A NEW CAREER FOR FARMERS

Science Points the Way, Says Gov. Goldsborough.

COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION

ADDRESSES LARGE CROWD AT FREDERICK CITY.

Every Live Farmer Must Have a House With All the Improvements Enjoyed by His City Brother, Must Have an Automobile, Better Schools and Better Roads—Social Life Drawbacks—Opposes Removal of the Maryland Agricultural College.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Frederick, Md., January 31.—Declaring that the time is here for every farmer to have a house with all the improvements of his city brother, to have an automobile, that he needs better schools and better roads, Governor Goldsborough, in Frederick, this afternoon addressed a large gathering in the City Opera House. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Frederick County Farmers' Institute.

It had been announced that the Governor would speak upon the Country Life Commission, the members of which he recently named. While he did not speak upon the commission or its purpose, he told of improvements needed in farming conditions and farm life, lines along which the Country Life Commission is expected to work. His address covered a wide range of subjects and was listened to intently. In the course of his remarks he gave his course as he intends to pursue it on many matters of legislation and government.

NOT A MYTHICAL MOVE.

"The back-to-the-farm movement is not a myth, but a reality," he said. "With this movement it is necessary for us to look to the farm and see what is doing. The United States is leading the world in its manufactories, so far as economic operation, etc., are concerned, but it stands the lowest in the production of farm products. Efficient methods are needed in farming and must be employed there just as they have been employed in factories. Legislation can do much for the farmer, and it is up to him to see that he sends men to the legislature who will support measures for his benefit." Here the Governor referred to the fact that the item calling for an appropriation for $16,000 for the expenses of the Country Life Commission had been stricken from the bill. He deprecated this, and said: "Send men to the legislature who will support measures for the farmer and I will stand with them."

He spoke highly of the farming conditions in Western Maryland and Frederick county, but called attention to the fact that in his home county of Dorchester last year 13,200 acres were planted in tomatoes, and that they produced five tons of tomatoes per acre on an average and that the value of the product was over $2,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Maryland Agricultural College was the next subject upon which the Governor touched. In reference to the removal of this institution from College Park he made himself very plain, and said he was opposed to its removal because too much money had been invested there and would be lost if the college were removed. "Personally," he said, "I would have the engineering courses removed to Johns Hopkins or some technological school, and would have the classical courses taken to Western Maryland or to Washington Colleges. This would leave the institution as an agricultural college."

He said that the college now needs a president, and that he is hunting for a big man for the place, and that first of all he must be a thorough agriculturist, and if he demanded $5,000 or $6,000, he was in favor of paying it, but that he wanted a man who could give Maryland an agricultural college of the first rank. He advocated getting rid of the private stockholders of the Maryland Agricultural College and having the institution supported by the state.

An experimental or demonstration farm for every county of the state was advocated, and he said such methods are being undertaken by some Western states with admirable results. He promised to give his aid to any movement looking to the establishment of such farms, either having the state rent them or purchase them outright. He claimed that these farms would decrease the high cost of living, and said that with the teaching of proper methods of growing crops more could be produced to the acre, and hence produced at less cost.

THE SOCIAL LIFE.

The Governor said today the tendency among men of wealth is to buy farms near the cities and to reside there. He said the social life of the country is now its greatest drawback, but with the automobile, which every farmer with the means should own, and with improved roads, which are bound to come, this condition will be largely avoided. He defended his position on the good roads question, and said he was in favor of spending all the money on the roads which has been spent on them, but wanted it done in an economical manner. He wants the state to construct the main highways, and to have the counties, under the Shoemaker Act, construct the byroads or feeders.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE INVESTMENT BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

FORMER GOVERNOR EDWIN WARFIELD AND PROMINENT OUT-OF-TOWN FINANCIERS, WHO ARE ATTENDING THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE INVESTMENT BANKERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ON THE ROOF OF THE FIDELITY BUILDING.

NEW YORK HOPKINS MEN

Mr. Keyser and Others Speak at the Alumni Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, January 31.—"Go out and howl," was the general theme and the concluding phrase of the half-hour address of R. Brent Keyser, of Baltimore, chairman of the board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, delivered at the annual meeting here tonight in the Hotel Lafayette of the Association of Johns Hopkins Alumni of New York and New Jersey.

