EIGHT KILLED BY THE MOROS

Captain McNally and Seven of His Force of Scouts.

NINETEEN OTHERS WOUNDED

THREE OFFICERS ARE AMONG THE DEAD.

The Fight Believed to Have Been in the Neighborhood of Jolo, Where the Moros Have Caused the Government a Great Deal of Trouble. Latest Conflict Recalls the Big Fight in the Crater of an Extinct Volcano Near Jolo — The Jolo Moros a Bad Lot.

Manila, January 26.—Capt. Patrick McNally, of the Philippine Scouts, and seven of his men have been killed in a fight with Moros.

Lieutenant William Townsend, of the scouts, and Lieutenants Codrun and Whitney, of the constabulary, and 19 enlisted men were wounded. The loss of the Moros is not given.

It is believed the fight was in the neighborhood of Jolo. The report of the engagement comes in a wireless dispatch from Brigadier General John J. Perking, commanding the Department of Mindanao.

Early last week Captain Rhea and a detachment of constabulary were attacked by tribesmen while crossing the Abulung River. A punitive column was sent in pursuit of this band, and it is believed here that Captain McNally may have been with this force when surprised. All telegraph wires are down between Manila and Jolo, and the only information that has come has been received by wireless. It is thought the wires were purposely cut by natives, as there has been no storm of sufficient force to break down the wires.

It is feared that further outbreaks may occur among the tribesmen near Jolo. Emilio Aguinaldo and members of the Kitipunan society are suspected of promoting revolutionary sentiment in this vicinity.

The Island of Jolo, where the fight took place, is the most southern island of the Philippine group and lies not many miles from Borneo and the Equator. The only city of importance on the island is Jolo, having the same name as the island. The Sultan of Jolo lives in a small town not far from Jolo. He has a large number of wives and spends part of the year at Singapore with his entire household. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth was received by the Sultan of Jolo, and George Ade wrote the opera, Sultan of Sulu, which was founded upon information he gathered while on a visit to the island.

The Moros on the Island of Jolo have caused the government a great deal of trouble. The Spanish while in control of the Philippines placed a wall around the city of Jolo to protect them from the attacks of the Moros. Many years ago a vessel was wrecked not far from Jolo. One of the survivors of the wreck was a German, who became a Mohammedan and married into the family of the sultan. The German is dead, but he left two sons, who are very close to the Sultan. They profess great friendship for the Americans, but being Mohammedans they have never had the entire confidence of the United States officials.

The city of Jolo is very closely guarded and no white person is allowed to leave the city unless armed. All natives entering the gates of the city are searched for knives and other arms.

Many of the Moros on the Island of Jolo are fanatics and are very dangerous. The Spanish soldiers feared them very much. A number of years ago a massacre of Spanish soldiers took place in the streets of Jolo.

It was near Jolo that the celebrated fight in the crater of an extinct volcano took place between the Jolo Moros and the United States soldiers. The soldiers were compelled to drag heavy pieces of artillery up the side of the mountain. After the fight a number of Moro women dressed as men were found among the dead. They had fought by the sides of their husbands.

The United States government has never considered the Island of Jolo safe. During the time when the Spanish were in control of the Philippines the Island of Jolo was garrisoned by Spanish soldiers, who were criminals and had been sentenced to serve in convict companies. A sentence to serve as a soldier on Jolo was equivalent to a death sentence. About two years ago an outlaw was killed on Jolo, who believed that his life was immortal. He had a large following of fanatics, who gave the United States soldiers a great deal of trouble.

There is always unrest on the island and every movement of the Moros is watched by the military authorities.

IT'S A KNOTTY PROBLEM

English Government and the Votes for Women.

London, January 26.—The cabinet council, which assembles tomorrow, has to decide the momentous question as to how to deal with the dilemma caused by the speakers' ruling on the franchise question. This ruling, which was made Thursday in answer to a question asked by Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, was that if the substance of the bill was materially changed by amendments it should be withdrawn and a new bill presented.

Such strong conflicting opinions have been provoked by the thorny problem of the women's vote that fears are expressed as to whether the government will be able to weather the storm. It is faced on the one hand by the suffragists, who are calling upon the premier to redeem his pledge to the women, and on the other by those, even some Liberals, who express the opinion that the government has no right to force through Parliament such a revolutionary reform as giving the ballot to women without first appealing to the country.

The ministers insist that the question cannot involve any cabinet resignations, and argue that any alternative government would be faced by exactly identical difficulties on the women's question.

Fear of some new militant action on the part of the suffragettes if the bill is dropped causes great anxiety in official quarters. The Scotland Yard authorities are taking elaborate measures to protect the cabinet ministers against possible attacks.

Threaten to Strike.

