JOE CANNON'S VALEDICTORY

Veteran Gets An Ovation In the House

A VIGOROUS SPEECH

Urges Strong Army and Navy to Support Monroe Doctrine.

The Former Speaker Declares Himself a Partisan Republican, but a Patriotic American First, Who Will Sing Glory Hallelujah If Democratic Policies Bring Good Results—Says We Must Hold on to the Philippines—Only Two Great Parties—Would Rejoice if Democrats Succeed.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania avenue,
Washington, January 18.

Declaring himself a Republican partisan, but always a patriotic American, ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, who will on March 4 retire to private life after rounding out 40 years in the public service, today delivered his "swan song" to the House of Representatives. Mr. Cannon will be 77 years old next May, but said today he feels as young as he ever did in his life. In his speech, which was well received and loudly applauded, Mr. Cannon declared himself in favor of a strong Army and Navy, the retention of the Philippines and the protection of the Monroe doctrine and the Panama Canal.

"I am soon to retire from this House," said Mr. Cannon. "There is no personal regret in my heart at going. I do not ask for leave of absence. I feel a little differently from what I felt 22 years ago when I had a leave of absence for two years, for which I did not ask. I have gotten to be a pretty old man, but I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I am going home to Danville and remain with the people who have honored me with 20 indorsements, covering a period of 40 years, and if perchance I should never appear in public life again, which I shall not seek during the remainder of my life, I am going to perform as one man, one voter, my duties as one of the sovereigns of the United States in advocating those policies that I believe will tend to secure the well-being of our country and which I hope will work under whatever we call ourselves, whether Democrats or Republicans, and those two great organizations are the only organizations that I recognize as reliable, that we may accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number.

AN OPTIMIST.

"I do not fear for the perpetuity of the republic. We have made mistakes that involve great penalties; we will in the future make mistakes that will require the payment of great penalties, but when we run up against them we will pay them and having had the kindergarten instructions, when we make mistakes from any standpoint, whether it is touching our failures, whether it is touching the Monroe Doctrine, whether it is touching economic policies, a majority of our people—and majorities rule—will insist on paying the penalty, and adopting what seems to that majority as the better policy.

"I am not in harmony," continued Mr. Cannon, "with the position that is being taken by the Democratic party in its platform touching a proper policy for this great republic. I am not in harmony with the outgivings of the President-elect touching the Philippine Islands. I am not in harmony with the outgivings of your great leader, William Jennings Bryan, who is more responsible for the Philippines and our ownership of them than any man, living or dead, because it was that peerless leader who came to Washington and with his influence furnished the Democratic hosts that ratified the treaty of Paris.

MUST HOLD PHILIPPINES.

"Then we had the issue of imperialism when Mr. Bryan was a candidate in 1900. We have the Philippines and the position of the Democratic party and of the President-elect, in my judgment, will lead to the loss of tens of thousands of men belonging to the army and navy and to hundreds of millions of treasure. The American people, when they come to consider the question, are not going to forsake their duty to the Philippines. You can no more get rid of them than Hercules could get rid of the shirt of Nessus. Public opinion will not let you forsake them. However much in the future it will cost the country in treasure and blood to perform our duty, in the fulness of time our possession of the Philippines will be worth all they cost. However, we will all be dead before that problem is solved.

"We have an army of 80,000. With the great expenditure for fortifications, with the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal to defend, with 100,000,000 people I would not have an army of less than it is now. If increases are necessary I would give them, and I am quite in harmony touching the expenditures in connection with the militia. If we had had 100,000 well trained men in the regular army in the war with Spain it would not have been necessary for us to have called upon citizen soldiery, which came in great numbers for that contest. We have our troubles down on the border land to the south with Mexico and with the South American republics. God knows we do not want them.

NEED ARMY AND NAVY.

"We have got to abandon the Monroe Doctrine to play a happy go lucky game and take all things for granted, with the grandest, greatest and most powerful nation on earth, or we have got to realize the obligation that the coming future brings to us. Therefore, I am in sympathy with a good navy. I voted for the battleships. I stand ready to vote for men and munitions for the navy. I stand ready to vote better supplies, powder and mobile artillery. You may have ever so many men and if you cannot fight them we are as powerless and liable to be knocked out before we can get a good start from the old-fashioned way of fighting. When we are as thickly settled as Europe we will have 600,000,000 people. But long before that time the sons of Texas and every other state will say they are cramped and will cast their fortunes into the South upon this continent.

AN AMERICAN FIRST.

"The Monroe doctrine is pretty well defined. We have got to see under that doctrine that no foreign government is located upon this continent and exploiting the various small republics and founding a monarchy. We had a fair illustration of it when in the stress of that great civil struggle of ours, the combination was made in Europe to place Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico. A protest was made against it, but our hands were full of that great contest. But when it ceased, the Confederate and Union soldiers stood ready to throw Maximilian into the sea. A portion of our troops went down to the border, but the old leader was able to do that job himself without anybody of the United States placing a foot on the soil of Mexico.

