THE CARDINAL IN WASHINGTON

Thousands Attend New Year's Reception in the Capital.

HE WILL MISS OLD FRIENDS

HIS REFERENCE TO CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

In an Address at the Dinner After the Reception Cardinal Gibbons Recalls His Pleasant Relations With President Taft, Joe Cannon and Others—Finds Consolation in One Old Guard, the Supreme Court — That, He Says, Never Surrenders.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 12.

Cardinal Gibbons was greeted by 3,000 Catholics of the nation's capital in new Carroll Hall this afternoon immediately following the celebration of a high solemn mass in his honor at St. Patrick's Church. It was the annual New Year's greeting to the Cardinal by the Catholics of Washington, and the venerable prelate, now in his seventy-ninth year, was greeted by parishioners from all over the city.

The chancel of St. Patrick's never looked prettier than for the great congregation that assembled in that edifice for the high mass today. The space behind the railing was banked with flowers, above which were hundreds of candles around the altar, while the rest of the church was decorated in cardinal red.

Rev. Dr. George Dougherty, vice rector of the Catholic University of America, celebrated the high mass, assisted by Rev. Dr. George Sauvage and Rev. Eugene Burke, C. S. C. Cardinal Gibbons, who occupied a seat on his throne in the chancel, was assisted by two assistant priests, Right Rev. Bonaventure Ceretti and Very Rev. E. A. Pace, of the Catholic University. The sermon was by Rev. William Martin, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city:

WILL MISS OLD FRIENDS.

After the mass Cardinal Gibbons was preceded by a procession of priests, acolytes and the choir to Carroll Hall, where he received the Catholics of Washington who went to greet him. At his side stood Monsignor William T. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's, and the older members of the congregation of St. Patrick's introduced the visitors to the Cardinal and saw that they were cordially received in the hall.

At the dinner in St. Patrick's rectory after the reception in the church several impromptu speeches were made by the members of the clergy and public officials. Cardinal Gibbons made it the occasion for his farewell to those of his friends in the present administration who are about to retire. The Cardinal said:

"Though nobody can justly accuse me of pernicious political activity or partisanship, I must confess to a feeling of sorrow and loneliness at the change of administrations. I will miss some familiar faces. I will miss the President, with whom I have the privilege of being acquainted long before he ascended the presidential chair. I will miss some members of the Cabinet. I will miss some members of both chambers of Congress, chief among whom I may mention my old and honored friend, Mr. Cannon, who for several sessions presided with so much ability over the House of Representatives. Mr. Cannon seems to be endowed with the gift of perennial youth or perennial vigor. And I would not be surprised to see him, after a brief interval of rest, doing business at the same old stand and holding an important place in the House of Representatives which he enlightened by his wisdom and experience.

THE OLD GUARD.

"But there is another department of the government which does not change or changes very little amid the periodical revolutions. There is one old guard that never surrenders, or surrenders only one at a time after long intervals. I refer to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is the balance wheel of the government. It steadies the ship of state amid the fluctuations to which it is exposed. It is the connecting link between one administration and another. It is surprising with what complacency it contemplates two processions passing in review before it—one procession going out of office and the other coming in. It greets the coming and speeds the parting guests. I am glad to see it is represented here today."

The Cardinal then spoke of the mixed political creeds that were represented at the table. "Republican, Democrat and Progressive are here," he said, "and the most cordial relations exist among all. It is indeed a good sign."

WITH TAFT AS THE GUEST

A Banquet to Be Given by the Ohio Society.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 12. — President Taft will be the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Ohio Society of Washington at Rauscher's on January 20. Justice William R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court, will preside as chief executive of the society. Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, a native of Canton, the home of former President McKinley, will speak on McKinley at Home, and Senator Burton will propose the farewell toast, chosen from the lines of Byron to Tom Moore:

Here's a sigh to those who love me,
And a smile to those who hate,
And whatever sky's above me,
Here's a heart for every fate.

The banquet is to serve not only as a farewell to the President by his friends here before he leaves to take up his position in connection with the Kent professorship at Yale, but will also commemorate the third anniversary of the society and the birthday anniversary of William McKinley.

Many features of the banquet will revive old associations. Two of the speakers will be alumni of the Cincinnati law school of which President Taft was dean previous to being sent to the Philippines. The subject of one toast, The Rainbow Comes Down in Ohio, is the message brought to Washington by the Corn Club Boys from the Buckeye State.

RIOTING IN PORTUGAL

Three Men Killed and 29 Injured in Political Fight.

Lisbon, via the Frontier, January 12.—The accession of Dr. Alfonso Costa to power is responsible for a desperate political riot at Cezimbra, 18 miles south of Lisbon. A fight started between Democratic and Conservative Clubs, but soon the rest of the population took sides. Revolver shots were freely exchanged.