Trenton, N. J., January 26.—Employes of the 10 large potteries in this city met today and decided to strike tomorrow unless their demands for increased wages and a nine-hour day are granted. The demands were presented to the potters several days ago, but as yet no reply has been received. The employers are given until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning to concede the demands. About 1,000 men will be involved if a strike occurs.

Attempt to Kill an Archduke.

Paris, January 26.—A Barcelona dispatch reports an attempt to assassinate Archduke Louis Salvator of Tuscany. While the Archduke was walking in the grounds of his estate, at Miramir, in the Balearic Islands, a workman employed on the estate fired at him several times with a revolver. One of the bullets grazed the Archduke and severely wounded a governess.

TRAINED NURSE KILLS HERSELF

Continued from First Page.

an examination he found that death was due to carbolic acid.

There was also another note to the coroner, as follows:

"Notify ——, of Riverdale, Md., that the body of one of his sweethearts is at the morgue. He has the price, so ask him to have it cremated and not let it be sent away. It will be there by 7:30 P. M."

This was signed "Bessie N. Elwell."

W. H. Elwell, a retired merchant of Winchester, Va., father of the girl, arrived in this city tonight, and took charge of the remains of his daughter.

Miss Elwell came to the city about eight years ago and entered the Homeopathic Hospital as a student nurse, and after her graduation went to Baltimore and practiced her profession there and later returned to this city and worked at the Census Bureau until three or four months ago.

Persons living in the apartment-house were not surprised at Miss Elwell's act, as she had threatened on several occasions to do away with herself and show up her male friend. The man named by Miss Elwell declines to discuss the case.

SEES HARM IN WILSON

Eugene Zimmerman Returns From Europe on Campania.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
Room 1005 World Building,
New York, January 26.

The steamship Savoie, of the French Line, and the Campania, of the Cunard Line, arrived at about the same hour today after voyages across the Atlantic in which they were almost always in sight of each other. The passengers exchanged many wireless greetings and a few bet with those aboard the companion vessel as to which would reach the pier first. The Campania won by less than one hour.

Both steamers were a day late. The Savoie left Havre and the Campania left Liverpool a week ago yesterday, and the weather was pleasant most of the time. But the winds were ahead and great billows impeded progress.

Among those on the Campania list was Eugene Zimmerman, who has been stopping with his son-in-law and daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, in Ireland, and who had much to say of the political situation in the British Isles.

"Sentiment is changing in Ireland on the home rule question, I think," said Mr. Zimmerman. "There is less desire to govern themselves in the South and West of Ireland than ever before. It is the agitators who keep up the battle. The better class see the fallacy of the argument for the change. I am quite sure the proposed measure will not pass the House of Lords. This will mean another general election.

"The Unionist party will then be the victor, I expect.

"I don't care much for the revenue-producing policies of Mr. Lloyd-George. He reminds me of the man who tried to pull himself off the ground by his suspenders.

"I read accounts of the recent utterances of Woodrow Wilson while abroad. His policy as announced will do harm to business in America. Business is good in England and Ireland."

WILSON'S BROTHER BOOMED

Is a Candidate for Secretary of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 26.—Joseph R. Wilson, of Nashville, newspaper man, a politician and brother of President-elect Woodrow Wilson, is a candidate for secretary of the United States Senate. Mr. Wilson's name will be presented to the Democratic caucus by Luke Lea, senator from Tennessee, who is not only a long-time friend of Mr. Wilson, but an original supporter of Woodrow Wilson for the presidential nomination.

During the late campaign Joseph R. Wilson was attached to Democratic national headquarters and had an active and important part in the campaign, being regarded as the personal representative of his brother in various relations.

In announcing that he would present the Wilson candidacy for secretary of the Senate Senator Lea, who is now in Tennessee, telegraphed from Nashville as follows:

"It is my privilege to be able to present the name of Joseph R. Wilson, of Nashville, for the office of secretary of the United States Senate. Mr. Wilson is a newspaper man of many years' experience, a man of the highest integrity and broad ability.

"In his circle of devoted friends he has displayed those same sterling qualities that have placed his brother at the head of our national affairs. His election will reflect credit upon the Senate and will be a fitting recognition of his splendid work at national headquarters during the national campaign."

Robert M. Gates, a Washington correspondent from Tennessee, and R. M. Wooley, a former newspaper man here and lately a special investigator for the money trust investigating committee, are also candidates. Gates is said to have the backing of seven or eight Southern senators.

COLLEGIANS WILL MARCH

800 Institutions to Be Represented in Inauguration Parade.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 26.—Eight hundred colleges, universities and schools are expected to participate in the Wilson College Men's League section of the inaugural parade. At least 20 men will be in each delegation.

Early this week the league will send out 1,000 circulars of invitations to the branch leagues throughout the country.

Estimates today show that probably 800 of these will respond. Special uniforms of simple, but distinctive design will be worn by each delegation, in addition to any college colors or special insignia desired.

