

"GOD BLESS YOU" PARTING WORDS OF ARCHBISHOP RYAN

Serene and Peaceful Aged Prelate Passes From This World to Next

EMINENT CAREER OF EIGHTY YEARS One of Foremost Churchmen in America For The Past Quarter of a Century

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 11.—Serene and peaceful as he had been for weeks the distinguished prelate, who would have been 89 years old had he lived until the 29th of this month, fought off death, but a weak heart, enfeebled by the arduous duties of his high office could not stand the strain and he passed away breathing the benediction "God Bless You" upon those who stood about the bedside.

Suffering Since Last Fall The venerable archbishop had been suffering since last fall but his condition did not become alarming until two weeks ago when his physicians publicly admitted that he was slowly dying from a weak heart. Occasionally he showed signs of improvement and this week his condition was such as to kindle hopes that he might be about again. At dawn today, however, the fatal change came and he slowly lay down. At noon it was thought that he was about to breathe his last but he rallied only to again lapse into a sinking spell later. The four attending physicians, who had been resorting to artificial means to keep their aged patient alive, shook their heads at 2 o'clock and whispered that the end was not far off. About this time the archbishop murmured the dying words of St. Paul: "I wish to be dissolved and be with Christ."

An hour later the end came. The funeral will be held Thursday and it is expected to be attended by

PRESIDENT TAKES ADVANCED STAND ON RECIPROCITY

Declares That if Golden Opportunity Now Presented is Lost That an Opposition will be Aroused Which Will Destroy All Protection.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—President Taft today took his most advanced position with regard to Canadian reciprocity. In an address before a joint session of the Illinois legislature he warned the leaders of his party that if they should defeat the concessions contained in the reciprocal agreement now pending in congress and should persist in retaining in these times of high prices and gradually exhausting food supply a tariff not based solely upon the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, with reasonable profit to the American producer, an opposition will be aroused that will know no moderation and will wipe from the statute books the last trace of a protective tariff.

Opposition Keenly Felt. This announcement came on the heels of news from Washington that the reciprocity agreement had met with a favorable report in the house committee on ways and means only through the help of democratic votes. President Taft feels keenly the opposition to reciprocity by members of the republican party but he is sanguine in the hope that they will "see the light" before it is too late. He was immensely gratified by the manner in which his reciprocity speeches were received, especially by the audience at the state capital. His first announcement there that his theme was to be reciprocity called out a burst of applause. Proceeding then to outline some of the schedules of the Canadian pact, the president was listened to with the greatest attention. As he reached a summing up of the situation the interruptions of applause became more frequent and when he had concluded the plaudits were fairly deafening and this despite the fact that Speaker Cannon had sent a message from Washington to the legislature strongly opposing any sort of reciprocity.

For Dual Purpose. The president came to Springfield today for a dual purpose. The first of these was to place a wreath upon the tomb of Abraham Lincoln and to pay a tribute to the memory of the "Great Emancipator."

"He was the greatest citizen of your state," the president said, "and with Washington the greatest citizen of the United States."

this city came as the sequel of a morning campaign at Champaign, Monticello, Decatur and at Milliken University. The crowds which greeted Mr. Taft at every point were the largest of any of his tours as president. The streets at Springfield were thronged as the presidential special system.

Arriving here the president went direct to the capitol. He is the first president who ever addressed an Illinois legislature. The state senators and representatives were in many cases accompanied by their wives or other members of their families.

President's Speech. Speaker Adkins introduced the president. Mr. Taft launched at once into his prepared address. He reviewed the tariff provisions of the Chicago platform of 1898 and said that the conditions of production in Canada and the United States are so nearly similar that a tariff based on a difference of cost as between this and other countries would amount in the case of Canada to substantial free trade.

The president explained that it was thought wiser on behalf of both governments not to make a formal treaty, "but to make an agreement between the executives by which each, exercising his constitutional power in his government, should submit the agreement in the form of a statute to be enacted and to go into force on condition that a similar statute was passed in Canada and Canada must necessarily reciprocate."