Detachments of Republican guards hastily turned out, but failed to quell the combatants until they fired several volleys into the struggling mass. Then momentarily the warring factions sunk their differences and together turned on the guard forces.

Discipline, however, prevailed, and finally the mob scattered, leaving behind three men killed and 29 wounded. Many of the rioters were arrested.

IN THE GRIP OF GREAT FLOOD

Continued from First Page.

up and absence of further rains have somewhat allayed fears.

Moving vans and all kinds of wagons operated busily all day long, carrying families and their belongings to places of safety.

The poorer class found refuge in the public school buildings. Along Mill and upper First streets the water is almost up to the roofs of houses, and many families are now moving from upper floors.

Flood defenses are holding water out of the city proper, but the Broadway levee, which holds floods out of the East End, today gave signs of yielding to pressure, and is now being strengthened with sandbags.

COLD ADDS TO MISERY

Refugees Flock to Evansville, Ind., From Flooded Districts.

Evansville, Ind., January 12.—Flood conditions tonight on the lower Ohio River were more ominous than at any time since the present rise began, and the government weather observer here issued a warning predicting a stage of 46 feet by Tuesday. This is a foot higher than reached in 1907.

Refugees from the surrounding submerged districts reached here today, and power-boats and steamers brought more. Tugs tomorrow will be sent into the flooded country to aid farmers in removing their families and live stock.

The river guage tonight recorded a stage of 42.4 feet, a rise of about four feet in 24 hours. The cold weather today added to the discomfort of the refugees. The mercury reached 18 degrees above zero, with a drop to zero predicted for tonight.

Reports from Indiana river towns indicate that refugees are reaching all of them. At New Albany 200 families are being cared for by the county and city authorities.

ONE MAN DROWNED

Farmer's Skiff Collides With Submerged Bridge Pier.

Louisville, Ky., January 12.—Between 700 and 1,000 families have been driven from their homes along the waterfront here during the past 24 hours by the rising waters of the Ohio. The stage at this point at 7 o'clock tonight, according to the local weather bureau, was 35.8, with a rate of rise of .2 foot an hour. A stage of 38 feet is predicted by tomorrow morning and 40 feet by Tuesday evening. This would put the water over the cutoff embankment east of the city by Monday noon, flood an area of several square miles and render approximately 400 families homeless.

Railroad service throughout the state is impeded though not suspended. Dispatches from many Kentucky points tell of damage to homes and other property. Allen McKinney, a farmer near Hopkinsville, was drowned today when his skiff, colliding with a submerged bridge pier, capsized in the swollen waters of Pond River.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Second Flood Not Heavy as First, Say Officials.

Washington, January 12.—The second flood wave along the Ohio River, between Cincinnati and Louisville, according to the Weather Bureau, will not be as severe as the first. Of conditions the Weather Bureau says tonight:

"The crest of the principal flood in the Ohio River is between Cincinnati and Louisville. As a result of continued rains for 48 hours, the second rainy period within a week, the river is again in flood in its upper reaches, but the second flood wave will not be so severe as the first one was.

"A stage of 62 or 63 feet is indicated for Cincinnati on Tuesday, and on the same day it is expected that the flood stage at Paducah, Ky., 43 feet, will be reached. The flood stage at Cairo, Ill., 45 feet, in indicated for Wednesday. Following are some of the stages at 8 P. M. Sunday: Pittsburgh, 25.9 feet; Parkersburg, 44.9 feet; Cincinnati, 60.3 feet; Louisville, 35.8 feet."

FARMERS SUFFER HEAVILY

Gallipolis, O., Is Entirely Surrounded by Water.

Gallipolis, O., January 12.—The Ohio River reached a stage of 52.3 feet today and is still rising. Every river town with the exception of Gallipolis, which is now surrounded by water, is flooded within a radius of 50 miles. All trains on the Kanawha and Michigan and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads are out of commission, water being several feet deep in places on their tracks. County bridges have been washed away and farmers in the bottoms have suffered heavy losses.

Many Families Homeless.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Nashville, Tenn., January 12.—Five hundred families living in the low-lying section of the city were driven from their homes today by the sudden and almost unprecedented rise in the Cumberland River. The rise, which is the result of the heavy rains of the past two days, has sent the river almost to the highest point ever known and has done thousands of dollars damage to property. Much suffering has resulted, as the temperature is at the freezing point.

Snowslides in West.

Seattle, Wash., January 12. — Continuous snowslides in the Cascade Mountains kept transcontinental passenger trains of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Roads tied up today, and overland trains were sent around the mountains by way of Vancouver, Washington and the North Bank Road. All trains are many hours late. Heavy snow is falling in the mountains tonight.

Mormons Wait for Wilson.

