TURKEY GIVEN UNTIL MONDAY

The Allies Practically Present an Ultimatum.

WON'T ACCEPT TURKS' TERMS

LATTER REFUSE TO GIVE UP CRETE OR ADRIANOPLE.

Unless They Do Renounce Control of These and Cede the Islands in The Aegean Sea the Allies Declare They Will Consider Further Negotiations for Peace Useless—"The Last Possible Terms" Offered by Turkish Envoy—Allies Offer Counter Proposition.

London, January 3.—Although the word "ultimatum" was not pronounced, what practically was an ultimatum was presented to Turkey at today's sitting of the peace conference on behalf of the Balkan allies. Lazar Miyuskovitch, head of the Montenegrin delegation, who presided, after the Turks had submitted a proposal which was considered inacceptable, told Rechad Pasha, chief delegate of the Ottoman Empire, that either by Monday Turkey must find a way to renounce to the Balkan allies her rights over the Island of Crete, cede the islands in the Aegean and present a rectification of the frontier of European Turkey which would include Adrianople in the territory of the allies or the allies would consider that further negotiations for peace were useless.

Immediately the minutes of the last sitting had been approved M. Miyuskovitch asked Rechad Pasha to present to the delegates the promised new Turkish proposals. Rechad, who had been working hard over a cipher telegram until a few minutes before the session was called to order, seemed rather depressed.

"LAST POSSIBLE TERMS."

On rising he said his imperial government, desiring further to emphasize the conciliatory spirit that animated it, had authorized the Turkish military and technical experts attached to the Ottoman delegation to mark on a map the proposed new frontiers between Turkey and the allies, which he would present later.

Meanwhile he read that he called "The last possible terms Turkey can offer." These were as follows:

First—That Crete, enjoying simple suzerainty, if the Sultan be in reality under the protection of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, constitutes a question which can be dealt with only by the powers under the responsibility of which the administration of the island is conducted, especially regarding finance, police and justice.

Second—That Turkey shall keep her islands. That she cannot renounce those near the Dardanelles, because they are indispensable to the security of the channel of Constantinople, or the Bosphoros, as it is better known; nor those further south, because they form an integral part of Anatolia.

THE THRACEAN FRONTIER.

Third—That the rectification of the Thracean frontier shall begin south from Tegot (called Port Lagos), in Karagatch Bay, and run almost perpendicularly northward.

This not only would leave Adrianople in the hands of the Turks, but also the entire coast along the Black Sea, now occupied by the Bulgarians, to Lake Derkos, beyond which the Bulgarians have not penetrated. This coast line, as the bird flies, measures over 80 miles. In addition to Adrianople this rectification of the frontier would leave in Turkey's hands also Mustapha Pasha, Kirk-Kilisseh, and the whole theater of the present war. The experts of the allies estimate that Turkey is asking 5,000 square miles of territory more than the allies are ready to give her.

Each leader of the allies, after the Turkish terms had been presented, declared that they were inacceptable, and insisted on Turkey accepting those proposed by the allies. It was then M. Miyuskovitch issued orally what seemed practically to be the ultimatum of the allies.

"The allied delegates," said M. Miyuskovitch, "see with regret that the Ottoman delegates take no account of the results of the war, and the allies consequently would be justified in breaking off negotiations. In order, however, to afford fresh proof of their conciliatory spirit, they request the Ottoman delegates to make them on Monday a proposition on these terms."

COUNTER PROPOSITION.

Here M. Miyuskovitch submitted a counter proposition to that of the Turks. A summary of it follows:

First—Turkey shall renounce whatever rights she possesses over Crete, leaving the allies to settle with the protecting powers the other points concerning the island.

Second—Turkey shall cede unconditionally all her islands in the Aegean Archipelago, including those provisionally held by Italy.

Third—The allies propose such rectifications of the frontier as will include Adrianople in Bulgarian territory.

M. Miyuskovitch added that the allies, already having been generous in repeatedly giving Turkey time to reconsider the situation, would wait no longer than Monday for Turkey's answer embodying substantially such terms as were possible as a basis for further negotiations.

The tone of the Montenegrin statement gave it the character of an ultimatum. All the delegates understood this, including Rechad Pasha, who lost the calm diplomatic impassibility of the first days of the conference. As an able fencer he quickly tried to parry the stroke of his opponent and annul the gravity of M. Miyuskovitch's statement by declaring that he believed that he would be able to resume Saturday afternoon discussion on the points objected to. As the allies had no objection, the sitting was adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

KING FERDINAND'S THREAT

Bulgaria Will Not Hesitate at New Recourse to Arms.