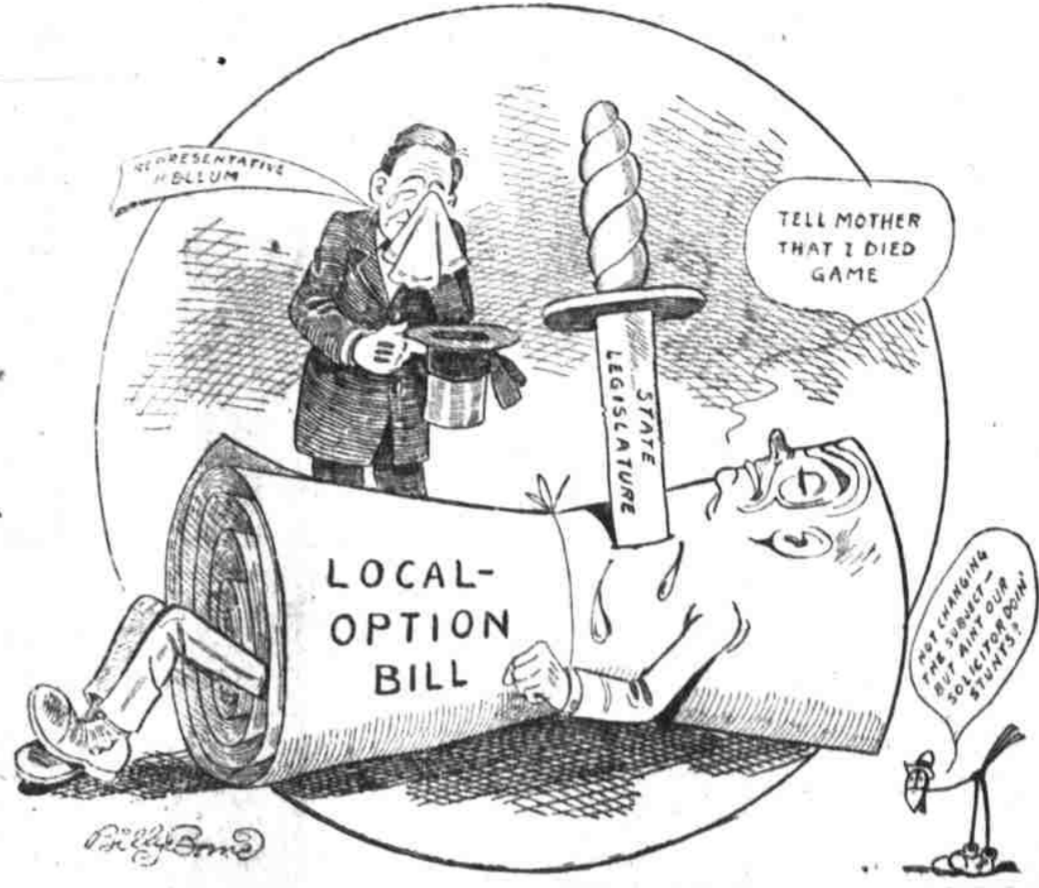
The president declared that the criticism that reciprocity had purposely been avoided on manufactured articles was wholly unfounded and that a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada must necessarily relate more to agricultural products than to manufactures.

"It will give the United States much greater control of the wheat market than it has ever had before," continued the president. "It will enable its milling plants to turn Canadian wheat into flour and send abroad the finished product, and it will stimulate the sale of manufactures and other things that we have to sell to Canada."

A Golden Opportunity. "We should be blind indeed to reject this golden opportunity to add to the strength and vitality of our country," he said.

Mr. Taft's second purpose was to drive home additional arguments in favor of reciprocity. His speeches in

This Will be His Finish.



CANADIAN RECIPROCITY MEASURE FAVORABLY REPORTED IN THE HOUSE

Important Analysis of Proposed Reciprocal Agreement Between United States and Canada Shows That Bread Would be Cheaper, Agricultural Interests Would be Helped, and Interests of Both Countries Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The McCall bill carrying out the provisions of the Canadian reciprocal trade agreement was reported to the house late this afternoon by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, acting chairman of the committee on ways and means. It came in with the favorable report of 12 of the 19 members of that committee, who urge its passage as "a measure in the interest of the great mass of the people of the country."

The seven members of the committee who opposed the bill at this statement next Wednesday. While the house agreed to this, Mr. McCall declared he would not be bound by such action to delay the reciprocity bill until that time. A motion will be made Monday afternoon, said Mr. McCall, to take the measure up for immediate discussion and final action. Unless the house by a majority vote refuses to consider the bill at that time it is likely to be finally acted upon before the day is over.

