WICKERSHAM SHOWS WHERE CAPITAL AND LABOR ERR

SINS OF LABOR AND OF CAPITAL

Plainly Pointed Out by Attorney General Wickersham.

WHAT SHERMAN LAW MEANS

PROTECTION OF THE LAWFUL RIGHTS OF FREE MEN

And to Prevent a Particular Group of People From Compelling Others by Force, Violence, Fraud or Unfair Means From Exercising Their Rights to Pursue Their Vocations in Such Lawful Manner as They See Best—Warns Labor Against Self-seeking Agitators.

Speaking on Equal Opportunity, Attorney General George Wickersham dealt a blow to the trusts. He said that the abuse of corporate organizations, the perversion of its machinery in the hands of able and unscrupulous men, has made possible far-reaching interference with individual effort. As to labor organizations, he said that if the law-abiding workmen were more attentive to their own real interests and not put themselves so absolutely in the hands of a self-perpetuating clique of officers, organized labor would not have been disgraced by a group of criminals who sought to retain their power through an organized campaign of terrorism.

In part, the Attorney General said:

"America has been called the land of opportunity. Mary Austin calls it 'The Land of Promise.' The great question that looms up before Americans today is whether or not the opportunities we have offered to our own sons and daughters and to the sons and daughters of other lands shall be so hemmed in and circumscribed that equality of opportunity for all shall become a mere tradition of the past—a hollow mockery for the present.

CORPORATE ABUSE.

"Governments are instituted among men to secure to all men the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The state and national governments established by our fathers were especially designed to protect the weak against the aggressions of the strong; the few from the tyranny of the many. Americans have been noted as an individualistic people. Yet, paradoxical as it seems, they have also displayed a singular genius for organization and an especial loyalty and devotion to the organizations they have established. The history of the origin, and growth in the United States, of the business corporation is an evidence of this fact. The abuse of corporate organization, the perversion of its machinery in the hands of able and unscrupulous men, has made possible the most effective and far-reaching interference with individual effort. The first significant fact which strikes the student of the history of American corporations is the complete surrender which the individual stockholder generally makes of control over his interests in the concern. It is in large measure because of the gross neglect of the affairs of their companies by the individual stockholders that officers and directors of corporations have in so many instances utterly lost sight of their trust relation and used their official position and opportunities to enrich themselves without regard to the interests of the stockholders whose agents they were. The same is true of every form of organization. If the honest, law-abiding workmen who make up the rank and file of the labor organizations were more attentive to their own real interests and did not put themselves so absolutely in the hands of a practically self-perpetuating clique of officers, organized labor would not have been disgraced by the group of criminals who sought to retain their power through a widely organized campaign of terrorism and destruction of property and a savage disregard of the lives and safety of the community in carrying out their lawless enterprises.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

"After all, the underlying philosophy of the modern so-called 'economic legislation,' of which the Sherman Anti-trust Law is a conspicuous example, is very simple. It is merely to prevent a particular group of people from compelling others by force, violence, fraud or unfair means, from exercising their rights as free men to pursue their vocation in such lawful manner as they think best.

"It is in recognition of these principles that Congress has enacted, and the national administration has sought to enforce, the laws against illegal discrimination in transportation and undue restraints on trade. The effort has been to save the initiative, energy and enterprise of the country from the deadening influence of governmental conduct of private business. If this proves ineffective, control of business by national commission will be inevitable with control of prices of staple commodities, since price control is the aim of monopoly and the concern of the public."

HENRY F. BAKER

President of Association Welcomes the Guests.

President Henry F. Baker welcomed the guests on behalf of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. In part, he said:

While we have been honored in the past with the attendance of distinguished guests of national and international repute, this is the first occasion upon which a president of the United States has ever honored a commercial body in this city with his presence.

In behalf of the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, numbering 775 firms and corporations, with approximately 4,000 individuals and representing an investment in industrial and commercial pursuits of over $250,000,000, as well as the other business interests here represented, I extend to him and to our other distinguished guests that old-time hospitality for which Baltimoreans are justly famous.