"I am a Republican partisan because I believe in the economic policies of that party, but I trust I am a patriotic American citizen. I know that all of you are such.

"If perchance I desire it—I will not say hope, because hope is born of desire and expectation—if perchance this great citizenship under your democratic economic policies and other policies brings better results, or the people bring better results under your policy and leadership, there is no man in the length and breadth of the land who will cry "Glory, Hallelujah" louder than I will, because it makes but little difference what you call a party or what you call a policy, as the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it."

TERRIFIC WINDSTORM

Several Persons Severely Injured at Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Pittsburgh, January 18.—Miss Sadie Manson was lifted from the pavement and thrown with such force by a terrific windstorm this afternoon that her arm was broken. Several other persons were severely injured.

The Weather Bureau registered a 56-mile an hour wind, then suddenly it jumped to 75 miles an hour. A minute later it dropped back to 56 miles per hour. The storm caused a loss of $50,000 throughout the district.

Probably the heaviest domage was caused in Braddock, where the wind played hovoc with the smaller buildings of the steel plants causing $30,000 damage.

SNOW BLOCKS TRAFFIC

California Has Taste of Real Winter Weather.

San Francisco, January 18.—Winter gales and blinding snowstorms, landslides and snowslides blocked travel today between California and the East and North. The Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific lost their wires in the Sierras. Trains were late, they knew, but how late they had no means of learning.

Two inches of rain fell and the Sacramento River rose nine feet seven inches over night at Kennett, Cal.

Many Wires Are Down.

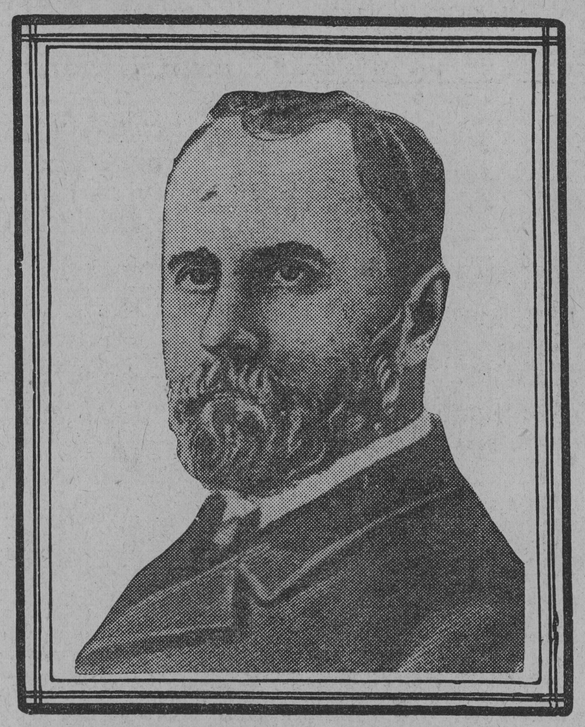
Portland, Ore., January 18.—A mantle of heavy wet snow settled over the Willamette Valley last night, cutting off for several hours practically all wire communication between this city and the outside world. Railroad trains, however, arrived on schedule.

Steamer Driven Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Newport News, Va., January 18.—The heavy southwest gale that has been kicking up ugly seas all day drove the coal steamship Evelyn, from Philadelphia for Key West, with a cargo of coal for the navy yard, aground off Cape Henry this afternoon. Captain Hecker and his crew were taken off in safety. The vessel's position is unfavorable for salvage. The schooner General Whiting, from Mobile, northbound, was also driven aground and her crew rescued. An unidentified schooner was sunk, and her crew was later picked up by an incoming boat.

STEPHEN VAN CULEN WHITE



He died in New York yesterday. At one time he was famous as a speculator in the stock market, where he made and lost millions. In the days of his activity he was better known as "Deacon White," applied because of his close association with Henry Ward Beecher and Plymouth church, of which he was treasurer.

WANTS TO BAR TRUST VESSELS

Foreign Combine Seeks Control of Panama Canal.

EVIDENCE OF TRICKWORK

A FAR-REACHING MEASURE IS INTRODUCED.

Representative Humphrey Says He Has Proof That Those Foreign Companies Carrying American Commerce Indulge in Many Improper Practices — Steamship Agents Who Claim They Do Not Confer Confounded by Production of Rate Sheets.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania avenue,
Washington, January 18.

Representative Humphrey, of Washington, the originator of the investigation which the House Committee on Merchant Marine is making of the so-called ocean steamship trust, introduced a bill today to prohibit the use of the Panama Canal by vessels belonging to any combination in restraint of trade.

The Humphrey bill provides "That no vessel of the United States or of any foreign nation shall be permitted to enter or pass through the Panama Canal that is under the control or operated by, or is used, run or operated in any combine, conference, pool or ring that is monopolizing or attempting to monopolize interstate or foreign commerce of the United States or doing any acts in restraint of such trade or commerce.

