

THE WEATHER.
Unsettled today; probably local rains tonight or Saturday; moderate east winds.

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JUDGE PARKER ON JUDICIARY RECALL

Former Presidential Candidate Spoke to South Carolina Lawyers.

HIS OPINION OF ROOSEVELT

In An Address Before Bar Association He Declared Recall Had Its Beginning in Roosevelt's Incumbency.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 25.—Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, who once contested the Presidential election with Theodore Roosevelt, delivered an address in this city tonight before the South Carolina Bar Association, in which he expressed himself as opposed to the recall of the judiciary, and took exception to some of the criticisms of the bench made in the past by Mr. Roosevelt.

He said in part: "If put into practice and carried to its inevitable conclusion, recall of judges is the substitution of popular opinion for legal procedure; it is justice or injustice meted out, not according to the law of the land, but according to supposed public sentiment. Recall of judges spells in the ultimate result a recall of the judicial system and the substitution of a vigilance committee."

"Never before, I think, in the history of civilization, has any blind leader of the blind advocated as progressive a return to the chaotic conditions inherent in administration of justice by caprice rather than by the rules of law."

"The recall of judges, however, is but the first step toward the cherished goal of the leaders of the movement against the judiciary. The ultimate aim is the recall of the power of the courts to declare void such legislative acts as are forbidden by the constitution. State and Federal."

"What has happened of late to lead so many to favor stripping the power of enforcing the constitution? Surely the judicial standard has not been lowered of late. The cause of the change in public sentiment then is not to be found in the lowering of the judicial standard. It had its beginning during the incumbency of the last President. More combinations to restrain trade and prevent competition came into existence during his incumbency of the office than in all our previous history."

"When the protests of the people against the rising tide of higher prices began to be heard, he sought, with his accustomed political shrewdness, to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of his party. To that end he investigated against the impotency of the law and the well meaning but fossilized-of-mind judges, laying the responsibility of our evil state to the law and its ministers."

"Was ever accusation more unjust? From whence came the special privileges against which protest is raised? From the courts? No, not in a single instance. They came by statutes passed by legislative bodies and in most instances approved by chief executives."

"The reports which came to him of the effect of his campaign against the judiciary enabled him to move out of office fully appreciating that through his skill, his administration and his party had escaped, for a time at least, the responsibility which was justly theirs. What his present motive may be we need not conjecture.

"His grievance is that the decisions are in such flagrant and direct contradiction to the spirit and needs of the times. It means to him multitude of readers that courts should decide, not as the people have demanded in their constitution, but according to the notion of himself and his followers as to the 'needs of the times'."

"Through his leadership, while President and since, a large and uninformed following has been recruited throughout the United States who are warring, many of them unconsciously, a battle against the supremacy of the law. The uninformed think because they have been deceived, that the courts are in effect vetoing legislation that the people want and not that the courts are merely setting aside enactments that the people have forbidden the legislative department of the government to pass. If they should be made to understand the whole truth before it is too late, the movement, in form against the judiciary, but in reality against its power to hold in check the would-be usurpers of power not granted by the people, will endure."

ENCOURAGE COTTON GROWING

Argentina Begins Campaign to Promote Cotton Growing
Washington, Jan. 25.—Argentina has begun a campaign to promote and encourage there, the cultivation of cotton. A decree forming the first cotton-growing colony has been issued by the ministry of agriculture. This colony, known as La Co-operacion, comprises about 60 miles in Chaco province along the Resistencia-to-Merid Highway, divided into small farms of 125 to 250 acres. They are to be offered to immigrants, who at the end of the present harvest season desire to remain in Argentina, with the express proviso that the cultivation of cotton alone must be undertaken thereon.

DEBATE ON TARIFF REVISION

Steel and Iron Schedules Will be Taken Up in House Today—Republicans Will Offer Many Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The tariff revision debate of the 62nd Congress will begin tomorrow in the House, when Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, will open the argument in favor of the steel and iron schedule reported today by Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee.

The attitude of the Republicans toward the Democratic revision program was indicated at today's meeting of the committee, when Representative Payne moved that consideration of the iron and steel schedule be deferred until a report had been received from the Tariff Board. This was lost by a strict party vote. The Republican members indicated that there would be no Republican substitute for the Democratic bill, but a long string of amendments would be offered.