The association listened to three Baltimoreans—Mr. Keyser, Prof. Maurice Bloomfield and Prof. William H. Howell. Then they elected these officers: President, Abram Flexner; secretary, Robert H. Grimes; treasurer, N. Luidheim.

There were 200 former Hopkins men present. Mr. Keyser said that in accepting the invitation to speak at the dinner he had been asked to keep away from the subject of the university's needs, but being a man with a business rather than an academic training he was compelled to end his report with a financial statement.

The university had had a deficit for the year of $48,000. It had raised from outside sources only a small sum, the bulk of the money for the improvements of the Homewood site coming from the people of Maryland. He had received from the outside hundreds of suggestions as to the new president, but few checks.

Mr. Keyser distributed among the diners photographs of the projected buildings at Homewood. He told of one friend who recommended for the presidency of the Johns Hopkins University eight members of his class at Yale.

"We have presidential timber of our own," said Mr. Keyser, "but if there are any outside suggestions, let them come.

"If we wanted only a man who commanded money it might be well for us to advertise sealed proposals. We want a man who will be a real leader. The offer ought to appeal to the very highest type of education, but to use an abused phrase, we want a man with the Hopkins idea."

Mr. Keyser related an anecdote of a man with a gong. The more he beat the gong, the louder the dog barked. The more the dog barked, the more he hammered the gong to drown off the dog's barking. "We trustees," said Mr. Keyser, "are the dog and this anecdote furnished the suggestion of the alumni going out to howl for the university."

Mr. Keyser told of the many talks he had had with President Remsen and Dr. Welch about the selection of Dr. Remsen's successor. He said to get a president with vast means might take from the trustees their principal work of trying to raise money.

Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, of the Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, and Professor Carpenter, vice president of Columbia University, also spoke.

TO EMANCIPATE ENGLISH LAND

CHANCELLOR LLOYD-GEORGE'S DECLARATION.

A Great Program of Social Reforms. The Chancellor Says Investigation Has Shown That Hundreds of Thousands of People Are Living Under Conditions Which Are a Shame Upon the Empire.

London, January 31.—The foremost task of Liberalism in the near future is the regeneration of rural life—the emancipation of the land of this country from the paralyzing grip of a rusty, effete and unprofitable system.

David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, made this momentous declaration today at the annual meeting of the Liberal Club. The land question has been Mr. Lloyd-George's hobby and the Conservatives have accused him of being ambitious to introduce the Henry George system of taxation in Great Britain. Recently they have been asserting that the cabinet had sidetracked his scheme, but tonight's speech by the Chancellor indicated that the government soon will make the greatest attempt in its extensive program of social reforms.

The unofficial commission Mr. Lloyd-George selected to investigate the relations between landlords and tenants has been bitterly attacked by the Conservative party, which is the party of the country squires, because its probings were in secret. Mr. Lloyd-George said in his speech tonight that the results achieved by the commission had been startling. Speaking of the agricultural laborers, the Chancellor said:

"When these reports are published they will prove conclusively that there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of men, women and children living under conditions with regard to wages, housing and the rest of labor conditions which ought to make this great empire hang its head with shame. They will prove by unchallengable facts that this rich country does not provide decent homes for the laborers engaged in an occupation which is vital to our very existence."

Mr. Lloyd-George also denounced what he called the land monopoly of towns.

LOVETT ANNOUNCES CHANGE

Union and Southern Pacific Joint Officers Resign.

New York, January 31.—Chairman Robert S. Lovett, of the Union Pacific executive committee, issued a statement late today announcing discontinuance of all traffic department representation heretofore joint with the Southern Pacific Company. The statement says:

"The operating organizations of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in the West were separated a year ago last October, from the president down. The only joint offices and officials left after that reorganization and at the time of the decision of the Supreme Court in December, were the directors, chairman of the executive committee, the directors of maintenance and traffic and other officers located in New York, and the commercial and soliciting agents.

"When the Attorney General's position respecting the disposition of the Central Pacific was made known, thereby showing a possible conflict of interest with respect to that property, the chairman and directors of the Union Pacific informed him that of course they could not further act for the Southern Pacific and immediately resigned from the Southern Pacific, so that the latter board could be composed of directors not interested in the Union Pacific.

