HOT ATTACK ON FEDERAL JUDGE

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell's Charges.

ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS

INJUNCTIONS USED TO BLOCK FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

House Committee Now Investigating the Charges That the U. S. Court Has Three Times Restrained the Government From Seizing and Selling Whisky for Taxes—Distillery Allowed to Dispose of Its Property So the Government Could Not Collect.

Washington, January 16.—A sensational report by Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to Secretary MacVeagh, teeming with caustic criticism of alleged whisky frauds in North Carolina, and of the course of the Federal Court presided over by District Judge Boyd, of Greensboro, N. C., in dealing with the conditions, was made public here today by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, which has undertaken an investigation of the situation.

Mr. Cabell describes the conditions in the case directed against D. C. Foster, a distiller, of Williams, N. C., and N. Glenn Williams, the alleged purchaser of the whisky in question, as "a history of frauds against the government, embracing debauchery of employes, bribery of revenue officers and successful theft."

BLOCKED BY INJUNCTIONS.

The Commissioner declares that Judge Boyd has issued a total of three injunctions to restrain the government from seizing and selling the whisky for taxes. He points out his authority to act under the revenue laws and adds in reference to the injunctions: "In view of the positive and emphatic language of the Supreme Court it would seem incredible that the court should lend itself to the consideration of so plain a violation of law as this proceeding is."

The case began with the seizure in 1905 of the rectifying house known as Old Nick at Williams, N. C., not far from Winston-Salem. The seizure was made on what the revenue officers charge were frauds discovered in a two-year investigation that resulted in the indictment of N. Glenn Williams, D. E. Kennedy, D. C. Foster and others. Their company was found guilty and Williams and Kennedy acquitted. The Commissioner ordered the distillers to give a new bond and later, because of the alleged frauds, ordered the whiskey seized and sold for taxes. In three moves in this direction he was enjoined by Judge Boyd. The last effort of the Commissioner contemplated the transfer of the whisky to a general bonded warehouse at Louisville. The issue is pending in the courts.

JUDGE BEHIND HIM.

Mr. Cabell asserted that the official reports appeared to demonstrate that the Old Nick Distillery Company had disposed of its property so that there were no longer any assets from which to collect a judgment, and said that evidence indicated that during one period the frauds ran from $250 to $500 a day. The Commissioner told of heated language between himself and R. H. McNeill, attorney for the distillery, in connection with the case when he declared McNeill said the bureau was allowing itself to be used to wreak personal and political vengeance on Williams, and that Williams had powerful friends who would not see him injured. The Commissioner said Mr. McNeill referred to Judge Boyd among others in this connection.

WILLIAMS' CAREER.

"There are now stored near Williams, N. C., in an out-of-the-way place," the report concluded, "more than 600 barrels of whisky on which $30,000 tax is due this government and there are large claims pending. If the distiller could be apprehended and brought to justice he would be convicted, probably imprisoned and heavily fined. In addition to the internal revenue frauds in which the claimant, N. Glenn Williams has figured, he stands today convicted by a jury, though sentence has yet to be imposed, on account of frauds against the department. For a long time it has been necessary to maintain day and night guards, at a cost of thousands of dollars, to protect these spirits in this distillery."

Commissioner Cabell later will testify before the committee.

LACKS BUT ONE VOTE

Jules Pams Leads in Caucus for the Presidency of France.

Paris, January 16.—The third ballot taken this afternoon at the joint caucus of the members of the various political parties forming the majorities in the French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to nominate a candidate for the presidency of the republic gave Jules Pams, minister of agriculture, 313 votes; Premier Poincare, 309; Felix Ribot, 2; Theophile Belcasse, 2, and Paul Deschanel, 1.

M. Pams in this ballot lacked a majority by one vote, and the result is taken to indicate how close the contest will be at the Versailles congress tomorrow, when the president will be elected.

The action of the joint caucus is not binding.

The uncertain situation is due to the fact that a large number of M. Poincare's supporters would on no account vote for M. Pams if the premier withdrew, while none of the opponents of proportional representation, who support the candidacy of M. Pams, would vote for Premier Poincare if the Minister of Agriculture retired.

Apart from these there are more than 100 Right and Conservative Republicans who were not present at the caucus, most of whom, it is believed, will vote for M. Poincare. And there are 75 Socialists who might vote for the premier on a second ballot, on account of his championship of proportional representation, of which they are zealous advocates.