Mr. Humphrey also issued a statement in explanation of his bill. In this statement he said:

"The evidence already produced at hearings on the investigation of the foreign steamship trust has already fully demonstrated that the foreign steamship lines that carry our commerce are guilty of every charge that has been made against them. They fix freight rates by agreement. They give rebates. They join to drive out any independent lines, and, in fact, do everything that human ingenuity can devise to monopolize our trade and prevent competition.

"The United States is a mere way station for these foreign-owned lines, and the freight and passenger rates charged from this country to the other parts of the world are fixed in Europe, and the hired men of these lines representing them in this country have to cable to Europe before they can fix a rate upon a single article from this country to a foreign port. The evidence has also developed the fact that these foreign combines intend to monopolize and control the trade through the Panama Canal."

Foreign Ports.

Representatives of three steamship companies made violent denial before the House Shipping Trust Investigating Committee this afternoon of any community of interests, and then Representative Humphrey, of Washington, made the same witnesses hurriedly "back water" when he produced evidence that the ostensible competitors, who hold the New York-South American West Coast commerce in the hollow of their hands, had shipping rates which were identical down to fractions of a dollar.

Appearing were M. Bouvier, Merchant Line; Robert Jaffray, West Coast Line, and John W. Ryan, New York and South America Line.

"We never consult our competitors," said Bouvier.

"Oh, no," said Jaffray. "We never consult the Merchant Line regarding rates, but often cut under them in an effort to get their business."

"Each company," said Ryan, "has large mercantile houses in South America and, as our cargoes are about 50 per cent. our own goods, we do not need to go into conference. None can really hurt the other."

Here Representative Humphries produced the three rate sheets, with the items almost identical.

"How does this happen?" he asked.

Then the steamship men conceded that their rates were all based on the charges of the Merchant Line.

MISS GOULD'S TROUSSEAU

She Will Spend Less Than $1,000 on Wedding Clothes.

New York, January 18.—Although she is one of the richest women in America, Helen Miller Gould's wedding trousseau will cost less than $1,000. Many wealthy brides have spent 10 or 20 times this. For the ceremony Miss Gould will be gowned in ivory white with satin and rose point lace trimmings, with a court train and a rose point veil. Miss Gould's favorite colors are purple and gray and most of her trousseau is in these colors.

"DEACON" WHITE IS DEAD AT 82

Aged Financier Had Notable Career in Wall Street.

WAS A FRIEND OF BEECHER

MADE MANY DARING COUPS IN STOCK MARKET.

He Was a Picturesque and Noted Figure in the Financial District, Where He Won and Lost Several Fortunes Through Attempts to Run Corners in Stocks—"Deacon" White Was Born in Chatham County, N. C., in 1831, but Lived in Brooklyn Since Civil War.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, January 18.—Stephen V. White, known to several generations in Wall Street as "Deacon" White, and in his prime a daring stock market operator, died today at his home in Brooklyn after an illness of about a year. He was 82 years old.

"Deacon" White really closed his picturesque career in the financial district about a year and a half ago, when he was compelled to undergo an operation. It was the ending of activities in which Mr. White's fortune rose and fell like the tide.

His greatest deals were in American Sugar. He took a prominent part in church affairs in Brooklyn.

BORN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Born in North Carolina, August 1, 1831, White was graduated from Knox College, Illinois, in 1854. Turning to the law, he practiced in Des Moines from 1856 to 1865.

In 1865 he came to New York and associated himself with the group of brokers then known as the "coalholers," or the Open Board of Brokers. He formed the firm of Marvin & White, with one Charles B. Marvin.

His acquaintance with financial disaster began almost at once, for the firm failed in less than two years. In May, 1869, he and 353 of his fellow "coalholers" were admitted to the New York Stock Exchange.

White's first coup seems to have been on the occasion of the burning of Chicago. Tipped off by a friendly telegraph operator, this being long before the days of telephones or private wires, he immediately sold a large line of stocks short and made several hundred thousand dollars in the ensuing break.

STARTS FAMOUS FIRM.

In 1882, with his son-in-law, Franklin W. Hopkins, and Arthur B. Claflin, son of the famous merchant, Horace B. Claflin, he formed the firm of S. V. White & Co., with offices at 8 Wall street.

In 1884 he first came into real prominence through his famous and successful "Lackawanna squeeze," and became a millionaire, a type not so common then as now. In 1887 he was elected to Congress from his Brooklyn district.

In 1891, having only Mr. Hopkins for partner, he essayed a "corner" in corn; but this, through the queer work of his grain broker, miscarried, and he failed for more than $1,000,000. Of this indebtedness every dollar was paid exactly at the close of the following year, he then conducting business for himself.

Reinstated in the exchange in the latter part of 1898, he once more formed a firm with Adolph H. Borman as partner. In 1902 he sold his exchange seat.

