SENATE DEBATES ONE-TERM PLAN

Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson and Bryan Figure in the Speeches.

PROPOSED RECALL DEFEATED

PROGRESSIVES OPPOSED TO PUTTING ANY LIMIT.

Only Ten Votes Mustered for the Proposition to Vote on Recall at Any Congressional Election—Single Four-year Term Also Beaten—Dixon Warmly Espouses Roosevelt's Cause, and Hints That the Six-year Term Is Being Urged in Bryan's Interest.

Washington, January 30.—Presidential terms ranging all the way from two to six years; prohibitions against second terms and third terms; exemptions that would affect Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, and proposals for the recall and the direct popular election of presidents, were thrust into the Senate today in rapid succession during the first day's consideration of the constitutional amendment limiting a president to a single term of six years.

In a session filled with lively debate, Senator Bristow's proposal that a president could be recalled at any regular election was voted down 58 to 10, and Senator Hoke Smith's amendment to make the single term four years, instead of six, was defeated 42 to 25. Over a dozen amendments were proceeding when the Senate recessed tonight, and they will be taken up tomorrow.

RECALL BEATEN.

Senators Dixon and Poindexter, Progressives; Bristow, Progressive-Republican, and Lodge, Republican, led the fight against a restriction of the presidential term. Senator Williams, Democrat, proposed a four-year term, with the privilege of re-election once, but his amendment was so drawn as to prevent Colonel Roosevelt from seeking another election.

The defeat of the Bristow amendment for recall of the president, followed a short debate, in which Senator Bristow urged that to make the federal administration properly responsive to public demand, the people should have the right to change the president when they change Congress. The vote on the recall amendment mustered 10 votes only in its favor, the following senators voting for it: Ashurst, Bristow, Clapp, Dixon, Gronna and Poindexter, Progressives and Republicans; Martine, Owen, Perky and Thomas, Democrats.

The candidacies of Roosevelt, Wilson, Bryan and Taft figured in the fight throughout the day. Senator Borah said President Taft had not used the power of his office for his own re-election in 1912 to any greater extent than President Roosevelt had used it in 1908 for the election of Mr. Taft.

"President Roosevelt wanted Mr. Taft nominated because he believed Taft would carry out the principles to which the Roosevelt administration was devoted," said Senator Bristow. "A president who would not use every effort to perpetuate his policies would not be worth his salt."

DIXON'S HINT.

Senator Hitchcock asked if it was not "generally believed" that Roosevelt favored President Taft's nomination in 1908, so that he himself might be a candidate in 1912.

"I know the Senator himself does not entertain such a thought," retorted Senator Borah, "so I feel free to say that such an idea is the product of a diseased mind."

Senator Dixon's charge that a single six-year term was desired chiefly by ambitious aspirants for the presidency, and the declaration of Senators Bristow and Poindexter that this proposed limitation would be destructive of American principles of government, made up the burden of the progressive fight against the resolution.

Senator Bristow declared the people should be free to choose their own president and to re-elect a president when they believed it wise. He declared the Constitution should include a recall provision, so that when Congress is overthrown because an administration is not satisfactory, the people could also recall the President and establish a new administration throughout.

WANTED—A XYLOTOMIST

The Forest Bureau's Notice Brings Unexpected Results.

Washington, January 30.—Having sent out an appeal for some one to pass an examination for the position of assistant in xylotomy in the Forest Service, the Civil Service Commission now wishes it hadn't. Ever since the call for a patriot who would bring to the job the qualifications for a college professor and consent to exchange his learning for a government salary of $10,000 a year the commissioners have been busy explaining the meaning of the term. When the office opened today a forbidding looking visitor was awaiting the chief clerk of the commission.

"Say, bo," said the stranger, "I'm a carpenter, and a guy gimme the hunch that you wanted a 'sillytommy.' Here I am. The guy told me it had something to do with 'woodworkin'."

The chief clerk explained that under the examination requirements the aspirant for the place would have to elucidate many scientific problems, disclose a university training, a knowledge of botany and a complete mastery of the German language.

"What," shouted the applicant, making for the door, "all dat for $3.25 a day?"

The clerical force spent hours explaining to callers the meaning of the term. The word was not to be found in the dictionary.

DENOUNCES MISCEGENATION

Georgia Congressman's Hot Attack on Mixed Marriages.