It is thought, however, that the Radical Left may bring forward a new candidate, or revive the candidacy of Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate, or ex-Premier Felix Ribot, if M. Pams does not win on the first ballot, for which, it must be remembered, the Socialist Edouard Vaillant stands.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL PASSES THE COMMONS

Continued from First Page.

mostly blank cartridges, but one man was shot in the back and is in a critical condition.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS

Important Stage in the March of Emancipation.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, January 17.—Editorial comment on the passing of the bill. The Liberal organ, the Daily Chronicle, says:

"The step taken last night in the House of Commons will, we think, stand out upon the page of history as one of the larger stages in the march of emancipation. No doubt we shall be told by speakers in the House of Lords that irreparable injury has been done to the empire. That will not be the verdict of the empire's sons oversea. In every one of our dominions the dominant feeling awakened by the victory of home rule will be one of fullest and warmest sympathy and in the great sister democracy of the United States the last source of anti-English sentiment will be dried up."

The Daily News, referring to Bonar Law's final threat, says:

"Mr. Law has nothing to lose by violence in Ulster but a reputation, which his words make it impossible to envy him. An outburst of violence in Ulster will destroy that forever, but it won't destroy the beneficent and healing character of the great measure which left the House of Commons triumphantly last night."

CARDINAL GIBBONS GLAD

Says It Will Make the Irish Love Their Country More Than Ever.

Cardinal Gibbons was in his study reading a book when the news came to him that the Irish Home Rule Bill had passed the House of Commons.

"Oh!" exclaimed the prelate with surprise, his hand suddenly dropping from the page he had been turning. A smile lighted up his face as he added: "I am exceedingly glad." Then, as an afterthought "and I expected it."

"The passage of the bill reflects great credit on the Irish members of Parliament and on the Irish people as a whole," he said, "also on those Englishmen who favored and fought for the bill. What will be the effect? Why it will make the Irish love their country even more than they do now. It will make Ireland a brighter and a better land. I am indeed glad."

REJOICING IN BALTIMORE

Passage of Home Rule Bill Hailed as a Great Victory.

Discussing the passage of the Irish Home Rule Bill by the House of Commons yesterday Attorney Peter J. Campbell said: "I am exceedingly gratified at the great victory. It was one of those pieces of progressive legislation that was bound to come, and I can well imagine the gratification felt by John Redmond, who has so valiantly fought for it. I was the chairman of a committee of Baltimoreans appointed to receive him in this city 15 years ago when he came to this country to appeal for funds to aid the great cause. Ever since that time he has been fighting for the passage of such a bill and at last victory has crowned his efforts. The passage of the bill is a great thing for the empire and will do much toward making it stronger in all parts of the world. I hope the bill will not be thrown out by the lords and I feel sure that they will realize its value and importance and not do so. If they do it will greatly injure the mercantile interests of the empire."

Father Michael J. Riordan stated: "It was with the greatest gratification that I learned of the passage of the bill. Justice has at last been meted out to Ireland after a long delay. She will now be enabled to advance along the lines of peace, prosperity and progress like our own United States. The one stain that marked the British flag has now been removed and I am delighted that it has been, as much for the sake of England as for Ireland. The English government is one of the best in the world, equal in freedom and other excellencies to that of our own country. The one defect of this otherwise good government was the administration of the affairs of Ireland and this fault having been corrected the English government now stands out in increased splendor and power."

Bartholomew MacAndrews said: "I am, of course, pleased with the bill, but I fear that it is yet too early to rejoice. Although it has passed the Commons it will, in all probability, be thrown out by the lords. If this is done the only way that it can become a law is to be passed three times successively by the Commons, in three successive years, and then be signed by the King. If he refuses to sign it cannot become law, and so the bill is still far from having the force or effect of law. I fear that the lords will not pass it and that it will be at least three years before home rule becomes an established fact."

POLAR EXPLORERS HONORED

Amundsen, Peary and Shackleton Attend Philadelphia Banquet.

Philadelphia, January 16.—The world's foremost polar explorers—Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole; Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, and Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, of the British Navy, author and explorer—were guests of honor at a reception by the Art Club in this city tonight. The occasion was brought about by the appearance of Captain Amundsen as a lecturer under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Pennsylvania.

Prominent among other guests at the Art Club was Amos Bonsall, of Philadelphia, the sole survivor of the Elisha Kent Kane Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1856. Mr. Bonsall is 84 years old.