That the Democrats have practically completed the wool schedule, was disclosed when Representative Payne moved that schedule K, as drawn by the Underwood and his colleagues, be re-drafted to conform with the report of the Tariff Board submitted in December. This motion was lost, also by a straight party vote.

Senator Smoot is preparing a bill along the lines of the Tariff Board's report. Following the passage of the steel bill, the Ways and Means Committee will introduce the chemical and then the sugar schedules. Both are nearly ready for a Democratic caucus. The cotton schedule will be taken up next. Chairman Underwood estimates these will be all that can be handled at this session, but if there is time for more, the agricultural schedule will be considered.

Both majority and minority reports were filed in the House today with the steel bill. "A survey of the iron and steel industry," says the majority report, "shows convincingly that it has reached a position of such strength and independence that the industry does not need the helping hand of the government in order to stand in competition with foreign countries."

"The committee feels warranted in recommending that the duties be placed on iron and steel at rates provided for in this bill, and that no competitive, and if enacted would effect a substantial and to the people greatly disproportionate loss of revenue."

The minority report declared that the steel schedule should not be revised without a hearing, and was in no way justified "by the full hearings three years ago before the committee."

The minority assailed the idea that the schedule relates almost exclusively to goods manufactured by the United States Steel Corporation. "It is well known," says the report, "that this corporation can produce iron and steel articles more cheaply than any other of the numerous independent companies, but it does not produce even 50 per cent. of the iron and steel products of the country."

WILL FACE THE MUSIC.

Missing Crikshank Turns Up and Will Take His Medicine.
New York, Jan. 25.—With the announcement that he had come back to face the music, Capt. Barton W. Crikshank, soldier and engineer, known for nearly two years as "Donald Douglas," which name he assumed when he disappeared from his home in Potsdam, his wife believing him executed early in the island about two weeks ago, simultaneously with the exposure of his identity to Crikshank at the first time, but denied the truth of "any of the stories printed about me in connection with women."

When he stepped from the captain made Caracas in Brooklyn, the captain made an effort to run away from him, but he was followed him interviewers, and they followed him to the office of his counsel in Manhattan, where he finally gave out a signed statement that he intended to go back to his family "and face the music." This was supplemented by the verbal statement from Percival W. Whipple, with whom he had been associated in engineering work, who said that Crikshank had satisfactorily explained his conduct.

"At the time of his first disappearance he had just suffered a great disappointment in a business enterprise," said Whipple. "I am satisfied that this turned his head. He could see no other reason except to wipe himself out completely and be known as dead. He is going to Potsdam to consult with his family. He will return this week and when he does he will make a statement which will clear up this whole strange performance and make it plain why he acted as he did."

TEN YEARS GIVEN.

White Man Given Term at Goldsboro for Manslaughter.
(Special Star Telegram.)
Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 25.—The case of State vs. Harrison Johnson, charged with killing J. H. Bowen, both of whom were in the penitentiary, was given ten years in the penitentiary. Johnson carved Bowen to death with a knife on the public road just before Christmas.

GRAND JURY GETS BETTER EVIDENCE

Five More Dynamite Explosions Being Investigated by Authorities.

WANTS CHECK BOOK PRODUCED

Jury Thinks It Can Find Out Who Caused the Explosions If McNamara's Accounts Can Be Secured

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—Five explosions in Kansas City, Mo., all directed against iron work contractors who employed men on an "open shop" basis, were investigated by the Federal grand jury today, through police officials of Kansas City, who were said to have learned facts relative to the identity of the dynamiters.

Only one of the explosions—that of August 23rd, 1910, when a bridge was damaged—is credited to Ortle McNamara. Evidence that one subsequent explosion and three previous ones were arranged by men other than McNamara and the McNamara brothers, is said to have been given the jury. It was also shown that Kansas City figured in the dynamiters' scheme to have explosions occur in distant cities on the same day for the blowing up of a viaduct there on July 26th, 1909, was simultaneous with the wrecking by dynamite of a bridge at Steubenville, Ohio. The destruction of both these places was declared to have been directed from Indianapolis by telegraph, the readiness of the men at Steubenville and Kansas City being announced through a code message.

