WILSON HITS THEM HARD

Assails What He Calls the Inner Circle

LAYS DOWN THE LAW

Wants to Take Sternness Out of Country.

MUST CONQUER MONOPOLY

In a Speech Before the Commercial Club of Chicago the President-elect Discussed Big Business, Its Right to Growth and Its Duties to the Country—Makes Appeal for Dissolution of What He Says Are Prejudices in This Country Between Capital and Labor.

WILSON'S PLAIN TALK.

The President-elect said four things must be done, either by the business men voluntarily or under the "whip of law." These four things were:

"Natural resources must be conserved and also used for the common good.

"Raw materials must be put at the disposal of every person in the United States on equal terms.

"Banking credit must be put on terms of equality to all.

"Business must be set free of every form; of every kind of monopoly."

He expressed the opinion that the future business of the United States does not depend upon the government, but upon the business of the United States.

The President-elect declared that "America has come to a new way of independent thinking and is going to think its way out to a triumphant conclusion. Very few men have devoted themselves to husbanding the resources of the country for the common good, but many have devoted themselves in exploiting them."

Chicago, January 11.—Big business, its right to growth and its duties to the country were discussed by President-elect Wilson in a speech before the Commercial Club of Chicago tonight.

"I do not care how big a business grows provided it grows big in contact with keen competition," he said.

The Governor made an appeal for a dissolution of what he said were prejudices in this country between capital and labor.

Among Governor Wilson's auditors were bank presidents, railroad presidents and heads of great business enterprises. Seated near him were Governor Deneen, a Republican, and Governor-elect Dunne, a Democrat.

Contrary to expectations, the Governor has not spoken to local politicians in reference to the senatorial situation in Illinois. His only caller today was Charles R. Crane, who frequently has been mentioned as a cabinet possibility.

Governor Wilson declared that success of enterprise depended upon the opening up to the rank and file of the nation not only its physical resources, but the business credit as well.

HITS INNER CIRCLE.

Men had testified under oath, he said, to the existence of an "inner circle" by which credit was obtainable to the exclusion of those against whom that inner circle sought to discriminate.

"I am not drawing an indictment against the banking system," he said. "That already has been convicted. But I do refer to the basis of credit in business.

"I tell you frankly that if I permitted my thoughts to dwell upon the responsibility that will fall upon me I would be daunted. I came here to ask your counsel and assistance.

"The business future of this country does not depend on the government of the United States; it is dependent upon the business men. The government cannot breed a temper, it cannot generate thought and purpose. Things done under the whip of the law are done sullenly, somewhat reluctantly and never successfully. The hope of America is the changing attitude of the business men toward the things they have to handle in this country.

WOULD ABOLISH STERNNESS.

"I want to take sternness out of this country. I want to see suspicion dissipated. I want to see the time brought about when the rank and file of the citizens of the United States who have a stern attitude toward the business men of the country shall be absolutely done away with and forgotten.

"Perfectly honest men are now at a disadvantage in America because business methods in general are not trusted by the people taken as a whole. That is unjust to you; it is unjust to every body with whom business deals and every body whom business touches.

"In the United States they do not believe—I mean the rank and file of our people do not believe—that men of every kind are upon an equality in their access to the resources of the country any more than they believe that everybody is upon equal terms in his access to the justice of the country. It is believed in this country that a poor man has less chance to get justice administered to him than a rich man. God forbid that that should be generally true.

MUST CEASE MONOPOLY.

"And then, in addition to all this, we must see to it that the business of the United States is set absolutely free of every feature of monopoly."

Here Governor Wilson paused, looked about the banquet-room, and then added:

"I notice you do not applaud that. I am somewhat disappointed because, unless you feel that way, the thing is not going to happen except by duress, which is the worst way to bring anything about, because there will be monopoly in this country until there are no important business men who do not intend to bring it about. I know that when they are talking about that they say there is not anbody in the United States who ever intended to set up a monopoly. But I know there are some gentlemen who did deliberately go about to set up monopoly. We know that they intended to do it, because they did it.

"I don't care how big a particular business gets, provided it grows big in contact with sharp competition, and I know that a business based upon genuine capital, which has not a drop of water in it, can be conducted with greater efficiency and economy than a business that is loaded with water."

CONSERVATION POLICY.

Touching on conservation, he said:

"A policy of reservation is not one of conservation."

Applause greeted this statement, and he added that the government at Washington had been "suspicious of everybody who approached it for water power rights and the privilege of conservation generally."

The Governor proclaimed a policy of accessability to the raw materials of the country to everybody on the same terms. A conservation policy, he declared, should be free from discrimination.