"This occurred on the 13th instant. Today the remaining joint officers in New York resigned from one system or the other, and circulars changing the joint agencies and appointing separate commercial agents were issued, taking effect tomorrow, the first of the month, thus completing the elimination of all joint officers and agents. Many of the official positions vacated have not been filled as yet, the duties thereof devolving temporarily upon other officers."

SELLING GOODS UNDER COST

Electric Railway Association Would Have Fare Zone System.

New York, January 31.—Street railway companies in American cities are "selling goods under cost" through charging only a single five-cent fare over too broad a territory in various cities, according to the findings of a "committee on determining the proper basis for rates and fares," submitted today at the continued midyear conference of the American Electric Railway Association.

The establishment of a fare zone system in each city, similar in plan to the country's parcel post zone system, was urged by speakers at the conference. Traction officials from Boston, Milwaukee, Manchester, N. H.; Indianapolis, Newark, N. J.; San Francisco, Oakland, Cal., and other cities reported the zone suggestion, with a fare of five cents for a four-mile ride and several cents additional for further distances. A permanent committee plans to consider the matter at length before recommendations to railroads are made.

GENERAL DENIAL BY SHARRETTS

DEFIES PROBERS TO PROVE MALFEASANCE.

The United States Appraiser, Whose Conduct Is Under Probe by the Commission Appointed by President Taft, Admitted That He Had Asked Shippers to Favor Baltimore Years Ago.

New York, January 31.—Thaddeus S. Sharretts, a member of the Board of United States Appraisers, whose official conduct is under inquiry by the commission appointed by President Taft to investigate the board, entered general denial today to charges of malfeasance preferred against him. He appeared before the commission to defend himself against accusations that he had sought to influence the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to stop express trains at his summer home near Baltimore, and that he had been unduly influenced in the rendering of decisions in cases in which his son appeared as an attorney for importers.

"I defy anyone to prove any malfeasance against me," he said. He added that "not to my knowledge have I ever rendered a decision in a case in which my son was interested."

There was read to the commission a letter written by Sharretts to James H. Butler, United States appraiser at Baltimore, asking Butler to request the foreign freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio "to procure an order to have the train stopped when flagged." In this letter Sharretts said that "largely through my influence" certain shippers had sent their merchandise over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and "I am convinced that I can again induce the firm to return to Baltimore." The witness admitted that "for the sake of Baltimore, of which I am a native," he had asked shippers to send their merchandise to that city a number of years ago, but denied he had made any such requests in this case.

Sharretts conceded that his letter to Butler was not discreet, but he had no intention, he declared, of claiming or demanding special privileges by his official position. His letter did not accomplish the desired result, said the witness, but later, through a friend, he succeeded in getting express trains stopped at his summer home Sunday evenings. He spent week-ends there, he explained, and delays in reaching his business in New York Mondays resulted unless trains stopped at his home.

DRYDOCK A HUGE FISHNET

Thousands Are Trapped When It Is First Submerged.

Seattle, Wash., January 31.—The new drydock at the Puget Sound Navy Yard became a gigantic fish net yesterday, thousands of fish having been trapped when it was first submerged. After the pumps had worked several hours the shallow water was a wriggling mass of smelt and herring. Men armed with waste-paper baskets captured enough fish to supply their families several days.

Washington, January 31.—Special efforts are to be made to get the great new naval drydock at Bremerton in condition to receive a warship, probably the Oregon, before March 4. The purpose is to dedicate the dock as a compliment to President Taft's administration, under which it was begun.

POLICE NAB SWINDLER

J. H. Ward Alleged to Have Worked Fake Roulette Game.

Chicago, January 31.—J. H. Ward, alias Bert B. Sterling, one of six men who are said to have swindled Frank P. Fox, a wealthy Terre Haute (Ind.) man out of $20,000 in a roulette game at Hot Springs, Ark., was arrested here today. His bond was fixed at $30,000 and the case continued until February 11.

Fox caused the arrest of four of the alleged gamblers. Ward was traced to Chicago and arrested in an apartment-house. The sixth man still is at large.

A Leader in the Lords Dead.

London, January 31.—Baron Ilkeston, a distinguished member of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, died today at the age of 73. Before being created a peer he was well known as Sir Walter Foster. He was by profession a physician and was the author of numerous works on medicine, especially in connection with heart disease.