Washington, January 30.—Representative Roddenbery, of Georgia, on the floor of the House today made another hot attack upon intermarriages of negroes and whites. He discussed the marriage of George F. Thompson, of Chicago, a 42-year-old negro, and Helen E. Hanson, 15-year-old white girl, at Niles, Mich., several weeks ago.

Mr. Roddenbery declared that the marriage ceremony was performed by Charles Agar, "a minister of the gospel—a white minister at that, who ought to be tarred and feathered and put into exile."

The Southern Congressman waved above his head a copy of the marriage certificate of the couple and quoted from newspaper reports of the marriage, which recounted revolting details.

"My God," shouted Mr. Roddenbery, "that the laws of any civilized state will permit a bestial brute to have sanctioned by law his wedlock to such a child. Thompson is being held in the county jail pending the outcome of the child's injuries. He is formally charged with abduction.

"Abhorrent as mob law is, men who are human can be tempted beyond endurance. I appeal for the law of states to prevent these dangers and outrages."

TO RESUME THE WAR IN FOUR DAYS

Continued from First Page.

fronted, not with the question of peace or war, but with a catastrophe which will lead Turkey into a tremendous civil war.

Those who know the Ottoman Empire believe that the revolt among the Turkish troops on the Tchatalja lines was much more grave than was announced in the short dispatches passed by the censor.

Close observers of events in Turkey expect that similar revolts will occur in the Asiatic provinces, where the elements opposing the Young Turks are stronger than in European Turkey.

YOUNG TURKS' BOLD REPLY

Offer to Divide Adrianople, but Would Retain Islands.

Constantinople, January 30.—In its reply to the joint note of the powers the Young Turk government asserts itself boldly. Apart from proposals to divide Adrianople and a plea for the retention of the Aegean Islands, the new government takes advantage of the occasion to press for relief from the fetters of tariff and foreigners' extra-territorial rights, under which the Turks long have chafed.

"The Ottoman government does not hesitate to recognize that the conclusion of peace corresponds with the hopes and interest of all," says the note, "and that it is desirable to put an end as soon as possible to a struggle which it in no way provoked.

"The imperial government has already given undeniable proofs of a conciliatory spirit by consenting to immediate sacrifices.

THE SECOND CAPITAL.

"Adrianople being an essentially Mussulman town and the second capital in Turkey and therefore indissolubly bound up with the empire, the mere rumor of its cession provoked a sentiment of reprobation throughout the country and aroused such excitement as to bring about the resignation of the last cabinet.

"The Turkish government is willing, as a final proof of its pacific disposition, to place itself in the hands of the powers regarding that part of Adrianople situated on the right bank of the Maritza River. The mosques and historic monuments are on the left bank and the retention of that section is a necessity which the government cannot fail to take account of without exposing the country to a commotion which might result in the gravest consequences."

"Regarding the Aegean Islands, the argument is set forth that those nearest the Dardanelles are indispensable to the defense of the capital, while the others, forming an integral part of Asia Minor, are no less indispensable to the security of the Asiatic possessions.

WOULD CAUSE TROUBLE.

"Any diminution of Turkish authority, therefore, would transform them into centers of agitation, which would spread to the adjoining shores and create a state of unrest similar to that in Macedonia, which has threatened and still threatens the tranquillity of Europe."

Turkey offers to abide by the decision of the powers regarding the status of the islands occupied by the allies if they have regard for the foregoing consideration and the integrity of the Dardanelles, which the note cleverly contends is a question of the highest importance. In conclusion, the note says:

"The imperial government is convinced that the great powers in a spirit of justice and equity will recognize the extent of the sacrifice to which Turkey has consented and will agree that the Sublime Porte would be right in rejecting any further demands which might be raised by the Balkan allies."

WILL PRESS THE SIEGE

Plan of Campaign of the Balkan Allied Forces.

Paris, January 20.—The Bulgarian minister of finance, T. Theodoroff, who is on his way to Sofia from the London peace conference, declared today that he regards the resumption of war between the Balkan allies and Turkey as certain. "The first engagement probably will open next Wednesday," he added.

"At the expiration of the armistice," M. Theodoroff said, "the allies will press the siege of the fortress of Adrianople until that place falls, simply holding the Turks in check at the Tchatalja lines. After the fortress has been taken all the Bulgarian siege material will be transported south to the Tchatalja fortifications.

