TURKISH ENVOYS ARE YIELDING

Gradually Giving in to Demands of the Allies.

POWERS SMOOTH THE WAY

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE WAR NOW IN SIGHT.

Rechad Pasha to Present New Terms Which Will Bring the Frontier Line Near to Adrianople, but Will Still Not Include That City — The Specter of Mussulman Fanaticism Has Not Frightened the Powers — Montenegro Will Get Scutari.

London, January 5.—The general situation has ameliorated and the danger of a rupture of the peace negotiations tomorrow seems to be averted through Turkey making fresh concessions, which will enable the allies to enjoy a holiday during the festivities in connection with the Orthodox Christmas.

Rechad Pasha seems to have turned into a sphinx so full of mystery and impenetrability is he, but from authoritative sources it is stated that the powers, through their ambassadors here and at Constantinople, have succeeded in mixing much water with both the allies' and Turkeys wine. Strong pressure in favor of moderation has been exercised at Constantinople, while the Balkan representatives have been urged to be patient before breaking off the negotiations, especially as they can lost nothing by waiting, their position being better than that of Turkey.

CLOSER TO ADRIANOPLE.

The efforts of the powers appear to be successful on both sides. Thus, unless some sudden change develops at the last moment, Rechad Pasha will present on Monday new terms, which will comprise another rectification of the Thracean frontier, bringing it further east than provided for in the terms presented Friday, perhaps to Dedeagatch, but not yet including Adrianople, and possibly the cession of Turkey's rights in Crete directly to the allies.

After representations had been made to them Dr. Daneff, Premier Venizelos, M. Novakovitch and M. Miyuskovitchc met today and decided to give Turkey a further period of grace, considering the new terms as proof of a disposition on the part of Turkey to reach a satisfactory solution. They propose to submit the new terms to their governments for study and await further instructions, and will suggest an adjournment for the conference probably until Friday, the third day after their Christmas, at the same time emphasizing the absolute necessity of Turkey meeting the terms of the allies, particularly with respect to Adrianople.

In the meantime many things may happen. Of first importance among these, the fall of Adrianople would impel Turkey to accept the inevitable. The powers continue to exercise pressure at Constantinople, aiming to demonstrate to the Porte that resistance would only lead to graver losses.

THE MUSSULMAN SPECTER.

The impression is that Turkey will end by ceding Adrianople, and that this will be done without any serious results, such as are always predicted by Turkish sympathizers or threatened by Constantinople, whenever Turkey is engaged in a conflict with a Christian state. Whenever Turkey is about to suffer territorial amputation the specter of Mussulman fanaticism is raised and assistance is sought from Great Britain and France, which have in their dominions millions of Mussulmans, who are pictured as being ready to rise in sympathy.

The Turkish Empire, however, gradually has been dismembered without the Mussulman dragon ever awaking either at home or abroad, and experts in Turkish affairs interpret this to mean that the Mussulmans themselves are convinced that they fare better under their present rulers.

Advancement has been made by Russia and France in their efforts to induce Italy to use her good offices at Vienna with the object of turning over Scutari to Montenegro instead of including that town in Albania. It is believed that Italy, as the ally of Austria, and also because of relationship between the Savoy and Montenegrin royal families, may succeed in accomplishing this, while if the same proposition were urged by the administrations at Paris and St. Petersburg it might assume the character of the triple entente opposing the triple alliance.

COULD DO BETTER NOW

Nazim Pasha Says Turkish Army Is in Fine Fettle.

Paris, January 6.—Nazim Pasha, the Turkish minister of war, who was asked recently by the Temps for a statement of his views on the war, has sent an interesting declaration, after taking time for full reflection. The generalissimo of the Turkish Army writes:

"The outbreak of the war found the Turkish Army in an unfavorable situation; it was in the midst of reorganization. Nevertheless, strenuous efforts were made to place it on a war footing.

"There were only 18,000 men in Thrace when hostilities began, but Turkey rapidly concentrated an imposing force there. It would be a great mistake to judge of the real value of the Turkish Army by its lack of success in the first battle. The Bulgarians understood this before Tchatalja. We consider the affair of Kirk-Kilisseh as an unhappy accident.

"The Ottoman Army cannot be said to have been beaten at Kirk-Kilisseh. We have succeeded in mending all that at Tchatalja and in showing the real worth of the army. Today along the Tchatalja lines is a newly formed army, more vigorous and more determined—an army which has been tested by terrible ordeals at Kirk-Kilisseh and Lule Burgas, and from which the rotten members have been unmercifully lopped off.