Don't Wait

For Spring to come, but begin to build up your system now by cleansing your blood of those impurities that have accumulated in it during the winter.

To build up the system now will help you through the sudden changes of weather at this season and very likely save you from serious sickness later.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the medicine to take. It purifies the blood and renews the strength.

In the usual liquid form or in the tablets known as Sarsatabs.

CROSBY TALKS TO ROAD BUILDERS

MARYLANDER LECTURES IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

The Chief Engineer of the Maryland Biological Survey Tells the Students of the Duties and Responsibilities of a Highway Engineer. Shows Importance of Accuracy in the Profession.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
Room 1005 World Building,
New York, January 31.

Two years ago Columbia University established graduate courses in highway engineering, putting the new branch in charge of Arthur H. Blanchard, professor of highway engineering. Professor Blanchard has brought the courses up to a position of much importance, chiefly by securing as lecturers the most eminent members of the engineers' profession wherever found. Tonight's lecturer was Major W. W. Crosby, of Baltimore, chief engineer to the Maryland Geological Survey. The subject of the lecture was Engineering Duties and Responsibilities.

Major Crosby spoke for an hour and was followed closely by his hearers, comprising besides the students many of the leading highway engineers of this city.

The profession of engineering, according to Major Crosby, has been given two definitions. First, it has been described as doing well for $1 what any bungler can do after a fashion for $2. Second, it has been described as directing the sources of power in nature to the use and convenience of man. Neither description was completely correct, but a combination of the two would suffice for the speaker's purposes. Said Major Crosby:

"Apart from the duties and responsibilities of an engineer as an officer and a gentleman—which all engineers should certainly be—the professional burdens may be assumed to begin when the young engineer commences to serve as an employe—let us say as rodman. It may seem that in such a position his professional obligations are too light and ethereal to be worth discussion, but nevertheless they are real. Activity, energy and honesty of purpose, avoidance of carelessness and of inaccuracy are important, not only because of this increasing his value to his employers, but also because they make far greater profit to himself.

"The young engineer should continue to study by reading and digesting printed reports from practical men which state results actually obtained in practice."

The speaker discussed in turn the duties and responsibilities of the rodman, the instrument man, the chief-of-party, the resident engineer, the assistant engineer, the inspector, the division and the chief engineer. He concluded by saying: "It has been said in effect that, excepting the originators of the alphabet and the printing press, the greatest benefactors of mankind are those who have improved the means of intercommunication. If this be as true as the speaker believes it, then we highway engineers have cause to congratulate ourselves on our choice of profession. It will not be sufficient for us merely to improve the roads—a means of communication—to meet the demands of their users and abutters, not merely to do so efficiently. Let us meet all demands as well as we may, faithfully, efficiently, fairly and honestly as men."

Major Crosby's paper was then discussed and will be printed by the university for the benefit of highway engineers generally.

A VICTORY FOR HOME RULE

The Election of a Nationalist From Londonderry.

Londonderry, Ireland, January 31.—The Irish home rule party won a notable victory over the Unionists in the election of a member of parliament for this city yesterday.

The poll, which as usual was a very close one, resulted as follows:

David C. Hogg, Nationalist, 2,699; Col. H. A. Pakenham, Unionist, 2,642; majority, 57.

The seat has been held since 1900 by the Marquis of Hamilton, who was recently elevated to the House of Lords on the death of his father, the Duke of Abercorn.

The victory of the home rulers gives them a majority of members of Parliament from the province of Ulster in the House of Commons.

The announcement of the result of the polling was followed by extraordinary scenes. The pent up excitement of the populace was vented in wild demonstrations. A deafening tornado of shrieks, cheers and hisses broke loose, and this was accompanied by the firing of revolvers in the air, while green and red handkerchiefs and Union Jacks fluttered over the heads of the surging crowd.

The Nationalists sang A Nation Once Again, to which the Unionists responded with Rule, Britannia and God Save the King.

Mounted and foot police had to clear the way and form an escort around Mr. Hogg and Colonel Pakenham while they were on their way to their homes.

The rival crowd of home rulers and Unionists came into contact at one point of the city. There was much stone throwing, and the police were obliged to charge and disperse the people with their clubs.