Sofia, Bulgaria, January 3.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria in the course of an address this morning made some very significant remarks on the situation which are regarded in many quarters as a threat that the war may be resumed. After expressing the hope that an agreement might still be reached by the peace conference now being held in London, he said:

"Should the impenetrable will of God be otherwise, we will not hesitate at a new recourse to arms to compel the enemy to give complete and equitable satisfaction for all our precious sacrifices."

"Forget" Your Stomach Ills

If your stomach is bad, appetite poor, bowels constipated, try

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It will tone and strengthen the system and make you "forget" your stomach troubles. All druggists.

SENATOR BAILEY RESIGNS

Sends Formal Notice to Senate and Governor of Texas.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 3.—In a brief letter Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, today resigned from the Senate. His note of resignation sent to Senator Gallinger, president pro tem. of the Senate, follows:

"Honorable J. M. Gallinger,

"President Pro Tem. of the Senate:

"I hereby tender my resignation as a senator from Texas.

(Signed) "J. W. BAILEY."

The resignation followed a conference with Col. R. M. Johnston, editor of the Houston Post, who probably will succeed Bailey until March 4, when the latter's term expires. Senator Bailey telegraphed Governor Colquitt, of Texas, of his action before sending his note to Senator Gallinger.

BLOW AT ANNAPOLIS

Wires and Trees Go Down and Boats Seek Shelter.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Annapolis, Md., January 3.—The heavy rainstorm of last night was followed this morning by a severe blow. The main telephone wires between Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington were put out of service. At 11 A. M. a large tree in the yard of the Chase home snapped off at the trunk and fell across King George street, carrying with it the lines of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Company and the wires of the Chesapeake and Potomac telephone system. None of the electric lines was broken, but the cars could not circuit the city and had to go up and down Church street. The tree being heavily charged with electricity, a warning was put on the post there to warn people of the danger. The current was cut off for two hours.

About 11 A. M. the tug Kenmore, Capt. Ed Freeburger, of Baltimore, with a tow of a piledriver and hoisting machine, en route for Norfolk, put in this harbor until the storm abated. The tug reported great difficulty in making this port. It was stated that the water was about as rough as was ever seen on the Bay. The state steamer Governor Thomas came into harbor here today, and many oyster boats have sought shelter here. At the Naval Academy three electric poles were broken off clear with the ground.

An unusually high tide rose, coming above the wharf at Prince George street and extending nearly a block. At the Naval Academy at 2 P. M. the tide entered the fireroom of the engine house that is used to lift coal from the coal barges into the powerhouse and stopped work there for the afternoon. The United States ship Reina Mercedes, moored at the Naval Academy wharf, swayed so much in the storm that additional anchors had to be put out to make her steady.

A FLOOD AT SALISBURY

Wind Makes High Tide in Wicomico River.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Salisbury, Md., January 3.—So far back as the oldest citizen of this city can remember there has never been a wind storm so furious as the one that swept this section today. The storm started about 6 o'clock this morning and continued in full force until after 6 this evening. By 11 o'clock the Wicomico River had risen until the banks were overflowed, and continued to rise rapidly until all the lower part of the city, known as California, was flooded.

The water tonight was from three to five feet deep on Main street extended and on Lake and Fitzwater streets. In many of the homes the water was over a foot deep on the first floor. A large number of chickens were drowned, as well as several hogs, which could not be removed to a higher part of the city in time to escape the flood.

Large trees were blown across the streets in all parts of the city, and in hundreds of houses windows and shutters were broken.

SUDDEN DROP TO ZERO

A Snowstorm at Cumberland Adds to the Discomfort.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Cumberland, Md., January 3.—Starting with a heavy rain this morning, a bitter winter storm broke over this locality today, lasting until late in the evening. Telephone and telegraph poles and wires were torn down, windows smashed and houses unroofed. Cumberland was cut off from the outside world by telephone at noon.

At Frostburg and west of Cumberland great damage was done by the gale. The temperature at Frostburg went rapidly down below zero and pedestrians had to make their way through wind and snow.

The Staunton Building cupola was blown off, the roofs of the Fisher and Wittig Buildings were partly torn off and a corner of the Gross Building was carried away and many trees were uprooted.

A RIP-ROARING WIND

Traveled Seventy-five Miles an Hour Over Richmond.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Richmond, Va., January 3.—Between $15,000 and $25,000 damage was done in this city today by a 62-mile gale, which swept the city from 9 o'clock this morning and had subsided but slightly after dark. The velocity of the wind was the greatest in the history of the local weather bureau, and exceeded the high mark of 61 miles an hour made February 10, 1909. At times the wind reached 75 miles an hour, and as a consequence awnings were wrenched from the tall office buildings, windows were smashed and pedestrians had narrow escapes from flying glass, falling trees and telephone poles.

The greatest damage was done at the plant of the Surbrug Tobacco Company, 9 North Twenty-second street, at 10 o'clock, when a water tank standing 85 feet was blown upon a tobacco warehouse, causing an estimated damage of $10,000. The water flooded the plant and did considerable damage to the stock of 50 hogsheads of tobacco.