WAS A STRIKING FIGURE.

In the height of his career Mr. White was one of the most striking and popular figures in the "Street." He was a close friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and his son, now deceased, married a granddaughter of the great preacher. He joined Plymouth Church in 1866, and was its treasurer for more than 40 years. In spite of his sobriquet, he was not a deacon there, but, as he says:

"The title deacon came to me amid words of bitterness, spoken by a competitor in business."

In his single term in Congress (the Fiftieth) he formed a strong friendship with William McKinley, himself a representative at the time, and shortly after the president's assassination White delivered, in Plymouth Church, on September 22, 1901, a tender and eloquent address on The Personality and Character of the Late President McKinley, as Citizen, Statesman and Friend.

SAILS FOR HOLY LAND

Nathan Straus to Open Soup Kitchens in Jerusalem.

New York, January 18.—Nathan Straus sailed for the Holy Land today to establish 21 soup kitchens in Jerusalem and to do whatever else he can to alleviate the suffering of the Jews in Palestine.

Mr. Straus said that he was through with his project of establishing Pasteurized milk stations here and intended to devote his entire attention hereafter to relieving the poverty-stricken inhabitants of the Holy Land. Mrs. Straus accompanied him. They took with them two physicians and four nurses, who will help develop Mr. Straus' plans.

"The poverty I have seen in Jerusalem and elsewhere in Palestine," Mr. Straus said, "convinces me that there is no better way to do good work than to help these unfortunate people."

TAFT DENOUNCES IT

Opposed to Democratic Policy of Filipino Freedom.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, January 18.—Plunging into a bitter denunciation of the Democratic policy of assuring self-government for the Philippines, President Taft in a speech begun just before midnight before the Ohio Society of New York at its annual banquet declared any such policy would be the gravest mistake the United States could make.

He especially denounced the Jones Bill, now before Congress, which plans to give the Filipinos freedom within eight years.

"If this bill were to be put into effect," fairly shouted the President, "it would mix up a mess of serious matters that would return to plague the men guilty of this fatuous course for the next 25 years."

"We stand, not as the protectors of the moneyed institutions, but of the helpless native of the islands, who are not ready for self-government and who is not able at present to appreciate freedom. In the course of two or three generations the Filipinos may be ready for self-government, and then, as the result of actual education, they will insist on remaining in some such relation with the United States as Canada and Australia now occupy toward England.

"Freedom for the Filipinos has been made a Democratic campaign football, and this just illustrates how a life, if stuck to, as has this one that we are oppressing the natives of the islands, will finally come to be generally believed."

The President declared that outside of the original purchase money all the islands have cost the United States was some $3,000,000, which "Congress, in the goodness of its heart," appropriated for certain improvements.

As President Taft entered the doors of the dining-room to attend the dinner given tonight to Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell, and the trustees of that university, Henry Phipps, the steel magnate, was standing just inside. The President, recognizing him as an old dear friend, stopped and shook Phipps warmly by the hand, exclaiming:

"Why, how do you do, Mr. Phipps. I am so glad to see you."

Phipps, who is an old man and not particularly keen-sighted for his age, looked at the President with a pleasant, but puzzled expression and said, "Pardon me, I don't seem to recall your face."

A wave of laughter fro mthe diners brought a smile to the President's face, which had clouded for a second.

"Mr. Phipps," he said, "I think if you take a good look at me you will recall—"

Before the President could complete his sentence Mr. Phipps, who had continued gazing intently at him, broke in with:

"Why, President Taft, I beg your pardon. I really did not recognize you."

The President laughed as he warmly shook Mr. Phipps by the hand and walked to the place reserved for him. Mr. Phipps took the matter good-naturedly and laughed with the President over his mistake.

ARMY CANTEEN FIGHT

Amendment Goes Out on a Point of Order.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 18.

A losing fight to re-establish the Army "canteen," to permit sale of beer and light wines at soldiers' clubs, was waged today in the House by Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri. An amendment he offered to the Military Appropriation Bill, providing that beer and wines containing not more than four per cent. alcohol, may be sold at the post exchanges, was ruled out of the measure by Representative Saunders, of Virginia, in the chair.

Bartholdt also proposed that civilian employes manage the canteens and sell the liquor. He claimed it would not only prevent drunkenness and debauchery in the army, but would also save the government $35,000 annually in its present losing operation of the post exchanges.

"Whatever may be the beneficent effect of the proposed legislation," said Saunders, "it cannot be incorporated in this bill."

Representative Webb, of North Carolina, had adopted an amendment prohibiting army officers from securing money for "commissions of light and heat" when stationed away from barracks, when they receive ordinary "commutation of quarters."

Webb's amendment effects a saving of $285,000 annually to the government.

PROFESSORS OF CRIME

Six Men Arrested for Teaching Children to Steal.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Philadelphia, January 18.—Through the confessions of two children, one caught trying to rob a safe and the other, a girl, caught shoplifting, the police have arrested six men whom they claim are "professors" in regularly organized schools of crime established by modern Fagins for the purpose of teaching the young idea how to steal.