El Paso, Tex., January 12.—It was announced today that the American Mormon settlers of Northern Mexico temporarily have abandoned a plan to colonize Pecos Valley in Western Texas with 4,000 inhabitants of the Chihuahua and Sonora colonies, which remain practically deserted, as a result of rebel depredations. "We will wait and see what Woodrow Wilson will do for us in Mexico," explained O. P. Brown, business agent of the colonies, in charge of headquarters here. The settlers may returns to their homes in Mexico or settle in the United States, but the collective action of the directing body is deferred.

Diocese of Easton.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Salisbury, Md., January 12.—The midwinter sessions of the Diocese of Easton will be held in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, this city, Rev. David Howard, rector, January 14 and 15.

Latest Shipping News.

Colon, January 12.—The United States battleships Vermont, Michigan and South Carolina and nine destroyers arrived here this afternoon.

Plymouth, January 12.—Arrived, stmr Claus Horn, Jacksonville, Fernandina, Savannah and Norfolk for Bremen (and proceeded).

Ascension, January 12.—Passed, stmr York Castle, Port Natal for Baltimore.

Lizard, January 12.—Passed, stmr Wimborne, Philadelphia for Hamburg.

London, January 12.—Sailed, stmr Batoum, for Newport News.

LINER ASHORE PASSENGERS SAFE

Steamer Uranium Hits Rock Ledge Near Halifax.

BOW PLATES RIPPED OPEN

WEATHER CONTINUES HEAVY AND WRECKERS STAND BY.

There Was Much Alarm Among the 839 Passengers When the Steamer Struck, but the Officers and Sailors Succeeded in Restoring Calm—If the Wind Veers the Ship Will Be in Peril of Being Broken Up on the Rockbound Coast—Bound for New York.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Halifax, N. S., January 12.—The steamer Uranium, of the Uranium Steamship Company, bound from Rotterdam for Halifax and New York, stranded on a reef during thick weather near the Chebucto Headlight Station, nine miles below Halifax, at 11 o'clock today, and tonight is still held fast in the grip of the rocky shore. Her 839 passengers, 100 in the cabin and the rest in the steerage, were taken off the steamer this afternoon by the government steamer Lady Laurier and a small fleet of harbor craft and were safely landed in Halifax tonight.

Following is the list of cabin passengers who were booked for New York:

First Cabin—Miss Mary Dickun, J. Weinberger, Charles Raichen, Minnie Raichen, Benjamin Raichen, Louisa Raichen, Jacob Raichen, J. Strubing, Michael Miller, Esther Rosenbaum.

Second Cabin—Solomon Gillman, Joseph Malachowski, Annie Haberman, Frieba Lieberman, Annie Lieberman, Herschel Lieberman, Basil Lieberman, Aaron Lieberman, Peter Lieberman, Arthur Wiener, Morris Klein, Ida Klein.

Total ship's company:
Passengers, 839.
Passengers for New York, 601.
Passengers for Halifax, 238.
Officers and crew, 125.

Although surf boats had to be used in transferring the hundreds of passengers to the rescue boats, the work was safely accomplished and not a life was lost.

Captain Eustace and his crew remained aboard ship, which is hanging by her bow on the reef. The captain hopes to get the steamer off at low water late tonight. The escape of a vessel from such a predicament generally is made at high water, but the captain thinks the weight of the afterpart of the steamer will gradually drag the Uranium free as the tide goes down.

There was much alarm, especially among the steerage passengers, when the ship struck, but the officers and sailors soon succeeded in restoring calm. The lightkeeper at Chebucto, who has telephone communication with Halifax, sent immediate news of the steamer's plight to the port authorities, who despatched the Lady Laurier, the steamer Bridgewater and several tugs to the scene.

The rescue boats arrived at 2 P. M. and the transfer of the Uranium's passengers was begun at once. Three surf boats from the life-saving station and the lifeboats of the Uranium were used. The Lady Laurier took women and children first and then the men were transferred to the Bridgewater.

A heavy southwest wind was blowing when the Uranium ran ashore and the steamer, therefore, was fortunately protected by Chebucto Head. If the wind veers to the opposite direction the steamer will be exposed to the sweep of the Atlantic and in peril.

The steamer struck head-on when the tide was half high and late in the afternoon her bow was six feet out of water, while there was seven fathoms of water under her amidships and 17 fathoms at the stern. The plates at the bow are ripped open and No. 1 hold was flooded.

The weather continued heavy tonight and wrecking steamers are standing by the Uranium to rescue the crew should necessity arise.

ROUGH AND STORMY TRIP

Liner Was Expected to Dock in Gotham Wednesday.

New York, January 12.—The Uranium, which left Rotterdam December 28 for Halifax and New York, had evidently been having a rough and stormy trip, for two days ago a wireless message came from Captain Juch to the line's offices in New York saying she was encountering heavy seas and probably would be late in reaching port. She was due to dock here Wednesday next.