At these annual banquets it has been customary for the president of the association to review its activities covering the year just passed and to outline plans for the future. As the hour is late and the Sabbath close upon us, and as we have several distinguished speakers to hear from, it would be a discourtesy to them and a reflection upon us as their hosts to take the time for such a review. For this information I refer you to my annual report and to the reports of the secretary and the standing committees which appear in the January number of Baltimore.

It is also customary upon occasions like this to touch upon the pleasant subjects only, to applaud the accomplishments of our people, to enumerate the advantages possessed by this community and to tell of the greatness of our state. I hartily agree that ours is the best state; that our city has more of culture and refinement than most cities, and that our people have to a greater degree than most the spirit of true hospitality and courtesy, and that our women are the most beautiful. Granting all this to be true, should we be satisfied with any condition which is within our power to improve?

FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE M. & M. BANQUET LAST NIGHT

—Photo by Jas. F. Hughes Co.

COL. WILLIAM A. BOYKIN

Calls Banquet to Orders and Introduces Guests.

In calling the banquet to order, Col. William A. Boykin, the toastmaster, said:

In calling to order this magnificent gathering of business men I wish to call your attention to the fact that this is Saturday night, and it has been decided that the festivities will close at 12 o'clock, therefore the gentleman who is to speak last will please begin to round off his speech at five minutes to 12 so as to finish at that hour. Please remain in your seats and listen attentively to the distinguished speakers. This is the greatest banquet our association has ever had, 358 covers; 83 covers more than any other banquet and the first time that we have ever been honored by the president of the United States.

As toastmaster of the evening I shall be very brief, giving all the time possible to those who are to speak.

He introduced the speakers as follows:

Equal Oppodtunities, Hon George W. Wickersham—

The United States has had many eminent attorney generals, lawyers of the very highest standing at the bar. I believe I voice the sentiment of a great majority of this grand old republic when I say that the next speaker has given to that office his close personal attention and application, the same close application and attention that lawyers give to their clients in private practice. He has rewarded no friends, he has been faithful to his trust. I have the honor to introduce, gentlemen, the Hon. George W. Wickersham, the attorney general of the United States.

Hon. Martin W. Littleton—

Just one year ago tonight it was my privilege and pleasure as toastmaster to introduce a gentleman who, in one term of Congress, demonstrated that he was a real leader of men. In the course of his address he said: "I am willing to give my opinion on any subject, religious, political, moral, ethical or municipal, and I do not see why it should be regarded as courageous to do so." The citizens of Oyster Bay are to be congratulated on having so able a representative. The distinguished gentleman has many warm friends in this association; his eloquent address a year ago made such a fine impression that we were determined to have him with us again, if possible; he is here, and it gives me much pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. Martin W. Littleton, representative from New York State, who will speak to you on The Trend of Events.

Hon. Frederick W. Donnelly—

We shall now have the pleasure of hearing from the distinguished Mayor of Trenton. He is not only the mayor of the city of Trenton, but is also president of the New York Ship Canal Commission. It was in the city of Trenton, at his suggestion, that a conference was called on August 28, 1907, the result of which is that great organization, the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. He is one of the most earnest and unselfish workers in that organization. He is one of the fathers, so to speak, of the Atlanta Intracoastal Waterway. I desire to bring to your attention his resolution, which, in part, says: "We demand the adoption and construction of the Atlantic intracoastal waterway as a national project, and the continuous appropriation by Congress of funds sufficient for its early completion." I have the honor to introduce the Hon. Frederick W. Donnelly, mayor of Trenton, N. J., who will speak to you on The Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway as a National Project.