"We expect great things from this army, and this time we shall not be deceived. Ardor, stimulated by the misfortunes which have smitten us, stirs the blood in the veins of our soldiers, and, the die being cast, the army at Tchatalja will be found equal to the supreme demands made on it."

The Attitude of Rumania.

Antwerp, Belgium, January 5.—The Matin prints an interview with the Rumanian consul general, who has just returned from Bucharest, where he had a long conference with the King. He told the consul that his intentions were most pacific, and that he had refused to mobolize despite demands made by a section of the people for intervention at the outset of the Balkan trouble.

BRIDE AND GROOM ON HIKE

Walking From Colorado Springs to New York on Bet.

Philadelphia, January 5.—When you marry a girl the proper thing to do, according to P. L. Fison, of Colorado Springs, is to make her walk 2,000 miles. He and his bride last night reached Philadelphia, within 85 miles of their goal, and registered at the Bellevue-Stratford.

There is $1,000 in it for them if they deliver to Mayor Gaynor a message from the mayor of Colorado Springs within 90 days from the time they started. But they have made such good time that yesterday was their seventy-third day. Fison and his bride are walking on a bet.

ENGLISH PRAISE TAFT

Commend President's Speech on Panama Canal Tolls.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, January 5.—President Taft's declaration in his New York speech Saturday that he was willing to submit the matter of tolls on the Panama Canal to arbitration is heartily welcomed by the English press, which throughout the controversy has been insisting that arbitration was the only way to settle the matter. In dealing with the matter the Daily Mail today says:

"President Taft has taken the right and honorable course. Any other policy would have been almost unthinkable on the part of a statesman who two years ago devoted all his efforts to furthering the cause of international peace throughout the world. But in the matter of foreign policy the President may propose while the Senate may dispose. We have yet to discover whether that body will follow Mr. Taft's new lead. If it does, the Panama question is as good as settled, for of the strength of the British case there can be no possible doubt."

The Standard says: "It is certainly almost inconceivable that Great Britain should in any circumstances break her now century-old peace with the great American Republic. Friendship with the United States is and must continue to be the basic principle of English policy.

"On practical and sentimental grounds alike it is our most earnest desire that the dominant power on the American continent shall always be one which in race, language and ideals is closely akin to ourselves and scarcely less important as it is from an American point of view that British influence and British prosperity should remain unimpaired. American statesmen are, therefore, perfectly safe in reposing a large confidence in the pacific mood of Great Britain. But we desire with the United States not only peace, but a perfect and permanent accord, investing our official relations with something of a real sense of brotherhood, of community, in a great tradition which we believe is warmly felt by the people themselves. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we welcome the declaration of President Taft."

CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIANS

Recommendation From Former Commissioner Valentine.

Washington, January 5.—That the American Indian should be released as soon as possible from the paternal care of the United States government, now his guardian virtually in everything he does, was the opinion expressed in the annual report made public today from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, submitted to Secretary Fisher by Robert G. Valentine, until recently commissioner.

The former commissioner voiced the hope that the day might be near "when the United States will finally have lifted its hands from Indian affairs and all Indians in all respects will stand on an equal footing with all their fellow-Americans."

"With all the expedition compatible with the Indians' welfare," he added, "they should be made subject to the laws of their states and be taught to look to their local government instead of the national government. My conviction is that no possible obstacle should be placed in the way of the transformation of Indian affairs administered by the United States into the affairs of normal citizens under the ordinary jurisdiction of the states."

JESSIE WILSON TO Y. W. C. A.

Daughter of the President-elect Addresses Large Audience.

Trenton, N. J., January 5.—Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President-elect Woodrow Wilson, today addressed an audience of the Young Women's Christian Association here. The attendance was so large that the association's rooms were vacated and the meeting transferred to the Central Baptist Church, which has a seating capacity five times larger.

Miss Wilson's subject was The Joy of Service. She urged everyone to do something for some one else and gave personal testimony to the pleasure she had derived from work. She declared that persons who live in a community and do no community service are not making the best of life.

Miss Wilson told a number of stories illustrating her subject, and related this tale:

"I watched a beautiful little star at Princeton for a long time. Finally I went to the observatory at the university and looked at my star through a telepscope. To my surprise my star was made up of four little stars. Never before had I realized the great importance of little things."

JEFF DAVIS BURIED

Simple Funeral Services Held at Little Rock, Ark.