"Bulgaria has lost 25,000 men killed since the war broke out, and half of the domestice animals of the country are gone. The Bulgarian government is now maintaining 550,000 men in military service. At the conclusion of the war the expenses of the government will remain immense until the material of the army has been restored and until the pensions growing out of the conflict have been paid. Bulgaria does not ask for a loan at the present time, but a large loan will be floated immediately after the war with Turkey ends."

WEST VIRGINIA'S CLAIM

Senator MacCorkle's Joint Resolution Adopted by Senate.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Charleston, W. Va., January 30.—West Virginia will push its claim against the federal government for its equitable share of what might be due to the State of Virginia on account of the old Northwest territory. Governor Glasscock sent a special message to the lawmakers concerning it today, and Senator MacCorkle's joint resolution, which had just come from the Finance Committee with a favorable report, was taken up and adopted. The House is expected to adopt it.

West Virginia's claim is contained in Senate Bill No. 6247, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Chilton. Some action was requested by the West Virginia legislature in order that Senator Chilton would have something on which to base his claim for the state.

By a vote of 20 to 10 the Senate adopted a resolution inviting Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan to address the members prior to February 15 on progressive legislation. A similar resolution is pending in the House.

A fight is expected in the Senate tomorrow when a resolution introduced late today by Senator England (Republican) comes up for consideration. When President Woods appointed the standing committees of the Senate, in many instances he disregarded the nominations by the Republican caucus. A resolution had been adopted giving the president power to appoint all committees, which by agreement are to be evenly divided between the two parties.

England's resolution purposes to change the Republican committee lineup and force the appointment of the caucus nominees.

ARMY NOMINATIONS

Senate Committee Acts Favorably on All But One.

Washington, January 3.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today authorized favorable report on all the army nominations before it, except that of Col. Carroll A. Devol, to succeed Gen. George R. Smith as brigadier general in the quartermaster corps. Some objection has arisen to Colonel Devol's promotion on the ground that he is given preferment over older officers in the service. It is urged in his behalf that he has been of value in connection with the Isthmian Canal work, but this point in his favor is met with the argument that many other officers have rendered excellent service in that connection. The nomination was referred to a subcommittee for an investigation.

HOST COMING TO INAUGURATION

LARGEST ATTENDANCE IN HISTORY EXPECTED.

WILSON'S REVIEWING STAND

It Is to Be a Replica of the Monticello Home of Jefferson—According to Figures Given at Booster Day Meeting, Twenty Thousand Have Arranged to Be in Parade. Stands for the Suffragists—Organizations to March.

Washington, January 30.—Prospects that the largest crowd that ever gathered here for inauguration will witness the ceremonies incident to the induction into office of President-elect Wilson, were apparent at the Booster Day meeting of the Inaugural Committee today.

According to figures made public, 20,000 national guardsmen and members of other organizations have definitely arranged to attend the inauguration. These figures, however, indicate only a portion of the big host that is making arrangements to visit the capital. The following are among the organizations which applied today for positions in the inaugural parade:

St. John's Military Academy of New York, Massachusetts Guardsmen, 3,000; New York National Guard, 1,000; Maryland National Guard, 3,000; Virginia National Guard, 2,000; Georgia National Guard, 2,000; New Jersey National Guard, 4,500; Emmett Guards, Worcester, Mass., Purdue University Cadets, 100; Boy Scouts of the United States, 1,000; Tammany Hall, of New York, 1,500; Franklin County Democratic Club, O., 200; Mose Green Club, Louisville, Ky., 150; Spalding Grays, of Griffin, Ga., 55. In addition several hundred members of the Cook county (Chicago) Democratic organization will be here. Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, and Governor Dunne will accompany them.

Plans are now complete for the stand from which the new president and his family will review the parade. The stand directly in front of the White House will be a replica of the Monticello home of Thomas Jefferson. A small forest of cedar trees will surround the place and in the branches will be hundreds of electric lights. Calcium lights from across the way will be thrown on the President to show him to the crowds in Lafayette Square.

According to suffragette leaders, the woman suffragists not only will erect a stand south of the Treasury Department for their parade on March 3, but hope to be granted use of inaugural reviewing stands on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, if a confract, under consideration today, finally goes through.