Carl Carson, a lively man who rented vehicles in which J. J. McNamara and his "dynamiting crew," made trips to Muncie, Ind., where quantities of dynamite and nitro-glycerine were kept, also testified. Hundreds of pounds of explosives later transported in a suit by Leo M. Rappahort, attorney for the iron workers' organization, today was summoned to appear in the book of John J. McNamara, Rappahort filed today a petition to quash the subpoena, alleging that he does not have the book in his possession, and would break confidence with his client should he obtain it. Judge Anderson in Federal court tomorrow will rule on the petition. Federal officials believe that McNamara's personal accounts will show expenditures which would tally with the sums said to have been received on certain dates by Ortle McNamara. They feel assured that the court will order the bank book produced for examination.

SERIES OF RACES.

To Be Held on the Ice by the Horsemen at Sandusky.
Sandusky, O., Jan. 25.—Horsemen representing Fremont, Bellevue, Norwalk and about a dozen other cities and towns in northern Ohio between Cleveland and Toledo, met here this morning and decided to hold a series of matinee races on the ice at Sandusky. The plan is unique, nothing like it having ever been suggested heretofore in the Great Lakes region, it is said. The present 15-inch thickness of ice, according to the producers, will support from a dozen to 20 horses speeding four abreast, over a straightaway two miles long, which will be measured off between this city and Johnson's Island.

DISPATCH OF TROOPS.

Matter of Sending American Troops to China Taken Up.
Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretary Knox, in response to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's request for information concerning the recent dispatch of American troops to China, made a report to the subcommittee today, stating the President had acted under the rights granted by the protocol of 1901. The committee probably on Wednesday will take up Senator Hitchcock's resolution, in which he contended President Taft had no right, without authority of Congress or treaty, to order troops to China unless there was an emergency requiring protection of American lives and property. Secretary Hitchcock will address the Senate on the subject after the committee reports.

WILL DIE TODAY.

Murderer of Deputy Sheriff to Die in Electric Chair.
Silas N. Phelps, the Monroe Bridge outlaw, was electrocuted at the Charlestown State prison this morning for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Emmett F. Haskins at Monroe Bridge on June 12, 1910. The current was turned on at 12:15:55 and the man was pronounced dead by the physicians at 12:22:05.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 25.—Silas N. Phelps, of Monroe, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Emmett F. Haskins, has lost in the fight to escape the electric chair, the executive council, by a vote of 7 to 1 today, refusing to commute the death sentence. He will be put to death tomorrow and certainly executed early tomorrow. Phelps' crime was the killing of Deputy Sheriff Emmett F. Haskins on June 12, 1910. On the previous morning, Phelps had stabbed William Pennan, superintendent of a paper mill, where he was employed, and Haskins, with a posse, had been sent to arrest him. He was convicted of murder in the first degree in November, 1910.

OUTLINES

William F. Delaney, famous pugilist, trainer and fight promoter, died yesterday.

The world's records were broken at the annual Athletic Carnival games in New York last night.

Gernor Foss yesterday recommended an immediate investigation of the Lawrence strike.

The government introduced original weekly margin sheets in the trial of the Chicago packers yesterday.

Diplomatic relations between Argentina and Paraguay were broken off yesterday and the Argentine minister banished from his post.

The Duke of Connaught spent a strenuous day in Washington yesterday. He was informally received by President Taft and later attended a dinner given in his honor.

Debate on the steel and iron schedule will be taken up in the House today. The Republicans gave the bill a big vote yesterday.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

Notables Speak at Banquet of Manufacturers' Association.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25.—At the annual banquet of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association at the Hotel Marlborough here tonight, addresses on topics of National interest were delivered by United States Senator Reed Smoot, John F. Johnston, of Alabama, R. F. Shiveley, of Indiana, and Arthur C. A. Post, president of the Railroad Business Association of America, and Irving T. Bush, of New York.