The McCall report is an important analysis not only of the pending reciprocity agreement, but of the trade situation between the two countries, the development that may be expected on each side of the line, and the influence that tariff barriers have had on the development of both countries. The agricultural interests, the fishing interests and the lumber industry, from whom the principal protests against the measure have

come, are handled at length in the report. The opinion is expressed that the fish catching industry that centers in Gloucester will not be materially injured by the free admission of Canadian caught fish; while the fish packing industry and the consumers of the country will be directly benefited.

As to wheat, the final benefit to the consumer of bread is placed paramount to the interests of the wheat raisers. The 65 cents duty against Canadian wheat cannot greatly aid American farmers, it is claimed, as long as Liverpool Rice, the world wheat price and the United States has a substantial surplus export.

When the United States consumes all the wheat it produces, the report points out, the tariff will have a subtle effect in making the price of wheat and consequently of bread, "When that condition shall exist, will it be desirable," says the report of the committee, "to employ a tariff rate to make still higher to our consumers the price of wheat in the world's market?"

"It would be inhuman to the great mass of the people to enter upon the policy of increasing by law, at the moment that there should be a domestic scarcity, the price of the bread they eat in order to increase the profits of an already profitable industry. When the time shall come it will be a blessing to all our people and in a larger measure to those who are poor that they can turn to the nearby wheat fields of Canada."

"The most odious of all taxes ever devised by government is a tax on

bread. That food has a place near and water which are necessary to the preservation of our lives. Such a tax is not felt by the rich and well to do, but it bears with especial weight upon the poor."

Lumber Interests. "When we yielded to the influence of the lumber interests and denounced the Elgin treaty," it continues, "we suffered in consequence the tragic waste of our forests and we forced upon Canada a condition under which she has had but a slow and cramped growth. Remove this condition and she will soon gain the strength and status of a great nation."

It is pointed out that Canada now takes more American products than any other nation, but the United Kingdom, when the item of raw cotton is omitted from the exports. It adds:

"He must be blind indeed who cannot see the significance of her remarkable pre-eminence in the commerce of the United States. In methods of production, scale of living and in racial characteristics no other nation so strongly resembles this country. The forces of nature draw the two countries commercially together with a potency which cannot be nullified by mutual tariffs and by the other devices by which statesmen keep nations asunder."

Mr. Rousard voted against the otherwise solid democratic membership of the committee in accordance with his attitude at the recent democratic caucus, which declared for reciprocity. In the caucus he invoked

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PANAMA CANAL ENGINEER PROMISES COMPLETION OF GREAT WORK BY 1913

Shipping Interests Will Have to Reconstruct Ocean Rates

WITHIN ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Col. Geo. W. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission and chief engineer of the Panama canal by arrangements made by the house of representatives today, will address that body Monday night describing the progress that has been made in the construction of the waterway. Members of the senate will be invited to attend. The need for immediate action toward fixing the rates that shall be charged vessels using the canal was impressed upon the house committee on interstate commerce today by Colonel Goethals.

He said that the canal would be completed by September 2, 1913; that it would practically put the Tehuantepec railroad out of business, and that the shipping interests of the world must have at least 18 months to reconstruct their ocean rates upon the basis of charges imposed at the canal.

Colonel Goethals said the canal would be completed well within the limit of cost of \$375,000,000—probably \$15,000,000 under it, this amount will include the coal stations, machine shops and supply stations and probably the dry dock. He said the government by operating government controlled coal stations must prevent private interests from monopolizing the coal supply at the canal. Under any other system, said Colonel Goethals, the danger would exist of the private coal interests indirectly controlling the operation of the canal.

FOUR WEEKS OF DEADLOCK

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The fourth week of the legislative deadlock over the election of a United States senator to succeed Chas. M. Depew, ended today with the twenty-second joint ballot voting practically no change in the voting. The insurgents are still firm in their fight against Wm. F. Sheehan, the organization candidate.