Trenton, N. J., January 30.—President-elect Wilson expects to begin work on his inaugural address in a few days. When asked if he had made any further plans for his inauguration he replied, smiling, that he had decided to wear a silk hat when reviewing the inaugural parade.

"I suppose I'll have to concede that much to custom," he said. The only time he ever felt uncomfortable as governor of New Jersey, he said, was the day he wore a silk hat and sat on a horse reviewing the troops at Sea Girt a year ago. He has worn a felt hat on every occasion since then.

WILL NOT AID SICKLES

Monument Commission Has No Sympathy for Aged General.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, January 30.—Stanton Sickles today made public a financial statement "showing the present monetary condition of my father."

"I believe when the true facts are known," said the younger Sickles, "that it will be shown that besides dissipating the $2,000,000 estate left by my grandfather, George G. Sickles, my father is greatly in debt."

The table of General Sickles' liabilities foots up $254,276, aside from the General's indebtedness to the state monument fund; the liabilities consist mainly of mortgages on New York real estate and unpaid interest thereon. Explaining his purpose in giving out this statement of his father's financial entanglements, Stanton Sickles said he did it "to show how useless it is for misguided persons to send contributions to friends of my father, looking toward his relief."

"Today I am informed the fund being collected by Sheriff Harburger was added to only to the extent of $21. People are beginning to realize that their contributions are useless, that my father is irreparably ruined and his only salvation lies in assisting my mother and myself to recover some of the tens of thousands of dollars he has lavished upon women.

"Despite Mrs. Longstreet's foolish appeal, I am certain too that none of the 'ragged and maimed' evterans of Lee will contribute toward the relief of a man who openly announced that he would not support President-elect Wilson because he was the 'son of a rebel.' Although he says he has in his possession a number of other letters written by his father to various women, Stanton said he will not make any of them public for the present. He awaits the next move in the family drama.

Sheriff Harburger's fund for the relief of General Sickles now amounts to $2,500. Although numerous offers of help were received yesterday, only $21 in checks and currency came in. One of the letters from Dr. A. H. Levings, of Milwaukee, Wis., contained $20. Dr. Levings wrote: "I think it is a blot on the state of New York that she should hound a person who has done so much for his country." Another letter from Park J. Shepard, of Akron, O., contained a dollar bill.

It was officially announced today on behalf of the members of the State Monument Commission, of which General Sickles was chairman up to the time of his deposing, that the commission will take no steps looking toward the relief of the aged warrior.

"General Sickles has brought disrepute upon the entire personnel of the commission," said one member. "And he must bear the brunt of his own wrongdoing."

CLUBMAN TAKES BRIDE

Amos C. Schermerhorn Wedded to Miss Georgia Williams.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
Room 1005 World Building,
New York January 30.

Amos Cotting Schermerhorn, society and clubman, who lives with his brother, John Egmont Schermerhorn, and his sister, Miss Katie Schermerhorn, at 25 East Seventy-ninth street, this afternoon took out a license to wed Miss Georgia Williams, an unusually pretty girl.

Schermerhorn, who was 25 years old last July, went quietly to the marriage license bureau with Miss Williams and hurried away as soon as they had obtained the license. Miss Williams gave her age as 19 and her birthplace as Stonington, Ct.

A member of the Metropolitan, Union and Fencers' Clubs and the St. Anthony and St. Nicholas Societies, Mr. Schermerhorn comes from one of Manhattan's oldest families. He was graduated from Columbia in 1909. He gave his birthplace to Clerk Scully as Lenox Mass., where the Schermerhorns for years have had a fine country place.

It was rumored that Mr. Schermerhorn's fiancee was Miss Georgie Williams, a show girl noted for her beauty, who was in George M. Cohan's revival of Forty-five Minutes From Broadway last year.

GENERAL SAVOFF

Commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian army, who, in an address to his men, tells them to get ready to renew hostilities and win fresh glories.

A MERCIFUL DECEPTION

Becker's Mother Does Not Know He Is in Death House.