About 1,000 persons attended the reception, including men of prominence from all parts of the country.

LAUNCH BLOWS UP

Seven Persons Reported Killed at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Tampa, Fla., January 16.—Seven persons are believed to have been killed late today in Hillsboro Bay when a launch blew up and sank, according to advices tonight from St. Petersburg, Fla.

CHILDREN NEED "CASCARETS" WHEN CROSS, FEVERISH OR CONSTIPATED

Any child will gladly take "Cascarets Candy Cathartic," which act gently—never gripe or produce the slightest uneasiness—though cleanses the little one's Constipated Bowels, sweetens the stomach and puts the liver in a healthy condition.

Full directions for children and grown-ups in each package.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this gentle, thorough laxative to children.

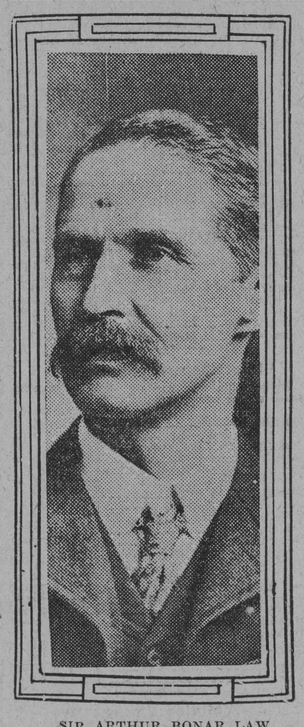
10 Cents. Never gripe or sicken.

"CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP."

HOME RULE VICTORY IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

PREMIER ASQUITH.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, whose final speech in favor of the Home Rule bill was cheered to the echo.



SIR ARTHUR BONAR LAW, Leader of the opposition.

THE SPOLIATION CLAIMS BEATEN

MARYLANDERS AGAIN DELAYED IN THEIR RIGHTS.

HISTORY OF THE CLAIMS

Senator Lodge's Amendment to Insert Them in the Omnibus Claims Bill Beaten—Senators Admit the Justice of the Claims, but Give the Usual Excuse for Not Fulfilling the Obligation Assumed Many Years Ago.

Bureau of The Baltimore American, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, January 16.

The Senate today gave the death blow for this session to the many claimants who have claims against the government under the French Spoliation treaty. While the Omnibus Claims bill was under discussion in the Senate today Senator Lodge offered an amendment inserting a large number of Spoliation claims, which have been adjudicated by the Court of Claims. Senator Crawford, who is in charge of the bill, announced that while, personally, he favored the payment of these claims, the Committee on Claims which drew up the claims bill under discussion had decided not to include them in the bill. Senator Clark, of Arkansas, stated to the Senate that he, too, favored these claims if brought before the Senate as an independent measure, but that an agreement had been reached informally in the Senate that the Southern Democrats would abandon all the claims of individuals for losses sustained during the Civil War, and would ask only for the payment of the claims of Southern colleges and churches injured or destroyed by federal troops during the Civil War, in return for which no attempt should be made by them to press the payment of the Spoliation claims. The vote resulted in a decided defeat for the French Spoliation claimants, 21 senators voting for Senator Lodge's amendment but 41 voting against it.

The Spoliation claims arose out of the difficulties between this government and the French Republic in the closing days of the eighteenth century, when for a time actual war existed between France and the United States, although formal war was never declared. The frigate Constellation captured a French frigate in the West Indies and disabled another of superior force. The French government in turn issued letters of marque to a number of privateersmen, with the result that American shipping suffered very severely. President Adams sent three envoys, C. C. Pinkney, Eldridge Gerry and John Marshall, to France to negotiate a settlement of difficulties, but the French government refused to see them, but unwisely intimated that a payment of a generous sum of money might facilitate negotiations, while the refusal to pay the bribe would bring on a formal declaration of war. This caused Pinkney's famous declaration, "Millions for defense but not a penny for tribute." The American Congress on learning the facts promptly put the Army and Navy on a war footing, and former President Washington was appointed lieutenant general of the Army. Happily Napoleon Bonaparte soon after came into power, and one of his first acts was to reopen negotiations with the government, which resulted in a treaty whereby the American government assumed the payment to its citizens of all claims for losses to American shipping suffered at the hands of the French privateersmen, in return for which the French government waived its claims against the American government for not fulfilling its treaty obligations made in Paris in February, 1778, by Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean and Arthur Lee.