One of the freaks of the storm occurred on Allen avenue, when a delivery wagon was turned completely over by the wind, the driver being caught under the wagon and badly bruised. Uprooted trees, roofless sheds and dismantled chimneys are seen on every hand.

Telegraph and telephone wires to the Eastern Shore have been down all day.

DANCERS HELD UP

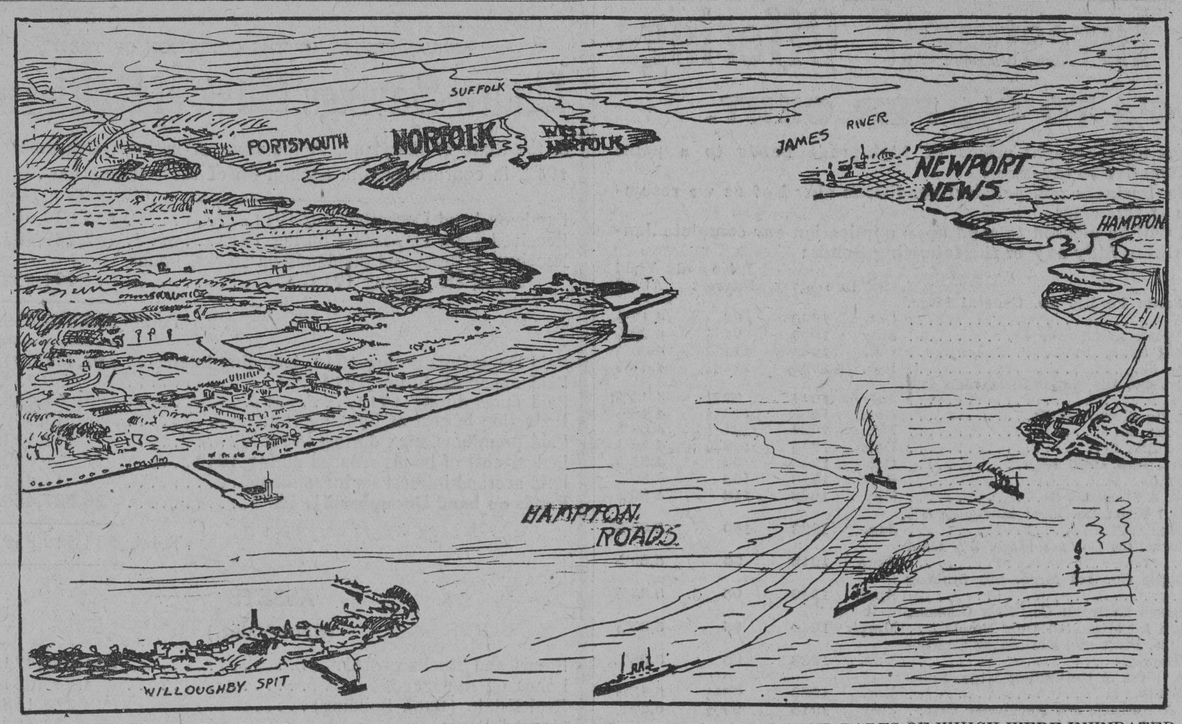
Spent Many Hours on Road During Fierce Storm.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Laurel, Del., January 3.—About 40 members of a dancing party who motored to Hurlock, Md., had a frightful experience when returning. The party left Hurlock, which is 20 miles distant, at 3 A. M. They had covered about half the distance when they were caught in a violent wind and rain storm. A cloudburst made the roads practically impassable. Not one of the party reached home until nearly 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Dallas Marvil, who chaperoned the party, was held a prisoner with five young girls for six hours, the gasoline having given out. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Culver were thrown violently out and seriously injured when their car skidded. The machine of Hanson Walters was blown over and wrecked, the top being blown 50 yards. Mr. Walters and party of six escaped with slight bruises.

TERRIFIC GALES SWEEP THE ATLANTIC COAST



MAP OF HAMPTON ROADS AND VICINITY, SHOWING SECTIONS SWEPT BY THE WINDS AND PARTS OF WHICH WERE INUNDATED.

FURIOUS STORM ALONG THE COAST

Continued from First Page.

and will be in condition to sail for Guantanamo as soon as the storm abates.

The old frigate Jamestown, for many years quarantine ship in Hampton Roads, was destryed by fire during the storm today. She was being dismantled and the wreckers were rescued with difficulty. The Jamestown had a varied career in the Civil War and after.

NEW YORK CATCHES IT

A Tug Beached and Enormous Damage Done to Plate Glass.

Bureau of The Baltimore American, Room 1005, World Building, New York, January 3.