Courses in pickpocketing, safe-blowing, shoplifting, housebreaking and "making get-aways" comprise the curriculum, according to Police Lieutenant Van Horn. The Fagin schools are said to have a regular equipment of counters laden with merchandise and "professors" acting as clerks, while the pupils atempt to "lift" things without being detected.

Pupils are also taught all the tricks of safe-blowing from drilling into the chilled steel to injecting the "soup." The housebreaking course is also taught by means of practical apparatus.

The police claim that the children are kidnapped and terrorized into becoming "pupils." The proceeds of their first professional efforts are turned over to the school as payment for their tuition.

Sued for Train Delays.

Austin, Texas, January 18.—Suits aggregating $700,000 for alleged failure to run a train on advertised schedule time, were filed in the District Court here today by the state of Texas against the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company. The train in the operation of which the state charges delay occurred runs from Gainesville to Dallas. Five thousand dollars per day for 140 days is asked.

Steamer for Baltimore Disabled.

London, January 18.—The Hamburg-American liner Christian, bound from Hamburg to Baltimore, limped into Queenstown tonight with her port engines disabled. The liner sailed on December 6 last and spent 43 days battling with hurricanes, covering only 62 miles meanwhile. Her lifeboats were wrecked by the seas and her bridge ladders smashed.

Collision in Bay.

Reedy Island, Del., January 18.—The bark Bruce Hawkins, Philadelphia for Savannah, and the barge Ruth, for Boston, were in collision in the Delaware Bay last night. The bark has a hole in her port quarter above the water line, but will proceed after patching it. The barge had her bow stove in and will return to Wilmington, Del.

Saves Family From Fire.

Russell, N. D., January 18.—While the temperature was 32 degrees below zero Ferdinand Ehlke, a farmer near here, today made eight trips to the second story of his burning house and carried his wife and 12 children down a ladder to safety.

GREEKS WIN SEA BATTLE

Defeat Turkish Fleet in Hot Fight

ONE SHIP DISABLED

The Turks Take Refuge in the Dardanelles.

ALLIES TO ISSUE ULTIMATUM

Ottoman Government In Reply to the Powers' Note Refuses Again to Cede Adrianople or the Aegean Islands Near the Coast—The Allies Prepared to Resume the War This Week If the Turks Do Not Give a Final Favorable Decision. Balkan People Cry War to the Bitter End.

Athens, Greece, January 18.—Another sea fight between the Greek and Turkish fleets occurred today about 30 miles to the south of the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The Greek war vessels attacked the Turkish squadron and forced the Ottoman warships to return to the Dardanelles Straits in disorder. The Turkish flagship is said to have suffered considerably.

The engagement lasted three hours. Only one Greek was wounded, while the Greek warships were not damaged, according to a long dispatch sent by Admiral Countouriotis to the government. The Admiral reports that the Turkish fleet consisted of the battleships Kheyr-Ed-Din-Barbarossa, Torgut, Reis, Messudieh and Assar-I-Tewfik, the cruiser Hamidieh and 13 destroyers and torpedo boats. The Greek fleet included the battleships Averoff, Hydra, Spetsai and Psara and eight gunboats and destroyers.

The following description of the engagement was sent by the Governor of Tenedos:

"The naval fight began at 11:25 o'clock in the morning. Both sides fought desperately. The Turks at 12:50 began slowly to retreat. At 1:10 the Turkish battleships were fleeing in disorder toward the straits, firing at long intervals against the Averoff, which was pursuing at a distance of 5,000 metres and rapidly overhauling the enemy.

"The Hamidieh headed the flight. One of the Turkish battleships ceased firing and was apparently disabled by the deadly fire of the Averoff. The fight ended at 2:30 P. M., when the enemy re-entered the Dardanelles.

"The Barbarossa and Torgutreis througout the fight were enveloped in smoke, but continued to fire slowly. When they entered the Straits they had a list to starboard. The Greek fleet ceased the pursuit when it came within range of the guns of the forts and remained cruising off the entrance."

A later dispatch from Admiral Countouriotis says:

"Have beaten tht enemy's fleet, which was steaming toward Lemnos, and pursued it almost into the straits, where it took refuge, in disorder. The engagement lasted three hours. We had only one man slightly wounded. The damage to the Averoff is insignificant, and the fighting power of the fleet has not been affected."

TURKEY TO THE POWERS

Persistently Refuses to Give Up the Holy City.

Constantinople, January 18.—The Turkish foreign minister, Noradunghian Effendi, tonight submitted to the Council of Ministers a draft of the reply to the note of the powers. It is understood that it insists upon the retention of Adrianople for the following reasons:

First, because the Bulgarian inhabitants are in the minority at Adrianople, not only in comparison with the Moslems, but as compared with other Christians; second, because of the splendid defense of the garrison; third, the loss of Adrianople, containing the temples of the caliphs, would ruin the prestige of Islam; fourth, the loss of Adrianople, which is the gate to Constantinople, would endanger the existence of the empire.

