

ORDERED TO GO AROUND WORLD

Greatest Maneuver in History for Fleet.

JULY 6 DATE OF LEAVING

Disappointed on Coast Because of Short Stay.

JAPAN NOT ON THE LIST

Invitation Might Be Accepted After Fall Target Practice—Wireless Is Working Badly and Relay Ship May Be Sent Out.

ROUTE OF FLEET TO ATLANTIC. San Francisco to Honolulu. Honolulu to Samoa. Samoa to Sydney and Melbourne. Melbourne to Manila for target practice. Manila to Aden, stopping for coal probably at Colombo. Aden through Suez Canal and Mediterranean Sea, possibly calling at Malta and Gibraltar, or following Gibraltar to New York.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 12.—News that the "American battle fleet" is to undertake a tour of the world within two months after its arrival at San Francisco on May 7 was flashed by wireless telegraph to the 18 battleships of Admiral Evans' command at Magdalena Bay late tonight by the Government station on Point Loma. There is every reason to believe that it was received on board the vessels by officers and crews alike with the greatest degree of satisfaction. It has generally been understood for some time in naval circles that the trip back to the Atlantic station would be made by way of Suez, but the official announcement coupled with the early date of starting on the second half of the world's greatest naval maneuver will give keen pleasure to the men already proud of the notable achievements of their fleet.

Flood of Messages. The wireless station here was flooded with messages from Washington during the day and there were several hours of sending work before the operators when late in the evening they established communication with the Connecticut. Practically all of the messages were in code, but they included the news that the itinerary of the world-cruise, starting from San Francisco on July 6 and including Hawaii, Samoa, Australia and the Philippines in the points to be visited, had been formally approved by the President and his Cabinet. They also included the cordial messages of congratulation from the President and the Navy Department.

Evans Expected Word. Admiral Evans, who will relinquish command of the fleet during its forthcoming stay at San Francisco, and who goes on the retired list when he attains the age of 62 years in August, was expecting some official word from Washington on the subject of the future movements of the fleet, and it was in view of this and to enable the Department to prepare its programme that he sent the message the night of his arrival at Magdalena Bay, to the effect that the ships could start on any mission at a day's notice and were in far better shape as to machinery and efficiency of crews than on the day of sailing from Hampton Roads.

Secretary Metcalf announced the future movements of the fleet after the Cabinet meeting today. It will leave San Francisco on July 6 "for our Pacific possessions" as Mr. Metcalf styled it. The vessels will first touch at Hawaii, where they will coal. After that they will go to Samoa, following with a visit to Australia. They will stop at the cities of Melbourne and Sydney, the invitation of the Australian government to visit that country having been supplemented by a more cordial one from the British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Admiral Evans' battle fleet, after leaving San Francisco, will visit Hawaii, Samoa, Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, the Philippines and return to New York by way of the Suez Canal. Secretary Metcalf announced the future movements of the fleet after the Cabinet meeting today. It will leave San Francisco on July 6 "for our Pacific possessions" as Mr. Metcalf styled it. The vessels will first touch at Hawaii, where they will coal. After that they will go to Samoa, following with a visit to Australia. They will stop at the cities of Melbourne and Sydney, the invitation of the Australian government to visit that country having been supplemented by a more cordial one from the British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce.

Disappointed at Short Stay. The residents of the Coast are some what disappointed over the brevity of the ships' stay in these waters; but they are patriotically proud of the fact that the flag is to be shown all the way around the world. President Roosevelt announced in his last message to Congress, in referring to the trip of the "battle fleet" to Magdalena Bay and San Francisco, that "no such feat had ever undertaken such a cruise" in the history of the world's navies. The significance and importance, therefore, of the added journey through "our Pacific possessions" and on through the Suez and the Mediterranean, in the eyes of the chief executive and the Navy officials, can well be imagined. So much interest will attach to the passage of the fleet through Asia, along the North African shore and southern Europe that pressing invitations undoubtedly will come to the Pres-

dent from France, Germany and England and it is believed by Navy officers here that the fleet will visit all of those countries instead of sailing direct from Gibraltar to New York.