Little Rock, Ark., January 5.—Simple services today characterized the funeral of the late United States Senator Jeff Davis. Besides the congressional delegation and men prominent in the affairs of the state several thousand persons attended. The body was accompanied from the Davis home to the First Baptist Church, of which the Senator was a member, by a battalion of United States troops and two companies of state militia.

At the church the pastor, Rev. Benjamin Cox, assisted by Dr. R. J. Bowers, president of Ouchita College, officiated. In his eulogy Mr. Cox referred to the Senator's hatred of "the shams, frauds and frills of life." At the grave in a local cemetery Judge Jeptha Evans, of Booneville, a lifelong friend, delivered a brief eulogy.

NOTED ENGINEER DEAD

Was Chairman of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

Detroit, Mich., January 5.—Eben Smith Wheeler, chief United States engineer in this district, and chairman of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, died at his home here today. He was 74 years old and was born in Wayne county, Pa. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Wheeler entered the employ of the government immediately after his graduation as civil engineer from the University of Michigan and continued in the service until his death. He had charge of construction work at the Soo Canal and spent much time in perfecting surveys of the Great Lakes.

In 1897 he went to Nicaragua and spent a year in making surveys for the proposed waterway which later was abandoned in favor of the Panama route.

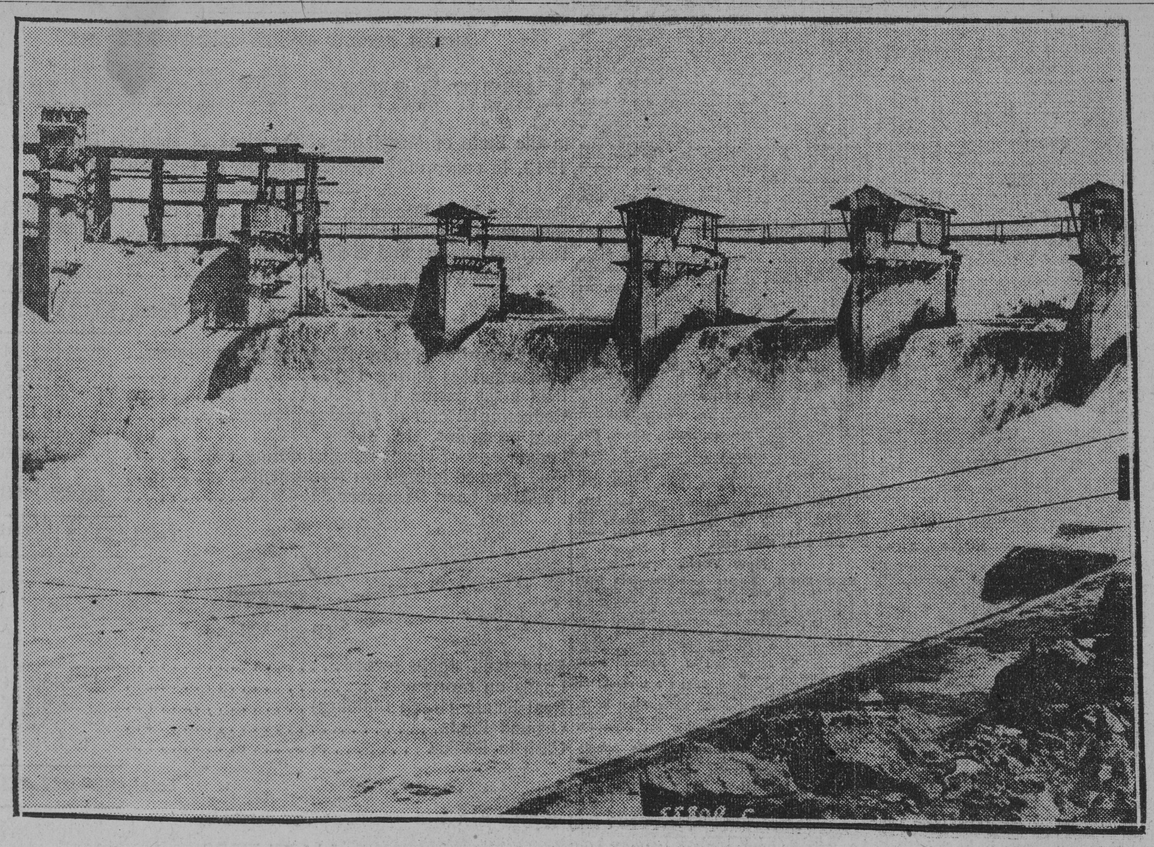
CONGRESSIONAL PARTY SAFE

Wireless Message Dispels Fear of Trouble to Their Ship.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 5.—Fears for the safety of the 30 members of the party of congressmen and their wives, en route north from Panama after a trip through the Canal Zone, were dispelled today by the receipt of a wireless dispatch stating that all were well. The great storm that has been raging along the Atlantic Coast did not strike the steamship Panama, aboard which the congressmen and their families are passengers. The captain of the vessel sent a message to the Panama Canal Commission, stating that the ship was not damaged in any way and that all aboard were well.