Paul G. Fourman, of agents for the company in New York, said tonight that all measures for the relief of the passengers would be taken at the Halifax offices of the company.

TO AID MYLIUS

James Declares the Offense Was Not Libellous.

New York, January 12.—Edward Holton James, editor of the Paris Liberator, which printed the alleged libelous story of a marriage of King George of England to a daughter of Admiral Culme-Seymour before he became king, arrived today on the French liner La Provence to aid his friend, Edward Mylius, the Belgian journalist, who was imprisoned in England for a year for criminal libel in having circulated the statement in that country. Mylius is held at Ellis Island, pending an appeal from an order of deportation.

Despite reports that James would be sent to Ellis Island, he was not detained longer than was necessary to make an affidavit that he was born in this country and still retained his citizenship, although he had lived in Paris for the last six years. James told the immigration officials he was born in Prairie du Chien, Wis., 39 years ago, was graduated from Harvard in 1896 and had practiced law in Seattle, Wash., for six years, until 1906, when he went to Paris.

James said he enjoys absolute freedom in France and never had any conflicts with the authorities as the result of any action, speech or publication of his. He said that after being released from prison in England, Mylius was unable to obtain employment anywhere.

"I sent him to the United States," he said, "booking him to California, where I expected his health would improve. I suggested to him the advisability of taking out citizenship papers if he intended to remain in this country."

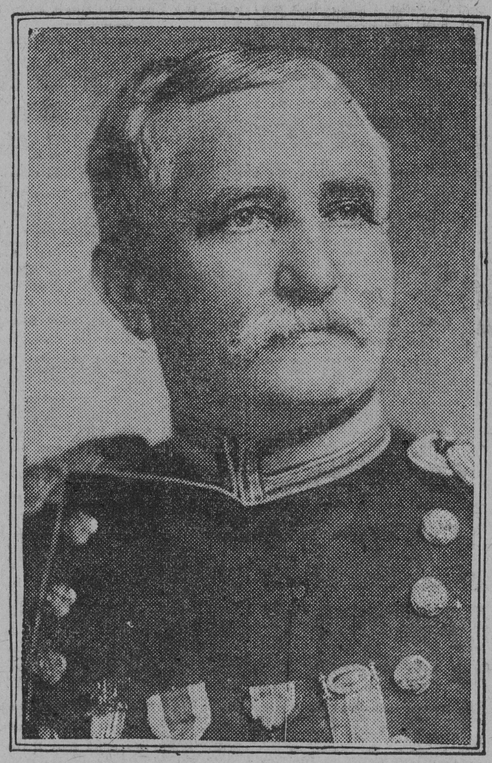
James declared that Mylius was no more a criminal than he himself was.

"The article which I wrote in the Liberator," he said, "was clearly seditious under the law. The English court held that the case was one between one private citizen and another. It could not be a case between one citizen and another because the king is above the law. The English king cannot be libeled. How then can Mylius be excluded from this country? For Mylius' offense was sedition, and sedition is a political offense. The English punished him, and now it does not seem just that America should punish him too."

James said that he would go to Ellis Island tomorrow morning to learn what is being done in the Mylius case. If necessary, he said, he would go to Washington to aid his friend.

James is a son of the late Prof. William James, of Harvard, and a nephew of Henry James, the novelist.

COL. JOHN L. CLEM



—Photo Clinedinst.

Drummer boy of Chickamauga, who is the last survivor of the Civil War now in active service.

TERRIFIC GALES SWEEP ENGLAND

MANY SCARRED VESSELS LIMPING INTO PORT.

Wrecks of Small Craft Along Coast. A Danish Steamer Ashore and Seven Lives Lost—The Abyssinia Signals Having Met With an Accident and Other Liners Report a Rough Experience.

London, January 12.—The United Kingdom was swept Saturday and Sunday by heavy gales and snowstorms. There have been many wrecks of small craft, and coast shipping has been considerably damaged. Vessels arriving in port today felt the fury of the storm and some of them are badly scarred.

In the north of England the storm was of terrific severity, lasting 33 hours, and there was a continuous snowfall in the Newcastle district. Telephone and telegraph wires are down in all directions.

The steamer Mauretania was held alongside the landing stage at Liverpool until 9:20 o'clock tonight, when she sailed direct for New York.

The steamer Celtic, from New York January 4, which arrived at Queenstown this afternoon, reports having experienced terrific weather. The gale was so violent on Friday and Saturday that the passengers were forbidden on the promenade deck. The Celtic at 4 A. M. Friday spoke to the British steamer Wayfarer, from Liverpool January 5 for New Orleans. The Wayfarer had lost a funnel and all lifeboats, and the steering gear was disabled. The Celtic reported that the Wayfarer was putting back to Liverpool. A wireless message stated that the steering gear had been repaired and that the Corsican and Megantic were standing by.