Present plans call for the student costumes worn extensively by the students of the German universities. The general color scheme will be green. Frank B. Fox, in charge of headquarters here, expects that his division will be the largest and most unique collegiate gathering ever held.

Indications this afternoon pointed quite strongly to the entire elimination of an inaugural reception. President-elect Wilson's silence, coupled with his desire for simplicity, leads inaugural committee heads to believe that he is in fact content to have the social side of the ceremonies slighted.

AN ITALIAN SYNDICATE

Banks Buy Up Treasury Bonds to Extent of $80,000,000.

Rome, January 26. — A syndicate of Italian banks, headed by the Bank of Italy, has bought up at par without public subscription, 4 per cent. five-year treasury bonds to the amount of $80,000,000, the issue of which was authorized last December, to meet expenses of the development of the state railroads and for other purposes.

A portion of this sum, to the amount of about $10,000,000, will be employed to pay off that part of the Ottoman debt accruing to Italy, and a further amount will be devoted to meeting expenses incident to the war in Tripoli.

STOCK EXCHANGE FILES A BRIEF

DENIES THE GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT TO CONTROL.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATE

The Argument Admits the Right of the State to Enact Laws for the Guidance of the Exchange, But Questions the Effectiveness of Any Law That May Be Enacted. Exchange Rules Prohibit Improper Manipulation.

Washington, January 26.—Members of the House Money Trust Committee who are to draft a report on results of the inquiry into financial affairs thus far conducted, have before them for consideration a brief just filed on behalf of the New York Stock Exchange by its attorneys denying that the federal government has power to compel its incorporation or to regulate its affairs.

The State of New York, it is admitted in the brief, has power to enact laws for the guidance of the Exchange, though the belief is expressed in the argument that no law, either by state or nation, will stop certain transactions. It is further asserted that the members of the Stock Exchange are better able to control its affairs than any legislative authority.

"We assert," says the brief, "that no regulation whatever is within the power of Congress. But we are far from asserting that the state is without any power of regulation."

"That the state may legislate with respect to transactions, such as improper manipulation, is unquestionable. How effectively it can legislate as to such matters is another question. Hopes and expectations in that direction are apt to be in inverse ratio to accurate knowledge and experience. It is a regulation interfering with and diminishing the responsible self-government of such an exchange that we argue against as detrimental in an incalculable degree as well to the interests of the public as those of the exchange."

Defending the rules of the Stock Exchange the brief declares that its business is neither of interstate nor foreign character, "nor do its operations in any respect come within the sphere of the federal jurisdiction."

Rules of the Exchange, the brief declares, prohibit manipulation, short selling and general gambling, reports of which are said to be exaggerated by the general public.

The answer to all charges against the Exchange is said to lie in the statement that all transactions are matters between customer and broker, with which the Exchange has nothing to do so long as highest standards of business honesty are maintained.

The brief also contains many legal decisions submitted to prove that the Stock Exchange cannot be subject to the Interstate Commerce Act.

NOT A MEDICAL TRUST

President-elect's Views of the Department of Health.

Hoboken, N. J., January 26.—President-elect Wilson today addressed a private gathering of prominent social workers at the home of Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, where he and his family were week-end guests. In a statement given out by Mrs. Alexander setting forth Governor Wilson's remarks he is quoted as declaring that in forwarding the movement for a national bureau of health it was desirable to remove the impression that the government expected to set up "a medical trust." The Governor is reported as having said that there was no intention to put any school of medicine in charge of national health projects, but that all schools of medicine should work in harmony on the question of sanitation, which he considered the most important.

Several speeches were made, embracing immigration, child labor, prison contract labor, workmen's compensation and industrial relations. No newspaper men were admitted, and Governor Wilson could not be reached tonight to make any comment on the conference. The statement given out at the Alexander home quotes the President-elect as saying: "Every subject treated here today engaged my deep interest and enthusiasm. My enthusiasm is in proportion generally to the practicability of a scheme. I have always been eager to forward general principles, but I do not feel the breath ill my lungs until I see the practical plan. I hope you will always come to me with plans, and you may count on me to consider those plans with interest and friendliness.

Most of things that you have spoken of are without political embarrassment. One that does have political embarrassment is the health department project. Already in dealing with medical education in New Jersey we have had political difficulties, because of the various independent schools of medicine that have sprung up on all sides. There is a fear in many minds that we are about to set up what has been called a medical trust, and it is very desirable to remove that idea. I have never seen any serious proposal to put any particular school of medicine in charge of the National Health Department.

"With regard to the children's bureau another similar difficulty exists. My own party in some of its elements represents a very strong state's rights feeling. It is very plain that you would have to go much further than most interpretations of the Constitution would allow if you were to give to the government general control over child labor throughout the country. It is important to make it generally understood that the purpose of your bureau is to collect and co-ordinate information on the subject.