GATUN SPILLWAY OF THE PANAMA CANAL



—Underwood & Underwood.

ONE OF THE GREAT PIECES OF WORK RECENTLY INSPECTED BY PRESIDENT TAFT. THIS SPILLWAY DISCHARGES FLOOD WATER AT THE RATE OF 15,000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.

MR. ROCKEFELLER STILL JOCKEYING

THINKS HE NEED NOT GO TO WASHINGTON.

His Counsel Thinks the Committee Will Accept the Certificate of the Millionaire's Own Doctors and Not Insist Upon His Personal Attendance—Whereabouts Still a Secret.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, January 5.—From his place of concealment, or exile, William Rockefeller, whose testimony is wanted by the Pujo money investigating committee, is standing pat on the proposition that the opinion of his own physicians must be sufficient on the point that he is physically unable to appear before the committee.

No further details as to the whereabouts of the missing millionaire were obtainable today, but John A. Garver, his counsel, who accepted service of the subpena in Mr. Rockefeller's behalf, declared that he did not think the committee will insist upon an independent opinion on his client's condition after they have heard from his own medical advisers.

As a concession to the committee and public opinion the certificates of two physicians will now be forwarded to the committee—one from Dr. Walter F. Chappel, the throat specialist, and the other from a physician whose identity is for the present withheld. These will be sent to Washington in a few days in order that the committee may be advised in advance of January 13 that Mr. Rockefeller will not appear to testify.

"Is it true," Mr. Garver was asked today, "that Mr. Rockefeller has indicated his willingness to be examined by a commission of physicians designated by the Pujo committee?"

"I have not been so advised," was the reply. "As a matter of fact," continued Mr. Garver, "I don't think that the committee will insist upon any more opinions after they have heard from Mr. Rockefeller's physicians."

Mr. Garver admitted that Dr. Chappell was one of the physicians, but declined to name the other one. He said that their opinions would be forwarded to the committee within a short time.

"Will you say now where Mr. Rockefeller is?"

"No," was the answer. "I do not care to go into that."

"Suppose," Mr. Garver was asked, "the committee is not satisfied with the opinions of Mr. Rockefeller's physicians and desires an independent view do you feel that by the acceptance of service for him you have bound yourself ethically and professionally to reveal to the committee Mr. Rockefeller's whereabouts, in order that they may send to him?"

"I do not feel that I am so bound," Mr. Garver replied, "but, as I say, I do not think that the committee will want any other opinions. I will say, also, that I shall be perfectly frank with the committee."

At Mr. Rockefeller's home this evening it was still reported that he was not there. All the house was in darkness save on the third floor, when behind drawn curtains the bright lights burned which marked out that section of the house all through the siege.

M'MANIGAL IN CALIFORNIA

Confessed Dynamiter Reaches Los Angeles From Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Los Angeles, Cal., January 5.—Ortie E. McManigal, confessed dynamiter and chief witness against the labor leaders in the recent trial at Indianapolis, quietly returned here to the county jail tonight. He was accompanied from the East by detective Malcolm McLaren and two deputies from the sheriff's office. During the entire trip, however, the prisoner-witness was not manacled or restrained from his liberty on the train.

Coincident with McManigal's arrival here announcement was made that he would undoubtedly gain his release from custody within a comparatively short time. Many prominent residents of the city have recommended that he be released as a reward for the service he has performed. District Attorney Fredericks claims that McManigal's testimony is largely responsible for the conviction of the McNamara ring of destroyers, and that McManigal has at every opportunity aided the state and the federal government in securing the truth concerning the plotters.

Old Church Rededicated.

York, Pa., January 5.—The Kreutz Creek Church, Hallam township, this county, one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, was rededicated today with interesting services in which prominent clergymen took part.

The ground on which the church stands was purchased from John and William Penn in 1825. Recently the edifice has undergone repairs and was reopened today for the first time in a year.