"Law ought to be based upon a premise that only the man exceptional in character is going to circumvent the law," he continued. "If only the crooks tried to circumvent the law not very much law would be necessary. But there are some men who have permitted themselves to circumvent the law who are not crooks."

Concluding, the Governor said the nation had "taken a change of venue" and now "the governmental case was to be tried before a jury composed of all the people."

HAD REASON TO SMILE

Poodle Dog Given Precedence Over President-elect.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Chicago, January 11.—The President-elect of the United States gave precedence to a poodle dog this afternoon. It was a new interpretation of his importance and he was compelled to smile at it.

Governor Wilson was chatting with Miss Jones, a daughter of his host, at the Jones residence, when a uniquely constructed machine drove up to the door.

"Oh—ah—you will excuse me, Mr. —, ah—President—ah—Wilson," Miss Jones stammered. "You see, I have to give my dog his ride."

And with a bow she walked out, picked the dog up in her arms and drove off. The President-elect stood at the window and smiled as she departed. It was a new experience to him.

He was told later that Miss Jones has a specially constructed automobile for the private use of her dog and that twice a day she takes him out for his ride, no matter what may intervene—even presidents.

PARDONED BY GLASSCOCK

All Persons Convicted by the Military Court Are Freed.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Charleston, W. Va., January 11.—That Governor Glasscock has issued conditional pardons, clearing the state penitentiary of all persons convicted by the military court during the recent occupation by martial law of parts of Chain Creek and Paint Creek, became known tonight when 12 convicts, serving sentences ranging from one to seven and a half years, were allowed to walk to freedom from the walls of the state prison at Moundsville. The pardons bear date of January 3, but were for some reason held up until today and the greatest secrecy was maintained concerning the Governor's action. Not one of the 80 persons convicted under martial law remains in prison, many having been pardoned heretofore and a few having served their sentences.

Of the 12 released today, 11 are miners convicted of conspiracy or similar crimes under the second occupation of martial law in December last.

Much rejoicing was occasioned in the strike zone tonight when it became known that the convicts had been pardoned. Troops were withdrawn from the strike zone December 12 and, beginning the day after Christmas, all guns taken from the residents of the martial law district, except high-power rifles, were ordered returned. Hundreds of miners have received their guns.

Last Wednesday night there was an outbreak of strikers on Paint Creek when a freight train crew was fired upon and a mine set on fire. Further trouble is feared in the strike zone.

Of those released today Shanklin was a mine guard and was sentenced during the first period of martial law. All the others were miners. Those released were the following:

S. F. Nace, five years; J. R. Shanklin, one year and $1,000; Daniel Chain, alias "Few Clothes," five years; Charles Jarrell, two years; Newton Gump, five years; R. Spinelli, five years; Angelo Billetti, five years; Tony Stafford, five years; Grover Jarrell, three years; William Tompkins, three years; Joe Raines, five years; Lawrence Cepreant, seven and one-half years. George R. Cook, serving one year sentence for malicious wounding in Logan county, was also pardoned.

JUDGE ARCHBALD'S FATE

Senate Decides on Plan to Take Vote on Impeachment.

Washington, January 11.—The Senate today agreed to begin at 1 o'clock Monday the voting upon the articles of impeachment against Robert W. Archbald, judge of the United States Commerce Court, charged with misdemeanors and the misuse of his judicial influence. No debate by members of the Senate will be permitted during the voting, but under a resolution offered by Senator Root and adopted, each senator will have an opportunity to file a brief explanation of his vote in writing, to be printed as part of the Senate proceedings in the case.

Arrangements for the final steps in the case against Judge Archbald were made in a secret session of the Senate. The question of whether a judge could be impeached for offenses that did not make him subject to indictment under the law was raised by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, but was withdrawn without a formal vote having been taken. The legality of impeachment proceedings, based on acts committed by Judge Archbald before he became a member of the Commerce Court, was also brought into question by Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, but was not threshed out in the Senate.

When the impeachment court reconvenes at 1 o'clock Monday the first article of impeachment will be put to a vote without further delay. Senator Root today offered a motion to have the question of "guilty or not guilty" submitted individually to each senator on each of the 13 articles of impeachment. This was modified at the suggestion of Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, and the individual question to each senator, followed in the case of the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, will give way to a general submission of each article, to be followed by a roll-call vote on each.

It is expected that in case Judge Archbald should be found guilty by a two-thirds vote on any article of impeachment, a resolution will be offered by some senator, proposing that the penalty shall be limited to his removal from office, and shall not bar him in the future from holding office. This proposal was not made formally in the secret session today, but probably will be proposed if the accused jurist should be convicted. Leading members of the Senate expressed doubt today as to the success of the proposed plan to modify the penalty.