John Kirby, Jr., Sentiment Versus Responsibility—

The next speaker is the head of one of the greatest national organizations in the world, an organization which is conceded by all to be the peer of its kind. It's good work we see around us most every day. To have it's president with us tonight is, indeed, a great honor. I take pleasure in introducing John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

GUESTS AND HOW THEY WERE SEATED

Liberty Street

555453 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Saratoga Street

Table A

Table M	Table L	Table K	Table J	Table I	Table H	Table G	Table F	Table E	Table D	Table C	Table B
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12
13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14
15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16
17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18
19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20
21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22
23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24
25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

TABLE A—Guests' Table—(1)—Lieut. James W. Lee, (2) Harry G. Skinner, (3) Walter Ancker, (4) Robert Ramsay, (5) Townsend Scott, (6) Sterett McKim, (7) William J. Deicher, (8) T. Rowland Thomas, (9) David Hutzler, (10) Jacob Epstein, (11) J. C. Whitney, (12) Thomas Parran, (13) George L. Irvin, (14) J. Mec. Trippe, (15) Gen. Felix Agnus, (16) Major Thomas L. Rhodes, (17) Gen. Andrew C. Trippe, (18) Hon. J. F. C. Talbott, (19) James Preston, (20) Hon. Charles J. Korbly, (21) William H. Matthai, (22) John Kirby, Jr., (23) William B. Hurst, (24) Hon. George W. Wickersham, (25) Gen. Lloyd L. Jackson, (26) Governor Goldsborough, (27) Henry F. Baker, (28) **PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT**, (29) E. Stanley Gary, (30) Mayor James H. Preston, (31) Frank N. Hoen, (32) Hon. Martin W. Littleton, (33) Franklin P. Cator, (34) Hon. Frederick W. Donnelly, (35) John R. Bland, 36) Hon. J. Charles Linthicum, (37) Col. Jacob W. Hook, (38) Hon. George Konig, (39) Gamble Latrobe, (40) Williams A. House, (41) S. Davies Warfield (42) G. L. Wood, (43) R. E. Wood, (44) Charles T. Crane, (45) Col. Henry B. Wilcox, (46) Thomas H. Bowles, (47) John T. Stone, (48) Walden C. Nimmo, (49) Dr. Henry H. Starr, (50) W. A. Dixon, (51) John C. Bentley, (52) L. S. Zimmerman, (53) Carroll VanNess, (54) Lieut. John C. Cockey, (55) Capt. Charles G. Hill.

TABLE B—(1) Nathan Epstein, Jr., (2) Aaron Maass, (3) Sidney Lansburgh, (4) Joseph Castelberg, (5) A. Ray Katz, (6) A. I. Weinberg, (7) Simon J. Block, (8) Michael Rosenfeld, (9) Walter Carman, (10) Layton F. Smith, (11) J. H. Anthony, (12) J. Walter Gisriel, (13) Rosario Di Giorgio, (14) John H. Elser, (15) Henry Oppenheimer, (16) D. C. W. Ward, (17) Robert E. Tubman, (18) John A. Yakel, (19) William Fusselbaugh, (20) A. W. Gieske, (21) William Balke, (22) W. F. Gardner, (23) Robert Fusselbaugh, (24) H. S. Roop, (25) H. L. Stewart.

TABLE C—(1) Charles A. Morrow, (2) William H. Morrow, (3) C. R. Miller, (4) Carville D. Benson, (5) H. Karr, (6) Robert S. Hart, (7) W. T. Carson, (8) Henry W. Jenkins, (9) Harry P. Boyd, (10) John Kelly, Jr., (11) Henry W. Classen, (12) Thomas W. Jenkins, (13) Nos Pennilman, (14) W. A. Smith, (15) Thomas T. Shriver, (16) Otto G. Simonson, (17) George E. Waters, (18) H. E. Smith, (19) R. T. Naylor, (20) L. B. Nolley, (21) William F. McAvoy, (22) Ralph F. Nolley, (23) Thomas J. Pyle, (24) William H. Ponder, (25) George J. Klingelhofer.