Congress has shown a remarkable unwillingness to fulfill the solemn pledge of its government to pay these claims, many of which are held in Maryland because Baltimore shipping men were among the severest sufferers from the French privateers. From time to time a few of the claims have been grudgingly paid by Congress. In the last two sessions of Congress, however, the House has deliberately killed the Omnibus Claims Bill because the Senate added a number of French spoliation claims to the measure after it passed the House.

The automobile regulations, which seem to be aimed principally at Maryland automobilists, will go into effect 30 days from today. Owners and drivers of automobiles coming into the District from Maryland without license will be treated with what seems to be unnecessary harshness. In addition to being fined precisely the same penalties which are prescribed by the Maryland law any autoist from Maryland who crosses the District line without the District license will, when arrested, be taken to the nearest police station, not in his own car, but in the police wagon, while the car will remain just where it stood when the arrest was made. The thrifty disposition of the District, in enacting these rigorous measures, is shown in the statement that the District expects to add to its treasury about $10,000 a year from fees from license tags and an almost equally large sum is expected to be raised by the fines which will be imposed upon autoists from Maryland who are arrested.

MONEY TRUST IS A REAL MENACE

Continued from First Page.

you if it continued to drift until all control was in the same hands.?"

"I can't answer that question," said Mr. Schiff.

"Have you considered the possible effect of this concentration on your own credit?"

"I do not require credit," Mr. Schiff replied.

Mr. Schiff said that he believed "it would be better" if clearing-houses were incorporated.

"Do you see any objection to enforcing the publicity of bank assets?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"The more publicity we can have about banks the better," said Mr. Schiff.

Mr. Schiff further said he would not approve of one bank owning another.

"As a rule," he said, "I am opposed to all holding companies."

"Why?"

"Because they lead to concentration, which under our law and under our conditions should not be allowed," was Mr. Schiff's reply.

WANTS INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM.

The witness declared that he did not object to the concentration in the hands of individuals, but he did object to corporation concentration.

"I believe in individual freedom," he said. "I believe the individual should be allowed to do his best. If he goes too far, the laws of nature would interfere. The first great attempt at monopoly was at the time of the Tower of Babel. That fell of its own weight. Every individual monopoly will do the same when it reaches that point. The laws of nature take care of that and no law of man is required."

"But have you ever thought what would happen while this monopoly was growing and when it fell of its own weight?"

"No, I have never thought of that," said Mr. Schiff.

STRIKERS IN A RIOT

Situation on Cabin and Paint Creeks Again Serious.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Charleston, W. Va., January 16.—That general conditions in the strike zone on Cabin and Paint Creeks are now worse than they were prior to the occupation of that territory by martial law is the report made by persons who have spent the past week there investigating. Traveling on passenger trains on Cabin Creek is reported as especially dangerous and trains were stoned today following the rioting at Eskdale last night, when Jack Miller, a striker, was shot and killed.

L. J. Michael, of Fairmont, who is employed as guard on Cabin Creek, and who was brought here today pending the issuing of a warrant for his arrest on a charge of killing Miller, has disappeared and the officers cannot locate him. His hearing was set for tomorrow and his friends give assurance that he will be here at that time. That the prompt arrival of a special train saved Michael and other mine guards from probably lynching was reported by railway officials, who rushed the train through following the trouble. Among the witnesses summoned from the rioting strikers to testify against Michael are five of the persons paroled from the penitentiary last week by Governor Glasscock, after they had served little over a month of the sentences imposed upon them by the military commission.

5 BANQUETS IN 2 NIGHTS

President Taft Has a Difficult Task Before Him.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 16.—With five banquets scheduled for two nights—a record for the Chief Executive of the nation—President Taft will leave Washington tomorrow afternoon for a four-day visit to Philadelphia, New York and New Haven.

The President will attend the banquets of the Clover Club, the Poor Richard Club, and the Pennsylvania Medical Society at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, in Philadelphia, tomorrow night, reaching New York Saturday afternoon. There he will speak at the dinner in honor of former President White, of Cornell University, and at the Ohio Society banquet at the Waldorf Saturday evening. Sunday he will attend the general conference of the B'nai B'rith. He will go to New Haven on Monday to attend the meeting of the Yale Corporation, returning to Washington Tuesday morning.