A BOY TERROR KILLS A MAN

Sam. Moore, of Cecil, Murderer at Eight

HERBERT DORSEY DEAD

Farmer Shot While Driving in Front of Lad's Home.

THE WILD CAREER OF A CHILD

Gun Used With Deadly Effect Was Given to Him by a Relative as a Christmas Present—Had Been Expelled From School for Incorrigibility—Once Fired at a Boy. Set Fire to His Grandmother's House and Barn—He and His Brother Are Locked Up in the County Jail at Elkton.

[Special From a Staff Correspondent.]

Elkton, Md., January 11.—Herbert H. Dorsey, a farmer, near Conowingo, died today from gunshot wounds inflicted yesterday by Samuel Moore, eight years old.

With a smile on his face and apparently unconcerned, the boy calmly told Coroner William Dean, of Elkton, how the tragedy occurred. At first, when questioned by the Coroner, the lad refused to answer any questions, but after considerable coaxing he told how he secured the gun and shot Mr. Dorsey. Charles Moore, his brother, who was a witness to the shooting, told in a trembling voice how his younger brother placed the gun on a hay rack and then pulled the trigger, sending a load of shot into the back of Mr. Dorsey.

After several more witnesses had been examined by Coroner Dean, a verdict was given which read that Herbert H. Dorsey came to his death from gun-shot wounds inflicted by Samuel Moore. The boy, after hearing the verdict, shrugged his shoulders and said that he was agreed to anything, provided he was allowed to go free. He was not put under oath, as he did not seem to know what it meant. Both boys were taken to Elkton, where they were placed in the county jail to await a hearing on Wednesday by Justice J. M. Ash. The elder boy was in tears from the time of the inquest until a late hour tonight, while the boy charged with the crime kept nagging his brother and calling him a cry-baby.

A COLD-BLOODED ACT.

The shooting of Mr. Dorsey is one of the most sensational crimes ever committed in Cecil county, and the residents near Pilottown are very much excited over the affair, as the murdered man was one of the most popular farmers in this section. That the shooting was done without any provocation is the belief of everyone, as Mr. Dorsey was one of the most inoffensive men in the county. When it became known that he had been shot scores of friends called at his home, on the Lancaster pike, to extend their sympathy to his only sister, Miss Savine Dorsey, who is prostrated with grief.

Young Moore, who has a reputation for being a thoroughly bad boy, told the coroner that on Christmas Day he was given a single barrel shot gun by one of his relatives, and he set up a target in the rear of his home and practiced shooting every day. Last week a boy who lives in the neighborhood took several marbles from Moore. The next day, as the lad was going home from school, Moore, it is said, lay in a woods near his home and shot at the youth, but missed. His father, Charles Moore, who is a day laborer, heard of the affair and took the gun away from his son.

Yesterday morning, after his father had gone to work, the boy searched the house and found the gun in the garret. Without a word to his grandmother, who keeps house for his father, the lad went into Conowingo and got somebody to buy him some No. 12 shells. Samuel said that he then returned home and started practicing in the rear of his home. About this time his brother Charles, who is 10 years old, appeared on the scene and together the two boys enjoyed themselves shooting at a target. Tiring of firing at a piece of wood, the boys started to look for bigger game.

AFTER BIGGER GAME.

They walked to the road running between their father's place and the farm of Arthur Moore and were just going into the woods to look for rabbits, when Mr. Dorsey, who was driving a wagon, came up the road with a load of fodder.

"I believe I will take a shot at those horses," said Samuel, when he caught sight of the team. His brother thought he was joking and turned around to answer a call from the house. When Mr. Dorsey came abreast of the boy with the gun, it is said that Samuel said:

"I am going to shoot you, Mr. Dorsey."

The man, no doubt, thought that the lad was jesting and continued on his way. Samuel said that after Mr. Dorsey had passed him he raised the gun to his shoulder and pulled the trigger. When he saw the man fall back into the wagon he dropped the gun and ran to the house.

Justice Herbert Cummings, of Conowingo, who came along at this time, took Mr. Dorsey from the wagon into his buggy and started for the man's home. Arriving there, Dr. S. P. Roman was called in but Mr. Dorsey was suffering so badly from the shock that no attempt to extract the shot could be made. The only words uttered by Mr. Dorsey were: "That fool boy shot me." After lingering for 15 hours and suffering agony, the man died this morning with his head in the lap of his sister.