MORE EVIDENCE INTRODUCED

Government Springs Surprise on Counsel for Packers by Introduction of Original Weekly Margin Sheets.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Counsel for the government sprang a surprise on the defense in the packers' trial today when they produced 34 original weekly summary margin sheets for the shipments made by the National Packing Company into the Eastern territory between January and August, 1910. Steiner G. Langner, margin clerk for the company, who was on the stand all day, identified the sheets as having been compiled under his direction by an Attorney Pierce Butler, immediately offered them in evidence. The sheets showed the total pounds of meat shipped each week from the different plants of the National Packing Company, together with the working and closed margins, terms used by the packers for the average test cost and selling price of the product.

The government contended that these sheets were sent to the offices of the company in Chicago every Monday and were used at the directors' meetings of the National Packing Company each Tuesday afternoon, when the alleged agreements in regard to shipments and margins, were made for the current week.

It is the theory of Attorney Butler of the government's legal forces, that the alleged combination in recent years centered its activity in territory of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi, in which the packers shipped 75 per cent. of the output of the fresh beef.

In several other parts of the country, especially in the West and South, no agreement existed in regard to margins and shipments, except in a few large cities according to the information obtained by the prosecution.

RECEIVER APPOINTED

New York Real Estate Concern Is In Trouble.
New York, Jan. 25.—The troubles of the Credit Fancier American, a concern organized here to sell real estate bonds in France, which began last August with a police raid on the company's Paris office, culminated today with the appointment of a receiver for its business on petition of three creditors, with claims for money due on gold debenture bond, aggregating \$2,500.

Misrepresentation and misapplication of funds are alleged by the petitioners, who assert that organized with a capital of \$10,000,000, the company was really for the purpose of floating a stock and bond scheme, through its promoters, who, the petitioners allege, accepted the stock without paying cash for it. The petitioners also claim that the company sent out circulars stating that it was owner of real estate in New York worth \$3,200,000, whereas it owned no land here and only had options on property which was heavily mortgaged.

The petition sets forth liabilities of \$50,000 and, as assets, real estate bonds valued at \$2,000, land in Virginia and France and moneys in the hands of various agents of the company in France, value of which it is stated, is unknown.

SPECIAL ON SOUTHERN

Made Mile a Minute to Catch Train Which Had Left Him.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 25.—Mr. W. McAdoo, the engineer who constructed the tunnel for the Pennsylvania Railroad under East river and to the new terminal in New York City, was a passenger going South on the Southern this morning. He got off at Greensboro and the train pulled out within a few minutes and Mr. McAdoo mounted that train, wiring Charlotte meanwhile an order for a special train with which to overtake No. 37. When he arrived in Charlotte the special was a big locomotive in charge of engineer Joe Austell and a single car was waiting. The transfer was quickly made and the special, with that of way before everything on the S. C. pulled out. No. 27 was overtaken at Greensboro and the train pulled out within a few minutes and Mr. McAdoo received his instructions and from Charlotte to the last block before Greenville was reached, a distance of 100 miles, required only 96 minutes.

ATHLETES BREAK WORLD'S RECORDS

Two Records Smashed at Annual Athletic Carnival Games in New York.

MCDONALD AND BONHAG LEAD

Record for Throwing 18-Pound Shot and 5,000-Metre Run Broken at Madison Square Garden Last Night.

New York, Jan. 25.—Two world's records went by the board at the annual Athletic Carnival games of the Irish American A. C. held in Madison Square Garden tonight. The first to go was the record for throwing the 18-pound shot, when P. McDonald threw the weight 44 1/2 feet. The former record was 43 feet nine inches.

In the 5,000-meter run George Bonhag clipped 17 1/2 seconds from the record made last Summer by Louis Scott, at Celtic Park. The summaries: 1,000-yards, handicap, final: Won by E. Gilmore, (22 yards), Dominican Lyceum, New York; T. A. Dolan, Fordham University, (35 yards) second; R. J. Egan, I. A. A. C., (10 yards) third. Time 2:21.

75-yards, handicap, final: Won by F. J. Reynolds, New York A. C. (12 feet) first; Ferris, Loughlin Lyceum, 14 feet, second; J. E. Holloway, New York A. C. (10 feet) third. Time 8:15 seconds.

18-pound shot: Won by P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with 44 1/2 feet; A. J. Reich, I. A. A. C., second, with 37 feet 7 1/2 inches; J. J. Frank, I. A. A. C., third, with 37 feet, half inch.