BOTH APPEAR TO BE BLUFFING

Continued from First Page.

ing. The Turks declare that in their note to the powers Thursday the allies were given greater concessions as a basis for resuming the peace negotiations than they had expected to be made them at the commencement of the peace negotiations.

The allies practically admit this, but say what would have been acceptable even a fortnight ago cannot now be entertained, and that the Turkish game obviously is to lead them by the nose for months, counting on the allies' financial exhaustion and hoping that complications will arise in favor of Turkey.

Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, said today that the feelings of the Balkan population must be considered. Excitement among them, he declared, had reached the highest degree against their "fraudulent treatment" by a handful of Young Turk conspirators who had attempted to play with the decision of Europe and the honor, prestige and lives of the Balkan peoples.

NO COMPARISON.

A comparison between the Vatican and the Mussulmans holy shrines in Adrianople, Dr. Daneff said, was inadmissible. The Italians, he declared, made concessions to the Papacy after they had taken possession of Rome. In case Adrianople was vanquished, who would try to impose conditions? he asked. In addition, Dr. Daneff continued, the Vatican was the residence of the Pope, and contained the tombs of apostles and former popes, while Adrianople, with the exception of its mosques, had nothing absolutely vital to the Mussulman people. Dr. Daneff repeated that nothing could stop a reopening of the war except the unconditional surrender of Adrianople and the Aegean Islands.

The Servian delegates today bade farewell to Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister. Stojan Novakovitch, head of the delegation, told Sir Edward that he considered a renewal of the war inevitable, as the Bulgarians would not be satisfied with anything short of the surrender of Adrianople. M. Novokavitch said that he did not believe any interference with the allies was possible.

"This time," he added, "the preliminaries to peace, together with a new armistice, will be signed after the fall of Adrianople and on a drum head in the battlefield. The conditions of peace will comprise not only a new Thracean frontier line, but the contemporaneous surrender of Scutari and Janina to Montenego and Greece and also a war indemnity.

TO KEEP IN TOUCH.

"I do not believe that I shall return to London for the drafting and signing of a definite treaty, which can be done more easily at Sofia or Constantinople. However, each of the allies' delegations is leaving one of its members here as was originally decided upon on the order to keep in touch with the ambassadorial conference and give the ambassadors any necessary explanation regarding questions under discussion by them."

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, in bidding farewell to friends today, said he hoped soon to return to London for a definite conclusion of peace, as the second period of the war would be very short. M. Miyushkovitch, head of the Montenegrin delegation, went to Paris today, but will return to London tomorrow and leave here direct for Cettinje next Wednesday.

The exchange of communications between the representatives of the powers was active today, but thus far it seems that no practical way has been found to avert a resumption of hostilities. The British government will be greatly disappointed if the conference results in a failure, especially after the optimistic statements uttered on several occasions by Premier Asquith.

CHILDREN LOVE SYRUP OF FIGS

Sweetens Their Stomachs and Cleans the Liver and Waste-clogged Bowels Without Griping.

Every mother immediately realizes after giving her child delicious Syrup of Figs that this is the ideal laxative and physic for the children. Nothing else regulates the little one's stomach, liver and 30 feet of tender bowels so promptly, besides they dearly love its delightful fig taste.

If your child isn't feeling well; resting nicely; eating regularly and acting naturally it is a sure sign that its little insides need a gentle thorough cleansing at once.

When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or your little one has stomach-ache diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, tongue coated; give a teaspoonful of Syrup of Figs and in a few hours all the foul, constipated, clogged up waste, undigested food and sour bile will gently move on and out of its little bowels without nausea, griping or weakness, and you will surely have a well, happy and smiling child again shortly.

With Syrup of Figs you are not drugging your children, being composed entirely of luscious figs, senna and aromatics, it cannot be harmful.

Mothers should always keep Syrup of Figs handy. It is the only stomach, liver and bowel cleanser and regulator needed—a little given today will save a sick child tomorrow.

Full directions, for children of all ages, and grown-ups plainly printed on the package.

Ask your druggist for the full name, "Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna," prepared by the California Fig Syrup Co. This is the delicious tasting, genuine old reliable. Refuse anything else offered.