BIG CASES IN SUPREME COURT

IMPORTANT DECISIONS TO BE MADE TODAY.

A Record to Be Made as the Beginning of the New Year—Arguments Also to Be Heard in a Number of Interesting Cases, Including a Number Under the White Slave Traffic Act.

Washington, January 5.—The Supreme Court has set out for hard work during the year by piling up a record-breaking amount for tomorrow, the first day's session in 1913.

Many of the cases under advisement—more than a hundred of them—probably will be decided. Chief Justice White may announce the decision in regard to the rights of Union Pacific stockholders in the distribution of the Southern Pacific stock now held by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Among other cases decided may be the state rate cases, the "cotton corner" case and the "newspaper publicity" case.

In addition to the decisions the court has set for oral argument tomorrow 24 cases that may require two weeks for completion.

Among the first to be heard will be a group testing the constitutionality of the federal White Slave Traffic Act. One is the Jack Johnson case from Chicago, in which the negro pugilist is charged with transporting a woman from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

Another will mark the end of the spectacular fight of Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, to avoid an imprisonment sentence for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government in customs sugar-weighing. He claims immunity from prosecution by reason of having testified at an antitrust investigation by a federal grand jury.

WOMEN INJURED IN THE CRUSH

GARMENT-WORKERS STORM THE HIPPODROME.

A Mass-meeting Was Held to Discuss the Question of Ladies Joining the Garment-workers' Strike. The Manufacturers Appoint a Committee to Confer With the Strikers.

New York, January 5.—In the rush of more than 1,000 men and women in an attempt to enter the Hippodrome today to attend a mass-meeting of the International Ladies' Garment Workers several women were thrown from their feet and slightly injured. About 6,000 persons were in the hall when the doors were ordered closed. When a report reached the street that there were 1,000 vacant seats the rush at the entrances followed and for a time the police were powerless.

Speakers at the meeting declared in favor of women joining the tailors' strike, which has involved, according to the strike leaders, more than 100,000 workers. A strike vote will be taken early this week.

Among the spectators were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Inez Milholland and Mrs. J. E. Milholland, suffragist leaders, who heard a statement of Jacob Panken, one of the speakers, that "the strike of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union to the tune of 40,000 would advance the cause of woman suffrage more than all the begging from politicians."

The United Manufacturers and Merchants' Association today appointed a committee to confer with the Clothing Trade Association and representatives of the garment workers to learn exactly the demands of the latter and if possible arrange a settlement. It was declared at the meeting that the strikers would return to work if granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages. Many employers expressed a willingness to grant the advance, but refused to grant recognition to the union.

MISS KATHERINE TILLMAN

—Photo by Clinedinst.

Daughter of Col. S. E. Tillman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tillman. She is spending the winter in Washington and is being entertained extensively.

FROM GAY LIFE TO WILDERNESS

STORY OF EXILED FOLLOWERS OF NAPOLEON.

President Finley, of Southern Railway, Gives Some Interesting Facts Regarding the Settlement in Alabama of the Little Band of French Men and Women in 1817—Vine and Olive.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 5.—President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway, discusses in a letter the results of an investigation into the history of the followers of Napoleon who settled in Alabama early in the last century. He writes:

"I have been much interested in looking up the history of the followers of Napoleon who settled in Alabama early in the last century, and it has occurred to me that the readers of our Southern newspapers might be interested in a brief account of one of the most romantic attempts at colonization made in the Southeastern states.

"The location of this colony was in what is now the fertile and prosperous region of Southwest Alabama, of which the thriving city of Demopolis is the center.

"For pioneer romance, hardship and misfortune which later gave place to a cultured and wealthy ante-bellum civilization and present-day prosperity and development, that region enjoys a historic interest unique in American annals.

"In the early history of this great agricultural country—then dense forest and wild canebrake—are woven the names of men and women who had played conspicuous parts in the greatest drama of war and nations the world has ever seen. Men who had led armies in conflicts, the result of which had changed the map of Europe, and women who had adorned the imperial court of France, took up the life of pioneers in the endeavor to found, in the then primeval forest, a colony to cultivate the vine and the olive. The story of their misfortunes and trials in the rude life of the frontier and the final utter failure of the venture is one full of interest.

From War to Backwoods.