"The Porte therefore prays," continues the reply, "that the powers take consideration of the vital necessities of the empire and make representations to the Balkan States with a view to peace. Turkey sincerely desires to find a common ground of understanding and will even consent to fresh sacrifices."

Regarding the Aegean Islands, the reply declares that Turkey refuses to abandon the islands near her coasts, but is ready to continue pourparlers respecting the distant islands.

Noradunghian Effendi has instructed the Ottoman ambassadors abroad again to sound the powers with regard to Adrianople. The Superior Council of War has handed the Council of Ministers a report on the military situation.

TO ISSUE ULTIMATUM

Balkan Allies Prepared to Resume War at Once.

London, January 18.—Turkey's decision, as indicated by dispatches from Constantinople tonight, refusing to cede Adrianople and the Aegean Islands, it is believed here, will lead to the resumption of hostilities within a week.

The Balkan allies, after considering the whole situation among themselves earlier in the day, had already decided to wait until the middle of next week for the answer of the Porte to the joint note of the powers, and, if then the reply was not received, or was unsatisfactory, to address a communication to the Turkish delegation in the form of a definite ultimatum, allowing Turkey 48 or 72 hours for a final decision.

Should Turkey at that time be unable or unwilling to come to the allies' terms, the Balkan plenipotentiaries decided that a rupture of the peace conference was inevitable. Sofia, Belgrade and Cettinje would denounce the armistice and four days later the war would be resumed.

UNITED ON ADRIANOPLE.

The allies do not admit or, to be more exact, do not see, the possibility of such proposals from Turkey or the powers as would allow of a resumption of negotiations unless the Porte openly declares its readiness to give up Adrianople. So far the instructions of the Bulgarian delegates are categorical on this subject and do not admit of a discussion of the proposal that Turkey retain Adrianople even after dismantling the fortifications, or of continuing the negotiations on the other conditions of peace, leaving the question of Adrianople to be disposed of last.

Servia, Montenegro and Greece all support Bulgaria in this attitude. The success of Bulgaria would mean an easier accomplishment of their wishes, especially in the case of Greece, which in the conquest of Adrianople by Bulgaria sees the Greek occupation of Saloniki less likely to be disputed. In addition, the allies feel that the time will never be more favorable for them to act.

From the reports received it is evident that the Turkish resources are not in the best of condition, while, on the other hand, the allies, as the result of their long preparation, are nerved to a high pitch. The seven weeks' armistice has restored their armies and they have been gathering their forces at the important points.

WAR THE ONLY CRY.

Throughout all the Balkan states, according to the plenipotentiaries in London, from the largest towns to the humblest hamlets, only one cry goes up:

"War to the bitter end—until our eternal enemy is driven out of Europe forever."

ARRAIGNS THE POWERS.

Osman Nizami Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Germany, issued a statement today bitterly arraigning the European powers for their attitude in the joint note delivered to the Porte.

"Four months ago," he said, "Europe proclaimed its determination to maintain the state of things existing before the war, whatever the result of the conflict might be. Now the powers are making open allusions to the possible loss by Turkey of Constantinople and some of the Asiatic provinces.

"What reliance can Turkey place on the powers' promise to 'exclude all menace to the security of Turkey' when Europe has just given tangible evidence of how little her promises are worth?"

"With such evidence of European sympathy," Osman Nizami Pasha added, "nobody could consider the Porte too exacting if it asked for an explanation of what the powers mean by 'moral and material support' judged by the efficacy of the benevolent support so lavishly poured out in the ambassadorial note.

"The same can be asked about the powers' promise concerning the islands in the Aegean Sea. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that Turkey is ready to yield these islands, how can she cede them to the powers on the simple promise that their settlement will exclude all menace to the security of Turky, when Europe's promises mean so little?"

A CONTRACTOR ARRESTED

Hungarian Accused of Embezzling Over $1,600,000.

Budapest, Hungary, January 18.—Ignaz Palloh, one of the most prominent railroad and bridge contractors of Hungary, was arrested here today on the charge of embezzling $1,600,000 and with issuing a quantity of forged shares.

Palloh is director of several railroad companies and financial institutions both in Hungary and other countries. One London company is said to have been victimized to the extent of $300,000.

RELEASED FROM PLEDGE

The British Doctors and the National Insurance Act.

London, January 18.—The members of the British Medical Association today decided by a majority of 115 to 35 to release the British doctors from the pledge they had given not to serve under the National Insurance Act, which provides a monetary allowance and medical attendance to the working classes during sickness.

The opposition of the doctors to the scheme of state insurance was based on the amount to be paid them for their services, which they declared was too small. It was, however, suspected that politics had much to do with the doctors' resistance, especially in London.