75 yards (scratch): Won by A. T. Meyer, I. A. A. C.; C. B. Clark, Xavier A. C., second; H. Heiland, Xavier A. C., third. Time 8:15 seconds.

High jump (handicap): Charles Martens Mott, Haven A. C., (5 inch) won with five feet, nine inches; E. J. Smith, I. A. A. C., second; J. J. Egan, I. A. A. C., third. Time 15 minutes 5:15 seconds.

This is a new world's record. The former record was 15 minutes 23 1/2 seconds, made by Louis Scott, at Celtic Park last Summer.

One mile run (handicap) won by G. P. Kimball, Boston A. A. C. (25 yards); J. Bromow, Jr., I. A. A. C., (32 yards) second; P. Soutar, Jr., I. A. A. C., (65 yards) third. Time 4:27 1/2.

75-yard high hurdle, handicap, won by J. J. Miller, I. A. A. C. (scratch) Bob Eller, Georgetown University (3 feet), second; J. M. Ross, New York A. C. (6 feet) third. Time 9 seconds.

TO HOLD HOME RULE MEETING

Winston Churchill Will Speak at Belfast Before Ulster Liberal Association Regardless of Opposition.

London, Jan. 25.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, has sent a letter to Lord Londonderry, ex-viceroy of Ireland, and one of the Unionist leaders, who are opposing the proposed home rule meeting, stating that he will advise the Ulster Association not to insist upon holding a meeting in Ulster Hall, Belfast, as contemplated on February 8th, but that he intends to deliver a speech somewhere in Belfast on that day.

Mr. Churchill says in his letter: "It is my duty to keep my promise to the Ulster Liberal Association and assert the right of free speech in a public meeting. But as the main objections appear to be directed against the holding of the meeting in Ulster Hall, I shall ask the Irish Liberal Association to accede to your wish. There will thus be no necessity for your friends to endure the hardships of a vigil or sustain the anxieties of a siege. Neither will it be necessary for you to break the law in an attempt to deprive us forcibly of the use of property to which we are lawfully entitled."

It is not a point of any importance to me where I speak in Belfast. On the contrary, I desire to choose what ever hall or place is least likely to cause ill feeling to the Orange party."

The letter concludes: "It has, however, become of importance to public liberties that a meeting should take place at Belfast on February 8th, and I intend to hold it there in the lawful exercise of the elementary rights of citizenship."

Mr. Churchill's conciliatory move is calculated to lessen the chances of rioting at Belfast on February 8th. Matters had reached a deadlock, offering no escape without the gravest consequences. The Ulster Unionists appeared ready to take any risk to prevent Mr. Churchill from speaking in the hall, where his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, delivered his famous dictum: "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right."

MORE TROUBLE ARISES

Political Struggle Has Broken Out in Bahia, to which port the Federal Government two weeks ago was compelled to dispatch a warship to quell disturbances. There has been considerable street fighting. The newspapers are opposing the candidacy of Dr. J. J. Seabra, minister of public works, for the governorship of the State. Residences have been burned and looted and trade is a standstill.

A similar state of affairs is reported at Fortaleza, capital of the State, Ceara, and the situation is considered grave.

The original trouble at Bahia was the outcome of the refusal of the State government to act upon a Federal Court judgment granting a writ of habeas corpus in favor of certain opposition deputies. The State government buildings and adjoining residences were bombarded by Fort Sao Marcello. The governor of the State resigned his office, and later, it was reported, as the result of further shellings, a large number of persons were killed and much property was destroyed.

WILL DEFER SENTENCE.

Rev. Richeson Pleads for Guard to Remain With Him.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 25.—Because of a plea by the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson that his negro guard, Harry H. Butts, may be allowed to remain in his cell, the sentencing of the latter on his plea of manslaughter probably will be deferred. Butts pleaded guilty to manslaughter yesterday, but sentence was not pronounced because District Attorney Pelletier was not in court.

When Butts was returned to the jail he informed Richeson that he would soon cease to be his guard and companion, as his sentence would be served in the State prison at Charleston, Richeson broke down and cried and begged that Butts be allowed to remain with him.