New York, January 30.—Writing an affectionate letter to her every day, former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, in the deathhouse at Sing Sing, has kept his 90-year-old mother in ignorance of his plight by telling her that he is steadily recovefing his health in the hospital to which he was taken last fall seriously ill. Becker is awaiting the result of his appeal to the Court of Appeals of his conviction for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Mrs. Anna Becker, his mother, who lives in a small Long Island town, eagerly watches for her son's letter every day and expresses delight at the news that he will soon be out of the hospital. To carry out the merciful deception it has been necessary to keep all papers from her which refer to her son. Mrs. Becker spends most of her time preparing the delicacies that her son liked best when home.

THREE DIE IN HOTEL FIRE

Dozen Others Injured by Leaping From Windows.

Chicago, January 30.—Three men and one woman were burned to death, three men were seriously injured and a dozen others suffered less hurts in a fire which early today destroyed the Iowa Hotel, a four-story brick structure at 330 and 332 North Clark street.

The hotel was a cheap affair, which had only cots for beds. Those seriously hurt jumped from windows, either into the alley or onto the spur of the Northwestern "L."

The dead: James O'Gara, 30 years old, New Haven, Ct.; B. Benjamin, 40 years old, home unknown; James Love, barber, 33 years old, 111 Marion street, Oak Park, Ill.; Pearl Clark, also known as Wilson, 27 years old.

The damage to the building was estimated at $15,000. No cause was given for the fire.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE

German Parliament Votes Against the Government.

Berlin, January 30.—The German Imperial Parliament today passed for the first time in its history a vote of want of confidence in the government.

The question before the house was the approval of the government's reply to the interpellation of the Chancellor by the Poles yesterday. They asked what the Chancellor intended to do to "prevent the expropriation of Polish landowners in Prussia by the Prussian government, a measure irreconcilable with the spirit of the imperial constitution."

The house today carried by 213 against 97 a resolution of disapproval of Dr. Hermann Lisco's reply, in which he said that the matter was a purely internal one for Prussia and had nothing to do with the imperial parliament.

The Poles, Clericals and Socialists joined to form the majority. The progressives in the house abstained from voting, arguing that the imperial parliament was without jurisdiction on a question affecting one of the states of the empire.

INDIANS WANT AN INDIAN

Red Man Urged for Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Washington, January 30.—A council of Indians here today with 50 delegates, representing the Arapahoes, Shoshones, Omahas, Sioux, Winnebagoes and Chippewas, adopted a resolution urging President-elect Wilson to appoint Thomas S. Sloan, of Pender, Neb., an Omaha Indian, commissioner of Indian affairs.

The declaration was made that Indians deserved to have in charge of their affairs a man who was familiar with them and in sympathy with the Indian people.

Cutting Out Japan.

Tokio, Japan, January 30.—As a consequence of the coming into effect of the new Japanese insurance act, one of the large American insurance companies today issued a notification that it would cease to transact business in Japan.

MISS SHIRLEY CURRY

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Pretty Southern girl, who is spending the season in Washington with her grandfather, United States Senator Bacon, of Georgia. This is her first season at the national capital and she is a great favorite among the younger set.

CASTRO MUST LEAVE COUNTRY

SECRETARY NAGEL DENIES ADMISSION TO VENEZUELAN.

THE KILLING OF PAREDEZ

The Former President's Refusal to Answer Whether He Was a Party to the Crime the Reason for the Order for His Deportation—Law Bars Entry of Any Person Convicted of or Admitting Commission of Such a Felony.

Washington, January 30.—Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, was today denied admission to the United States as a visitor by Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The Venezuelan's unwavering refusal to answer the question whether, while president of his country, he was a party to the killing of General Paredez was the cause of Secretary Nagel's order for his deportation.

The Cabinet minister sustained the adverse report of the immigration authorities against Castro on the ground that his declination to answer "may in itself constitute an admission by conduct" of the commission of a felony. The immigration law bars from entry any person convicted of or admitting the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude, providing it is not purely a political offense. The Secretary held that the murder of Paredez was not a purely political crime.

Compelled to Answer.

Further, the Secretary declared that an alien was compelled to answer "yes" or "no" any pertinent question regarding his admissibility. If permitted to refuse he maintained that "the immigration service might just as well adjourn."