Sweeping up the Atlantic coast with cyclonic velocity, the storm that wrecked shipping and tore all land wires down along the Southern coast today struck New York this afternoon with the fury of a young hurricane.

Four coal barges were swept ashore at the Battery, a tug was sunk and numerous small craft damaged by the high waves kicked up in the bay, while on land thousands of dollars' worth of plate glass windows were shattered by the terrific blasts of wind that bombarded Manhattan Island.

Half a dozen stores on Fifth avenue had their show windows blown out and their contents shattered to pieces. One of the stores thus damaged was that of the Davis Collamore Company, china and cut glass importers, at Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street. Two thousand dollars' worth of cut glass and china in the window was destroyed.

The windows of Thorley's floral establishment, at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, also were shattered.

THREE HEAVY STORMS.

The storm that raised all this havoc is only one of three now raging in widely separated sections of the country. It did more damage than the other two put together, however, putting all telegraph wires south of Atlanta out of commission and causing grave fears to be felt for the ships in the Atlantic fleet that were gathered in Hampton Roads, preparatory to practice on the Southern drill grounds.

Next in violence was a windstorm in the Middle West, which leveled scores of wires between here and Chicago. At one time, during the forenoon, only five wires were working between the two cities.

The third storm area was in the states of Washington and Oregon. Hundreds of wires were prostrated by the heavy blow there, the telegraph companies said.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the barometer in the local weather bureau registered 28.65, the lowest point it has reached in years.

Torn from the tug that was towing them from the Hudson into the East River by the heavy gale that struck port, four coal barges were swept onto the rocks that surround the Battery seawall and badly damaged.

The first one to strike had such a big hole ripped into her bow that she filled and sank immediately. A man, woman and child aboard this barge were rescued by the persons on the other barges, which fortunately backed into the sinking vessel before it passed completely under water. A throng saw the rescue.

Hundreds of people were in Battery Park when the accident occurred. They were watching the huge clouds of spray that the big waves, kicked up by the gale, were dashing over the seawall, when the tug and the four barges, each containing 10,000 tons of coal, tried to make the turn around the Battery into the East River.

Their attention was directed to the barges when they saw them suddenly back away from the tug and then drift sideways in the direction of the seawall. The gale had snapped the towing line in two.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

As the helpless barges neared the wall the one that had been on the end of the line swung around and then was swept bow-on upon the rocks at the foot of the wall. As it struck the man in charge of this barge brought his wife and child out of the cabin at its stern and signaled wildly for assistance to the men on the other barges. They got lines ready to throw to him, but their own craft soon backed into the sinking one and they were enabled to lift the trio aboard her to safety on their decks.

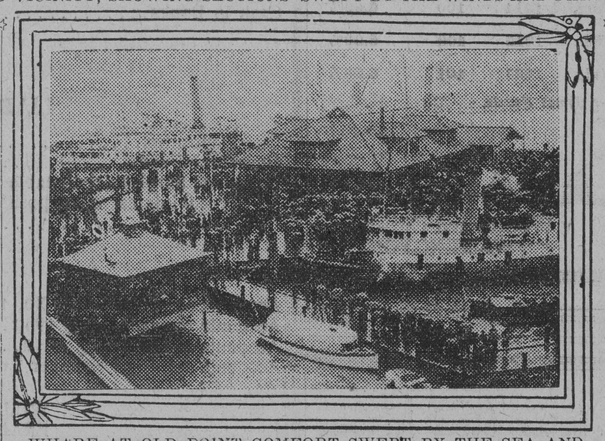
The gale here drove much of the shipping to shelter and forced the captain of one tugboat to beach his craft at the Battery. It so crippled another tug that all of the crew that would consent to leave her were taken off by the municipal ferryboat Bronx, of the Staten Island service. The captain and two seamen refused to leave the boat, and when last seen were having a hard time of it, as the waves broke over the tug about a mile down the southeast shore of Staten Island.

The Bronx was leaving St. George when the tug Leader, of the Newark Transportation Company, signalled for help. After going a mile out of her course the ferryboat, which was already loaded with passengers, took off six of the crew. Captain Smith would not leave his vessel and two seamen remained with him.

WATER RISES FIFTY FEET.

Great waves broke over the Battery seawall, the water at times rising as high as 50 feet.

The tug Golden Age and a barge in tow were driven up[illegible] rocks at Governors Isla[illegible] here in a precarious position until rescued by the tug Hollenbach.



WHARF AT OLD POINT COMFORT SWEPT BY THE SEA AND FREIGHT WASHED OVERBOARD.

Previous to the taking off of the crew a man on the barge leaped into the water and clutched a rope thrown him from the Golden Age. He would have been swept overboard by the seas that were washing across the barge.

The steamboat Taurus, of the Iron Steamboat Company, was seriously damaged when the rollers that swept up the North River threw her against her dock, Pier No. 1, North River, and crushed in a large section of her starboard side. The starboard paddle wheel was damaged beyond repair.