WANT CEDED LAND RETURNED

Action Urged Against the State of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 16.—Claiming that the act of 1846, by which one-half of the then District of Columbia was retroceded to Virginia, was unconstitutional a committee of prominent Washingtonians, headed by Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain, called at the White House today and requested President Taft to instruct the Attorney General to bring suit against the State of Virginia to regain the land. The committee also presented to the President a petition of more than 1,000 names from residents of the territory affected asking that this action be taken.

The President told the committee that he was familiar with the legal questions involved and would confer with Attorney General Wickersham in the matter.

GERMANY OUT OF THE CONCERT

EUROPEAN PRESS SAYS SHE'S PLAYING HER OWN GAME.

DELAYING PLANS FOR PEACE

Other Ambassadors at London Engaged in Trying to Make Peace Say the Suggestion About Germany Is Unjust—Collective Note of the Powers Has Not Yet Been Presented to Turkey—Fugitives From Adrianople.

London, January 16.—Another day has passed without progress in the peace negotiations. The ambassadors of the Powers have not yet presented their collective note to the Porte. The Constantinople dispatches say that the delay is due to the failure of the German Ambassador to receive instructions from his government.

Part of the European press blames Germany, charging that she is standing outside the concert of Europe and playing a game of her own. The ambassadors at London deny this. One said today:

"This suggestion is wholly unjust. Thank God, the most promising feature of the situation is that all the powers are marching together."

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in carrying on an exchange of views through code telegrams, and this is explained to be the real cause of the delay. The fact that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, with his ministers, journeyed to Mustapha Pasha for a council of war yesterday with General Savoff and the commanders of the four Bulgarian armies, is considered proof that the Bulgarians threat to begin the war soon is in earnest.

Dr. Daneff, the chief Bulgarian envoy, has received a long cipher telegram from the premier telling of King Ferdinand's visit and describing the condition of the armies besieging Adrianople and facing Tchatalja. The Bulgarian soldiers, says the premier, are in high spirits and eager to measure themselves against their traditional foes again.

Fugitives, all claiming to be soldiers, are escaping from Adrianople in such numbers that the Bulgarians suspect a stratagem on the part of Shukri Pasha, the Turkish commandant, to rid himself of the burden of feeding civilians by sending them out as deserting soldiers.

Dr. Daneff today handed to M. Jonescu, the Rumanian minister of the interior, the Bulgarian reply to the Rumanian claims respecting the rectification of the Debrudja frontier and the future status of the Vlach communities in the territory Turkey cedes to Bulgaria. M. Jonescu will take the reply to Bucharest for submission to the cabinet.

STEAMSHIP POOL BROKEN

A War in Transatlantic Rates Said to Be Imminent.

Antwerp, Belgium, January 16.—The Atlantic steamship pool has been practically dissolved, according to the Neptune, by the Canadian Pacific Company's decision to inaugurate a new service between Trieste and Canada and the Hamburg-American Line's announcement of a new line of steamers between Hamburg and Boston.

A rate war will begin immediately, it is said. The delegates of all the Atlantic steamship lines are to meet in Berlin on January 28.

Punished by the Czar

Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia, who has been stripped of his rank on account of his marriage to a woman not of royal blood.

A STRONG FORT AT CAPE HENRY

HOUSE COMMITTEE FAVORS BUYING THE SITE.

BIG GUNS TO BE INSTALLED

An Appropriation of $100,000 Included in the Bill Submitted to the House—The Project Complete Will Cost $3,614,700, and Will Be the Most Powerful Establishment—Will Protect the Bay and the Capital.

Bureau of The Baltimore American, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, January 16.

Definite and positive commitment of the government to the fortification of the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay through the creation of a powerful fort at Cape Henry is involved in the action taken today by the House Committee on Appropriations when it reported the annual fortifications appropriation bill with a recommendation for an appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of land at that point as the site for the proposed fort. All that is necessary to finally commit the government to the project is for the Congress to ratify and approve the action taken today. The War Department asked for $150,000 with which to buy this ground, but the committee believes it can be secured for $100,000.