"The officer who had commanded Napoleon's advance guard on the march to Paris after the return from Elba, Col. Nicholas Raoul, became a famous backwoods ferryman, and his wife, a marchioness who had been maid of honor at court, cooked his meals over the open fire in a cabin home. Colonel Cluis, who had once had the captured King Ferdinand of Spain in his custody, became the keeper of a tavern in Greensboro. Gen. Count Bertrand Clausel, an officer of merit who commanded at Bordeaux during the Hundred Days, raised vegetables on a little farm and hawked them through the streets of Mobile. He afterward returned to France, became a marshal and governor of Algiers. Count Lefebvre Desnouttes, a cavalry officer with the rank of lieutenant general who had fought with honor in Spain and Russia, had ridden in the carriage with Napoleon on the disastrous retreat from Moscow and whom the Emperor had embraced for all his officers on bidding them farewell at Fontainebleau, was one of those who shared in the hardships in the wilderness. He was lost at sea attempting to return to France. Henry l'Allemande, a lieutenant general; M. Peniers, a member of the French National Assembly who had voted for the death of Louis XVI., and a son of the celebrated Marshal Grouchy, whose failure to arrive at Waterloo sealed the fate of the French Empire, were among other distinguished persons who made up the unfortunate colony.

Colony a Failure.

"The colony was founded by between 300 and 400 followers of Napoleon, who had been exiled by the Bourbons after their restoration. On March 4, 1817, Congress gave the exiles, then gathered in Philadelphia, a grant of four townships at $2 per acre, on 14 years' time, on condition that they cultivate the vine and the olive. From the outset the colony seemed doomed to misfortune. The ship on which they sailed from Philadelphia ran aground in Mobile Bay, but all on board reached shore. The colonists were totally unprepared for the work of clearing the wilderness and the difficulties of pioneer life. They lacked teams and wagons and knew nothing of agriculture, and the provision that they must cultivate the vine and olive proved a great hardship, since the country was not suitable. Misunderstandings as to the location of the land granted them caused much distress, as many colonists cleared and improved land only to find that they must abandon it. Unscrupulous squatters added to the troubles of the colony, and in two or three years it began to disintegrate, as many as could returning to France.

"The Bonapartists brought no negro slaves and had no money with which to buy slaves. The exiles were not farmers in France, and had been banished wearing the silks and velvets of court life. They brought a little wine and received more from friends over the sea. No people were braver. They dined and danced in their log huts, but in 10 years disastrous effort had driven most of the colony away. A single olive tree in Demopolis and a grapevine or two near Greensboro mark the places they left. Demopolis—city of the people—the name given the new settlement by the exiles from Bourbon rule, and Marengo, the name given the county in which it lies in honor of one of Napoleon's great victories, together with a few French names, borne by the descendants of those who remained, serve to show today that the country was once peopled by sons and daughters of France. Though the French established no characteristic civilization in Marengo county, built no monuments and left no houses to mark their impress upon the land, it is still upon the people in refinement, in gentleness, and in princely hospitality.

American Settlers Succeed.

"As the colony began to disintegrate American settlers moved in, many honorably buying the colonists' grants for fair consideration. Among them were cultured and talented young men who not only cleared the land and put vast areas under cultivation, but established a civilization of the highest class. The land on which the French had labored so vainly to grow the vine and the olive responded bountifully to the Southern cotton planter, and by 1850 had become one vast area of plantations, penetrated by numerous broad roads and inhabited by thousands of happy and industrious people, living on estates maintained in highest cultivation. In the midst of this civilization there arose many stately homes, among them being some of the handsomest mansions of the South. Gainswood is a Demopolis show place which has been visited by architects from all parts of the country, and was declared by an eminent authority the "purest type of Grecian architecture in America." It was built by Gen. Nathan B. Whitfield on the site of the home of George Strother Gaines, who was the government agent dealing with the Choctaws at the time the French settled Demopolis. In 1863 Gainswood was the headquarters of General Polk. Bluff Hall, another historic residence, is second only to Gainswood, and many other handsome homes erected prior to the war between the states are still found in Demopolis and the surrounding country.

"During the war the country about Demopolis suffered, as did the remainder of the South. No section gave a larger proportion of its inhabitants to the Confederate armies or sent more supplies to feed and clothe the soldiers of the South. At the close of the struggle the people adapted themselves to new conditions and this section is now more prosperous than ever in its history. The great plantations are producing large quantities of hay and other foodstuffs, as well as cotton. Alfalfa has been introduced with great success and the live stock industry is being followed with profit. Marengo county and the surrounding territory with a romantic history is facing a future which gives every promise of seeing it one of the richest and most prosperous sections of the country."