As soon as Justice Cummings had assisted Mr. Dorsey home, he telephoned to Elkton and notified Sheriff William Perkins. A deputy was sent to the house, but the lad was hiding, and it was not until this morning that he was found under a pile of hay. He was taken to Elkton, where all attempts to make him confess failed, until at the inquest this afternoon.

A FIREBUG, TOO.

The residents in the vicinity of Conowingo say that the boy's badness is probably due to the fact that the boy's mother died several years ago, and since that time he has had his own way. Several years ago, while on a visit to his grandmother, at Pleasant Grove, the lad became enraged when he was given a spanking and set fire to her barn. He narrowly escaped being burned to death. Shortly after this, when punished for stealing some fruit, he set fire to his grandmother's house, which was burned to the ground. Several days ago he was expelled from school for throwing a slate at his teacher's head.

The father of the boy could not be seen this afternoon, and it is said that he is nearly heartbroken over the affair.

Mr. Dorsey will be buried on Monday afternoon at Fairfield.

Loan Shark Bill Adopted.

Washington, January 11.—The conference report on the long pending bill regulating the loaning of money in the District of Columbia, known as the "loan shark bill," was adopted by the Senate today without discussion. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to charge more than 12 per cent. per annum. Senator Curtis gave instances of charges amounting to 372 per cent. It is believed that the House will accept the report.

TO LEAD SUFFRAGE PAGEANT

—Copyrighted by G. V. Buck, from Underwood & Underwood.

Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, the dashing young wife of Lieutenant Burleson, U. S. A., who will lead the mounted suffragists in their Washington parade on March 3rd.

A SOCIETY GIRL IS KIDNAPPED

Miss Anna Steckel, the Heiress to a Million.

SEIZED AT DOOR OF HOME

THRILLING RIDE IN TAXICAB AT ALLENTOWN, PA.

Samuel Sinclair, a Pennsylvania State Official, and Walter Starr, a Senior at Lehigh, Under Arrest. Sinclair Insisted That the Girl Marry Him—Chauffeur of Taxi Runs It Into a Monument—The Girl's Arms Pinioned and Her Head in Blanket.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Allentown, Pa., January 11.—Prospective heiress of a fortune of more than a million dollars, Miss Anna E. Steckel, daughter of Reuben P. Steckel, a retired business man of this city, was kidnapped late this afternoon at her home, on West Walnut street, in the fashionable residential section. She was forced by her two abductors into a waiting taxicab, where her arms were pinioned, her head thrust into a blanket, and then taken on a thrilling ride through the streets of the city, the trip ending on Center Square, where the automobile ran into the Soldiers' Monument, when the girl was rescued and the abductors arrested.

At the police station the kidnappers were identified as Samuel Sinclair, supervising inspector of state highways, with headquarters in this city, and R. Walter Starr, a senior of Lehigh University. Both were committed to jail in default of $3,000 bail. The girl was taken to her home and is in a serious condition as the result of her experiences.

Miss Steckel is 23 years of age and is a leader of the exclusive set of young society people in Allentown. She is a graduate of Vassar College, a member of the Lehigh Country Club and of the Allentown Assembly. The attempted kidnapping is alleged to be due to Sinclair's infatuation for her. Sinclair is 30 years old, a member of a prominent family of Friends at Kennett Square, Pa., and formerly a Swarthmore College athlete. When he came here to supervise county road building he was received by local society and met Miss Steckel. He was a welcome visitor for a time but Miss Steckel, it is declared, some months ago asked Sinclair to cease his calls. The ardent young suitor, however, declined to be cast aside.

Sinclair insisted that the girl must marry him, and last week, when she finally refused him, he is asserted to have declared, "I'll get you yet."

Miss Steckel was on a shopping tour this afternoon, and when, at 4:36, she was on her way home she saw a taxicab standing the curb opposite her home. She gave it only passing attention and started to enter her home. In the vestibule she was grabbed by the arms by two men, whom she recognized as Sinclair and Starr. Miss Steckel at first laughed at the men, but when she found herself being dragged into the street she screamed for help. One of the men clasped his hand over her mouth; then the young heiress was forced into the waiting taxicab.

"Now, drive as fast as you can into the country," was the order the taxi driver, C. W. Sherer, now himself thoroughly alarmed, received.

When he heard the girl's screams he surmised that something was wrong and headed for the police station.

In the meantime the girl's arms had been pinioned and a blanket thrown over her head, but the chauffeur was able to hear her appeals for help. When the taxi arrived at Center Square, Sherer attempted to check the auto, but he ran the machine into the Soldiers' Monument. Then calling a policeman, he drove on to the police station, where, after the girl had told her story, she was sent home and the men locked up.

Sinclair declared in his cell, "This girl loves me and this affair was arranged between us and we were to be married in spite of her father's objections, but she went back on me." This is all he would say.