District Attorney Pelletier, it is understood, will not ask for the sentence of Butts until Richeson's case has been disposed of finally.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

William and Margaret Greer Remain in Charge of Boston Society.
(Special Star Telegram.)
Boston, Mass., Jan. 25.—"Honest" John Quinn, the newly appointed sheriff of Suffolk county, and attorney for Mrs. Augusta Greer, of Wilmington, today filed an appeal from the decision of the Probate Court by which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children retains possession of little William and Margaret Greer.

Carl C. Carstein, of the Society, has been appointed permanent guardian of the children, in spite of the fact that the North Carolina courts had named Mr. Quinn.

The appeal taken by Mr. Quinn today will carry the case to the full bench of the Supreme Court. The sheriff told the court he was prepared to agree to place the children in an institution at Charlotte, N. C., but Judge George would not agree.

ROYALTY VISITED THE WHITE HOUSE

The Duke of Connaught Spent a Strenuous Day in Washington.

RECEPTION WAS VERY SIMPLE

First Royal Visitor to Washington in Many Years Met President Taft and Was Entertained at Dinner

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Duke of Connaught went the American "pace" in his visit to the National capital today. Arriving late in the afternoon he was hurried first to the British embassy, spent forty minutes in the White House, where he was received by President and Mrs. Taft, was then motored back to the embassy, where he was the guest of honor at a dinner, to which most of the prominent members of the diplomatic corps were invited, visited the National Press Club and then, tired, but "delighted," as he expressed it, sought his private car. He left about midnight for New York.

The Duke, the first royal visitor to Washington in many years, spent 40 minutes in the White House and President Taft returned his call at the British embassy. Altogether, the chief executive of the United States and his vice royal visitor were together for a little more than an hour. The Duke had no official message to bear from England, the President was none the less, the President had the only formal welcome to his Royal Highness was that extended to him when he left his private car at the union station, by Major A. W. Butt, President Taft's personal aide.

The reception in the White House lasted only 15 minutes and was unceremonial as State Department officials and the British ambassador could make it. The Duke was presented to the President by Ambassador Bryce.

Mrs. James Bryce, the first wife of the Secretary of State Huntington Wilson, and Second Assistant Secretary Ade, were the only guests outside of the cabinet. The Duke's aide, Colonel Lowther, who came with him from New York and the staff of the British embassy, were presented to the President. Following the formal reception, tea was served in the Red room of the White House by Miss Helen Taft. The Duke chatted with all the President's guests, but spent much of his time talking with Mr. Taft and Secretary of State Knox.

The President's return call at the embassy was most informal. Only Major Butt accompanied him and he was received in the drawing room, where his Royal Highness talked with the President for about twenty minutes. The President then returned to the White House. Tomorrow the Duke was the guest of Postmaster General Hitchcock at a cabinet dinner, and the Duke was the guest of Ambassador Bryce at a dinner at the embassy, which he left shortly before midnight to visit the National Press Club.

At the Press Club, the Duke made the first and only public speech of his visit to the United States. On being introduced to the assembled newspaper men he said: "I assure you it is a pleasure to meet you gentlemen who hold positions of such influence in this country. I hope you will always use it for the good of the world. I hope also that England and the United States will be always the best of friends for the good of the world."

The visitor, who was accompanied by Ambassador Bryce, had been assured that his visit to the Press Club would be an informal one. He was received with an uproarious welcome and, seeing some members smoking, turned to the nearest: "I'm glad to see that this is really informal," he said. "May I ask for a signal?"

He chatted with the members for some time and then signed his name in the guest book. He did not use his title, but jotted down "Arthur, Governor General of Canada."

The Duke reached Washington at 4:18 and the concourse at the union station was well filled with spectators. The White House automobiles were waiting and the visitors and the aides and embassy attaches were taken immediately to the embassy. From the embassy to the White House and back four troops of cavalry, an unusually large number, formed the escort of honor. Thousands of people crowded around the White House grounds to watch the Duke pass in, but he rode in a closed automobile and they were disappointed. A dozen extra policemen kept the crowd outside the gates.

West Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 25.—Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, together with members of the French and Italian embassies, officers of the navy and a large party of Congressmen under the chaperonage of Representative Frank Clark, of this district, arrived here today from Key West. The distinguished visitors spent the day sight seeing, and were tendered a reception at the Winter home of H. M. Flagler. They left tonight on a special train for Washington.