AUTO BANDITS CAPTURED

One Breaks Away From a Detective, Who Shoots at Him.

Chicago, January 5.—Detectives searching for the automobile bandits who have of late been very active, today captured three men from Detroit, Mich., whom they accuse of being members of the gang. A fourth man, also from Detroit, overpowered the detective who had him in custody and escaped.

The men under arrest are Albert Charest, also known as Dubois, James Mitchell, a chauffeur, and Charles McNeff. The man who escaped is Hubert Cattlitt. Charest and Cattlitt were stopped on the street by detectives. Revolvers, blackjacks, skeleton keys, knives, screwdrivers and 200 cartridges were found on the two.

The detectives forced Charest and Cattlitt to take them to their flat. There Mitchell and McNeff were taken into custody. While four policemen were searching the premises, Cattlitt struck Detective Morgan on the head and broke away from him. Morgan recovered quickly and began shooting at Cattlitt, who dropped his overcoat as he ran. He is believed to have been struck by at least one shot, as bullet holes were found in the overcoat.

The police are holding the men on suspicion that they are the bandits who several days ago smashed a jewelry store show-window here, grabbed several thousand dollars' worth of rings and escaped in a stolen automobile, after shooting and beating Policeman Charles Sticken.

Charest and Mitchell were taken to the bedside of Policeman Sticken and he positively identified them as two of the men in the car who struck and shot him when he tried to arrest them Friday.

CASTRO WILL OBEY

Affidavit That He Will Take Orders From Court While Here.

New York, January 5.—Gen. Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, who has been detained at Ellis Island since his arrival here last Tuesday, is willing to give bond that he will obey the orders of a federal court while visiting the United States, according to an affidavit which he signed today.

This affidavit will be presented to the federal court tomorrow at the hearing of his writ of habeas corpus demanding that the immigration authorities show cause why he should not be permitted to enter the country as a tourist. It had not been determined, so far as could be learned tonight, whether General Castro would be permitted to appear in person at the hearing.

In his sworn statement General Castro says no reason was given by the immigration officials for his detention. He told of his examination and declared he did not believe he was obliged to answer questions put to him regarding the affairs of the French Cable Company and the Electric Light Company, both of Venezuela.

GEORGE ADE INJURED

He Falls on Pavement During Sleetstorm at Lafayette.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 5.—Practically the entire State of Indiana today was in the grip of a severe hail and sleet storm that interrupted street car and railroad service and made telephone and telegraph communication uncertain. Reports from various parts of the state tell of many persons being injured by falls on slippery pavements.

Among these was George Ade, author and playwright, who was rendered unconscious by a fall at Lafayette, Ind. He was revived in a short time.

At Lafayette many persons were unable to leave their homes because of the storm, and tonight services in some churches were abandoned.

In Central and Southern Indiana rain followed the sleet.

Latest Shipping News.

New York, January 5.—Arrived, stmrs Esperanza, from Vera Cruz; Prins Willem I, Amsterdam, Paramaribo, etc.

Philadelphia, January 1.—Arrived, schr Jacob S. Winslow, from Fernandina.

Brow Head, January 5.—Stmr President Lincoln, New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, reported 212 miles southwest at 6.45 P. M. Due Plymouth 6 P. M. Monday.

Lizard, January 5.—Passed, steamers Brandenburg, Baltimore for Bremen; Majestic, New York for Southampton; Boyne, Philadelphia for Newcastle.

Queenstown, January 5.—Sailed, stmrs Caronia, for New York; Cedric, for do.

A Noted Physicist Dead.

Paris, January 5.—The eminent physicist, Louis Paul Caillet, president of the Aero Club of France, died today. He was born in 1832.

CABINET MAKING NOT EASY TA

President-elect Wilson Finds Quite Perplexing.

DECIDED UPON NO ONE YET

SAYS HE WILL ANNOUNCE ALL AT ONE TIME.

Does Not Expect the Special Session to Be Confined to Tariff and Will Enumerate Several Subjects in His Message—Has Given No Thought Whatever to Diplomatic Appointments — Only Read the Headlines on President Taft's Arbitration Speech.

Princeton, N. J., January 5.—President-elect Wilson tonight made it clear that nobody in the United States knew as yet who was going to be in his cabinet, or what would be the program he would suggest for the next Congress. He declared that he had not offered a single cabinet portfolio to anyone thus far and had as yet reached no conclusions as to plans for the extra session.