TABLE D—(1) William Graham, (2) George M. Shriver, (3) W. G. Bond, (4) Francis Lee Stuart, (5) D. G. Fluharty, (6) B. J. Hanrahan, (7) John P. Winand, (8) A. J. Fox, (9) Joseph H. Meyer, (10) Charles K. Harrison, Jr., (11) Harry H. Funk, (12) W. Irvin Lover, (13) F. B. Pentz, (14) J. A. Bokel, (15) H. P. Goldsborough, (16) John B. Fluskey, (17) Warren Griffiss, (18) John B. Fluskey's guest, (19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25) Press.

TABLE E—(1) Carroll H. Smith, (2) E. E. Foster, (3) J. H. Robinette, (4) Hugh Hasson, Jr., (5) W. P. Turner, (6) Robert C. Wright, (7) O. P. McCarty, (8) H. A. Haines, (9) William H. Taylor, (10) A. E. Beck, (11) W. P. Coria, (12) Thomas E. Barrett, (13) E. J. Chism, (14) G. Z. Phillips, (15) H. M. Thompson, (12) W. J. Dorman, (17) Thomas G. Smiley, (18) N. Chapman, (19) R. Kemp Slaughter, (20) T. Murdoch, (21) J. H. Surratt, (22) A. H. Seth, (23) Thomas Benson, (24) W. L. Rothstein, (25) W. H. Wardin.

TABLE F—(1) R. L. Jervis, (2) Charles E. Falconer, (3) W. W. Mischler, (4) William Ingle, (5) F. J. LaMotte. (6) F. S. Chavannes, (7) Capt. H. W. Bennett, (8) R. A. McCormick, (9) G. Frank Bailly, (10) L. H. Fehsenfeld, (11) H. M. Thompson, (12) W. J. Donnelly, (13) H. Allen Thompson, (14) Charles J. Lauders, (15) William H. Maltbie, (16) Howard T. Williams, (17) Thomas B. C. Yearley, (18) James Oscar Preston, (19) Theodore A. Steinmuller, (20) Harry C. Hazard, (21) R. W. Baldwin, (22) Louis A. Hazard, (23) J. William McMullen, (24) W. W. Baldwin, (25) John W. Frick.

TABLE G—(1) Col. W. W. Cator, (2) Col. William A. Boykin, (3) Gen. William D. Gill, (4) Key Compton, (5) E. K. Pattison, (6) Carter G. Osborn, (7) W. W. Symington, (8) D. C. Ammidon, (9) P. Byrd Thompson, (10) O. Bird Bidwell, Jr., (11) E. P. Gill, (12) R. J. Beacham, (13) Elmer Beard, (14) Charles White, (15) W. J. Ewing, (16) Louis O'Donnell, (17) Sidney T. Manning, (18) Harry J. Carroll, (19) Major Eric Bergland, (20) William G. Scarlett, (21) Robert P. Simpson, (22) William E. Hooper, (23) M. Tyson Ellicott, (24) John D. Reynolds, Sr., (25) Frank C. Bolton.

TABLE H—(1) James Sloan, (2) L. C. Wheeler, (3) Dr. Ridgely B. Warfield, (4) J. J. Nelligan, (5) Col. C. Wilbur Miller, (6) Ernest B. Miller, (7) Edwin G. Baetjer, (8) J. C. Fenhagen, (9) Albert C. Ritchie, (10) H. A. Tingley, (11) German H. H. Emory, (12) George N. Numsen, (13) Morris A. Soper, (14) John W. Marshall, (15) R. H. Goldsmith, (16) W. J. Carter, (17) Albert H. Wehr, (18) Benjamin Lacy, (19) William G. Baker, Jr., (20) A. L. Webster, (21) Sewell S. Watts, (22) Rufus Goodenow, (23) Edwin W. Levering, Jr., (24) Rufus Goodenow, Jr., (25) H. B. Hillehunt.