The alleged information against Castro was furnished the Department of Commerce and Labor by the State Department, and Secretary Nagel, in his decision, frankly admits that, but for the State Department's action, Castro probably would have been admitted without question. "Cipriano Castro's former position as president of Venezuela," he added, "would, under ordinary circumstances, have furnished further inducement for such action." The Immigration Bureau," he declared, "had followed the same course in this case as in that pursued in any other where official warning had been given regarding the character of an alien.

"It is officially charged," said Mr. Nagel, "that Castro, while president of Venezuela, and in full possession of the authority of that state, directed the killing of Paredez without trial or hearing of any kind, Paredez at that time having been made a prisoner while engaged in a revolt against Castro."

Information Specific.

The information that Castro ordered the killing of the General under these circumstances Mr. Nagel declares to be specific and confirmed by authenticated copies of original telegrams.

The Secretary admitted that decisions in extradition cases seem to hold that such a crime would be political, "although this view has been questioned by high authority." Consideration, he added, however, must be given to the fact that the alleged offense was not committed by a person engaged in a revolution against constituted authority, but "by the president of the republic in full control of the authority of the state, who denied the benefit of the very law which he was charged to preserve." Also, the Secretary pointed out, that the immigration law was amended in 1903 so as to exempt offenses "purely political and not involving moral turpitude."

Not Purely Political.

"I cannot assume," said Mr. Nagel, "that any act of violence, committed by the highest authority of the state during a disturbance in disregard of constituted authority, must under all circumstances be regarded as purely political and not involving moral turpitude. If such a conclusion were to be accepted, then burning at the stake or subjecting a victim to torture, or, indeed, any offense committed by an official in charge would satisfy the exception, provided the act is committed during political excitement and against a participant."

Regrading the broader question as to the right of an alien to answer well directed questions to determine his admissibility the Secretary holds that the recognition of that privilege would result virtually in the admission of all aliens, because of the failure of proof against them. He disagred with the conteition that the admission of the commission of a felony cannot be forced under the immigration law, but must be voluntary.

"The alien is not in a criminal court where he might stand upon his rights and refuse to make a confession," concluded the Secretary. "He is before an administrative body asking for the privilege to enter, and he is under the necessity of qualifying for that purpose."

ASSAIL VAGRANCY LAWS

Hoboes' Convention Adopts Resolution Against Police Activity.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New Orleans, January 30.—Unless some states sease what they term too active enforcement of vagrancy laws, members of the National Organization of Hoboes will adopt militant suffragette methods, raise disturbances in jails and otherwise make themselves so obnoxious that they will be freed. This was the stand taken today at the National Hobo Convention in resolutions which drew a distinct line between "bums, who won't work," and "respectable hoboes," who can't get work.

It was aiming to protect the hoboes against the "bums" that James Eads How introduced a resolution condemning the manner of enforcing vagrancy laws in California, Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Less than 200 hoboes are at this convention, largely because of activities of police in this and nearby states, who have many of the "delegates" in jail on vagrancy charges. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to legislatures of each state named.

SHELLFISHERY EXPERIMENTS

Executive Council Asks for Federal Appropriation.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 30.—The executive council of the National Association of Shellfish Commissioners, in session at the Bureau of Fisheries, today adopted resolutions requesting the bureau to advocate appropriations for experiments needed for development of the shellfisheries of the United States. The executive council declares that the present scientific force of the bureau is insufficient to conduct these investigations.

The following members of the association were present: Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, president, of North Carolina; John Craft, vice president, of Alabama; Brayton A. Round, treasurer, of Rhode Island, and Swepson Earle, secretary, of Maryland.

Fire at Hagerstown.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Hagerstown, Md., January 30.—Fire broke out in the F. F. Henson building, on East Franklin street, tonight, occupied by F. F. Henson as a feed and coal store, and Ora Belle Adams' millinery parlor, entailing a damage of about $1,000.

WILSON KEEPS THEM GUESSING

Continued from First Page.

Carter Glass, chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency, the Governor devoted the day to New Jersey business.

Mr. Glass gave Mr. Wilson an account of the progress of the public hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee.

THE BANKERS.

"Mr. Glass pleased me," said the Governor, "by telling me that the attitude of the big bankers, who appeared before the committee, was in attitude of friendly co-operation.

While talking about banking reforms the President-elect remarked casually: "When I said in my speech at Chicago that the banking system of the country stood convicted, I thought I was saying what everybody had said before. Sometimes one's commonplaces startle the country."