Mr. Wilson stated that while he had canvassed a variety of subjects and had talked over many names with Democratic leaders, he had not given a definite intimation in any direction either as to what his selections or his course with respect to legislation would be. He indicated, however, that he expected the extra session would not be devoted exclusively to tariff making, and said he would in a special message, specify some of the subjects upon which he would like to see legislation enacted.

The President-elect admitted that he was finding the task of cabinet-making very difficult. He said he would delay any announcement until he could name his entire cabinet.

"I don't like to make scattered announcements," he said, "and it may be that I will not announce the cabinet until the last minute. Sometimes I hear something about a man whom I had not considered that makes me prick up my ea field of choice is constantly widening." and want to know more about him.

It was suggested to Mr. Wilson that if he delayed his announcement till the last minute some of the men chosen might find themselves embarrassed for time in winding up their business affairs.

STILL PICKING THEM OUT.

"Oh, I probably shall choose men who are footloose," said the Governor, "and then, even if they should need time to wind up their affairs, they could be sworn in on March 4 and spend a little time on it after that."

He indicated that he intended to occupy as much of his time as possible between now and March 4 in canvassing the field from which he will pick a cabinet. He said his mind was still open and that as soon as he reached decisions as to all the men he wished he probably would make all the offers simultaneously. The President-elect was asked if he intended to deliver his inaugural address extemporaneously. "I think I'll prepare the inaugural address," he said, "as those addresses are more like documents than speeches."

The only speech the Governor has prepared in advance since his nomination at Baltimore was his speech of acceptance, as he does not like to read speeches.

With respect to appointments in the foreign service, Mr. Wilson let it be known that he had not yet given them definite consideration. He had been shown a dispatch concerning the appointment of a new ambassador to Mexico.

"I haven't any more idea who is going to be ambassador to Mexico than I have as to who will be the first man I'll greet when I reach Washington," he said.

It is known also that Mr. Wilson has not considered whom he will appoint as ambassador to Great Britain.

The Governor was asked if he had read President Taft's speeches in New York yesterday.

"I only saw the head lines," was the reply.

Mr. Wilson spent the day at home with his family.

PROTEST AGAINST NORRIS

A Probability in Wilson's Cabinet Too Close to Copper Trust.

Bureau of The Baltimore American.
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Washington, January 5.

A vigorous protest is being carried to Gov. Woodrow Wilson against the election of former Governor Norris, of Montana, to be secretary of the interior. Governor Norris visited the President-elect a few days ago and the latter complimented him highly after he had gone away. The impression was established among people who have been watching cabinet-making procedure that Governor Norris is being seriously considered for the interior portfolio.

Opposition to his selection is based on the declaration that he has been altogether too friendly with the great Amalgamated Copper political machine, which rules Montana, most of the time with an iron hand, and has been decidedly unfriendly to the conservation program.

In this connection there is a considerable movement in favor of the retention of Secretary Walter L. Fisher. It is, of course, entirely nonpartisan in character, but is backed by a good many people who supported Mr. Wilson in his campaign.

RETURN TO PAGANISM

Priest Takes Fling at Boston's New Year Celebration.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Boston, January 5.—"Bostonians have returned to paganism and instead of following the puritanical ways of old by remaining at home and praying silently to usher in the new year they flocked to Boston Common and there sang Sweet Adeline and similar songs," said Father P. J. Lyons, in addressing his parishioners today. After the priest had taken this fling at Mayor Fitzgerald's favorite, he continued:

"New Year's Day is one of the greatest feast days of our church. In the hotels and cafes young girls danced about the aisles and went to the tables with young men, where glasses clinked and wine was drunk. Scenes bordering on the riotous prevailed.

"The street cars were thronged with flirtatious young girls, accompanied by young men having cigar and cigarette butts in their mouths, while the poor scrub women coming from South Boston to begin their laborious work were obliged to stand. In all my nine years in this work I have never seen so many people on the streets in the early morning and behaving so shockingly."

AMERIKA RESUMES VOYAGE

Hamburg-American Liner Freed From Mud Bank.

New York, January 5.—The Hamburg-American liner Amerika was drawn into deep water early today from the mud bank off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where she went aground Saturday. Three bargeloads of the Amerika's heaviest freight was removed before several powerful tugs succeeded in dragging her free. After the cargo had been returned to the hold the big steamship, at 11:45 o'clock this morning, resumed her interrupted voyage to Hamburg.

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