Japan Not in Itinerary. The cruise, which today's announcements here do not make all the more notable, is more than ever the one topic of conversation here. Some comment is occasioned by the fact that no mention is made of the possibility of a visit of the battleships to Japanese waters. A formal invitation from Japan, it is said, might be compiled with during the stay of the fleet in the Philippines, or following the completion of Fall target practice.

The new armored cruisers South Dakota and California arrived here today from Magdalena Bay and joined the



Captain Richard Wainwright, who will be appointed to command the battleship fleet on its return voyage to the Atlantic coast. Son of Captain Richard Wainwright, who commanded Farragut's flagship Hartford. Graduated from Annapolis, 1888. Commanded cruiser Gloucester in Spanish war. Defeated Spanish destroyers Pluton and Furor and received Cervantes' surrender at Santiago. Served in the war Superintendent of Naval Academy. Now Captain of battleship Louisiana.

Tennessee and Washington, of Admiral Sebree's command, at anchor off Coronado Beach. The supply ship Culgoa, one of the auxiliaries of Admiral Evans' fleet, also came into port today and will take on supplies and mail for the ships at Magdalena Bay. She will start south again in a few days. The Albany still is in the bay, making six naval vessels now here.

Wireless Working Badly. Wireless communication with the fleet at Magdalena Bay still is possible only during a few hours late at night. Signals seldom are exchanged earlier than 10 or 11 P. M., and the coming of the day, when the light waves completely upset the rhythm of the ether impulses which carry the dots and dashes of the electric alphabet always puts an end to the atmospheric connections between ships and shore. It is suggested that in order to secure communication during the day, or at least throughout the entire period between sundown and sunrise, Admiral Evans may send one of the fleet auxiliaries, fitted with wireless, to a point midway between Magdalena and San Diego, to catch and relay all messages. This would make the intervening distances to be traversed by the ether waves only 200 miles each. Until some such action as this is taken, it is believed that little or nothing outside of official business can be handled through the wireless establishments.

RETURN BY SUEZ CANAL

ITINERARY OF FLEET IS GIVEN OUT BY METCALF.

Will Visit Hawaii and Australia and Have Fall Target Practice in the Philippines.

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LIBERALS SPLIT FROM SOCIALISTS

Open Clash in British Parliament.

LABOR MEASURE DEFEATED

Extremists Lead Attack on Unearned Increment.

BURNS LEADS DEFENSE

House of Commons Rejects Unemployed Workmen Bill—Labor Leader Declares Bill Destructive of British Social Fabric.

LONDON, March 12.—The Liberals and Socialists came to a clash in the House today and undoubtedly influenced to a certain extent by Lord Rosebery's speech in the House yesterday against Socialism, the Liberals threw overboard the unemployed workmen's bill of the Labor party.

The majority against the bill, which is frankly admitted to be Socialistic in character, was 142. "All we want is money, and we propose to get it from those bursting money bags of unearned increment which the government is too timid to attack," was the phrase used by one of the labor leaders in the debate today, and it sums up very well the general trend of the speeches of the supporters of the measure. As a result of a cabinet meeting the government, under the leadership of Herbert H. Asquith, who is acting as Premier during the illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, decided to risk a probable split with the Socialist element, and Mr. Asquith and John Burns, the Labor leader in the House, both asked the House to reject the bill.

PLENTY OF LABOR IN BUTTE

Circulars Sent Out Are Misleading. 5000 Out of Work. BUTTE, Mont., March 12.—President H. G. Duffy, of the Butte Miners' Union, states that circulars posted in other mining camps and in leading cities of the Northwest, to the effect that 10,000 men are wanted in Butte, are misleading. The supply of labor now here far exceeds the demand. Moreover, unskilled labor is not employed in the mines of Butte at any time, Duffy says that, misled by false employment agency circulars, 5000 penniless men are on the city.

Cotton Mills Close. NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Fifteen

REDUCTION IS WHOLESALE

About 39,500 Textile Workers to Get Less Money.