SLAYER OF WILSON SHERIFF WAS CROATAN HALF BREED NOW SAFE IN STATE PRISON

Man Arrested at Maxton Friday Night Positively Identified

OTHERS IMPLICATED

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11.—Identified today as Lewis West, one of the outlaws charged with the murder of Wilson a week ago of Deputy Sheriff Mumford, the mixed breed Croatan Indian who was captured late last night in a negro restaurant at Maxton, today was placed behind bars in the state prison here. He says that Dave Young, who he was thought to be when captured last night, was with him in Wilson when Mumford was killed, as also were Wade Williams, Matthew Malone and Ed Nelson, in pursuit of whom officers have started.

West was identified by Deputy Sheriff Mangham and by C. L. Mansfield of Wilson. When captured, West, who stands 5 feet 2 inches, had on him seven pistols and a quart of cartridges. Two wounds which he bears, one above the heart and the other in the left leg, were caused by shots fired by Chief of Police Glover of Wilson.

West said he had been hiding in the woods near Wilson and Maxton for the last week, but last night he was so tired and hungry he had to go in the store where he was captured to get something to eat.

GOVERNOR MAKES ORDER OVER JUDGE

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11.—Because Judge George Hundley refused to grant a change of venue for the trial of Richard Perkins and Edward Jones, two negroes charged with the murder of the Stewart brothers, Governor Mann today ordered Judge Witt to go to Buckingham court house and enter the order granting the change of venue. Judge Hundley held that the Supreme court in ordering the trial to a specified court "appeared to lack that fine spirit of courtesy and comity which one court has the right to expect from another."

ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO FAVORS DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS OF NATION

Argues Constitution Should Be Amended to Provide For This

AT LINCOLN BANQUET

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 11.—Reciprocity with Canada, and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is favored by former President Theodore Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt came here from New York to be the chief speaker at the Lincoln anniversary celebration of the Lincoln club. His subject was "Lincoln and Progressive Republicanism."

The banquet hall, seating more than 2,000 people, was crowded. "One of the progressive policies upon which I think the great majority of progressives are agreed is that United States senators should be elected by popular vote," said Colonel Roosevelt. "The constitution should in my judgment be so amended as to provide for this. The insistence upon the election of senators in some way which shall not permit the people to pass directly upon them is merely a relic of the same feeling which made the founders of the constitution trust the election of the president to the electoral college instead of to direct popular vote. The same fears of the people expressed now by those who are against choice of senators by popular vote were expressed a century and a quarter ago by the good and wise men who erroneously felt that it was not safe to trust the election of the president to direct popular vote."

Senator Bradley's Speech. United States Senator W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, was a speaker at the Lincoln club banquet tonight.

"No man has ever lived whose memory is so much cherished by our people, irrespective of party, as that of Abraham Lincoln," he said.

PLAN DISTRIBUTION OF BOLL WEVIL IN ALL SOUTH

Two Men Have Hundred Thousand Live Insects Ready to Turn Loose

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—What purports to be a plot to distribute boll weevils throughout the cotton raising districts of Georgia and South Carolina was exposed today when Governor-elect Hope Smith gave out a letter he received telling of the details of the plan to project a plague.

According to the letter, two men, one of whom is a Texan, have in their possession 100,000 live insects which they intend to distribute. The writer declared he had promised to conceal the conspirators' names but felt it his duty to frustrate their scheme.

HAVANA WANTS TWO MILLION

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 11.—The city council adopted a resolution today looking to the making of a loan of \$2,000,000 for city improvements.



WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Forecast for North Carolina: Rain Sunday and probably Monday; moderate northeast winds.

SALOONKEEPERS IN TENN. CANNOT BECOME CITIZENS

Federal Judge Says Those Engaged in Liquor Business Cannot Take Oath

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Saloon keepers, bartenders and all others whose business is to sell intoxicants in Tennessee were declared ineligible to citizenship in the United States in a ruling announced by Federal Judge John E. McCall today. Summarizing Judge McCall said: "No man can support the constitution of the United States and uphold the laws of both, as they are required to do under oath in securing naturalization papers, and at the same time engage in the unlawful vocation of selling liquor in a state where its sale is prohibited by law."

For this reason Judge McCall refused the petitions of Filippo Vanni, an Italian, and George Congois, a Greek. The former, it was shown, was engaged as a bartender and the latter in the general sale of liquor. Others whose means of a livelihood were said to be similar immediately withdrew their petitions.