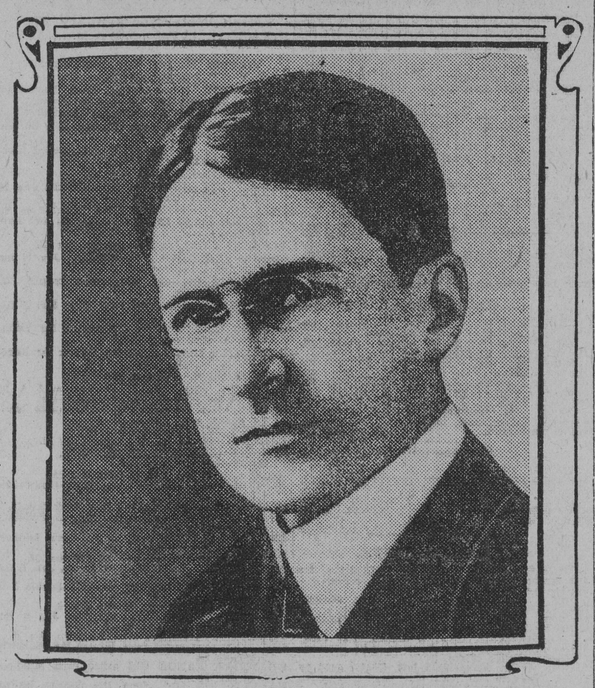
"I want above all things to enjoy the confidence of and to have at my service the information and counsel of those who are engaged in these fundamental things. Most of the vitality of public action comes from outside the government. The government does not originate. It responds to public opinion. You all are to regard yourselves as forces playing upon the government, and I hope that during the next four years you will find a sensitive part of the government at the top."

Baltimoreans in New York.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, January 26.—These Baltimoreans are registered at the leading hotels here tonight: Waldorf—Miiss L. M. Haughmont, W. P. Constable and wife, J. M. Cates, A. P. Calhoun. Astor—L. D. Jones, G. W. Henthorn. Union Square—W. Matthies, J. G. Leffit, H. L. Wienfeld, H. Jelineck. Albert—Charles Fink. St. Denis—J. L. Smith, Mrs. J. L. Smith. Seville—W. Greenwood, Mrs. W. Greenwood. Imperial—L. Koppelman, F. A. Furst. Hotel Astor—L. Fox, Mrs. L. Fox, J. F. Dean, J. Hinkley. Hotel Rector—O. R. Bieler, R. L. Davis, Mrs. R. L. Davis. Herald Square—J. M. Denny. York—W. B. Owen, Mrs. W. B. Owen. Navarre—W. E. Myers, A. I. Hart, C. J. Judson, Mrs. C. J. Judson. Grand—W. E. Wilson. Pierrepont—J. D. Reynolds, Jr. McAlpin—D. J. McAlpin, Mrs. D. J. McAlpin, Miss M. A. Harney, O. N. Hall, W. F. Assau, W. H. Kraus, E. S. Lockwood, Mrs. E. S. Lockwood. Cadillac—E. P. Beachum, D. Wolf, S. Wolf. Park Avenue—A. Howe. Hoffman—W. J. R. Thomas, Mrs. W. J. R. Thomas. Arlington—J. H. McClellan. Victoria—T. M. Green. Breslin—B. H. Shoda.

NEW SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS



—American Press Association.

John N. Heiskell, of Little Rock, appointed United States Senator to finish the term of the late Jefferson Davis, which expires March 3 next.

REBELS CUT RAILWAY

Peace Negotiations in Mexico Are Not Progressing.

El Paso, Tex., January 26.—Rebels early today cut the Mexican Central Railway a few miles below the border. The rebel general, Marcelo Caraveo, with 500 men, is reported to be operating south of Juarez, in retaliation for yesterday's movement of troops out of Juarez.

Belated reports from Jiminez, below which point the Central was cut last week, say rebels under Cheche Campos have taken Escalon, on the Chihuahua-Durango state boundary. A small federal garrison resisted briefly.

Peace negotiations are progressing unfavorably. Telegrams said to come from President Madero today request the place of conference be Ahumada, between Juarez and Chihuahua City. It is offered to withdraw the federal garrison and allow the rebels to occupy the town. The rebels insist on Guadalupe, on the Texas border, 30 miles east of El Paso, as the point of meeting.

Manuel A. Luján, who was General Orozco's representative at Washington, arrived here today from Los Angeles, Cal. He doubtless will head the rebel delegates should actual negotiations occur. He will visit Guadalupe tomorrow to confer with General Salazar.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE

Certificates Now Received From All of the Forty-eight States.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 26.—Official copies of the electoral vote for each of the 48 states have now been filed with the president pro tempore of the Senate. The law requires that two copies of the official electoral vote shall be sent to Washington from each state—one by mail and one by messenger—either of these copies without the other being sufficient evidence of the result. To be counted the vote must be received in Washington not later than the last Monday in January. All mailed copies have been received, while messengers from 40 states have also filed additional copies.

