworker for the Department of Bridges, who had acted with other members of the Holy Name Society as escort to the Cardinal in the walk from the school to the church, died in the rectory.

There were few in the church, which was crowded, who knew of the man's death. Carney, who was sixty years old and lived at No. 787 Second avenue, was seated, with other members of the Holy Name Society, when he complained of illness and was assisted into the rectory. His son, Matthew Carney, jr., who was at the service, was called into the rectory, and a messenger was sent to Dr. T. S. Quinlan, of No. 221 East 39th street.

Father Tierney saw that Carney was dying and anointed him. When the doctor arrived Carney was dead. His son said he had complained of stomach trouble during the last few days. The body was removed to the East 35th street station, and later to the Carney home.

ARCHBALD CASE WIDENS

New Documents Presented Cause Committee to Dig Deeper.

Washington, May 12.—Investigation into charges against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, by the Judiciary Committee of the House will be prolonged. The committee decided to-day to summon many more witnesses.

The inquiry has developed circumstances not mentioned in the original charges. Certain documents have been turned over to the committee since the Attorney General delivered the papers in his possession. These have caused the committee to probe deeply into the case.

A deputy sergeant-at-arms of the House left to-day for Scranton and other places in Pennsylvania to serve subpoenas on witnesses whose names were not disclosed. It is the intention of the committee to call W. A. May, superintendent of the Erie Railroad's coal properties, who gave to E. J. Williams and Judge Archbald an option on the Katydid culm bank, and to inquire into the allegation that Judge Archbald solicited an option on that property as early as March 31, 1911, several months before he sent Williams to May with a letter of introduction, and finally procured the option.

When May was asked yesterday for the letter of introduction that Williams took to him from Judge Archbald, he produced a letter the existence of which was not known to the Attorney General or the committee. It was dated March 31, and was not the letter the committee asked for. In that letter the judge had asked if the Katydid culm property was for sale, and, if so, what price could the company fix on it. May turned over to the committee other correspondence that is not in the original record.

Among new witnesses summoned is G. F. Brownell, general counsel and vice-president of the Erie Railroad. According to Williams, Judge Archbald sought Brownell's influence in negotiations for the Katydid culm bank option after Captain May had declined to give the option.

ELECTORAL FIGHTS IN PANAMA

Police Prevent Members of Opposition from Registering.

Panama, May 12.—Dr. Jorge E. Boyd, counsellor of the Panama Legation at Washington, who is now here, has handed in his resignation to President Arosemena. His action is due to dissatisfaction with the political situation, which is considered very serious.

Riotous scenes were enacted here to-day, the result of a clash between the police and prominent members of the party opposing the government. The opposition members of the electoral jury were arrested and placed in a dungeon, after a series of disturbances which resulted from police interference with the registration. The police, by order of their commander, surrounded the entrance to the building where registration was going on, and refused to allow some of the opposition sympathizers to enter for the purpose of registering. The chairman of the electoral committee protested, and ordered that the other entrance be opened.

The police promptly took steps to prevent this order from being carried out, and a veritable pitched battle occurred. Several prominent opposition adherents were severely beaten and later imprisoned, among the number being Alberto Boyd, substitute member of the electoral committee and son of the Vice-President of the republic, Federico Boyd.

The whole proceedings have aroused great indignation in some quarters, which has been accentuated by the report that the police chief, Quijano, has announced that he is supreme.

DENVER SAYS COLONEL ERRED

Citizens Tell Him He Spoke Falsely in Attacking Primary.

Denver, May 12.—A protest against statements in his recent Chicago speech condemning methods followed in selecting delegates to the Colorado Republican State Convention, particularly in Denver, was mailed to Theodore Roosevelt to-day by the officers and executive committee of the Greater Denver League.

The letter declares that never was there a fairer primary election held anywhere than in Denver. It concludes:

"If you are sincere in your advocacy of the principles of the square deal you will acknowledge your error in the same public manner in which you proclaimed the untruth."

RED CROSS WORK SHOWN

Exposition Pavilion a Magnet for Hosts of Visitors.

MODELS TELL THE STORIES

Entries for the Marie Feodorovna Prizes from Europe, Japan and America.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—One of the most interesting features of the Red Cross conference is the exposition pavilion, which is visited daily by hundreds of persons.