FREAKS OF THE WIND.

The gale swept the Hudson Valley, unroofing buildings and causing a washout on the New York Central Railroad's eastbound track near Garrison, N. Y. Only one track can be used until tomorrow. In Brooklyn, William Maher, a painter, was blown from a scaffold and killed and three small children were injured by boards and fire-escape ladders blown from buildings.

Many freakish incidents marked the storm's progress. Wagons were overturned and a bicycle policeman blown from his machine on an East River bridge. Two runaways with serious results were caused by flying paper, the horses crashing through plate-glass windows into stores.

A man working in a coal yard was blown 35 feet into a coal pocket and may die from his hurts. In Phillipsburg, N. J., a four-story building collapsed and a man was dug out alive from its ruins.

ROLLER CHAIRS BLOWN AWAY

Several Persons Injured on Boardwalk at Atlantic City.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Atlantic City, N. J., January 3.—A heavy windstorm that at times reached a velocity of 60 miles, but for the most part blew steadily at 40 miles, prevailed here all day. It played havoc on land, damaged shipping, upset roller chairs on the Boardwalk and injured several persons. Huge electric signs swayed so dangerously along the Boardwalk that extra policemen were detailed to keep promenaders out of the danger.

The storm swept up from Virginia this morning and reached its height this afternoon. Tonight a snowstorm is raging before a 30-mile blow.

Two small dwellings were overturned at Somers Point and three barns were demolished at Kinwood. Nobody was seriously hurt in those localities as far as can be learned.

At Pleasantville the gale knocked in one side of the new Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, which is under construction. George E. Savage, a Philadelphia architect, and Louis Harper, foreman on the building, were on a scaffold at the top of the building when the wall gave way. They were buried underneath the stone and timbers, and were dragged out unconscious by the workmen. Both were badly hurt. They were given treatment by a physician and then rushed to a hospital in Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. T. Beckwith, wife of Police Surgeon Beckwith, was riding up the Boardwalk in a roller chair. The gale tore the chair from the hands of the attendant and Mrs. Beckwith was thrown out and rendered unconscious. She was badly shocked, but not dangerously injured.

Another chair, containing two young women, was caught by the gale, torn from the hands of the attendant and went sailing up the Boardwalk. The chair was blown for a couple of blocks before it ran into the railing and overturned. The women escaped before their names could be learned.

MANY HOUSES WRECKED

Havoc Wrought by Wind in Vicinity of Laurel, Del.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Laurel, Del., January 3.—Laurel and the adjacent country was struck by a terrific windstorm early this morning. Scores of houses are wrecked and small outbuildings, fences and trees leveled. John Smither and a farmhand were fatally injured by the collapse of a building in which they had taken refuge. Mrs. Sallie Marsden was blown from her carriage over a fence, sustaining a broken leg.

Reports from down the river before communication was broken said at least two oyster boats had sunk. A large barn on the Cyrus Benson farm, a mile from Laurel, was picked up and carried 50 feet. Rural mail carriers report there is not a stack of fodder left standing and not a farmer within a radius of six miles of Laurel escaped loss. Store signs were blown down and windows were smashed in town, and at one time a rain of shingles blown from roofs fel in the business center.

TWELVE MEN INJURED

A Three-story Building Wrecked in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 3.—A dozen men were injured here this afternoon when the gale almost completely wrecked a three-story building in which about 50 men and women were at work.

All the injured were taken to a hospital, where it was found that none was seriously hurt. Several of the women employes in the place were reported to have been killed, but all employes were later accounted for.

Many freak accidents due to the high wind occurred here. A woman had her hand bag torn from her grasp as she walked at Broad and Chestnut streets and $48 in bills was blown in all directions. Only a small amount was recovered. The driver of a heavy motor truck was blown from his seat while crossing Walnut Street Bridge and the heavy machine was dashed through the railing and hung suspended above the river until removed with a block and tackle.

SCHOONER IN DISTRESS

Impossible to Send a Boat to Her Because of the Seas.

Philadelphia, January 3.—An unknown three-masted schooner is anchored and flying distress signals five miles northeast from east of Little Egg Life Saving Station, according to a long distance telephone message tonight. Because of the high wind and rough sea lifesavers found it impossible to send out a boat from Little Egg Station and have requested that a government revenue cutter go to the assistance of the disabled vessel.

The captain in charge of Little Egg Station believes that the schooner has engine trouble and a broken steering gear and is unable to proceed under sail against the gale. He says that, while the vessel is being buffeted considerable by the heavy sea, she is in no immediate danger. A 64-mile gale is blowing along the coast from the Southwest.

FREAK STORM AT YORK

Thunder, Lightning, Howling Wind and Snow.

Special Dispatch to The American.