BOSTON, March 12.—Within 24 hours after notice had been posted in the cotton mills of Lowell announcing a reduction in wages of 10 per cent affecting in all 20,000 employees, similar notices were posted at the mills of the Amoskeag Corporation at Manchester, N. H., and at the mills of the Jackson Company and the Nashua Manufacturing Company at Nashua. The Amoskeag Corporation is the largest cotton cloth manufacturing



James M. Shumaker, one of the convicted Pennsylvania Capitol grafters.

establishment in the world and has on its pay rolls about 14,000 operatives. Today's announcements bring the total of textile employees whose wages are to be reduced to 23,500.

CITIZENS PURSUE ROBBERS

MASKED MEN ENTER BANK AND TAKE ALL CASH IN SIGHT. As Soon as They Are Gone, Poses of Citizens Start in Pursuit to Run Them Down.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., March 12.—At a late hour tonight the three bandits who robbed the Tiro State Bank at Tiro, Kan., this afternoon, securing \$2500, were headed for the Ozark hills near Bartlettville, Okla., with several possees of citizens in pursuit. A special train left Coffeyville tonight for Dewey, Okla., with a hundred armed men determined to run down the outlaw.

Three persons were in the Tiro bank when two masked men of rough appearance entered. A third remained on guard outside. The two men inside ordered the bank's president, Joseph Lenhart, the bookkeeper, Miss Grace Dodson, and the Missouri Pacific agent, named Alexander, who happened to be in the bank, to throw up their hands. All did so at once. One of the bandits leveled a pistol at the three, while the other secured all the available money in sight. The robbers then retreated out of the front door, joined the third bandit and the three rode away toward the south. As soon as they left the bank an alarm was sounded and soon several possees were in pursuit.

TAFT'S ENEMIES CONFESS DEFEAT

They Admit He Is Sure Winner and Sulk.

WHY CONGRESS DOES NOTHING

Its Leaders Led in Fight Against Roosevelt.

FACTS THEY HAVE LEARNED

Roosevelt's Unequaled Popularity and Ease of Its Transfer to Taft. Spread of Taft Movement Collapse of Rivals.

Walter Wellman to Chicago Record-Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Without making any formal or open admission of defeat, the opponents of the Roosevelt-Taft element of the Republican party have virtually given up the struggle. Publicly, they say the fight is to go on; privately, they confess that unless some great and unexpected change comes over the situation, Secretary Taft is a sure winner. Some of them are cheerful in defeat, others rather sullen; and the sullen spirit of the opponents of the Administration is in part responsible for the do-nothingness of Congress, as it was in Congress that the opposition to the Administration's political programme found its head and center.

Says Roosevelt Played Unfairly. Among these men there is a great deal of complaint that Mr. Roosevelt has not played the game altogether fairly, but they admit he has played it successfully and success may hide a multitude of sins. Their charge of unfairness lies in Mr. Roosevelt's undignified efforts to make Mr. Taft his successor. They charge that it is not the proper business of a President of the United States to use his prestige and power as the party leader for his favorite—that what Mr. Roosevelt should have done was to keep hands off, leave the field free and open and let the best man win. But this accusation against the President does not appear to have any effect whatever upon public opinion.

It has at last dawned upon the opponents of the Administration that the battle has gone against them and in analysis they now perceive a few of the central, dominant features of the campaign—see them with perfect hindsight clearness, though none of them saw the same things with foresight. These may be listed thus:

What the Antis Have Learned. First—The extraordinary popularity of President Roosevelt with the masses of the party—a popularity which has not been equalled in our day and generation.

Second—The ease with which a large part of the strength of the President was transferred to Taft, the people almost everywhere saying: "If we can't get Teddy, we are for the man 'Teddy' wants."

Third—The gradual but steady

growth of a belief that Mr. Taft is a big man in his own right—a man of full Presidential stature, and head and shoulders in fitness and experience and character over any of his rivals.

Fourth—From these causes comes the rise and spread of the Taft movement into truly National proportions in every state and territory, even in the state which have "favorite sons."

Fifth—Not one of the other applicants is strong enough with the people to make any considerable headway outside his own state.

Sixth—Collapse of the Foraker bluff in Ohio.

Seventh—Discovery that the National Republican Committee is 2 to 1 with the administration, and that therefore the plot to capture the South

through contesting delegations is doomed to failure.