HUNDREDS WANT TO TRY SERUM

Noted German Scientist Is on His Way to New York.

MANY PATHETIC APPEALS

WILL TRY NEW DISCOVERY ON 100 PATIENTS.

Charles L. Finley, President of the Aetna National Bank of New York, Is Bringing the Noted Discoverer of a Cure for Tuberculosis to This Country—Husband and Five Children Urge Banker to Take Mother as One of the One Hundred Patients.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, February 1.—Dr. E. M. Friedmann, of Berlin, who claims that a serum he has discovered will cure tuberculosis, will sail for New York from Liverpool tomorrow on the Mauretania. Charles F. Finley, president of the Etna National Bank, is bringing the German scientist here to test his discovery on 100 patients, and Dr. Friedmann will be his guest during his stay here.

The greatest difficulty that confronts Dr. Friedmann, Dr. Lawrason Brown, of Saranac Lake, and Mr. Finley is to pick out the hundred persons on whom to make the tests. The embarrassment will not be because of any lack of material, but because of the great number of would-be patients.

Mr. Finlay said today that since his announcement that he would give a million dollars to bring the Friedman serum to this country he had received over 3,000 applications, and that they were coming in now at the rate of 250 a day. The services of three secretaries are required to take care of this mail.

"I will never be angry with anybody or at anything again as long as I live," Mr. Finlay declared, "because of what I have learned of the suffering of men, women and children from the perusal of the letters.

MANY TOUCHING APPEALS.

"I am receiving here at the bank and at my uptown office applications from all parts of the country. The stories the writers tell and the sacrifices they are willing to make to get the benefit of the Friedmann serum are almost beyond belief.

"Not two persons out of a hundred have anything like a definite conception of what tuberculosis is doing to the people of America. I wish it were possible to make public these letters, but so many of them contain intimate family secrets that their publication is not possible.

"I can tell you the substance of some of these letters, however, and what I have to tell will give some definite idea of the rest.

"I have in mind one letter that I received yesterday. Since I received it I do not think it has been out of my mind during a single hour I have been awake.

"It is from a woman just reaching middle life. She is the mother of five children. The last baby died from tuberculosis after having lived only three months. The mother is unable to get out of bed, so advanced is the disease. The letter was signed by the husband and each one of the five children. These little ones fully realize the seriousness of their mother's condition. They make a plea for her life that has gone straight to my heart.

"There is no sacrifice they are not willing to undergo if their mother can be brought to New York and become a Friedmann patient. The husband, setting forth, as best he can, his great love for his wife, writes me that everything he has in the world will be given up cheerfully if I will accept the wife. The little children are willing to eat less and wear less if their mother can get well. As each of the five signed his or her name a pitiful plea was appended to the signature.

FORTUNE FOR CURES.

"I have come to the conclusion that tuberculosis is not a poor man's disease. As things are now, nobody but the rich can be cured, because the poor have not the means to provide adequate treatment. The kind of food necessary, the surroundings required and freedom from mental worry needed are not for the poor. If the Friedman serum does what is claimed for it it will be the greatest boon ever given humanity.

"That's why I say that I will never be angry again. Poverty is only one of the minor ills of life. Just think how rich I am, just think how rich you are, and how rich everybody is who doesn't have to fight for his life against tuberculosis. My good fortune in being free from the disease has driven anger from my heart forever I believe.

"I cannot discuss the terms of my arrangement with Dr. Friedman. I think the announcement I made is all that need be said on the subject. I told all when I said that my whole fortune was available to give the serum to the American people.

"Dr. Friedman will be my guest as long as he remains in New York. We will do nothing until he arrives."

UNIFORM MILEAGE BOOKS

Traveling Men Want Them to Be Good for All Lines.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, January 31.

The movement among commercial and other travelers of the country for uniform thousand-mile books, good over every interstate railroad of the country, was brought to the attention of members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. A hearing was granted by that committee to Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, on his bill to compel all railroad corporations issuing mileage books to receive and issue such books in exchange with other interstate railroads on all lines owned and operated on their respective systems. Two Boston men—Raymond Alley, president of the Commercial and Eastern Accident Association, and Ira F. Libby, its secretary—appeared before the committee and spoke in support of the Peters' bill.