The British steamer Wimborne, Philadelphia, December 20, for Hamburg, reports having spoken on January 4 the German steamer Abessinia, which sailed from Hamburg December 22 for Philadelphia. The Abessinia signaled that she had met with an accident, the nature of which, however, is not disclosed.

The German steamer Claus Horn, from Jacksonville, Norfolk and other ports for Bremen, reports having lost all her deck cargo and two blades of her propeller, but is proceeding to Bremen.

The Danish steamer Gkock has been wrecked off Girdleness, Scotland, with the loss of seven lives.

Dr. Drachman Dropped.

London, January 12.—The rabbinate committee met today at Leopold de Rothschild's residence in London to choose a successor to the late Dr. Hermann Adler as chief rabbi of the British Empire. No statement was issued at the conclusion of the meeting, but it is understood that the candidacy of Dr. Bernard Drachman, of New York, has been definitely dropped.

SAY SHE NEVER LOVED SINCLAIR

Continued from First Page.

he called and we went to the theater. The last time is the only one that I was ever alone with him."

Miss Steckel is interesting and vivacious. She is of the petite type and demure. Light, golden hair and blue eyes set off an animated countenance. She is slight. Her friends say she is "awfully jolly," and always enters heartily into things. She is an enthusiastic club and society member and an accomplished musician.

There is a disposition here to treat Starr leniently.

Sinclair last night also said that Starr had nothing to do with it.

"Don't drag him into this," he said. "He doesn't know anything about it."

Sinclair insisted that it had been his intention to marry the girl and that she so understood and was willing. He had no marriage license in his clothes.

At 514 West Walnut street Mrs. W. H. Deshler, at whose home Sinclair boarded, said that he had told her yesterday morning that he was going home for a while. She said he had always been a man of good behavior.

Both Sinclair and Starr spent last night at the Allan Hotel after 11 o'clock, when they were released on bail furnished by Dr. Hope T. M. Ritter and Dr. R. Walter Starr, Sr., of Philadelphia, father of one of the accused. With Dr. Starr they went to Philadelphia by trolley before daybreak this morning, Sinclair going on to his home in Kennett Square.

FIGHT WITH BURGLARS

Welsh Policeman Is Stunned With a Crowbar.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, January 12.—A policeman named Dobson had a desperate fight with burglars at Llanelly early yesterday morning.

He was passing the copper works of Messrs. Nevill, Druce & Co., when he noticed a light in the office window, and looking in saw one man hold a lamp while another was at work on the safe with a crowbar. Dobson entered the premises and a desperate fight followed.

He was getting the best of it when one of the men hit him on the head with a crowbar, temporarily stunning him, and when he recovered consciousness he found the floor covered with blazing oil from the lamp.

About an hour later, when he was accompanied by another policeman, Dobson saw a man who looked like one of his assailants, and took him into custody. This man, who gave his name as David John Davies, was remanded yesterday for a week.

Seven desks in the office had been rifled and about £40 in cash and a quantity of stamps were missing.

RESIGNS AS MINISTER OF WAR

M. Millerand, a French statesman, who retires because of the tilt over the reinstatement of Lieutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam.

WOMEN OF THE NORTH AROUSED

Will Compete With Southerners in Suffragette Parade.

WORKING WITH GREAT ZEST

EQUESTRIENNE BRIGADE WILL BE INSPIRING.

Women From All Countries Having Full or Partial Suffrage Will Be Represented in the Great Procession—A Brigade of Washington Girls of Prominent Families to Be a Feature—"Gen." Rosalia Jones Will Bring a Company of Eligible Marriageable Girls.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 12.

Not to be outdone by their Southern sisters, Northern horsewomen are planning to enter a large delegation in the suffragette pageant here on March 3. The Northern women say that they will show the Virginia delegation that the women of the summer capital at Beverly, Mass., the riders of the Nutmeg State and Little Rhody are just as good equestriennes as the Southerners.

The suffragette headquarters here will extend to Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, and Miss Frances Lippitt, daughter of Congressman Lippitt, of Rhode Island, invitations to take up the work of organizing a New England brigade of suffragette horsewomen.

The countries having full suffrage for women—Norway, China, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand and Australia—will head the parade, and then will come the women from countries having partial suffrage or no suffrage. In each branch the women will be so arranged as to form the national emblem of their land and in its exact coloring

Another feature of remarkable beauty will be several hundred Washington girls of prominent families. The most beautiful children of about 14 years of age will march in gowns of white and violet and carry banners inscribed "The Future Voters of America." Because of their years and the prominence of their families the children's names will not be announced by the suffragette headquarters.

Marriageable girls—good suffragettes, good housekeepers and withal strikingly beautiful girls—will march in "General" Rosalie Jones' suffragette brigade when it descends on Washington early in March.