GUARANTEES FAIR HEARING

NEW SAYS CONTESTS WILL BE DECIDED ON MERITS.

National Committeemen Pledged Not to Consider Preference as to Candidates.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—"As a member of the National Committee, I have no objection to the committee making all contents and will decide each case on its merits, sustaining justice and party regularity, with no thought as to the preference of contestants for any candidate or candidates." This, in part, is the answer that Henry S. New, chairman of the Republican National Committee, makes to recently-published assertions that the committee would be "controlled" by one candidate or combination of candidates, and that therefore the Presidential nomination to be made at Chicago would be determined practically by the National Committee.

When Chairman New visited Washington a short time ago he had conferences with members of the National Committee, in which the participants pledged themselves not to permit their personal preferences as to candidates to enter into the consideration of the claims of any man to a seat in the convention as a delegate. In talking this action, they stated that they were looking beyond the nomination to the election. Chairman New said:

"All contestants will be heard by the full committee. No subcommittee will be named to pass upon such questions, and there will be no division of the labor of responsibility. Every man claiming the right to a seat in the convention will be afforded an opportunity to present his claim to the entire committee, and consideration of each case will be restricted only by such rules and regulations as may be necessary to expedite hearings and reach a fair and impartial conclusion."

HEADQUARTERS IN THE EAST Johnson's Secretary Looking for Rooms in Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—Governor Johnson's Presidential headquarters will be established in Chicago and may be extended to include New York and Washington. Frank A. Day, secretary to Governor Johnson, and F. B. Lynch, are now in Chicago looking for suitable headquarters. Governor Johnson admitted today that Mr. Day was in Chicago on the headquarters proposition. He was not sure, though, that one would be opened. He also admitted that if headquarters were opened and an aggressive campaign decided upon, those in charge would open additional headquarters in New York. The Governor disclaims any connection with what is being done, or any knowledge of what line of activity is contemplated.

DELAWARE PICKS EARLY DATE Democrats to Work Hard on Favorite Son Boom.

DOVER, Del., March 12.—The Democratic State Central Committee today selected April 16 as the date for the Democratic convention for the election of delegates to the Democratic National convention. The primaries will be held April 13. This was selected with the object of making more effective, if possible, the endorsement which the state convention is expected to give Governor Gray for the Democratic nomination for President.

Good Named After Long Fight. MARION, Ind., March 12.—C. H. Good was nominated for Congress by the Eleventh District Republican convention this evening on the sixty-ninth ballot. The convention endorsed Fairbanks for the Presidency.

CAPITOL THIEVES ARE FOUND GUILTY

First Conviction in Pennsylvania Case.

TEN OTHERS WILL BE TRIED

Men Who Made Rich Pickings May Go to Prison.

ROBBED STATE OF MILLIONS

Longest Trial in History of Keystone State Ends in Downfall of Political Leaders Who Were Exposed by Berry.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 12.—The jury in the first of the capitol conspiracy cases tonight gave a verdict of guilty as to every one of the four men who have been on trial here for the last seven weeks, after six hours' deliberation. Two ballots were taken, but the jury did not come into court until two hours after reaching a conclusion.

The men found guilty are: John H. Sanderson, contractor; William P. Snyder, ex-Auditor-General; W. L. Mathews, ex-State Treasurer, and James M. Shumaker, ex-Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. Motions for new trials were made in each case. Only Sanderson and Snyder were in court when the verdict was given and neither would talk. None of the counsel for the defendants would say anything about the case.

Penalty Fine and Prison. The maximum penalty for each defendant in this case is two years' imprisonment and \$1000 fine. The four men were convicted of defrauding the state in furnishing the new capitol, which cost about \$10,000,000, instead of \$4,000,000, the figure at which the contract was estimated.

When the cases now pending against the four persons who were convicted today are concluded, the other defendants will be heard. The state alleges that there are frauds amounting to \$5,000,000 in the furnishings of the capitol.

Result of Political Upheaval. The present case constitutes one of the longest jury trials in the history of Pennsylvania courts, and it attracted much attention throughout the state. The prosecution of the capitol frauds is the indirect outcome of the great political upheaval in Philadelphia in 1905, which re-

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