The passage of this item in the fortifications bill at this session of Congress will commit the government to a project that will cost, according to estimates furnished to the committee by Gen. Leonard Wood, $3,614,700, and make the proposed fort at Cape Henry one of the most powerful along the Atlantic Coast. It would be armed with four huge 16-inch guns, eight 12-inch mortars and four 6-inch rifles, while four companies of Coast Artillerymen would be stationed there in time of peace and five companies in time of war. The four 16-inch guns will cost $780,000. They will be the most powerful weapons yet constructed anywhere in the world and the most expensive. The Army now has only one 16-inch gun, built in 1895, which has been fired about 30 times, and is entirely serviceable at the present time. A new type of 16-inch gun much more powerful has been designed for the fortifications protecting the Panama Canal, and it is this new type of weapon that the army ordnance officers propose to mount in the proposed new fort at Cape Henry.

The new 16-inch gun will be designed to perforate primary armor at a distance of 19,000 yards; that is, clear across the Chesapeake Bay entrance. The distance from Cape Henry to Cape Charles is 12 miles, and these new guns will have an effective range of about four miles, at which distance they will be designed to penetrate 12 inches of Krupp armor, face-hardened, this being the heaviest armor now carried. The estimated cost of the entire project, allowing $150,000 for the land, would be $3,614,700, but if the land is obtained for $100,000, in accordance with the recommendation made to the House today, the total cost of the project will be $3,114,700, distributed as follows: Purchase of site, $100,000; construction of emplacements, $1,370,000; electrical installation, $60,000; for searchlights, $102,000; for mine structures, $34,000; for fire control, $100,000; for mines, $422,200; for the four 16-inch guns, $780,000; for the eight mortars, $220,000, and for barracks for a four-company post at Cape Henry, $356,500.

In his testimony before the Appropriations Committee in advocacy of the appropriation granted by the committee today for the purchase of the Cape Henry site, Major General Leonard Wood said: "On the Atlantic Coast the most important piece of fortification work to be done is the proposed defense of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Next in order would be the completion of the fire control and searchlights for the fortifications already constructed. But the piece of work of primary importance is the erection of fortifications at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay at the site which you gentlemen saw the other day. It is desirable to fortify Cape Henry in order to guard the deep-water entrance into the Chesapeake. The Chesapeake will, in all probability, be one of our great naval rendezvous in time of war and on the Chesapeake are many of our large commercial centers. It furnishes an easy approach to the national capital and is really a gateway to the vitals of the country; both the Navy and the Army are a unit in agreeing that we should make a very serious effort to effectually close this entrance. The main object of coast defense at a place like the Chesapeake and Narragansett is to leave the Navy free to hunt the enemy in his own waters and feel that our own bases and ports of refuge for our merchant shipping are reasonably secure. We do not want to call upon the Navy either here or elsewhere to act as a coast defense. The Navy in carrying out its real functions must be entirely free from any embarrassment of that sort. At the same time it must have its own bases secure for repair."

The area sought to be purchased for the Cape Henry fort, as described by Colonel Burr, before the Appropriations Committee, is about 320 acres. It would begin at the Cape Henry lighthouse reservation and extend south-southeasterly along the beach for a distance of one mile and thence backward from the shore to the sand dunes.

Representative Linthicum, who has been urging the members of the Appropriations Committee to indorse the Cape Henry project, said tonight: "If there is any one place on the Atlantic seaboard which should be made impregnable it is the entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry."

A STAR-CHAMBER PROBE

Investigation of Luckenbach-Indrakuala Collision.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Newport News, Va., January 16.—United States Steamboat Inspectors R. E. Tapley and E. W. Bray today began an investigation into the collision between the British steamer Indrakuala and the American steamer Julia Luckenbach, which occurred off Tangier Island, Lower Chesapeake Bay, on the morning of January 3, and which resulted in the loss of Captain Gilbert, of the Luckenbach, his wife and 13 men.

The sessions of the investigating board are being held behind closed doors, and none of the testimony will be made public until a written report is filed with Gen. George Uhler, at Washington.

Today's proceedings indicate that the investigation is to be painstaking and thorough. This morning Captain Smith, of the Indrakuala, was closeted with the investigators for two hours. He was not accompanied by counsel or a representative of the owners, and submitted willingly to the request that he appear.

In the afternoon the investigation was continued aboard the Indrakuala, which is at the local shipyard. Each of the ship's officers and some of the members of the crew were examined separately. Much interest here centers in the question as to who will be held responsible for the maneuvering of the Indrakuala, master or pilot, in the event that the inspectors lay the blame of the collision on the British steamer, as that vessel was in charge of a Chesapeake Bay pilot.

MEN IN THE PARADE

Congressman Hobson to Lead Them in Suffragette March.