Dr. Yengi Inoue, major, Medical Corps, and an old friend of Major Lynch, is one of the most industrious and systematic of the daily visitors. If there is any nation or any delegate that can teach Japan anything, or even give Japan a hint at an idea, Major Inoue is there to get it. He is not strolling through the aisles looking at things casually. Is there an army medical chest? Major Inoue has noted down exactly what is in it, how it is arranged, and why—if he can find any one to tell him. And he's not satisfied to copy the typewritten list of contents tacked on the cover of such a chest. He has taken everything out, examined it carefully and made sure that it is exactly what it purports to be. Dr. Inoue assumes that for everything there's a reason. His government has sent him to find out what it is—and he's doing it. No doubt about that.

The north wing of the building houses the American exhibit—on one side that of the army and navy, on the other that of the American Red Cross. The navy's exhibit is one of the most attractive. There is a reproduction of an operating room aboard ship, exact to the slightest detail. Adjoining is an exhibit of the surgical supplies used in the navy. The walls are embellished with photographs showing the havoc wrought by modern naval guns on battleships. Photographs of the Texas, which was used not long ago to determine the effect of gun fire under varying conditions, are suggestive of what would happen in actual warfare.

The army exhibit includes instruments, medical chests, field sterilizing apparatus, litters, stretchers, pack mules, cases of gleaming instruments and complete surgeons' field kits, everything immaculate and everything wonderfully compact.

American Red Cross Exhibit.

On the other side is the exhibit of the American Red Cross. It is an exhibit to be proud of. There are a booth devoted to the Christmas seals, the sale of which supplies the sinews of war for the nation-wide campaign against tuberculosis; a booth showing the nursing forces of the Red Cross, a booth devoted to field work, interesting photographs of great catastrophes that have demanded Red Cross assistance and of the relief forces at work, a booth devoted to first aid education, one to mine rescue, and so on, giving a glimpse of each of the great activities of the American Red Cross.

The entire east wing and one-half of the south wing of the building are devoted to exhibits entered for the Marie Feodorovna prize competitions. The prizes offered range from $7,000 to $500, and there are approximately one hundred and fifty entries. The majority of entries are by surgeons of the armies and navies of the world, for every nation of Europe is represented, as well as Japan and America.

Five women have entered the competition. Four are English and one is an American, Mrs. B. Reeves Russell, of Washington. The feminine fancy seems to run largely to litters and stretchers. There is an excellent showing by American army and navy officers.

Litter with a Parasol.

One does not need to turn to the catalogue to guess that a nice little folding litter, with a sunshade attachment, is contributed by Japan. The parasol idea could not come from anywhere else. There are several interesting models of portable washstands which fold up into next to nothing. One of them is entered by Richard Vinade, of Brooklyn, who has also entered a model of an automobile ambulance for transporting sixteen patients, which certainly looks like the desired "economy of litter bearers."

The west wing of the building is given up to two of the largest and most interesting of the national exhibits, the Japanese and the German. The Japanese are justly proud of their showing. Everything is most complete and beautifully reproduced. If the other nations are studying it as carefully as Major Inoue is studying everything else, they are probably getting valuable hints.

Germany has a war exhibit, largely of models of hospital trains and hospital ships, which every child that comes through the place wants to take home and play with. Little beds, with tiny dummy figures in them, and tiny tables and other furnishings, serve to remind one that, though a military nation, Germany makes the toys for the world. Germany has also a most interesting exhibit of the peace activities of the Red Cross, from which one gathers that the German Red Cross concentrates its energies in time of peace on the fight against tuberculosis, which Simon L. Bernheimer says is exactly the truth.

"We somehow do not have the great disasters, the floods, the mine explosions, the cyclones, earthquakes and devastating fires that you Americans seem to have," says Mr. Bernheimer. "Our Red Cross has practically nothing to do in time of peace beyond keeping itself ready for war and fighting the great fight against tuberculosis."

Mr. Bernheimer, who is a member of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, is well known on this side of the water, through frequent visits to look after business interests here. He is a brother of Charles L. Bernheimer, of New York.

SHOT SHIELDING HUSBAND

Two Killed and Three Wounded in Feudists' Fight.

Jellico, Ky., May 12.—Fifteen minutes of battle and bedlam, following upon the attempt of a marshal, "Tom" Bowlin, to arrest a promiscuous shooter this afternoon, resulted in the death of the marshal's wife and Wiley Parton, the shooter, and the serious injury of at least three others. Twenty-five persons were involved in the battle and at least 150 shots were fired.