York, Pa., January 3.—Yorkers today experienced all kinds of weather, a freak thunder storm passing over the city, followed by high wind, a sudden drop in the mercury and then snow. The thunderstorm resembled the kind that comes in the middle of summer, there being vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder.

A wind storm of great velocity did considerable damage, tearing off roofs from several buildings and blowing over the big flag pole at the engine-house of the Royal Fire Company. Tonight the city was visited by snow.

Severe in Worcester County.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Snow Hill, Md., January 3.—A windstorm of hurricane velocity prevailed throughout Worcester county for several hours today, and reports from all over the county indicate that considerable damage has been done to farm buildings and telephone lines. The barn of Norman Marriner, one mile from Snow Hill, was blown down. Part of the mill roof of the Cordry Company was blown away and the warehouse of the Snow Hill butter dish and basket factory was ripped from its foundation. Debris is scattered along the country roads to such an extent as to make them almost impassable. At Stockton a portion of a falling building struck George Ward, and he was so badly injured that he is not expected to live.

LIGHTSHIP WAS ADRIFT.

Washington, January 3.—The Diamond Shoals lightship, which was adrift in the storm, is now safely anchored three miles northeast of her regular position and is in need of no immediate assistance, according to a brief dispatch received at the Navy Department tonight. The message came from the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard and gave no details.

END OF THE HUNT FOR ROCKEFELLER

Continued from First Page.

in his Fifth avenue mansion, where Sergeant-at-Arms Riddell cornered him Sunday night and kept him a close prisoner until the capitulation.

Mr. Garver admitted tonight that he had been authorized by Mr. Rockefeller to accept service for him, but declined to say where his client was.

"I have not formally been served yet," said Mr. Garver, "but I will be tomorrow. That is all I can say."

Dr. Chappell, the throat specialist who will make the affidavit as to Mr. Rockefeller's condition, also declined to give any information as to his patient's whereabouts.

"For Mr. Rockefeller's sake," he said, "I am glad that the excitement of attempting to serve him is at an end."

"Have you seen him today?" he was asked.

"I haven't seen him for several days," replied the doctor.

"What will you say now as to his ability to testify?"

"Simply what I have said before: that Mr. Rockefeller's condition is such that it would be dangerous for him to testify, and I shall so advise him."

SAID TO BE VERY ILL.

Mr. Rockefeller is, it is understood, a dangerously sick man. A close personal friend of the millionaire said today that while Mr. Rockefeller is making a brave fight for life he is making it against odds that his family believe to be almost hopeless.

For weeks it is said he has not been able to talk except with the greatest difficulty. The only case he gets when endeavoring to use his vocal chords is through the inhalation of the steam of boiling or near-boiling water.

Such conversations as he has held with his family and intimates have been brief, an inhalation or two and then a few words. An attendant is always at hand with a fresh bottle of hot water.

Most of the time the answer to a question is with an affirmative nod or a negative shake of the head. At other times he uses a pencil and pad of paper kept constantly at hand.

There is a gouty growth in the throat which comes and goes, that is removed and returns. The great fear is that he may be seized with a coughing spell and strangle to death before medical aid can be given. For that reason Dr. Chappel, his physician, is in almost constant attendance.

MYSTERIOUS AILMENT.

His ailment began in 1905. At that time he was afraid it was malignant. No physician in this country could tell him his trouble, so he decided to go abroad to consult specialists. He expected to be away about two months. His throat was so bad, however, that he was compelled to remain away more than a year.

Mr. Rockefeller went to France first, and diseased parts of his throat were cut out and examined. He was much depressed, but after several reports from the specialists that his case was not malignant he felt relieved. In his letters Mr. Rockefeller referred often to his trouble.

In one letter he said that he had to deny himself a visit to Vesuvius because of the dust, which would injure his throat. In another he referred with much feeling to the death of one of his friends in New York, and added: "Dr. Armitage used to say that when a man passed 50 he wants to cultivate young friends or he will soon find himself alone in the world."

Mr. Rockefeller was continually writing of home and of his desire to get back to America. Austria he called the most beautiful country he had seen abroad and most like "dear old America."

In another letter he refers to the squirrels on his place, and expressed a wish that he was home to eat nuts with them. On a trip to Rome he was almost frozen on the mountains, had rain in the valleys, lightning for 10 miles of the trip and finished in the worst hailstorm he had ever seen. "So," he added, "our entrance into Rome was anything but triumphal. But I'd go back to America in any kind of weather if my doctor would let me."

PUJO IS GRATIFIED

Pleased Committee Will Not Have to Take Drastic Steps.