The ballots will be canvassed officially in the hall of the House of Representatives on February 12, the second Wednesday of the month. The sealed envelopes from the various states have not been opened, but there is little possibility of the result being found in any respect different from that already unofficially announced—Wilson, 435; Roosevelt, 88, and Taft, 8.

FIFTH NATIONAL CORN SHOW

Preparations Complete for Opening Today at Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, January 26.—With practically all preparations completed, the fifth National Corn Exposition will open here tomorrow. The exposition will embrace exhibits from 27 states, the federal department ofagriculture and other sources, dealing with practically every phase of agriculture.

The state exhibits for the exposition were made up at the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and present the results of research work along all lines of agriculture. There are individual exhibits from farmers in 30 or more states, selected to insure an aggregation representative of the best in each state. These are entered in competition for honor certificates and trophies.

The exposition program includes a number of feature days, with addresses by prominent speakers.

Sir Horace Plunkett, leader of Irish agricultural reform, is to visit the exposition on Thursday, and James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, and the agricultural committee of the House of Representatives are expected Saturday.

The exposition will continue through February 8.

MANY VIOLENT DEATHS

Average of Over Seven a Day in Manhattan Alone.

New York, January 26.—During the past year on an average over seven persons met with violent deaths each day on Manhattan Island, a single one of the city's five boroughs. The statement is contained in the annual report of the board of coroners, issued today.

Of a total of 5,697 deaths in the borough in 1912, 2,985 were from natural causes and 2,712 of a violent character. Accidental falls were responsible for 746 fatalities. Suicides came next, with 474 victims. Burns caused 267 deaths, 229 persons were drowned, there were 198 homicides and 183 persons were accidentally asphyxiated by illuminating gas. The automobile struck and killed 146 persons during the year. Of the total of 340 deaths caused by automobiles, horse vehicles and surface cars 114 were of children.

Train Service Resumed.

Seattle, Wash., January 26.—Train service on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and on the Northern Pacific Overland lines was resumed today on a nearly normal basis. The Great Northern, the only road now tied up, expects to resume normal traffic within the week.

MISS ESTHER PERKY

—Copyrighted by Clinedinst.

Daughter of Senator and Mrs. Perky, of Idaho, who recently paid a pleasant visit to her parents in Washington. Miss Perky is at present attending the University of Wisconsin.

BIG STRIKE MAY END THIS WEEK

GARMENT-WORKERS TENTATIVELY ACCEPT PROPOSAL.

HIGHER WAGES PROMISED

The New York Clothing Trades Association, Which Has Refused to Recognize the Union or Deal With Its Representatives, Is Not a Party to the Agreement—About 75,000 Workers Will Return to Work if Terms Are Accepted.

New York, January 26.—The strike of garment-workers of this city seemed tonight in fair way of settlement, so far as the larger portion of the strikers is concerned. At a conference today a proposition providing for a sliding scale of wage increases to be applied to both regular and piece workers and a 52-hour week was made by representatives of manufacturers employing about 75,000 of the more than 100,000 garment-workers who have been on strike for four weeks, to leaders of the United Garment-workers of America. That the union representatives tentatively accepted the proposal agreeing to place it before their executive board for final decision, is accepted as a favorable development.

The proposition of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association and the Clothing Contractors' Association, as tentatively accepted, calls for an immediate increase of 10 per cent. for all workers receiving $12 a week or less; 7½ per cent. for all workers receiving more than $12 and less than $15, and for all receiving more than $15 an increase of 5 per cent. In no case is the increase to be less than $1 per week.

The New York Clothing Trades' Association, which has refused to recognize the union or to deal with its representatives, is not a party to the agreement. A letter addressed to the union officials and signed by the representatives of the two manufacturers' associations, agreeing to carry out their part of the new contract, will be delivered tomorrow. The answer of the union executive board is expected to be made early this week.

MUMMIES EXAMINED

Interesting Discoveries by Prof. Eliot Smith.

London, January 26.—Professor Eliot Smith has examined a series of some 50 mummies, which comprises all that is left of the great Pharaohs of ancient Egypt, their queens, and some members of their royal households.

The mummies are contained in the Cairo Museum, and the examination has been made at the request of Sir Gaston Maspero, director of the Department of Antiquities at Cairo. The mummies include those of King Saquounri, the last king of the seventeenth dynasty, about 2000 B. C., "whose battered skull and wounded body, showing signs of having been hastily embalmed, bear witness to sudden death by murder"; Menephtah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus; his father, Rameses II.; his grandfather, the Great Seti I.; his son, Siphthah; and his grandson, Seti II.