Mr. Glass declared after his conference with the Governor that the new monetary bills would be ready for introduction during the extra session of Congress. He added that he did not know yet when the hearings would close, but that he had today arranged for Sir Edmund Walker, head of the Bank of Montreal, Canada, to appear before the committee on March 13.

NO PATRONAGE PROMISE.

Reports of the organization of the Illinois legislature with the election of a speaker interested President-elect Wilson greatly today.

With respect to the contest for the United States senatorship he was told that dispatches from Illinois stated that Charles Boeschenstein, Democratic national committeeman, might be chosen instead of J. Hamilton Lewis, who was the Democratic primary choice.

"They can't back out on the primary choice," commented Mr. Wilson.

One of the correspondents inquired about the report that recognition by minority patronage had been promised to Progressives who held the balance of power in the Illinois legislature if they supported Democrats for United States senator.

"I have made absolutely no promises of patronage to anybody," answered Mr. Wilson.

HE SHIFTS RESPONSIBILITY

Bryan Did Not Authorize Story That He Will Be Premier.

Miami, Fla., January 30.—Declaring that Henry F. Alexander, of Trenton, N. J., did not call upon him on political business, William J. Bryan today replied to reports sent out from Miami to the effect that Mr. Bryan had given assurances that he would accept the portfolio of Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet. Mr. Bryan dictated the following:

"No attention whatever should be paid to such reports as sent out from Miami last night. No friend would presume to speak for me in such a matter, and no man who would assume to speak for me can be considered a friend. I take it for granted that President-elect Wilson will give out anything he wants published, and I will give out anything I want published. Neither of us should be held responsible for what anybody says. Speaking for myself, I do not care to discuss unauthorized reports. Mr. Alexander did not call upon political business, and our conversation was about an entirely different matter."

Washington, January 30.—The report from Miami, Fla., concerning William J. Bryan's place in the Wilson Cabinet spread through the Capitol toward midday and aroused widespread interest and comment among senators and representatives. Theer was some misgiving at the outset as to accepting the report in the absence of an authoritative statement direct from the principals and because of the frequency of Cabinet slates appearing of late.

However, the prevailing view was that the report was in line with what had been expected for some time by those leaders having close relations with the President-elect and Mr. Bryan. Some of the leaders in the confidence of both the President-elect and Mr. Bryan asserted their belief in the accuracy of the statement that Mr. Bryan had accepted the portfolio. It was said that Mr. Bryan had confided to prominent Democratic senators sometime ago the fact that he had been offered the position and had determined to accept it, but none of the leaders today was willing to permit the use of his name in connection with it.

GOLD MEDAL FOR TAFT

Recognition of His Efforts in Behalf of Universal Peace.

New York, January 30.—President Taft, "in recognition of his notable efforts in behalf of universal peace," will be presented with a gold medal at a peace testimonial reception and dinner to be held in his honor here February 22 by the American Peace and Arbitration League. Thirty-three peace and civic organizations throughout the country will join in honoring the President. Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, will present the medal on behalf of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

It was at a dinner given in his honor by the American Peace and Arbitration League on March 22, 1910, that the President made his first speech advocating arbitration of all justifiable questions of dispute among nations. At the dinner on Washington's Birthday the President is expected "to review the international peace problems of the past and present and also to forecast a distinct policy for the future," according to announcement made today by the committee in charge.

REPUBLICAN PLANS

Permanent Headquarters to Be Opened in Washington.

Washington, January 30.—Permanent headquarters of the Republican party, in charge of James B. Reynolds, secretary of the National Committee, will be opened in Washington about April 1, after sufficient funds to begin a campaign of publicity have been raised.

Chairman Hilles, of the National Committee, had a short conference today at the White Hosue with Mr. Reynolds, but no definite date for the opening of the headquarters was announced.

LORDS REJECT HOME RULE BILL

Admit They Cannot Prevent It Becoming Law.

PEERESSES IN GALLERIES

EARL OF HALSBURY DEFINES POSITION OF HOUSE.

Declares It Is Now Only an Ordinary Debating Club—No Such Dramatic Scene as That Which Accompanied the Lords' Rejection of the Gladstone Bill in 1893—Division on Party Lines, Practically the Whole of the Episcopal Bench Voting Against It.