When Marshal Bowlin and Parton opened fire on each other, Mrs. Bowlin sprang in front of her husband. Shot twice, she fell to the ground dead. The shooting appeared then to become general. When the smoke cleared away Parton was lying dead, shot through the chest, and friends were seen bearing away his wounded father, Wesley Parton, of feud fame. Al Butcher, who supported the marshal, had a bullet hole in his neck and may die, while Al Bowlin, brother of the marshal, had been clubbed on the head with a revolver butt.

Adding to the excitement, the marshal, when he found his wife was dead, is said to have essayed to shoot himself, though a friend knocked his revolver from his hand.

FAREWELL COMMUNION HELD.

Farewell communion services for the graduating class of the Union Theological Seminary, at Broadway and 120th street, were held yesterday in the chapel of the seminary, beginning at 4 p. m. Professor James E. Frame and Dr. Francis Brown addressed the students. There is to be a special service on Tuesday evening, upon the occasion of the forty-seven students who have graduated this year leaving the seminary.

JERSEY CANVASS ALL TAFT

President's Managers Find Sentiment for Roosevelt Slight.

FARMERS NOT FOR COLONEL

Careful Inquiry in Agricultural Sections Shows Few in Favor of Oyster Bay Man.

[From a Regular Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Trenton, N. J., May 11.—The supporters of President Taft in New Jersey were jubilant yesterday over the result of a quiet little canvass of the voters of the state which was made in the last fortnight. It showed that the so-called Roosevelt sentiment which the friends of the colonel were boasting about had no foundation in fact, and that if the primaries were held to-morrow President Taft and his administration would be backed up by a good, substantial majority.

The Roosevelt boomers have been loud in their claims that the farmers of New Jersey were for the colonel, but a canvass of a rural county—such as Somerset, for instance—showed that the farmers are not in favor of the ex-President. After going over Somerset County with a fine tooth comb it was found that Roosevelt supporters were as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. To be exact, only three farmers were found, out of a good many who were visited, who thought that the colonel should be renominated.

Encouraged by the optimistic reports received, the executive committee of the Taft League has planned a campaign for the next two weeks that will simply sizzle. A corps of stenographers and newspaper men will be installed in the headquarters of the league to-morrow, and from then until primary day they will keep the voters of New Jersey well informed on things Colonel Roosevelt has said and done, and also on the things that President Taft has accomplished since taking his seat in the Executive chair at Washington.

Arthur B. Leach, the chairman of the executive committee, has taken a firm hold of things, and, with the assistance of such men as Colonel Colgate, the president of the league, and ex-Senators Wakelee and Frelinghuysen, intends to see that New Jersey is kept in the Taft column or know the reason why. Of course Mr. Leach will have such a good organizer as Alfred N. Dalrymple at his elbow, too, for Mr. Dalrymple is the chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, and has the reputation of having with him the best organized body of Republicans in the state.

It is the purpose of the supporters of the President to make the campaign a clean one and to fight it out on principle only.

MINERS FAVOR SETTLEMENT

Expected to Vote to Sustain the Agreement Negotiated.

Philadelphia, May 12.—There were no disturbances of any kind in the hard coal region to-day. In the Scranton district, where there was trouble all last week, double guards of police patrolled the fields.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among mine officials in the upper hard coal fields that the delegates who will attend the conference in Wilkes-Barre on Tuesday will vote to sustain the terms of settlement as negotiated by the national and district presidents.

In the Schuylkill region, it is said, the foreign locals are about equally divided on the ratification of the agreement, but the American miners strongly favor the peace terms.

The miners held meetings to-day in various sections and were addressed by conservative leaders, who urged them to accept the agreement. The danger of rejecting the offer was pointed out, and the men were told that antagonists of the union were working to undermine the administration. Reference was made to the Industrial Workers of the World, and the men were asked not to give them a lease of life by refusing the offer.

The meetings to-day are believed to have strengthened the forces which favor accepting the settlement.

I. W. W. MEETINGS BARRED

Police Order Visiting Speakers to Leave Wakefield, Mass.

Wakefield, Mass., May 12.—Several meetings arranged by the Industrial Workers of the World were broken up by the police to-day under the direction of Chief Pollock.

There is no strike here, but William E. Trautmann, of Chicago, who was prominent during the recent Lawrence and Clinton strikes; Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of New York, and Joseph Schmidt, of Detroit, headed a small body of speakers and members of the Industrial Workers of the World who came from Lawrence to take part in a meeting of factory employes. They found the hall which had been engaged closed against them by order of the police, and when they tried to hold open air meetings in the Italian district the police dispersed the gatherings.