General Rosalie, who led an intrepid host of suffragettes from New York right up the snow-covered roads along the Hudson to Albany, admits that the plot is to inveigle men into the suffrage cause.

"You see the way we feel about marriage is this," said the charming leader today. "If our girls can become engaged on the march from New York to Washington we will have just double the number of recruits in our army, for the would-be husbands will feel constrained to boom suffrage and to march with us."

Then she set forth the charms and qualifications of the suffragette army which will march onto the capital for the big inaugural week pageant. There will be blondes and brunettes, girls with blue eyes, girls with snappy black eyes, girls with brown eyes—coy girls, dashing girls, all kinds of real nice girls.

ETTOR IN DENIAL

Repudiates Report of His Advice to Striking Waiters.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Lawrence, Mass., January 12.—Declaring that he had been misunderstood in reports of a talk made to striking hotel employes of New York last Friday night, Joseph J. Ettor, labor leader, made public tonight a letter he has written to the Hotel Workers to explain his position. Ettor was quoted as saying to the hotel workers:

"If you are compelled to go back under unsatisfactory conditions, go back with your minds made up that it is the unsafest thing in the world for the capitalist to eat food prepared by members of your union."

Ettor says in his letter:

"I did not make the remarks alleged, nor do I believe the suggestion they (the newspapers) claim can be taken out of my talk is a policy that I advise you to follow, for I am satisfied that the course they insinuate and attribute to me would not bring success, but the opposite. Your cause is not to be won by any policy that endangers human life."

New York, January 12.—Acting upon the quoted remarks of Joseph J. Ettor before striking hotel waiters and employes Friday night, the Hotelmen's Association tonight announced in a statement that it had instructed its attorney "to confer with the proper authorities concerning means to punish Ettor and all those who have suggested or advocated violence."

The statement declares the present trouble cannot be termed a strike, but is merely a fight between radicals, who have obtained control of the union, and the conservative members, who remain loyal to their employers. It also says the hotels will close all dining-rooms excepting those needed for their house guests and regular patrons, if at any time their interests are jeopardized, and employ only waiters and helpers who remain loyal. Private detectives have been employed to aid in portecting employes while coming to and leaving the hotels.

ETTOR PREDICTS TROUBLE

Agitator Talks to Millworkers at Lawrence, Mass.

Lawrence, Mass., January 12.—Millworkers of Lawrence who are affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World celebrated today the anniversary of the beginning of the great textile strike of last winter. Meetings of several nationalities represented among the operatives were addressed by Joseph J. Ettor, who was prominent as a leader during the early stages of the strike. Ettor recounted the success of the workers during the past year in obtaining advanced wages, and predicted that the present year would be one of success in the same direction, with the scene changed.

SPAT OUT A BULLET

Man Gives Up Cartridge He Received 26 Years Ago.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, January 12.—A man named Jegoux, living in the village of Poutivy, spat out a bullet yesterday which he has been carrying about in his head for 26 years.

Jegoux received a stray bullet in the temple during shooting practice when he was doing his military service in October, 1886.

For some time Jegoux suffered from violent headaches, and his eyes were very weak, but gradually he obtained relief from pain. During the last year or two Jegoux had no headaches, but suffered from toothache, and one of his gums swelled in a peculiar manner.

Yesterday, while he was out for a walk, his mouth bled, and the bullet fell from his swollen gums on his tongue. He is having it mounted as a scarf pin.

JACKSON FAVORS PARTY REUNION

Continued from First Page.

oblivion of the past; for conciliation, for a revival of the spirit of 'come, let us reason together.'

BREACH CAN BE BRIDGED.

"I am inclined to think that Mr. Munsey overestimates the bitterness existing between the two parties. I, of course, speak with authority only for myself, but my observations have led me to believe that other regular Republicans think not otherwise—that is to say, that while our own actions have had the approval of our best judgment, we respect just as sincerely the difference of opinion that influenced the conduct of the Progressives. Now, without bitterness or regret for the past, we would welcome the union as a proposition appealing at the same time to the common interests of both parties and the intelligent selfish interest of each.

"On questions of governmental policies there is not a very wide gap to be crossed by either party to reach the other. As Mr. Munsey suggests, 'the platforms of the Republican and Progressive parties are in many respects much the same.' I suppose the traditional doctrine of the Republican party to be that the aim of government is, broadly speaking, the greatest good to every man, woman and child of the nation; that this aim can best be obtained by a freedom of contract between individuals; that it is not to the detriment of all the individuals that this freedom of contract results from time to time in some individuals securing a disproportionate share of the world's pleasures, at least this evil is not so great as would result from a limitation upon the freedom of contract. But of late years changes in the industrial system have made it apparent that perfect freedom of contract is no longer practical; that it results in too great disproportion in distribution; that economic laws must be stimulated by legislation. Notable instances of our recognition of this fact are the enactment of our various inspection laws, the Sherman Antitrust Law, the Employer's Liability Law, etc. The Progressive party has declared for this social legislation in perhaps more urgent and drastic terms than the Republican, but I insist that we are all agreed that such legislation is necessary. The only room for difference of opinion is the form such legislation should take and how far it should go. There is nothing of principle that would be lost to either party by a fusion on a common platform.

CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

"I most heartily agree with Mr. Munsey that a convention equally representative of the two parties is the feasible and proper way to bring about union. I concur in his method for determining the proportion of representation from the states; that is to say, equal representation to the Taft and Roosevelt supporters. I am frank to say that I have always believed that the present system of representation in the national convention to be fundamentally wrong, resulting in undue representation from the Southern States, which furnish no Republican elections and in great possibilities for evil in the convention itself.

"Furthermore, in this connection, let me add that I think that the present representation in Congress from the Southern States is not only out of proportion to the number of voters, but in direct violation of section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. There it is provided that 'when the right to vote at any election for President * * * is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state * * * or in any way abridged * * * the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state.'

"It is notorious that the right to vote has been 'denied' to a very considerable proportion of the male inhabitants of the Southern States; but the basis of representation in Congress, and consequently in the Electoral College, remains unchanged. It should be noted that the words are 'shall be reduced,' making it imperative that Congress shall so apportion the representatives that a state may not with one hand disfranchise by wholesale its inhabitants and with the other demand full representation in Congress. Apart from the clear intent and mandate of the Constitution the present practice results in the gravest injustice and the giving to the comparatively few voters in the Southern States undue importance in the Congress and in the Electoral College.

NO HOLDING PARTY.

"Mr Munsey is also right in his suggestion that the convention be not too large and sufficient time be given for the earnest and careful consideration of a statement of principles. The convention should be composed of the most unselfish and representative men of both parties. As I have said before, I do not think it would be difficult for the parties to find a common ground upon which to stand. All social legislation is experimental. No man can afford to be dogmatic as to means and measures. I believe that the only way to reach the proper solution of these great problems, and I feel that they are most vital, is by careful study and scientific experiment. If each party has the same end in view 'the greatest good to every individual in the nation' it should not be difficult to stand together; especially since it is absolutely apparent that no achievement can be had in the present state of disunion.

"Mr. Munsey's suggestion of the 'holding party' is, of course, figurative, as he himself virtually admits. Holding companies in ill-repute. I think we want a closer union than that term denotes; an amalgamation into a harmonious and united whole.

"But there is a more imperative reason for the union of these two parties than the mere defeat of the Democratic administration. Our institutions have developed under a two-party system. Our government is essentially a government by party, one party continuing in power as long as the people at large feel that it has sufficiently met the responsibilities entrusted to it. Under this system—and I doubt whether it is possible to change without very great violence to our institutions—the party of opposition is just as important as the party of power. If the former is not strong and vigorous all kinds of bad government result. At present no effective opposition to the Democratic party can come from two disunited parties. Conditions in Germany and France, where a multiparty system flourishes, are essentially different, and this is a sufficient answer to an argument by analogy, that good results would arise in the United States from a condition of three great parties rather than two.

WHERE HE DIFFERS.

"Since I agree so thoroughly with the greater part of what Mr. Munsey says, I regret that I cannot agree with him on the unimportance of a name. The term 'Republican' has meant during the past 60 years sound principles of government and in the main it has stood for all that is best in constructive statesmanship. There is nothing in the name 'Republican' to cast reproach upon the party that bears it. It is not a name of which to be ashamed. On the contrary, I most deeply revere a party name which the men who saved the nation, and who have conducted its affairs in the main so successfully for the past 60 years, were proud to bear. I believe that the sentiment clustering around that name is itself a political asset of the greatest value. Again borrowing a metaphor from the business world, it is not likely that an association or copartnership would quickly cast aside a name or trade mark under which it had achieved its greatest success and prosperity.

"Finally, I desire to say that I am greatly pleased that Mr. Munsey is interested in this great problem. I like his spirit and believe that he has touched the proper note. I desire to say most emphatically that I stand ready to do all in my power toward an honorable amalgamation of the two great parties."

WAR MINISTER OF FRANCE QUITS

Millerand Resigns Because of Du Paty de Clam.

M. LEBRUN SUCCEEDS HIM

POLITICAL SITUATION MIXED ON EVE OF ELECTION.

Millerand Explains That He Felt in Honor Bound to Reinstate Du Paty de Clam Because of a Promise Made His Predecessor in the War Office—But for the Counsel of M. Briand Entire Cabinet Would Have Resigned — May Hurt M. Poincare for Presidency.