WARSHIPS CAN BE STRUCK FROM RANGE OF FOUR MILES

And Heavy Turret and Armor Belt Penetrated by Explosive Projectiles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Carrying out the specific directions of congress has demonstrated that projectiles fired from a high powered gun will penetrate the heavy turret and belt armor of a warship at a battle range of over 8,000 yards, or more than four and one-half miles. The test was held yesterday at the mouth of the Potomac river. The monitor Tallahassee fired ten 12-inch shells at two targets of armor plates, varying in thickness from eight to eleven inches erected on the ram Katabdin. Four of the shots hit and pierced the plates which were of the most recent type and represented the turret and belt armor of a battleship. The projectiles fired by the Tallahassee weighed 780 pounds, with an initial velocity of 2,400 feet per second. One shot struck the eight-inch curved plate of the small target and two struck the ten-inch curved plate of the larger target, all penetrating completely. The four shot struck the roof of the forward target and glanced off.

PEACE FUTHER DELAYED

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, Feb. 11.—Pending the arrival here of Thomas C. Dawson, special diplomatic representative of the United States, there will be a delay of about ten days in opening the peace conference between the government and revolutionary envoys of Honduras. Mr. Dawson is expected to reach here on Feb. 19 from New Orleans.

BILL TO INCREASE COUNTY TAX RATE FOR ALL SCHOOLS

Raise of Seven Cents on Hundred Would Increase Revenue About \$400,000

REFORMATORY FOR YOUTHFUL NEGROES

Both Branches Protest Against Closing United States Mint at Charlotte

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11.—The house passed on second reading by roll call the Daughton bill to provide for issue of \$550,000 bonds to refund bonds falling due in January, 1913, and carrying authority for the state treasurer to issue short term notes for the present deficit of \$240,000 in the state treasury until state revenues recover sufficiently to pay it off.

The battle bill empowering cities and towns to adopt commission or other form of government and change charters at will was deferred for final roll call reading until Monday on account of the instance by Mr. Quickel that he wanted to look into the right of the legislature to delegate so great power to municipalities.

A bill passed to transfer the powers of the state board of education in the development of the Matamoras best lake drainage scheme to the Southern Land and Reclamation company, which has purchased the state's interest.

Representative Marshall introduced a bill to pension all Confederate soldiers and their widows \$5 per month.

A bill by Carr of Duplin would establish uniform hours of labor.

Increase School Tax. In the senate Billie of Wake introduced a bill to increase the county tax for schools the state over from 18 to 25 cents on the hundred dollars valuation, estimated to increase the school revenue under present valuations \$200,000.

The senate made the Hayden bill for a million dollars for road administration building a special order for next Wednesday at noon.

House and senate passed under suspended rules a bill protesting against the proposed closing of the United States mint at Charlotte.

Senator Pharr introduced a bill to allow mutual fire insurance companies to be formed by parties engaged in the same kind of business, with twenty-five risks, also a bill to incorporate an industrial reform and manual training school for colored youths, a negro reformatory, carrying \$5,000 appropriation.

GENERAL BONILLA ISSUES STATEMENT TO CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Setting Forth Reason For Present Revolution in Honduras

ALL WILL BE PEACE

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—In a communication addressed to the diplomatic and consular corps of Central American countries, General Manuel Bonilla, provisional president of Honduras, emphasizes his desire to establish "relations of sincere friendship" between Honduras and the governments of other countries and to guarantee to foreigners protection and the fullest free enjoyment of the fruits of their labor in his country.

A copy of the document follows: "The armed intervention in 1907 of General Jose Santos Zelaya, ex-president of Nicaragua, not only deprived my country of a government devoted exclusively to the material, intellectual and moral progress of Honduras, but the constitutional law of the country was discarded and anarchy resulted. Following that unfortunate war, Zelaya set up in my country a government that not only was unable to preserve order and establish peace, but which has brought complications with erstwhile friendly nations through the unjust treatment of foreigners within our borders."

"Thousands of my countrymen have been forced to exile themselves from their homes. Those together with others remaining in Honduras, have almost constantly implored me to return and fight for the vindication of our rights and rescue from the death of discredit the honor of our country. I am today at the front with the army of vindication which within a few weeks shall have re-established order and peace. "My administration will take pleasure in cultivating relations of most sincere friendship with the governments of your countries."