A meeting at the home of one of the local leaders was also broken up, after which the speakers left town, at the order of Chief Pollock.

MAY HIT COMMERCE COURT

Supreme Court Decisions in Jurisdiction Cases Expected To-Day.

Washington, May 12.—How the Supreme Court of the United States regards the conflict of jurisdiction between the Commerce Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission may be indicated to-morrow in opinions announced by that tribunal. It is expected that some of the cases involving the jurisdiction over interstate commerce will be ready for decision.

The fact that the court has asked for a reargument of only one of the commerce disputes, the "intermountain rate case," has led many to believe early decisions will be given in the remaining cases.

Several other important cases may be decided to-morrow. Among these are the "hard coal case," the state rate cases and the Union Pacific merger case.

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REPORT PRISON PROGRESS

State Association Urges Improvement of Jail Industries.

PRAISES FOREIGN LOCK-UPS

O. F. Lewis, Secretary, Studied Them and Submits Conditions at Tuxedo for Comparison.

The annual report of the Prison Association of New York, issued yesterday, marks a gratifying progress and satisfactory extension of the important work of the association for the year 1911. The report is an exhaustive treatment of prison progress both in this country and abroad. The general secretary of the association, O. F. Lewis, spent last summer in visiting European prisons and labor colonies, and has embodied in the report a comprehensive description of these foreign institutions, which does not altogether place similar American institutions in a favorable light in comparison.

The association urges the need of prison farms and a more comprehensive study of the prison industries, and deprecates the lack of agents and facilities it has, or is permitted to have, at present, for carrying on the all important probation work of the society. The association maintains in this respect that the best interests of the Court of General Sessions demand a corps of probation officers, salaried by the city and chosen from the civil service lists. At present there are entirely too few probation officers in these courts and they are employed solely by private societies, the report states.

The association takes a decided stand against the abuses that have developed in the prison labor system of this state and urges that the Attorney General of the state give careful attention to the cases of all persons in the prison department whose actions, as shown in the investigation of the special commission, have been deliberately in violation of the penal law of the state. The society emphasizes the many forms of development of co-operation with public and private bodies during the year and renders special gratitude to the late Smith Ely, whose gift to the endowment fund of $25,500 enabled the association to raise an equivalent amount.

Ten Thousand on Parole in 1911.

The report shows in statistical form that seven out of every ten men paroled from reformatories and prisons to the association finish successfully their term of parole. The prisoners on parole from the state prisons have been remarkably successful in "making good." Of the 172 men coming out, often the most helpless and hopeless of the released prisoners, only eleven have had to be returned to prisons during the year. More than ten thousand persons, all told, were placed on probation in 1911.

The parole bureau increased the number of its visits to local and state institutions and its investigation of cases more than 30 per cent during the year. The report states the belief of the association that the parole period should be longer than six months for reformatory released prisoners, that employers should not be so willing to pledge employment to a prisoner—which is necessary to secure his release on parole—only to discharge him as soon as his release has been obtained, and that the parole work of the state prisons and the reformatories should be placed upon a far more comprehensive basis.

Secretary Lewis speaks encouragingly of the increase of farm colonies and prison farms. In 1911 the State Industrial Farm colony was established, the Board of Inebriety for New York City was appointed by the Mayor, and early in this year the city made an appropriation of $550,000 for a country located reformatory for misdemeanants and the state established a state reformatory for misdemeanants. "Surely a great advance in the treatment of lesser offenders and the young," says Mr. Lewis.

No Politics in Foreign Jails.

Perhaps the most important series of facts gathered by Secretary Lewis abroad was his analysis of European labor colonies. He states his conclusions as follows:

In Belgium, Holland, England and Scotland the correctional institutions in which vagrants and mendicants are confined are under the same governing body as that which governs the prisons. The state control and operation of institutions for the treatment of vagrants and tramps is a principle justified by European experience. In all the European countries visited I found a most admirable absence of political influence in the conduct of these institutions. The vagrants and mendicants found in these institutions (colonies and compulsory workhouses) are noticeably different from the typical American vagrant or tramp. The great majority of the tramps possess a trade, but the beggar colonies and the workhouses are in no sense reformatory institutions.

The opinion is general that the compulsory labor colony or workhouse is of great value as a deterrent and as a custodial institution. Not only do vagrants live under the surroundings of colonies and prison farms, but in nearly all instances they and their predecessors have created their own surroundings by reclamation of land.

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