Bureau of The Baltimore American, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, January 16.

Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson has announced that he will lead a battalion of masculine believers in votes for women in the Washington suffrage parade of March 3. Mr. Hobson will not be the only congressman marching in the parade, however, as both Senator-elect Shafroth, of Colorado, and Representative E. B. Taylor, also from that state, have declared they will march in the men's division.

The general committee was cheered by the news today that a delegation of women from Australia will march in the parade and also that a group of notable woman physicians from every section of the country will appear. It is hoped that a number of women bands will furnish the music and arrangements are now being made to bring a famous woman's band from Chicago.

RESPITE FOR THE ALLENS

Petitions for Commutation to Be Heard February 1.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Richmond, Va., January 16.—Governor Mann announced at noon today that he would again respite Floyd and Claude Allen. The respite is to March 7.

The Governor informed the friends of the men that he will, on February 1, hear further reasons and arguments for the commutation of the sentences.

Pleas for the father and son were made by lawyers, ministers, relatives and state officials. The Allens were to die in the death chair tomorrow morning before 7 o'clock. Victor Allen, son of Floyd and brother of Claude, is here and was made ill by the action of the Supreme Court in refusing to grant a rehearing of the case.

Victor Allen said today that both his father and brother are strong and in fine shape. He declares they would have gone to the chair conscious of no premeditated murder and with a knowledge that they began to shoot when they were attacked.

THAW'S WIFE IS BROKE

Says She Hasn't Money Enough to Combat Jeweler's Claim.

Bureau of The Baltimore American, Room 1005 World Building, New York, January 16.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the actress wife of Harry K. Thaw, is absolutely broke. She hasn't even enough money further to combat a claim made against her by the Gorham Company, jewelers, for goods sold to her while her husband was in the Tombs awaiting his second trial for the murder of Stanford White.

This she confessed through her attorney today in the City Court before Justice Green.

John Rielly, representing Mrs. Thaw, said his client was unable to bear the expense of a second trial.

BRIDE OF A NOBLEMAN

The Marriage of a Gayety Girl to Lord Victor Paget in London.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, January 16.—Olive May, the Gaiety Theater girl, was married today to Lord Victor Paget at All Saints' Church, in Norfolk Square. A great effort had been made to keep the wedding a secret, but the church was filled with friends and relatives.

The bride, who wore a white dress, sable furs and a brown hat filled with osprey, was given away by her brother, while the Marquise of Anglesey attended his brother. Among those present was Gertie Millar, another Gaiety favorite.

The Marquise's wedding present was the settlement of 1,000 pounds a year on each.

The couple will spend their honeymoon on the Riviera.

READING TEST ONLY

Immigration Bill as Agreed Upon by the Conferees.

Washington, January 16.—The immigration bill was agreed upon in conference between the two houses today. It will be brought up for adoption probably in the House, where it was reported late today by Representative Burnett, of Alabama, who framed the House proposition.

As agreed on, immigrants will have to read their own language, but this requirement will be waived in the case of wives, widows, single daughters and certain others. The Senate yielded on its idea of requiring both a reading and writing test.

The head tax on immigrants was increased by the conference from $4 to $5 each, but there were exceptions as to this in favor of Canadians and Mexicans because of their adjacent territory.

TUBERCULOSIS SERUM

Report on the Cure Discovered in Germany.

Washington, January 16.—In response to a recent resolution by Senator Gore, President Taft today sent to the Senate a report on a new German tuberculosis serum forwarded to the State Department by Consul General Thackara.

Mr. Thackara stated that up to November Dr. F. F. Friedman, one of the principal exponents of the new cure, had treated 1,182 cases, most of them successfully. Dr. Friedman, according to the report, is not yet able to furnish the serum to physicians and does not know when it can be supplied in America.

STRIKES HAMPER BIG INDUSTRIES

200,000 Workers Are Idle in New York City.

EFFORTS TO MEDIATE FAIL

HOTEL EMPLOYES MAY ADD TO STRIKERS' RANKS.

Reporters and Other Writers on the Jewish Daily Newspapers in Gotham Have Added Another Feature to the Labor Unrest by Demanding a Minimum Wage Scale of $25 Weekly—Effort to Tie Up Hotels and Restaurants by Hotel Workers' Union.