The minority at today's meeting was composed entirely of London practitioners, and the campaign against the act continues in the metropolis.

WILL LIVE IN WASHINGTON

William B. Rayner Purchases a Home in the Capital.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 18.—

Mr. William B. Rayner, son of the late Senator Rayner, has purchased the residence at 2641 Connecticut avenue and will make his residence there immediately upon securing possession.

The house was built less than a year ago by William A. Hill and Franklin T. Sanner. The consideration is understood to be slightly less than $30,000.

The residence is one of a group of three residences built by Moore and Sanner, the other two being already occupied.

Mr. Rayner has settled permanently in the city and will practice law here.

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF

COUNTRY AT LARGE.

Mrs. May L. Douglass, president of the National Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War and past national chaplain of the Women's Relief Corps, is dead at her home in Concord, N. H., aged 76.

The annual convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers will be held in Indianapolis on February 24.

After a canvass of the Ohio River flood situation in Evansville, Ind., it was found that $2,000 would provide relief for all refugees in that city.

Dr. Frank W. Mead, surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Vineyard Haven, Mass., is dead of pneumonia.

A violent windstorm in Pittsburgh caused a loss of $50,000.

FOREIGN.

Major Samuel Sharpe, Conservative member of the Canadian Parliament, in a speech in the House of Commons attacking the Lawrie plan for a Canadian armed and manned government, criticised the personnel of the American Navy, declaring it was a sort of home for destitutes and degenerates.

M. Fallieres, the retiring president of France, has invited M. Briand, the minister of justice, to form a cabinet in succession to the retiring Poincaire ministry.

The British Medical Association has decided to release the British doctors from the pledge they had given not to serve under the National Insurance Act.

The French newspapers with a unanimity unprecedented in French politics comment favorably on Premier Poincaire's election as president.

Ignaz Palloh, a prominent railroad and bridge contractor of Hungary, was arrested at Budapest on the charge of embezzling $1,600,000.

The peace delegates of the Balkan allies do not believe the Turkish government will give a categorical answer to the powers.

Greek warships attacked the Turkish squadron and forced the Ottoman warships to return to the Dardanelles in disorder.

Turkey, it is understood, will refuse to yield the Fortress of Adrianople and the adjoining territory to the Balkans.

Extensive coal fields have been discovered in the Belgian Congo.

SPORTS.

Winners on the Juarez track were Manganese, Sadie Shapiro, King Stalwart, Swede Sam, Oakland and Eye White.

June 10 and 14 were selected as the dates for the international polo matches between America and England.

Kid Tuths outpointed Shankey Gardner, of Washington, in the main bout at the Baltimore Athletic Club.

Ray Morgan's Baltimore Stars defeated the Washington (D. C.) duckpin team on Mann's alleys by 53 pins.

Lee S. Meyer was re-elected president of the Maryland Motorboat Club at its annual meeting.

Langdon M. Sanborn won the 1912 century mileage contest of the Crescent Bicycle Club.

The Latrobe Park soccer team defeated the Americans at Latrobe Park 3 goals to 1.

GRAIN MARKET.

No. 2 red spot wheat closed at 108c. bid on the local market. Spot corn closed at 54⅞c.

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF

BALTIMORE CITY.

Fair and colder Sunday; fair and warmer Monday.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, lectured before a distinguished audience which filled the Lyric. Just previous to the lecture he was given a dinner at the Maryland Club and after the address a smoker was tendered him by the Ninety-one Club, to which many notables were invited.

The now famous order of the Pennsylvania Railroad that blind persons could not ride on trains of the company, unless accompanied by a caretaker, has been rescinded, through the untiring efforts of John F. Bledsoe, superintendent of the Maryland School for the Blind, at Overlea.

The officials of the Health Department, after investigating 11 suspected cases of smallpox, came across an old case of the malady at 1001 Woodyear street. The Department, in the City Hall Annex, will be kept open today for the benefit of those who want to be vaccinated.

The managers of the tableaux, Angels in Art, which is to be presented at Albaugh's Theater January 29, 30 and 31 for the benefit of the Light Street Free Kindergarten, are having trouble finding a man angel to play the part of St. Michael.

Mayor Preston invoked the aid of the school teachers of Baltimore in the 1914 Star-Spangled Banner celebration and outlined plans for the event in an address before the Teachers' Literary Club of Baltimore at Odd Fellows' Temple.

Bishop Earl Cranston and Governor Goldsborough are expected to be present at Union Square Methodist Episcopal Church and take part in the celebration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the church the week of February 16-23.

Miss Mary C. Wiggin, of New York, chairman of the label committee of the National Consumers' League, delivered an address before the members of the Maryland Consumers' League at the home of Mrs. P. Lea Thom.

Dispatches from New York stated that Rev. Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, former pastor of First Baptist Church, of this city, and now editor of the Baptist Examiner, had read the Bible from beginning to end in 70 hours.