It was pointed out during the hearing that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to act in this matter and that it was impractical to obtain satisfactory results from the railroads themselves, although they were, according to the witnesses, not necessarily opposed to such a reform. Instances were cited to show that it was necessary to have as many as four mileage books in order to go a short distance from Boston over the system of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The Commercial Travelers' Association, with an affiliated membership of about 400,000 men, have indorsed the Peters bill and urged its passage.

REBELS DEMAND GOATS

2,000 Wanted to Feed Mexican Insurrectionists.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, D. C., January 31.—A demand for 2,000 goats to feed 1,500 hungry insurrectionists was reported to the state Department by the American owners of the hacienda De Salado, Mexico, today. Bonito Rodriguez backed up his demand for the goats by saying that he would send his men after them if they weren't forthcoming.

President Madero having claimed that he had no federal troops available for patrol duty near the hacienda in San Luis Potosi, Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson communicated with Washington, and Madero will be reminded of his liability for failure to protect foreign property.

COURT NAMES GUARDIANS

Timothy D. Sullivan Adjudged Incompetent a Week Ago.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, January 31.—Supreme Court Justice Heinrick today named Lawrence Sullivan, Frank J. Farrell, Emanuel Blumenstell and Patrick H. Sullivan as a committee to take charge of the person and property of Congressman-elect Timothy D. Sullivan. "Big Tim" Sullivan was adjudged incompetent a week ago.

Lawrence Sullivan is a half-brother and Patrick H. Sullivan is a brother of the incompetent. Frank J. Farrell was closely associated with him in business and Blumenstell was his personal counsel for many years. Each member of the committee is required to furnish a $200,000 bond.

INCORPORATES LABORATORY

Harriman Research Institution Is Making Study of Cancer Cure.

Albany, N. Y., January 31.—Governor Sulzer today signed a bill incorporating the Harriman research laboratory, founded by the widow of the late E. H. Harriman.

"The discovery of cures for cancer and consumption," said the Governor in approving the bill, "will be a long step forward in the conservation of human life. The laboratory will devote its time and money to this laudable purpose and will do a valuable scientific work in the cause of humanity."

THEIR OFFICERS KILLED

French Troops Surprised by Tribesmen in Desert.

Paris, January 31.—Dispatches received today by the Minister of the Colonies from Adrar, an oasis in the Sahara Desert northwest of Timbuktu, report that a French detachment was surprised by turbulent tribesmen near Adrar January 10.

The troops made an heroic resistance, but all of their four officers were killed in the fighting. The other members of the detachment managed to cut their way through the tribesmen and finally reached Adrar. A punitive expedition has been sent in pursuit of the tribesmen.

To Take Postgraduate Course.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Annapolis, Md., January 31.—Lieuts. John H. Newton, Jr., and Robert T. S. Lowell reported for duty at the Naval Academy today and will become students at the new established postgraduate school of marine engineering and naval construction. They are the first of 15 younger officers who will begin the course next week.

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Noticed in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity and the accurate combination of the ingredients of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The best things in cookery are always made and can be most readily made with the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Hence its use is demanded in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated. Its sale and use extend to every civilized country in the world.

The only
Baking Powder
made from
Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM
NO LIME PHOSPHATES

For Loss of Hair

We will pay for what you use if Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of your hair.

In all our experience with hair tonics the one that has done most to gain our confidence is Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. We have such well-founded faith in it that we want you to try it at our risk. If it does not satisfy you in every particular, we will pay for what you use to the extent of a 30 day treatment.

If Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not remove dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, stop the hair from falling and promote a new growth of hair, come back to us and ask us to return the money you paid for it, and we will promptly hand it back to you. You don't sign anything, promise anything, bring anything back, or in any way obligate yourself. Isn't that fair?

Doesn't it stand to reason that we would not make such a liberal offer if we did not truly believe that Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will do all we claim for it—that it will do all and more than any other remedy?

We have everything there is a demand for, and are able to judge the merits of the things we sell. Customers tell us of their success. There are more satisfied users of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic than any similar preparation we sell.

Start a treatment of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic today. If you do, we believe you will thank us for this advice. Two size bottles, 50c and $1.

You can buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic in this community only at our store:

LIGGETT'S
Four Stores
Baltimore The Rexall Stores Maryland

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

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