Washington, January 3.—Representative Pujo, of Louisiana, chairman of the House Money Trust investigating committee, expressed gratification tonight over the action of William Rockefeller in agreeing to accept, through counsel, service on a subpena to appear before the committee on January 13. He had been personally advised early in the evening from New York that service would be accepted by Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Pujo declined to be quoted in connection with the matter, but was particularly pleased because it had not been found necessary to resort to more drastic steps to secure the attendance of Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Pujo tonight wired to Charles F. Riddell, sergeant-at-arms of the House, who has had personal command of the search for Mr. Rockefeller in New York, to return to Washington tomorrow, when the Money Trust committee will reconvene.

To Preserve Famous Steeple.

Boston, January 3.—Descendants of Paul Revere have contributed a fund to rebuild the Old North Church steeple, where were hung the two signal lanterns which sent Revere to the saddle for his famous "midnight ride" in 17[illegible]. The walls of the steeple are crumbling as a result of attacks of storms during the past century.

RECEPTION TO DIPLOMATS

President Taft Holds First of Evening State Levees.

Bureau of The Baltimore American, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, January 3.

The most brilliant of all the state functions was that held tonight at the White House, the reception in honor of the Diplomatic Corps. The diplomatic reception is the first of the evening state levees, and being in honor of the envoys extraordinary and plenipotentiary, sent from countries all over the world, each and every one of whom put in their appearance in the full dress they wear at court, if they are representatives of a court and a sovereign, the gathering as a whole presents a spectacle unique in democratic America.

The reception began at half after 9 o'clock, the Cabinet officers and their wives putting in their appearance some half hour previous and going to the private library, where they prepared to descend with the presidential party to the Blue Room.

Colonel Crosby and Major Rhoads led the procession of aides, who preceded the President and his party. They were awaited below by four of the aides and the leader of the Marine Band, Lieutenant Santlemann, and his buglers, who announced the approach of the presidential party.

The diplomats awaited the President in the Red Room, and as soon as President and Mrs. Taft and the ladies of the Cabinet had taken their places in the south end of the Blue Room, the French ambassador, as doyen of the corps, with his wife, Madame Jusserand, were announced to the President. Greeting the Chief Executive and his wife and party they passed on, followed by their embassy staff, the married men being accompanied by their wives.

The Ambassador from Great Britain, Professor Bryce, and Mrs. Bryce, followed in the order of precedence, having with them the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of England's prime minister, their house guests.

The personnel of the other embassies followed in the order of their rank, they in turn being followed by the heads of legations, till all the 39 countries represented here had been accounted for.

After the diplomats, officers of the Army and Navy followed, then the justices of the Supreme Court, and then came persons of the congressional circle and the residential set. The personnel of the evening receptions usually numbers some 1,800 persons.

CASTRO TURNS THE TABLES

Writ of Habeas Corpus Secured by Erstwhile Revolutionist.

New York, January 3.—On the eve of his departure for Europe, Cipriano Castro, ex-president and "bad man" of Venezuela, through his attorney, George Gordon Battle, today decided to fight his exclusion from this country and a writ of habeas corpus, returnable next Friday, was issued by Judge Holt in the federal court.

A copy of the writ calling for the prompt production of Castro before Judge Holt for the purpose of ascertaining the true cause of his detention and determining the legality of his imprisonment was served upon Byron H. Uhl, assistant commissioner of immigration. At the same time Castro cancelled the reservation he had made on the steamer Amerika and reserved a suite at the Plaza Hotel, as he is confident that he will be permitted to leave Ellis Island.

During the day Castro had received newspaper men and told them he was feeling much better than he did when he landed. To please some moving-picture concerns, who had Secretary Nagel's permission to visit the island, the ex-president of Venezuela posed for a time, but when he thought he was being made the goat he abruptly retired to his room and refused to stir.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS

Committees Appointed to Attend Funeral of Jeff Davis.

Washington, January 3.—On account of the death of Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, the Senate today adjourned after a six-minute session until noon tomorrow. This action also carries over one day the resumption of the Archbald court of impeachment.

Senators Pomerene, Bryan, Ashurst, Martine, Curtis, Clapp and Clarke of Arkansas were appointed a committee to attend the funeral of Senator Davis and will leave tonight for Little Rock.

Speaker Clark appointed the following members of the House to attend the funeral: Representatives Goodwin, Macon, Cravens, Floyd, Oldfield and Jackoway, of Arkansas; Cullop, Indiana; Davenport, Oklahoma; Nelson, Wisconsin; Miller, Minnesota; Greene, Vermont; Reese, Kansas, and Kinkaid, Nebraska.

RYAN AND AIDS MAY GET BONDS

Writ of Supersedeas Granted by Court of Appeals.

$10,000 FOR EACH YEAR

BONDS REQUIRED AGGREGATE MORE THAN $1,000,000.

Whether the Sum Asked for the 32 Men Now in the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, Can Be Obtained Is Admitted by the Counsel for the Defendants to Be a Matter of Grave Doubt—Herbert S. Hockin Will Not File an Appeal.