GETTING AFTER MORGAN AGAIN

Money King Is Wanted to Tell About Shipping Trust.

IS SAID TO RULE THE SEA

VICE PRESIDENT P. A. S. FRANKLIN SUBPENAED.

A Lively Row Winds Up the Day's Testimony Before the House Shipping Trust Investigating Committee — Tremendous Power of the International Mercantile Marine, Which Was Organized by Mr. Morgan—Its Lines Reach All Parts of the World.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 11.

Following its probe today into the affairs of the International Mercantile Marine, the great American and European ship combination, and the announcement that J. Pierpont Morgan, who formed it, would probably be called as a witness, the Shipping Trust Committee tonight issued a subpena for P. A. S. Franklin, vice president of the White Star Line and a director in the Morgan combine.

Mr. Franklin will probably testify before the committee when it resumes its hearing next Friday. He has been ordered to bring with him copies of the freight tariff regulations under which ships of the combine operate, and the freight-pooling agreements which, it is alleged, they have with other "conference" lines.

The International Mercantile Marine, with its capital of $120,000,000, composed entirely of foreign vessels, but according to Paul Gottheil, head of Funch, Edye & Co., New York steamship agents, controlled entirely by American capital, was formed by J. Pierpont Morgan in 1893. Its policies are determined by a voting trust which Morgan, J. Bruce Ismay, P. A. B. Widener & Co. and Lord Pirrie hold.

The International Mercantile Marine owns the entire capital stock of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (the White Star Line), the International Navigation Company (the American and the Red Star Lines), the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company and the Brand North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, and owns the controlling interest in Frederick Leyland & Co., with the shipping business of Ismay, Imrie & Co. and Richard Mills & Co.

The combined sailings of the various companies cover 45 services from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Galveston, Quebec, Montreal and Portland to Liverpool, Plymouth, Southampton, London, Havre, Cherbourg, Bremen and Antwerp. The corporation also operates various lines in the distinctly foreign service.

It entirely controls all the passenger and freight commerce to European ports, Gottheil testified, and because of its enormous fleets, great docks and shipping facilities has effectually prevented any competition.

In addition to its European traffic, Gottheil said, the International Mercantile Marine also practically controlled all the freight and passenger business to ports in the Spanish Main, Mexico and Canada.

Gottheil declared that he regarded any attempt that the government might make to regulate shipping rates in marine traffic as suicidal to the interest of the shipper and the steamship companies. He favored filing of the freight and rebate agreements the conference lines make, with the Interstate Commerce Commission, if they were kept secret. The committee's session broke up with a hot dispute between William C. Seager, former agent for the Prinz Line, and Paul Gerhart, the present representative, over the authorship of an anonymous letter sent the committee, attacking Seager. The latter intimated that Gerhart might have been the writer. Chairman Alexander was forced to adjourn the hearing in order to prevent the two men from coming to blows.

IS STILL THE NATION'S IDOL

Mrs. Grover Cleveland at The White House

GUEST OF THE TAFTS

Members of President Cleveland's Cabinet Also Present.

DINNER GIVEN IN HER HONOR

The Widow of Former President Harrison Also Invited to the Dinner, Which Was Among the Most Brilliant Given During the Taft Administration—Mrs. Cleveland Shown Through the White House, Which Has Been Changed Since She Left It—Her Visit a Veritable Triumph.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 11.

One of the most picturesque and one of the most interesting entertainments ever given in the White House was that held tonight, when President and Mrs. Taft gave a dinner in honor of the former mistress of the White House, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who left the old Executive Mansion 16 years ago, since which time she has never set foot in it again until tonight. She left it then the beloved mistress of the historic old mansion, which has seen many mistresses come and go, and she returned to it tonight its honored guest and the one person in the city, it is safe to say, on whom all eyes are focussed and of whom all ears are alert to hear anything and everything.

Her visit here has been a veritable triumph and she will leave Washington this coming week as much beloved as when she left it 16 years ago.

President and Mrs. Taft have given some very interesting and notable entertainments since they have occupied the White House and their administration will always be looked upon as one of particular social brilliancy. But nothing, not even their own silver wedding anniversary, has had attached to it so much of interest and so much of picturesqueness as this dinner tonight.

OLD-TIME FRIENDS.

One of the special guests invited to meet Mrs. Cleveland was Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the former President, who was not, however, ever a mistress of the White House, for she was not married to Mr. Harrison until after he left the White House. She was Mrs. Dimmick, the first Mrs. Harrison's niece, and a constant visitor at the White House, however, going there daily while living here and often spending considerable time there, especially during the last illness of her aunt, who died at the White House.