A unique opportunity was afforded Professor Eliot Smith of studying the anthropological history of the royal dynasties, and, after a lapse of more than 25 centuries, material has been obtained with which to form fairly accurate pictures of the appearance of the Pharaohs.

Thus Menephtah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, was a somewhat corpulent man. He was almost completely bald, only a narrow fringe of white hair remaining on the temple. The process of embalming had been eminently successful, the body being well preserved. The general aspect of the face, says Professor Eliot Smith, recalls that of Rameses, his father, but the form of the cranium and the measurements of the face more nearly agree with those of his grandfather, Seti the Great. Seti I. and Rameses II. exhibit in their cranial and facial features many alien traits, curiously blended with Egyptian characters; but in Menephtah the foreign element in his composition is more obtrusively shown than it is in either his father or his grandfather. He has the prominent, high-bridged nose of his father, but a shorter and much broader cranium than either of his predecessors. His height was 5 feet 7 inches.

Each Pharaoh, says Professor Eliot Smith, is, if rightly regarded, a historical document. It was during the examination of the royal series, extending from the seventeenth to the twenty-first dynasty, that he first recognized the evolutionary changes, which affect the methods of embalming practiced in ancient Egypt. He perceived then that it is possible to recognize the dynasty to which a mummy belongs by the technique employed by the embalmer. In many cases he was able to set the historian right—the sex and age in some cases proved incompatible with the identification originally made.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD

Three Bullets in Body Discovered in an Open Field.

Troy, N. Y., January 26.—The lifeless body of a young Italian woman, with a bullet in her brain, one in her stomach and another in her right thigh, was found in an open field in Colonic, Albany county, about 9 o'clock this morning. The woman was later identified as Mrs. Antonio Spano, a resident of Watervliet. Her husband, who was seen with her last night when they started out for a walk, is missing. The couple came to Watervliet from New York last month. The revolver with which the shooting was done was found near the body.

CONGRESSMAN DEAD

Representative Smith, of California, in House Three Terms.

Los Angeles, Cal., January 26.—Representative Sylvester Clark Smith, of Bakersfield, member of Congress from the Eighth California district, died here today after a long illness.

Representative Smith was born near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, August 26, 1858, and came to California nearly 33 years ago. He was elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress and had served consecutively since, although because of his illness he spent but little of his last term in the national capital.

Latest Shipping News.

Falmouth, January 26.—Arrived, stmr Montauk Point, from Port Tampa, Galveston and Norfolk. Steam steering shaft broken.

Liverpool, January 26.—Arrived, stmrs Manchester Port, from Philadelphia; Meltonian, from Brunswick.

New York, January 26.—Arrived, stmrs Cymric, from Liverpool; Ancon, from Cristobal; Javary, from Para.

Halifax, N. S., January 26.—Arrived, stmr Hafnia, from Jacksonville.

Browhead, January 26.—Stmr Mauretania, from New York for Fishguard and Liverpool, reported 970 miles west at noon; due Fishguard noon Tuesday. Signaled, stmrs Chicago, from New York for Havre; Haverford, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

Kinsdale, January 26.—Passed, stmr Canada, from Portland for Liverpool.

Madeira, January 26.—Arrived, stmr Frayreolia, from New York.

Southampton, January 26.—Arrived, stmr Philadelphia, from New York.

Naples, January 26.—Arrived, stmr Pannonia, from New York.

Fiume, January 26.—Arrived, stmr Laconia, from New York.

Queenstown, January 26.—Sailed, stmr Carmania, for New York.

TAFT AGAIN FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Continued from First Page.

to cudgel politicians; that he has a mission to perform, that men with missions are dangerous.

All these and other facts were uppermost in the minds of the men who cheered President Taft on Saturday night.

They cheered him not only for what he has been, but for what he may again be.

TARIFF AT THE FORE.

Behind the applause and the cheering for the President there was a reason, an unjustifiable reason, say the exponents of free trade, to which the Democrats are ultimately committed.

But is the United States prepared to embark on an era of free trade?

A story is told that during his senior year at Princeton Woodrow Wilson was selected as a representative of one of the literary societies of the university to debate with the rival society the question of Free Trade vs. Protection. The story goes further. It says that when in the drawing of lots on the defenders of the protective principle Wilson found that he would have to discard his pet free-trade principle and defend protection he refused to participate in the debate.

This is the same Woodrow Wilson who will be the next president of the United States.

There was, therefore, an underlying cause for the demonstration for President Taft Saturday night—for the hope that he will again be called upon to defend the principle of protection.

STRONGHOLD OF PROTECTION.

Baltimore is really a stronghold of the principle of protection. So is Maryland. It was a Baltimore merchant who first petitioned Congress to levy a duty on imported goods to protect home products against foreign goods. The same idea is rampant today. It has been pre-eminent whenever tested.