London, January 30.—After a four-day discussion the House of Lords tonight rejected the Home Rule bill, 326 to 69. The result was a foregone conclusion.

The speeches aroused little interest because, as the Earl of Halsbury pathetically observed, the position of the House was now that of an ordinary debating club—the peers could express their views and reject the bill, but they could not prevent it from becoming law.

Nevertheless, the largest muster of peers since the fateful evening they passed the Parliament bill, assembled in the House, and bejewelled peeresses filled the side galleries.

Lord Landsdowne wound up the debate for the opposition; Lord Morley, of Blackburn, for the government.

The scene was altogether lacking in the dramatic excitement which accompanied the lords' rejection of Mr. Gladstone's bill in 1893 by a far larger majority, 378.

Lord Morley, in closing the debate, remarked the absence of the ferocity which characterized the debates on the Gladstonian measures, and, replying to Lord Lansdowne's warning that the giving of home rule to Ireland would be a menace to England if England ever were involved in serious international trouble, reminded Lord Lansdowne that his own land policy would give Ireland cash or credit to the extent of two hundred millions British money, and that Lord Lansdowne would scarcely be likely to do that if he really believed that Ireland was likely to become England's enemy.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in a speech earlier in the evening, also referred to the listlessness the public had shown over the bill and to "the deplorable and unutterable flatness of the debates in the House of Commons."

The division was on party lines, practically the whole of the Episcopal bench voting against the bill.

A HOT IRISH ELECTION

Voters Brought From the United States to Londonderry.

Londonderry, Ireland, January 30.—Owing to the fact that a Nationalist victory would give the Irish party a majority of the seats in Ulster, the by-election for the seat in the House of Commons to represent the city of Londonderry was contested in a most determined manner today. The seat was made vacant by the retirement of the Marquis of Hamilton, a Unionist, to take the place of his father, the late Duke of Abercorn, in the House of Lords.

In spite of the drenching rain a record poll of 99 per cent. of the electorate, numbering slightly over 5,000, was obtained. No official announcement of the result will be known until tomorrow, but the Nationalists claim victory for their candidate, David C. Hogg, by a majority of 34 over the Unionist candidate, Col. H. A. Pakenham.

Scenes almost unparalleled in Irish elections were enacted at the polling booths. Voters had been brought from the American Continent and other distant places. The sick, the dying, the halt and the blind were taken to the polls. Attempts were made to impersonate the dead. Others were so ill that they were unable to move a hand.

David C. Hogg is a strong advocate of home rule, and the fact that he is a Protestant enabled him to take from the Unionists a number of votes, which otherwise would have been cast against the Nationalist candidate, and he polled also practically all the Catholic home rule vote.

Colonel Packenham, who is commandant of the London Irish Rifles, is strongly in favor of resistance in Ulster of home rule.

AN EARLY VALEDICTORY

Arkansas Senator Retires After 22 Days of Service.

Washington, January 30.—Senator John N. Heiskell, of Arkansas, whose successor will take office tomorrow, bade farewell today to his 22-day servic as a senator.

"My successor is bearing down upon me," Senator Heiskell told his colleagues, "armed with a commission that will serve as a writ of dispossession for me. He will in turn serve but a short while, when another will come to take his place for the long term. There is senatorial glory enough to go around if you keep it moving fast."

Senator Heiskell succeeded the late Senator Jeff Davis on January 9. His successor, W. M. Kavanaugh, who takes the oath tomorrow, will serve until March 4, when former Representative Joseph T. Robinson comes in.

Wants Charter Forfeited.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Easton, Md., January 30.—State's Attorney Charles J. Butler today filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County two petitions asking a decree of forfeiture of the charter, corporate powers and franchise of the Easton Light and Fuel Company, of Talbot county, on the ground that the company has abused, misused and nonused its franchises and corporate powers, and that the public interests require the forfeiture of its franchises. The petition sets forth that the company has failed to comply with the orders of the Public Service Commission to so alter its plant that at all times it would be able to furnish good and sufficient gas and electric lights to the town and its citizens.

BOWELS SLUGGISH, STOMACH SOUR, GASSY, UPSET? CASCARETS GREAT!

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Try Cascarets; they immediately sweeten the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter from the bowels. Then your stomach trouble is ended. A Cascaret tonight straightens you out by morning.

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