The funeral of Robert K. Waring, president of the Central Savings Bank, who died Friday afternoon, will take place this afternoon from his home, 1117 St. Paul street.

Members of the senior class of the Eastern High School have agreed to taboo elaborate and fancy gowns at social gatherings and public functions, particularly at the commencement exercises next June.

Judge Dobler, in Part 2 of the Superior Court, granted the city a new trial in the case of Gladys Carlyle, who during the term of court recently ended was awarded a verdict of $15,000 damages against the city.

Miss Stella Toal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Toal, 413 East Twentieth street, will marry Lieut. N. J. Karagulla, M. D., of Mardin, Mesopotamia, a surgeon in the Egyptian Army, on February 3.

Sergeant Major J. F. Smith, of Gen. Felix Agnus Garrison, No. 42, Army and Navy Union, has recently been reappointed sergeant major of the garrison for the second time.

The greatest event in the history of the Fraternal Order of Eagles will be the annual convention, which will be held in Baltimore next August 5 to 9, inclusive.

The Baltimore Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will celebrate the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee at 3 P. M. tomorrow in Arundell Hall.

Miss Alice Paul, who has full charge of the suffragist demonstration in Washington on March 3, arrived in Baltimore and conferred with the local suffragists.

General Felix Agnus Garrison, No. 42, Army and Navy Union, will begin its series of open meetings on Friday at its muster hall, 114 North Paca street.

A branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, to be known as No. 17, will shortly be built on the corner of North Avenue and Smallwood street.

Miss Elinor McLane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan McLane, was married to William Graham Bowdoin at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Clarence Whitehill, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give the recital at the Peabody Conservatory of Music Friday afternoon.

Lieut. H. Normand, of the United States revenue cutter Guthrie, has purchased the Torney property in Mount Washington.

Ernest P. Bicknell, of the American National Red Cross Society, delivered an address at the weekly luncheon of the City Club.

MARITIME.

The United States revenue cutter Apache returned to this city from Newport News, Va., after convoying to that port the British steamship Indrakuala, which was damaged in the collision in Chesapeake Bay January 3 with the American steamship Julia Luckenbach, which was sunk and 15 lives lost.

With a cargo of manganese ore from Batoum, a Black Sea port, the British steamship Strathendrick arrived after a very rough voyage. Following the discharge of the cargo the Strathendrick is to load general cargo under charter destined for Rotterdam.

Tug Jesse Tyson, with a wrecking equipment, left for Chester River to attempt to float the gasoline power-boat Lauretta Curran, which was blown ashore during the severe gale which recently swept the Chesapeakke Bay.

The North German Lloyd steamship Main, from Bremen, by way of New York, is due at its Locust Pint piers this morning. On the Main are 350 passengers, who will be landed here.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Dr. Robert L. Hammond, of Woodsboro, Frederick county, was arrested for refusing to report cases of infectious diseases.

Alonzo Mose, a farmhand of Sharpsburg, was found dead with a bullet wound in his head.

Frederick county Republicans and Progressives are considering plans to amalgamate.

Charles D. Wagaman was appointed receiver for the Hagerstown Brewing Company.

Miss Helen Taft and Miss Esther Cleveland were entertained at Annapolis.

Fire destroyed the desidence of William E. Poole at Woodbine.

VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Edward W. Blakey, for 30 years recording secretary of Richmond Typographical Union, No 90, is dead.

There are no indications of a break in the West Virginia senate deadlock.

WASHINGTON.

The Uncle Sam Oil Company charges Secretary Fisher with blocking their leases to Osage Indian lands in the interest of the Oil Trust. The Secretary charges the Uncle Sam Company with crookedness.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Cabell refused to submit to cross-examination bearing on the charges he had made against the conduct of Judge Boyd, of Greensboro, N. C.

The Senate passed a bill creating the Peace Centennial Commission and appropriating $100,000 for observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent.

Representative Humphrey introduced a resolution to prevent the use of the Panama Canal by all ships which enter into rate pools, conferences or agreements.

The House had under consideration the Military Appropriation Bill, and the annual fight for the restoration of the canteen in the Army was waged.

The Senate passed a bill appropriating $8,000 for Miss Alice C. Houghton, who was scalped two years ago by a machine in the Census Office.

Former Speaker Cannon had an ovation in the House when he arose to speak on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Memorial services in honor of Vice President Sherman will be held in the Senate, Saturday, February 15.

The Senate indorsed President Taft's plan for the establishment of a national aero-dynamical laboratory.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill to close Panama Canal to trust-owned ships.

Colonel Goethals urged a garrison of 25,000 men for the Panama Canal zone.

FINANCIAL.

The tone of the New York stock market was better, but the movement was uncertain and narrow.

Lost and Found

DAILY LIST OF ARTICLES FOUND ON CARS OF UNITED RAILWAYS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
The following were found on the city and suburban street cars on