TABLE I—(1) William M. Hopkins, (2) Walter Hopkins, (3) James D. Hull, (4) Fred Bauernschmidt, (5) Charles Feast, (6) Henry Adams, (7) William Feast, (8) Charles J. Taylor, (9) C. E. Ford, (10) J. K. Wilson, (11) J. F. Symington, (12) F. A. Furst, (13) W. A. McGlannan, (14) F. B. Jenkins, (15) H. R. Smith, (16) Robert F. Roberts, (17) Arthur Koppelman, (18) Armour Jenkins, (19) W. B. Cassell, (20) George M. Gillet, (21) W. H. Francis, (22) Charles Wacker, Jr., (23) R. H. Diggs, (24) Hans Von Marees, (25) Edward B. Gregg.

TABLE J—(1) E. Bartlett Hayward (2) Joseph F. Hindes, (3) Howard Bruce, (4) Parker Cook, (5) E. A. Robbins, (6) Stephen C. Little, (7) Albert Bruce, (8) P. L. Heuisler, (9) J. M. Bellamy, (10) J. Henry Cook, (11) G. N. Sherman, (12), A. W. Stehman, (13) E. F. Brundige, (14) Charles H. Snow, Jr., (15) Willoughby M. McCormick, (16) Harry B. Mecaslin, (17) E. A. Davis, (18) Alfred T. Hoen, (19) Charles C. Feldmann, (20) August Hoen, (21) W. H. Jones, (22) William Tall, (23) Paul Masson, (24) R. S. Williams, (25) J. S. Hallahan, (26) S. H. Jones.

TABLE K—(1) Judge Oscar Leser, (2) William H. Bryan, (3) Richard Gwinn, (4) Charles F. Sullivan, (5) William C. Page, (6) E. J. Cuyler, (7) Howard B. Dowell, (8) I. W. Mohler, Jr., (9) G. Edwin Dowell, Jr., (10) W. F. Whitmore, (11) William H. O'Connell, (12) F. N. Keidel, (13) A. D. Graham, (14) Richard C. Baden, (15) W. W. Mudd, (16) W. Howard Matthai, (17) Henry B. Reinhardt, (18) Henry E. Treide, (19) F. S. MacMullen, (20) J. W. Mehling, (21) S. F. Laucks, (22) Charles L. Wagandt, (23) Charles M. Cohn, (24) C. E. Muller, (25) Douglass Burnett, (26) J. S. Hoskins.

TABLE L—(1) Major George W. Hyde, (2) Hammond Dietrich, (3) Col. Jerome H. Joyce, (4) A. J. Dietrich, (5) B. M. Watts, (6) R. C. Sandlass, (7) Ned Liberles, (8) Charles F. Mitchell, (9) Henry L. Hamburger, (10) Capt. John R. Sherwood, (11) David W. Ambach, (12) John Emory Cross, (13) J. F. Boissean, (14) H. P. Stewart, (15) F. S. Whitman, (16) S. J. Blight, (17) S. M. Greer, (18) C. H. Weber, (19) William Hammond, (20) H. A. Beasley, (21) Harry M. Mason, (22) G. Harry Barnes, (23) Henry Lay Duer, (24) John B. H. Dunn, (25), W. W. Lanahan, (26) Andrew H. Troeger.

TABLE M—(1) E. C. Shriner, (2) C. F. Meislahn, (3) Edmund C. White, (4) Thomas L. Jones, (5) George T. Phillips, (6) J. Henry Miller, (7) H. H. Seabrook, (8) John W. Hall, (9) M. H. Jones, (10) W. B. Booz, (11) A. H. Blakeney, (12) A. L. Hart, (13) Thomas V. Richardson, (14) C. F. Berger, (15) J. H. Patton, (16) G. Falkenberg, (17) J. D. Downes, (18) Charles E. Ellis, (19) George Schlaffer, (20) Eugene W. Hodson, (21) C. Edward May, (22) Harry B. Bowen, (23) Thomas S. Fink, (24) Charles A. Cummins, (25) **Thomas J. Pyle.**

JOHN KIRBY, JR.