Chicago, January 3.—Bonds aggregating $1,100,000, secured by property worth not less than twice that amount, must be given if the 32 labor leaders, convicted of conspiracy to transport dynamite, are to take advantage of the writ of supercedeas granted today by the United States Court of Appeals here.

Whether this sum can be obtained was admitted by counsel for the defendants to be a matter of grave doubt, but they expressed the belief that at least some of it could be secured—enough to accomplish the liberty of President Frank M. Ryan and a few others, until decision has been reached on an appeal, for the filing of which the court allowed 60 days.

Of the 33 men now in the Leavenworth Penitentiary Herbert S. Hockin, designated among his fellow-prisoners as the "informer," will not appeal.

UNDUE HASTE SHOWN.

Judges Baker and Seaman heard the arguments and the decision was given by Judge Baker. He took occasion to intimate that undue haste was manifested at Indianapolis in committing the defendants to prison.

The writ was issued largely on the point raised by the defense that the ironworkers were convicted of a continuing offense—a conspiracy to commit offenses continuously.

In fixing the amount of bail the court was influenced by the fact that the offenses are not extraditable. Judge Anderson, who presided over the trial court at Indianapolis, was authorized to pass on the suitability and adequacy of any bonds offered. District Attorney Miller, of Indianapolis, who represented the government at today's proceedings, stated that the bonds of surety companies probably would be acceptable, but that the surety must schedule in property twice the amount of the bond.

A basis of $10,000 for each year's sentence was used by the court in fixing the amount of the bonds. As Ryan was sentenced to serve seven years, his bond was fixed at $70,000, and the same ra[illegible] was preserved throughout for the o[illegible] convicted men.

Judge Baker said, in commentin[illegible] the errors alleged by the defense a[illegible] the trial court:

JUDGE BAKER'S STATEM[illegible]

"In this case the writ of erro[illegible] absolute right; a writ of supers[illegible] not an absolute right. It has [illegible] practice of federal criminal pro[illegible] however, to allow writs of su[illegible] so as to release prisoners on [illegible] the case is finally decided on re[illegible]

"While the judgment of the [illegible] presumably is correct, yet there is a p[illegible]sibility of substantial error—error great that a conviction should not sustained. For that reason defendan[illegible] should not be subjected to the ignomi[illegible] of incarceration while their cases are b[illegible]ing reviewed, and writs of supersede[illegible] should issue when it is shown that the[illegible] are asked for in good faith and not [illegible] frivolous grounds or merely to delay th[illegible] progress of justice.

"The chief error assigned in this cas[illegible] is that the defendants were tried on th[illegible] theory of a continuing conspiracy. A[illegible] far as we have been able to learn there is on decision which definitely considers this point. It is a matter to be determined by reasoning and analogy to precedent. The question as to whether the defendants should have been tried for conspiracy in connection with one offense has not been definitely adjudicated, and there are possible grounds for difference of opinion. In such circumstances it is the ordinary and customary practice to admit the defendants to bail."

New Equipment Ordered.

Chicago, January 3.—Contracts for $10,000,000 worth of equipment for delivery during the present year have been let by the Illinois Central Railroad. The orders include 50,000 tons of steel rails, as compared with 35,000 tons in 1912.

Families Are Buyin[illegible] "Sunkist" Orange[illegible] by the Box or Half-Bo[illegible]

Enjoy the rich, delicious meat and sweet, tangy ju[illegible] ruddy, thin-skinned, seedless "Sunkist" oranges.

Have this golden fruit for breakfast, dessert and "between meals." Cleanest of all fruits—never touched by bare hands. All the pickers and packers of "Sunkist" oranges and lemons wear clean, white cotton gloves.

"Sunkist" oranges are the finest, juiciest oranges in the world. Tree-ripened, fiberless. **Not a seed in "Sunkist."** Buy them by the box or half-box. That is cheaper than buying by the dozen. They keep for weeks.

Ask for "Sunkist" lemons — so full of juice that they go farther than other lemons. Try "Sunkist" lemonade—hot or cold. Lemons add flavor to fish, meats and salads.

(¼ actual size)

Get Rogers Silver with "Sunkist" Wrappers

Cut the trademarks from "Sunkist" orange and lemon wrappers and send them to us. We offer 27 different premiums, all Rogers A-1 Standard Guaranteed Silverware. Exclusive "Sunkist" design.

For this orange spoon send 12 "Sunkist" Orange or Lemon Wrappers and 6 two-cent stamps. "Red Ball" orange and lemon wrappers count same as "Sunkist."

Buy "Sunkist" Oranges and Lemons at Your Dealer's

Send your name and full address for free premium sheet and Premium Club Plan. Address all orders for premiums and all inquiries to

California Fruit Growers Exchange
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