Marylanders have a most lively recollection of the financial disasters which followed the Democratic administration of 1892-1896, with its Wilson-Gorman act, and when they realize how the tariff has built up their industries, how it has developed the coal-mining industries of Western Maryland, how it has developed the greatest cotton duck factories of the world, how it established and maintained the great works at Sparrows Point, and how, in short, it has kept alive the manufacturing industries of this state, they have doffed their hats to the protection idea. Hence Maryland's members of the upper and lower branches of Congress have been divided upon the tariff question since it first became an issue, when the Baltimore importer laid his supplication before the House for import duties.

DICTATES OF JUDGMENT.

Some Democrats have followed the dictates of their own judgment and the urgent calls of the Treasury, which demanded an income sufficient to meet the expenses of the government and the appropriations of Congress for internal improvements, deeper and wider harbors, canals, public buildings—a policy, by the way, against which the Democratic party arrayed itself in the early days of its history. The late Senator Gorman, for many years the leader of the Democratic party in Maryland, was an adherent of the principle of moderate protection, fully realizing that by the imposition of a tariff upon manufactures from England and other countries was it possible to raise the revenues with which to meet the expenses of the government, including the deepening and widening of harbors.

In the presidential campaign of 1888 the Democrats were for tariff reduction. The Republicans stood "pat" on their record on the question. The Republicans won, and the McKinley law, called thus from the man who headed the Ways and Means Committee, which framed it, was passed by a party vote in 1890 and President Harrison signed it on October 1. This act reduced some duties from the 1883 level, advanced others, and placed some articles on the free list, the most important of which was raw sugar.

OBJECT OF ACT.

The object of this act was to cut down the revenue and increase protection, and it did both. It cut the revenue too far, however, and prepared the way for the deficits which came two years later. In the election for Congress which came a few days after the enactment of the McKinley law the Republicans were overwhelmingly beaten. The defeat was attributed by some Republicans at the time to the McKinley act, which was unpopular in some of its provisions to many Western Republicans. The swing toward the Democrats shown in the congressional canvass of 1890 was strongly manifest in the campaign of 1892, in which Cleveland was elected the second time and a Congress Democratic in both branches was chosen. In 1893-1895, which was the first time since 1857-1859, in the early half of Buchanan's administration, that the Democrats controlled the presidency and both branches of Congress simultaneously, a tariff act, the Wilson-Gorman tariff, was passed in 1894, after a long deadlock between the House and the Senate.

Against the protests of individual Democrats in the House and also against the wishes of President Celeveland, the Democratic Senate amended the bill in several hundred places, generally in the direction of higher duties. In a letter to Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Cleveland denounced the bill as meaning "party perfidy and party dishonor," and refused to sign or veto it, and it went on the statute book on August 27, 1894, through the expiration of the 10-day time limit.

PROMISES NOT MADE GOOD.

The campaign of 1892, while it resulted in the election of Mr. Cleveland and of a Democratic House, was really disastrous in the long run to the Democratic party. The Democratic leaders, under the inspiration of Mr. Cleveland, promised the country a huge reduction in living expenses, with no disturbance in wages. The panic of 1894 and 1895 followed. In 1896 Mr. McKinley was elected president.

The conditions now confronting the country are not dissimilar to those which confronted the country in years gone by when the tariff was an issue.

It looks as though President Taft will be the apostle of protection and that when the American people recover from the disasters to follow in the wake of Democratic free trade crusade they will again look to him to lead them into the fields full of blooms and blossoms, full of prosperity.

THIRTY YEARS ROMANCE

World-Wide Search for a Lost Sweetheart.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Stockholm, January 26.—The marriage of Baron Axel Taras and Mlle. Isabella Gyllstroem this week is the culmination of a 30-years' romance which has caused great interest in Court circles.

In 1882, when Mlle. Gyllstroem was starring on the Swedish stage, Baron Taras, then a young lieutenant, fell in love with her. His parents objected to his marriage, and Mlle. Gyllstroem secretly left Sweden without disclosing her future address.

Six years afterwards Baron Taras' parents died, and he started on a world-wide search for his sweetheart.

He visited every European capital, and then proceded to America. His efforts were fruitless until, in October last, while in America, he learned that Mlle. Gyllstroem was living in Melbourne, Australia, under an assumed name.

He immediately proceeded to Australia and met his former sweetheart, who consented to marry him. The couple are now living in Stockholm.

SMALLPOX IN FLOOD DISTRICT

Refugees Combat Epidemic in Town on Ohio River.

GOVERNMENT TO GIVE AID

ARMY OFFICERS TO FIND EXTENT OF SUPPLIES NEEDED.

The Expected Rise in the River at Evansville, Ind., Did Not Materialize—Rains Check the Rate of Fall — Quartermaster's Department of the Army Will Furnish All the Supplies Needed in the Places Where the Recent Floods Played Havoc.