As a compliment to Mrs. Cleveland three members of President Cleveland's cabinets and two widows of his cabinet members were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Taft.

The officials of the Cleveland administrations present were: Senator Hoke Smith and David R. Francis, former secretaries of the interior; Hilary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy; Mrs. David R. Francis, Mrs. John W. Griggs, Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, widow of Cleveland's secretary of state, and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, widow of Cleveland's secretary of war, completed the circle of the Cleveland administrations' guests.

THE GUESTS.

The guests at the table were as follows:
The President and Mrs. Taft.
Mrs. Grover Cleveland.
The Chief Justice and Mrs. White.
Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.
The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh.
Senator and Mrs. Warren.
Senator and Mrs. Newlands.
Senator Hoke Smith.
Hon. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln.
Hon. and Mrs. David R. Francis.
Hon. Hilary A. Herbert.
Hon. and Mrs. John W. Griggs.
Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton.
Brigadier General William Crozier.
Brigadier General and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards.
Mrs. George W. Goethals.
Hon. Henry White.
Hon. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.
President and Mrs. John G. Hibben.
President and Mrs. John H. Finley.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft.
Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard.
Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont.
Mrs. Leiter.
Mrs. Marshall Field.
Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.
Mrs. M. E. Ingalls.
Mrs. More.
Miss Mary Patton.
Miss Cleveland.
Miss Louise Taft.
Miss Helen Taft.
The Solicitor General.
The Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor.
Dean Andrew F. West.
Prof. Thomas J. Preston.
Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson.
Mr. Eames MacVeagh.
Mr. A. Clark Kerr.
Capt. Louis McC. Little.
Ensign A. H. Douglas.

THE STATE DINING-ROOM.

The table tonight in the beautiful state dining-room, with its panelling of Old English oak, was a thing of beauty, with its decorations of yellow jonquils breathing the spirit and beauty of springtime, with yellow capped golden candelabra and in the center the Dolly Madison plateau with its little gilt railing round its marrowed surface, a relic of another beloved mistress of the old mansion.

Mrs. Cleveland, whom time has touched but gently, looked as lovely tonight as when she graced the entertainment given there some 20 years ago and more. She wore a beautiful gown of brocaded velvet simply made but for the effective drapery about the feet and the filmy lace across the corsage and shoulders. She wore a diamond dog collar with a diamond pendant and diamond slides and diamond ornaments in her hair.

Mrs. Taft, who is in mourning for her father, Judge Herron, wore a becoming gown of brocaded manderin crepe, with white lace about the decolletage. Her ornaments were pearls. Those who gathered about the beautiful table to pay their respects to the present gracious mistress and its former popular chatelaine were selected mostly from the ranks of old friends and acquaintances. After the dinner some 40 or more guests were invited for a musical into the East Room, the musicians being Madame Culp, accompanied by Mr. Conrad Vos at the piano.

All the officers of the Army and Navy who were present wore their full-dress uniforms, adding much to the brilliancy of the scene.

Mrs. Cleveland was shown all over the White House by Mrs. Taft and she noted the changes that have occurred since she kept house there. All the carpets have been done away with and the only rug remaining, curiously enough, from her regime is the spread-eagle rug in the Blue Room, on which she stood to be married to President Grover Cleveland.

Prof. T. J. Preston, Mrs. Cleveland's fiance, was one of the interested guests. Her daughter Esther, who was born in the White House, was also present.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S FIANCE.

The many Washingtonians who remember Mrs. Grover Cleveland as first lady of the land have taken deep interest this week in her visit here and are especially interested in th scond romance in her life.

Prof. T. J. Preston, who is stopping at a local hotel while Mrs. Cleveland and her daughter, Esther, have been house guests of the John Hays Hammonds, has been repeatedly pointed out as "the man who is going to marry Mrs. Cleveland." He has greatly enjoyed the frank friendliness of the people towards him and consented yesterday to have his first photograph made since his engagement was announced.

Mrs. Cleveland has been visiting her old friends and landmarks here and marvels at the changes the years have made in the general appearance of the national capital. The other day she drove out to Red Top, on the Tenleytown Hills, where the Clevelands spent the early summers when Congress kept them in Washington.

The esteem and affection with which she is held has been demonstrated by visits to her of all the White House attaches that served during her husband's administration. She welcomed them with many reminiscences of her life at the White House and was saddened when told of the recent death of some of the old employes.

STEAL AUTO TO ESCAPE

Three Convicts Get Away From the Illinois Prison.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Joliet, Ill., January 11.—Three convicts in the state penitentiary stole an automobile and made their escape in it tonight. They got a 15-minute start of the prison guards and headed straight south.