Paris, January 12.—Alexandre Millerand, who won a reputation at home and abroad as a great war minister, resigned from that office today. M. Lebrun, minister of colonies, has been appointed minister of war, and M. Besnard, under secretary of finance, replaces M. Lebrun, the under secretaryship in the ministry of finance being temporarily abolished.

This ministerial crisis was the direct outcome of the reinstatement of Lieutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam in the French territorial army. With the election of president coming on Friday next, the political situation has become greatly confused, with indications pointing to a stirring week.

The reinstatement incident led to dramatic sessions of the cabinet, at which M. Millerand explained that he felt in honor bound to re-establish Paty de Clam, in fulfilment of a promise made by his predecessor in the war ministry, M. Messimy, but as this act was causing serious attacks against the ministry, he desired to withdraw.

CANDIDATE PAMS' VIEW.

The minister of agriculture, Jules Pams, who is opposing Premier Poincare for the presidency of the republic, expresses regret that M. Millerand had seen fit to take such a responsible political step without consulting his colleagues.

Premier Poincaire himself admitted that had the minister of war conferred with him he could not have seen his way clear to ratifying the reinstatement of du Paty de Clam. Nevertheless, he wanted to stand by the war minister and believed it was the duty of the entire ministry to resign.

The decision of the cabinet to remain in office is accredited to the influence of Aristide Briand, minister of justice, who strongly opposed such a step at a moment when, as he put it, the external situation was critical and when France should observe a strong consecutive foreign policy.

TRIBUTE TO POINCARE.

Late this afternoon M. Millerand's resignation was accepted and the cabinet reorganized. In his letter of resignation M. Millerand insisted that he was loyally bound to put into effect the act promised by his predecessor. He paid tribute to Premier Poincare and declared how proud he was to have taken part in the achievements of the Poincare cabinet, which had accomplished a great national republican work.

In an interview later M. Millerand said that if he had to begin all over again he would do precisely the same thing. He vigorously refuted insinuations that the incident was connected in any way with the presidential election.

The press generally regards M. Millerand's initiative in reinstating Du Paty de Clam as imprudent, expressing the opinion that the War Minister should have conferred with his colleagues beforehand, as the reinstatement of a man who had played a prominent role in the Dreyfus controversy was certain to awaken criticism in the ranks of the Republicans and revive old passions.

MAY HURT HIS CHANCES.

On the other hand, the opinion seems to prevail in some political circles that the resignation of M. Millerand may lessen M. Poincare's chances of victory at the Versailles Congress, which will name the president on January 17.

A semiofficial note issued tonight says: "Although Premier Poincare again insisted upon the necessity of withdrawing with the War Minister, every member of the ministry opposed such an act. They united in the declaration that in view of the grave political situation it was the imperative duty of the Premier to remain in a post in which he possessed the confidence of the Parliament and the country."

It is understood that Premier Poincare first considered offering the war portfolio to General J. J. C. Joffre, chief of the headquarters staff, so as to avoid any modification of the administration respecting the army, but on reflecting that the cabinet necessarily resigns on February 17, when President Fallieres, from whom it obtained its mandate, relinquishes the presidency, the premier decided it would be advisable to retain General Joffre in his present important position.

The reinstatement question was touched on incidentally at the cabinet meeting today, but the new Minister of War, M. Lebrun, was unable to say offhand whether he would permit M. Millerand's appointment of du Paty de Clam to stand. It appears, however, practically certain that he will not revoke it.

DEATH AT THE WHEEL

Chauffeur Dies While Going at Full Speed.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, January 12.—The Journal correspondent describes an extraordinary adventure which three passengers in a motor car had at Bilbao.

They were on the way to Algorta, driving at full speed along a perfectly straight road. There were two women in the back of the car, and the husband of one of them sat by the chauffeur.

He noticed that the chauffeur had remained perfectly still and without steering for some minutes. As the road was straight and there was little or no traffic he was not alarmed till a turning was reached.

Then he grabbed the wheel, managed to turn with safety, and shook the chauffeur angrily. The man was dead.

His fingers were stiffening on the steering wheel, and a ghastly accident would have occurred if the passenger beside him had shouted first and endeavored to turn the corner afterwards.

BEGGAR LEAVES FORTUNE

Had $100,000 in Notes, Gold, Bonds and Shares.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, January 12.—An old man known as Father Daniel, but whose real name was Jean Baptiste Routeau, died suddenly a few days ago in a gipsy caravan in which he lived at Courevoie, just outside Paris. He was 88 years old.

The police found a key in the old man's dead hand. It was the key of a strong box in a Paris bank, which on examination was found to contain £20,000 in notes, gold, bonds and shares.

The old man had begged for his livelihood for the last 20 years or more, and had concealed the fact that he was a man of good family and had inherited a fortune in 1908.

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