Evansville, Ind., January 26.—Capt. William Elliott, assistant to the depot quartermaster of the United States Army at St. Louis, Mo., arrived in Evansville today under orders from Major General Wood to survey flood conditions in this vicinity and to furnish any relief from federal resources that may be needed. The telegram of General Wood to Colonel Stanley, quartermaster at St. Louis, gives Captain Elliott authority to draw upon Army stores and funds for tents, food, fuel, clothing and medical supplies needed to relieve flood victims until the water recedes.

The assignment came in response to appeals from Kentucky and Representative A. O. Stanley's proposal in the House Friday for a $1,000,000 appropriation for flood relief.

Captain Elliott spent the afternoon with workers who are familiar with conditions in the Evansville district. Mayor John H. Moeller, of Mount Vernon, Ind., who conducted a relief party to Kentucky yesterday, tonight conferred with the army officer. Mayor Heilman believes that federal aid will be most acceptable in the Ashbysburg, the Walnut Bottoms and Uniontown districts, 50 miles below Evansville, in Kentucky. Captain Elliott will alo go to Shawneetown, Ill., before he returns to St. Louis.

Captain Elliott was preparing tonight to leave early in the morning for Ashbysburg and then he will return and go to Uniontown. Ashbysburg, besides being inundated, with its inhabitants forced to live on a hill back of the town, is combating smallpox, which broke out among refugees last week. Captain Elliott spent two months in flood relief on the lower Mississippi River last spring.

The expected rise in the river here today did not materialize, the effect of upriver rains being merely to check the rate of fall. The stage tonight is 44.4 feet.

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES

Break in Levee at Beulah, Miss., Slowly Widening.

Greenville, Miss., January 26.—The crevasse in the Beulah Levee had attained a width of 125 feet tonight and was widening slowly, while the flood pouring through the gap was six feet in depth. Natural hollows are being filled and no damage of consequence has resulted to date.

The track of the Riverside Division of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, a few miles from the levee, are still in use, and planters in the Bogue Phalia Basin were prepared for emergencies. Little, if any, loss of livestock is feared.

The break is more serious since it occurred early in the high-water season, which may last until May. Efforts will be made to tie the ends of the gap.

WATERS STILL RISING

The Lower Mississippi Continues to Threaten Flood Conditions.

Washington, January 26.—The Ohio River is nearly at a stand at Cairo, according to Weather Bureau reports tonight, a stage of 48.9 feet having been recorded Sunday morning, a rise of .2 feet in 24 hours.

The lower Mississippi River continues to rise and no changes from previous forecasts are indicated at present.

Heavy Damage Reported.

Cairo, Ill., January 26.—The Ohio River remained stationary today, but reports of widespread damage both north and south of Cairo were received. The Cotton Belt Railway was forced to suspend traffic between Birds Point and Malden. At Henderson Mounds, Mo., the track was covered by two feet of water.

WHITE PLAGUE IN PARIS

How the Government Is Attacking the Problem There.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, January 26.—The fight against the "white plague," or tuberculosis, finds a divided camp in France, some urging compulsory declaration of the disease and others rigid rules for the inspection of dwellings.

Every house in Paris has its set of records in the offices of the health bureau. This comprises a ground plan upon which are clearly marked the water supply pipes, wells, sewers, drains, etc.; a detailed description of the building; a sheet containing the number of deaths from contagious diseases occurring each day in the house; another sheet giving the number of times the building has been disinfected, together with the dates and causes; a number of sheets describing the modifications prescribed by the health bureau to be executed in the house and whether they have been followed with effect.

After four years' operation the system gave the following results: Of the 80,653 houses which Paris contains the deaths from tuberculosis during a period of 10 years—that is to say, 101,496—occurred in 38,477 houses. A further careful examination of the records of these 38,477 houses clearly established that in Paris tuberculosis is localized, that it is concentrated on certain points, always the same, and outside of which its ravages do not exceed those of any other disease.

The intervention of the health authorities is brought about in two ways: By the denunciation of one of the tenants of a nonsanitary dwelling or by the fact that the mortality from contagious diseases in the house assumes excessive proportions. In either case the building is visited by inspectors, who make a detailed report, as a result of which the landlord is ordered to carry out the repairs or alterations deemed necessary even to the partial reconstruction of the building. Thus, in 1905 270 houses, giving shelter to some 26,000 persons, were visited, and 2,600 rooms without light or air were found, as a result of which numerous modifications, structural or otherwise, were enforced on the landlords. In some exceptionally bad cases the buildings were expropriated and demolished.

Hotel Fire Creates Panic.

Omaha, Neb., January 26.—A fire which started in the basement of the six-story Paxton Hotel annex early today caused a panic among the 100 guests. All escaped, but nearly 40 of them, including E. H. Shaw, of Staunton, Massachusetts, had to be taken out, scantily clad, on aerial ladders set up by firemen. Damage to the building was small.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4150_1_156-0594