New York, January 16.—Strikes in several big industries and involving nearly 200,000 persons are in progress in this city. Efforts of various mediatory bodies to settle the differences between employers and employed had accomplished nothing up to tonight. Summed up, the situation is as follows:

More than 150,000 workers are involved in the great strike in the garment-making industry, the chief among the labor troubles, which has been in progress for weeks and has grown rapidly in proportions in the last few days.

Several hundred waiters, cooks and other hotel employes have been on strike since early this month. Tonight a committee representing the International Hotel Workers' Union and the Industrial Workers of the World was in conference to decide whether to issue a strike order calling out 12,000 waiters, cooks and helpers of various classes in an effort to tie up the hotels and restaurants of the city in enforcing wage and other demands of the men. By a vote of 10 to 1 about 5,000 hotel employes earlier in the day had voted in favor of the proposed strike order, it was announced.

Reporters and other writers on the Jewish daily newspapers of the city today added another strike to the labor unrest. Editors-in-chief, city editors and even stockholders are gathering and writing the news for these papers, and the proprietors declared the editions would be issued as early as usual. The strikers, members of the Jewish Writers' Union, demand a minimum wage scale of $25 weekly, an agreement that no reporter shall be forced to write more than three columns a day and less blue-penciling of copy by the editors.

Several Barnard College girls, including Miss Freda Kirchwey, daughter of the dean of Columbia Law School, have volunteered to act as strike pickets for the garment-workers, it was announced tonight by a representative of the union. They will be asked to begin their duties next week, it was declared.

Free lunchrooms for girl strikers were established by Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes in various parts of the city today.

ONE MORE CONFIRMED

Democratic Senators Accused of Holding Up Appointments.

Washington, January 16.—After two hours' debate in executive session the Senate today confirmed the nomination of Col. Edward J. McClernand, of the First Cavalry, to succeed General Wotherspoon as brigade general. There was no other confirmation and the Senate adjourned with the understanding that immediately after the routine business tomorrow another executive session would be ordered for the purpose of further considering army promotions.

Some uncertainty existed as to the progress that may be made on the other nominations. The course of the debate was such today as to lead many of the Republican senators, who are supporting the President's nominations, to make the charge that the Democrats are using the military nominations to impede the progress on confirmations in general. This charge was vehemently denied by the Democrats, who declare that the discussion today was entirely legitimate. The Democrats make the point, however, that they have demonstrated their capacity to hold up nominations if they so desire, and the Republicans admit this fact. They told their Democratic opponents that in the future they would be willing to pass such nominations as might be opposed. Senator Martin, speaking for the Democrats, declared that it still was the purpose of his party to allow the army nominations to be acted upon on their merits. These, he said, would be followed by action upon the navy appointments, these in turn by the diplomatic, revenue cutter, marine service and other appointments coming along naturally. The Republicans charge the Democrats with the purpose of demanding a roll-call upon all nominations and they say that if this should be done it would effectually block general action upon pending nominations.

A BRITISH SHIP WRECKED

Sixteen of the 139 Passengers Lose Their Lives.

Vigo, Spain, January 16.—The British steamer Veronese, with 139 passengers on board, was wrecked at an early hour this morning off Leixoes, the outport of Oporto. Eighty-four of the passengers were saved by life lines from shore, but it is reported that 16 were thrown out of the basket and perished.

The steamer Hollandia stood by the Veronese all morning, but the tremendous seas made it impossible to render any assistance. The stranded vessel could not be reached by boats, but finally the life savers managed to get their lines aboard.

When the Hollandia left, the work of rescue was still going on, but it was feared that the ship would break up rapidly.

The Veronese was bound from Glasgow to Brazil and thence to New York. She is owned by the Lampolt and Holt Line.

FOR A BAD STOMACH PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Time It! In Five Minutes You Will Wonder What Became of the Gas, Sourness and Indigestion.

Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia; when the food you eat ferments into gases and stubborn lumps; your head aches and you feel sick and miserable, that's when you realize the magic in Pape's Diapepsin. It makes such misery vanish in five minutes.

If your stomach is in a continuous revolt—if you can't get it regulated, please, for your sake, try Diapepsin. It's so needless to have a bad stomach—make your next meal a favorite food meal, then take a little Diapepsin. There will not be any distress—eat without fear. It's because Pape's Diapepsin "really does" regulate weak, out-of-order stomachs that gives it is millions of sales annually.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest stomach relief and cure known. It acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant preparation which truly belongs in every home.

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