At Wilson Center, 16 miles south, they abandoned the car, it is thought, and jumped on a Chicago, Milwaukee and Gary train. That is the last trace of them the prison pursuers can find.

The escaped convicts are Sigmund Drofche, sentenced for life for murder in Sangamon county in 1899.

Steve Ayers, sentenced in 1911 to 14 years for burglary in Chicago.

Edward Sheldon, given indeterminate sentence for larceny in Chicago in January, 1912.

The three men were trusties and had charge of the prison automobiles. Tonight they cranked the car, belonging to C. J. Loomis, chief accountant of the prison and drove off through the city.

A quarter of an hour later the delivery was discovered and three cars, bearing armed guards started off in pursuit.

An alarm was sent to Chicago, and Chief of Police McWeeny sent out a large squad of policemen armed with rifles in automobiles and on motorcycles to look for the men.

WOMAN CATCHES THIEF

Her Presence of Mind Results in an Important Arrest.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Brussels, January 11.—An armed criminal was arrested at the Brussels Palace of Justice through the presence of mind of an elderly woman of independent means named Mme. Van Houter.

She had received threatening letters demanding money, says the Soir. A man called and told her he had a letter signed by a police official, asking her to place notes for the sum demanded in an envelope so that the police might deliver it at the appointed place.

She had her suspicions and delayed the man until a policeman was met, when he was given into custody. The pseudo-policeman was at first indignant, but later he consented, at the instigation of the authorities, to take a letter from the woman to the Salle des Pas-Perdus at the Palace of Justice, where two police officers arrested him.

There he was found to be carrying a loaded Browning pistol. Threatening letters found on him included on saying that he would kidnap the baby of a woman, and that for each day she delayed sending him the money he demanded he would cut off one of the child's fingers.

18 STRIKERS ARRESTED

Widespread Suffering Certain If a Settlement Is Delayed.

New York, January 11.—Unless the strike of the members of the United Garment-workers of North America, which has already called more than 120,000 clothing workers from their benches and machines, is settled within the next few days, extreme suffering must result among the unemployed and the clothing industry in this city will receive a blow from which it will not soon recover. The situation was very serious tonight. There has been widespread rioting already and the sending of 18 women and girls to jail in Brooklyn today because they did not have enough money to pay fines imposed for forcible picketing has made the feeling among the strikers and their sympathizers very bitter.

Police on duty in the strike districts say they fear trouble. The strikers are getting hungry, but they openly assert a willingness to starve rather than to give in. The bosses are no longer conciliatory. They say they would be forced into bankruptcy if they made the concessions demanded, because, they claim, they cannot meet competition if they are forced to pay higher wages here, while other cities pay less. Today they were defiantly insisting that they had perfected an iron-clad organization to combat the strike and to co-operate in trying to break it.

ALLEGED ARSON TRUST

New York Fires Under Probe by District Attorney.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, January 11.—That three children have been burned to death in fires which were a part of the operations of the "arson trust," now under investigation here was the information furnished the district attorney's office today. Further investigation, it was stated, reveals that other lives have been sacrificed in the organized firing of tenement houses for the purpose of collecting insurance.

Assistant District Attorney Weller examined several witnesses in the arson cases today, and it was to him that the investigation concerning the loss of life was given. Two children perished in one tenement fire, he was told. In another tenement a fire was started by agents of the "trust" in the rooms of a family of eight. Of the six children one burned to death. The others narrowly escaped.

ROCKEFELLER DUE TODAY

Returning From Bahamas to Submit to Examination.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Miami, Fla., January 11.—Percy A. Rockefeller and Dr. Walter F. Chappell arrived from New York today to await the arrival of the steamship Miami, which is due here in the morning from Nassau with William Rockefeller on board. The boat was expected here today, but on her outward sailing she got cought inside the bar and was forced to await the incoming tide before proceeding on her trip; consequently, Mr. Rockefeller's sailing was delayed and he was compelled to remain in Nassau another day.

Rockefeller and Chappell refused to see newspaper reporters and remained in their rooms at the Royal Palms all the afternoon.

TURKS DEFY THE POWERS

Still Refuse To Give Up Holy City

WILL REJECT THE NOTE

A Peculiar Position for the Great Nations.

ALLIES TIRED OF INACTION

Declare That After the Ultimatum of January 3 It Is Undignified to Remain in London for More Than a Week Without Making Deeds Follow Threats—Rumania's Demands Are Regarded in the Nature of Blackmail — The Powers Will Likely Soon Call Her to a Halt.