Manufacturers' National President Hits at Muckrakers.

In his address John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, flayed the "muckrakers," "paid agitators" and "political demagogues." He said that the nation will prosper if these classes do not interfere.

In part he said:

The United States of America stands out before the world as the land of freedom, the land of opportunity, a country affording a haven of rest from the oppressions of other realms, kingdoms and emplres where the weak and unfortunate are without hope and have no opportunity to better their conditions in life.

A nation, if you please, where all men stand equal before the law. Where character constitutes the measure of worth, and where ability and genius can seek and obtain their reward. Upon these principles of right and justice this nation was founded, and upon them it has been reared.

Men everywhere, numbered by hundreds of thousands, have emerged from the humblest hewers of wood and drawers of water and become prosperous and wealthy citizens, who, is turn, provide opportunities for others to follow in their footsteps. And, primarily, the cause of it all has been that our institutions are based upon two principles, liberty and law.

Fundamentally, this country is sound, and will continue to progress as it has in the past if the muckrakers, the professional paid agitators, political demagogues and theoretical uplifters will permit it to prosper. If they will stop coddling lawlessness and crime and devote their energies to practical beneficence we shall hear less about the ills of society and make greater progress in effecting their cure.

Our industrial troubles would soon cease and the spirit of discontent would largely disappear if we could lock up a certain few professional agitators and muzzle the yellow press and the muckraking magazines.

So long as we permit to go unfailed men who openly boast that they will recognize only the laws of their own creation, so long as the government prosecutes one class of violators of its anti-trust laws, whom it does not fear, and refuses or neglects to punish another class, who spits in its face, so long will the stability and permanence of our government be involved in doubt.

The conservation of the nation's resources is a matter of grave importance which is receiving the well-nigh undivided attention of our best citizens, many of whom fail to realize, however, that our free institutions are in peril and in greater need of their rallying support than is the conservation of our streams and forests.

We also have much for which to be grateful in commercial advantages, geographical location, proximity to raw material and fuel supply, superior traffic facilities, both rail and water, shorter haul from the great producing sections of the Middle West, a magnificent harbor and in addition to all this we are centrally located in a populous and prosperous section.

We can also refer with pride to the progress we have made during the last decade and particularly during the past year. The increase in our bank clearings tells the story of our industrial and commercial progress. But should we ever be satisfied with less than the maximum of accomplishment? Should we not take advantage of such occasions as this to make an analysis of the causes which made this progress possible and also to review our failures and to learn the causes for them?

Can we not learn as much from our failures as from our successes and should we not utilize the experience gained from both to form a basis for future activity and endeavor. No matter how progressive or enlightened a community may be, there is always room for improvement. It is certainly true that we cannot stand still. We must go forward or we must go backward. The life, the progressiveness, the morals and the general character and endeavor of one of the automobiles awaiting the arrival of the train cranked his machine in order to move it out of the way of the cavalrymen. As he did so there was a loud explosion of the gas in the engine, which sounded like the discharge of a gun of a heavy calibre. The horses pranced about for a few moments, but were soon quieted.

CROWD GREETED TAFT AT CAMDEN

President Came Over on Special Train From Capital.

TRIP MADE IN 40 MINUTES

POLICE AND TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS WERE PERFECT.

Escorted by Troop A, Maryland National Guard, President and Party Were Driven to the Rennert in an Automobile—Had Prepared No Speech and Chatted With Companions on Trip to City—Police Guarded Entrance to the Hotel and Held Crowds Back.

Baltimoreans turned out by the thousands last night to welcome President Taft upon his arrival at Camden Station. The depot was thronged, as well as the streets leading to it. The Presidential special pulled into the city at 6:45 o'clock from Washington, making the run between the two cities in 40 minutes. Perfect police arrangements kept a passageway cleared from the trainsheds to the driveway leading to the Baltimore and Ohio freight sheds, where Troop A, Maryland National Guard, automobiles and an escort of police were awaiting. A mighty cheer was acknowledged by the President, who doffed his hat.