London, January 11.—Diplomacy is still busy seeking a solution for the Balkan deadlock. Fears that the peace conference will end in failure, and that the allies will take up arms again, are stronger tonight than at any hour since the plenipotentiaries came to London.

Unless Adrianople should fall within two or three days, or "something should turn up," which none of the diplomats can foresee, it appears probable that the delegates will leave England before the end of another week.

A note from the powers will be presented to the Ottoman government on Monday. It is firm in tone, and, while recommending Turkey to leave the question of the Aegean Islands in the hands of the powers, makes it clear that Turkey has no alternative except to cede Adrianople.

Another note was prepared by the ambassadors at Constantinople, but will be superseded by the collective communication decided at Friday's meeting between Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the ambassadors. Since it is necessary to telegraph the text of this note to the continental capitals for approval, it cannot be delivered before Monday.

THE TURKS IMMOVABLE.

All the ambassadors had today separate informal meetings with Rechad Pasha and Osman Nazami Pasha, the Turkish delegates, trying, as one of the ambassadors put it, "to square the circle" and to discover a middle course between Turkey, which insists upon keeping Adrianople, and Bulgaria, which persists that she must have that town.

The Turkish delegates were immovable and said: "Nothing can induce us to commit suicide. It is impossible to change our minds concerning the possession of Adrianople, for which we have made sacrifices which no other country has made. The sentimental and religious value attached by Mussulmen to Adrianople can be calculated by our having renounced four-fifths of our European territory, only because we wished to keep the Holy City.

"In all the history of wars there is no example of such generous and important concessions as those which we have made to the allies; so, their greediness causes a natural reaction.

"If the war is resumed the allies may find that they have miscalculated their forces and minimized those of Islam. They have looked through biased glasses at their first successes, which were due to the fact that we were attacked by surprise, not expecting that the enemy was prepared for war."

A DIFFICULT POSITION.

The position of the powers is most difficult, because all their deliberations are invalid unless by unanimous consent. The note was agreed upon for the reason that, although Turkey complains that the powers did not keep their word that even the war should not change the status quo in the Balkans, the powers were able to answer that the fault was Turkey's, which for 34 years found no way to put into effect article 23 of the Berlin treaty concerning reforms in European Turkey.

The note practically amounts to nothing more than advice. Other measures suggested during the international conferences have not been accepted, because they failed of unanimous support, the objections being due chiefly to a desire on the part of some of the powers to maintain the promised neutrality.

Such was the fate of the much discussed naval demonstration. Besides being an evident breach of neutrality it raised the question as to what the powers could do if Turkey refused to yield. Would it be possible to pass from moral to active coercion? Would any one power or all the powers undertake the work? Would it be possible to repeat in Europe in the twentieth century what the allied European forces did in China in 1900?

These and other questions were considered by the ambassadors, who found no satisfactory answers. The Turkish delegation openly declares it knows that the porte will not be moved by the powers' note, and will answer with stronger refusals than heretofore.

"What did Germany ask of France when she occupied Paris and proclaimed the German empire there in 1870?" the Turks inquire, and they answer themselves:

"She was satisfied with only two provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, amounting to perhaps one-fourth the area of what Turkey has ceded."

ALLIES DISSATISFIED.

The allies are becoming dissatisfied with inaction. Some desire a more resolute attitude, and remark that after the ultimatum of January 3 it is undignified to remain in London for more than a week without making deeds follow threats.

The feeling in Sofia favors the recall of the delegates, but some of them are inclined to remain for a few days awaiting the effect of the powers' note.

Rumanian demands continue to be the uppermost topic of interest. M. Jonescu, the Rumanian minister of the interior, whose wife is English, has learned that public opinion is against Rumania and that Rumania's action is regarded in the nature of blackmail, which, if persisted in, might mean war with Bulgaria in the near future. M. Jonescu is understood to have received this impression also from a conversation with Eir Edward Grey today.

The Bulgarians declare unhesitatingly that if Rumania puts the knife to her throat now she will pay dearly for it in the future.

A Sofia dispatch says that Rumania has received energetic representations from Great Britain and Russia, which has decided her not to cross the border as she was prepared to do.

ACTOR DEAD FROM GAS

Sidney Barrington Had Grieved Over Wife's Death.

New York, January 11.—Sydney Barrington, once widely known as an actor, was found dead from gas asphyxiation in his room today, the unlighted jet turned on full. He left a letter, "To be opened in case of accident," which showed that he had been grieving over the death of his wife in San Francisco a year ago and asked that Mrs. S. Bishop, of Hampton Court, San Francisco, or his 12-year-old son, Sidney, at the same address, be notified.

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