As he was getting into the automobile which conveyed him to the Rennert, President Taft glanced at the big freight depot which stands beside the Camden passenger station.

"What building is that?" he inquired.

"That's the Baltimore and Ohio freight sheds," answered Gen. William D. Gill, and to this the President remarked that it looked as if Baltimore were a busy city.

The route to the Rennert was west on Camden street to Eutaw street, north to Saratoga street, and east to the Rennert. Hundreds of persons who could not catch a glimpse of the nation's Chief Executive as he left his train, trailed his automobile and shouted, "Hello, Mr. President." To these he bowed. On Saratoga street one newsboy waved his newspaper toward the President, and the latter waved his hand at the boy.

"Who says I never seen the President?" the boy shouted, and Mr. Taft smiled.

PERFECT ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements for bringing the President to this city and getting him back to Washington were perfect. E. A. Walton, district passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, had arranged the details of the trip. A special committee of members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, consisting of Gen. William D. Gill, O. Byrd Bidwell and W. W. Symington, went over to Washington to meet the presidential party and escort it to this city.

The special train consisted of one day coach, the Baltimore and Ohio's private car Virginia, and the President's car, Rover. In the returning party were President Taft, Attorney General Wickersham, Congressman Kolby, of Indiana; Congressman Thomas Parran, James Sloan, L. C. Wheeler and R. L. Jervis, the latter three Secret Service men; Major T. L. Rhoads, the President's military aid; O. H. Hobbs, superintendent of the Baltimore Division of the Baltimore and Ohio; C. E. Phelps, Baltimore and Ohio agent at Washington; E. A. Walton, W. Mischler, stenographer to the President; the President's messenger; S. B. Hege, Baltimore and Ohio district passenger agent, Washington; A. E. Beck, traffic manager of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; J. H. Mehling, assistant secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; C. E. Bliss, of the passenger department of the Baltimore and Ohio. General Gill and Messrs. Symington and Bidwell.

The President spent the 40 minutes in traveling conversing with some of those on the train. That he did not have an idea what he would talk about before entering the banquet hall was evidenced when he replied to the newspaper men who asked him to dictate to his stenographer some of the things he would say in his speech.

"I do not know what I shall say," responded the President with a smile.

When the President's auto drew up in front of the Hotel Rennert, 25 uniformed patrolmen of the Central district, under the command of Lieut. William J. Klinefelter, acting head of the district during the illness of Captain Henry, were in attendance to hold back the crowds that had gathered around the hostelry. Several other policemen were also stationed around the lobby of the hotel.

TAFT STAYED TILL MIDNIGHT.

It was President Taft's original intention to leave Camden Station at 10:30 o'clock. So interested was he, however, in the speeches and appreciated the reception given so much that it was almost midnight before he left the Rennert.

As early as 9 o'clock several hundred persons had gathered on the outside of the hotel to await the appearance of the President. While the latter was enjoying the banquet several hundred persons went into the hotel and while the Rennert's own detectives, Detectives Kahler, Hammersla, Burns and Brennan, of Headquarters, and a dozen uniformed policemen watched their movements, they had a peep at Mr. Taft. Many of these were women.

An automobile received the President as soon as he left the hotel. He was loudly cheered and bowed his head to his admirers. The auto, in which were the President and the Secret Service men, made a hurried trip down Liberty street to Camden and then to Camden Station. At the latter place there were several hundred more men and women who had patiently waited several hours to greet the President. He hurried through the gates and boarded his private car. It was after midnight when the special train started on its return trip to Washington. En route the President read the manuscript of his stenographer, who had taken the President's speech.

While the cavalrymen were lining u about 10 minutes before the arrival of the President's special there was a small stampede among the horses. A chauffeur

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