DEMOCRATIC HOSTS INVADING THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

FROM PRINCETON TO WASHINGTON

Wilson Has Packed Up for His Eventful Journey.

A BIG DAY FOR OLD NASSAU

COLLEGE STUDENTS ARRANGING THE TRIP.

The Entire Student Body to Call at the Wilson Bungalow and Escort the President-elect and His Family to the Station—A Probability of Going Through the Car Window—All the Members of the Family Home for the Trip to Washington.

Princeton, N. J., March 2.—With but one day remaining before his inauguration as chief magistrate of the nation, President-elect Woodrow Wilson prepared tonight for his trip to the national capital tomorrow. It was his last night at his home in the historic little town where he has lived for 27 years. After a busy day of farewells Mr. Wilson and his family were ready for their departure at 11 A. M. tomorrow for Washington.

Symbolic of his long association with Princeton University, the trip to Washington will be distinctly a Princeton affair. The President-elect and his family will be the guests of the students, who have engaged a special train for the trip. The students were so delighted that their former president accepted the invitation for the journey to the White House that they arranged every detail with the most minute attention.

Promptly at 10:45 a committee of students will call at the Wilson bungalow with three automobiles. At the station, the entire student body of the university will gather to say farewell and cheer.

"I wonder if they'll put me through the car window," mused Mr. Wilson when he heard of the program. It is a Princeton tradition that when a student leaves Princeton with his diploma, his classmates gather at the station, put his suit cases through the car windows and hoist him upward and through the window too, singing a little song as the ceremony proceeds. It is usually one of the most striking scenes of commencement week. There is little likelihood that this farewell which Woodrow Wilson received as a graduate of the class of 1879 will be repeated.

About 500 students will be aboard the train, but the remainder will go on later sections.

The President-elect and his family were busy packing most of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Miss Jessie went to church early in the day, and there was an informal reception after the services. Almost the entire congregation crowded about the Wilsons. They have lived in Princeton most of their lives, and leave behind hundreds of intimate friends. The little Wilson bungalow was practically dismantled by nightfall, everything being packed away in nearly two score trunks.

For the first time in many weeks, the Wilson family circle was complete at supper tonight. Miss Margaret Wilson, the eldest daughter, has been spending most of her time in New York studying music. Miss Jessie, the second daughter, has been actively interested in Y. W. C. A. and settlement work, while Miss Eleanor has been studying painting in Philadelphia. Rarely has the family been together, on account of Mr. Wilson's frequent absences during the campaign and thereafter. All the young women will continue their respective pursuits, but will live at the White House constantly.

The presidential party will consist of the President-elect and his wife and their three daughters, Prof. Stockton Axson, a brother of Mrs. Wilson; Fitzwilliam McMasters Woodrow and Miss Hazel Bones, both cousins of Mr. Wilson. At West Philadelphia Mrs. Annie Howe, a sister of the President-elect, will join the party, escorted by Col. Thomas H. Birch, personal aide to Mr. Wilson during his term as governor and now aide to Major General Wood for the inaugural parade.

The students have provided automobiles for the Wilson party, who will be taken immediately on their arrival in Washington to a hotel near the White House. On Tuesday morning the Princeton students will escort Mr. Wilson to the White House from the hotel, thus completing the final part of their duties as official escort. At the White House they will give a Princeton cheer for President Taft, Yale '78, and sing Old Nassau in honor of the President-elect.

NO JAIL FOR HEIKE

Taft Commutes Sentence of Convicted Sugar Trust Official.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, March 2.—President Taft late tonight commuted the sentence of Charles R. Heike, who was formerly secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, to the fine and costs imposed upon him by the federal court, remitting that portion of the sentence which imposes imprisonment in the New York County Penitentiary for eight months. The original sentence was the imprisonment with a fine of $5,000 and the costs of prosecution. The fine and costs will stand.

The President acted upon the recommendation of Attorney General Wickersham. Papers in the case were filed with the department showing that Heike, who had not begun to serve his sentence, was suffering from a complication of diseases of the heart, kidneys and lungs. To remove him from his home, it was urged, would endanger his life.

Heike testified at a grand jury investigation under the Sherman Anti-trust Law into the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company. Later he was prosecuted in connection with the weighing frauds at the customs docks in Brooklyn.

He claimed immunity from the latter prosecution by virtue of an appropriation act of 1903 which provided that those who furnished evidence in anti-trust or interstate commerce investigations should be granted immunity. The government contended that this act granted immunity only against prosecutions under the anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law and not for prosecutions for conspiracy to defraud the government.

The conviction of Heike was the outcome of a series of proceedings growing out of the sugar weighing frauds, in which the company was required to pay to the government more than $2,000,000.

Taft Pardons Steele.

Cincinnati, O., March 2.—Thomas Ewing Steele, a former Columbus (Ohio) attorney, who yesterday was sentenced to 13 months in prison on a conviction in the Federal Court, at Columbus, 10 years ago, was released from custody today. United States District Attorney McPherson received a telegram from Washington at midnight saying that President Taft had signed a pardon for Steele.

WOMEN REHEARSE IN THEIR BARE FEET

Continued from First Page.

tonight estimated that 250,000 people were in Washington and that 100,000 of these were here for the suffrage procession.

From New York is Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, president of the Woman's Political Union; Mr. and Mrs. James Leeds Laidlaw, Miss Inez Milholland and about 200 women who will take part in the procession. Ohio women, headed by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, came on a special train. Mabel Gillespie headed a delegation from the Massachusetts Political Union, and Mrs. George Algro headed a contingent from Rhode Island. Connecticut, Maine, Kansas, California, Nebraska, Missouri, Michigan and New Jersey also send marchers. The Baltimore delegation will arrive early tomorrow.

$5,000 IS CONTRIBUTED.

More than $5,000, some of which was contributed in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, some for President Taft, some for President-elect Wilson and some for William Jennings Bryan, was collected from the audience of a great mass-meeting held this afternoon at the Columbia Theater. Suffrage speeches were made by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Miss Inez Milholland, "General" Rosalie Jones, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, of Boston, and Miss Maude Younger, of California.

The giving of contributions grew into a rivalry between different political leaders and suffrage advocates. When one contribution of $10 was offered for Roosevelt, another was immediately made of $15 for Taft or Wilson. Debs, the Socialist leader, was not forgotten, and $100 was given in his honor. Bryan was only worth $1 to the suffragists, that being the only amount contributed in his name. Jane Addams and other women leaders were not forgotten.

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker, and John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, sat in the same box and each contributed $100. Gifford Pinchot, the former chief forester, was another of those who contributed. Suffrage leaders from different parts of the country gave varying amounts, and the rivalry was keen. General Jones and her army contributed $50.

Pretty girls ran around in the audience collecting the money and pledges. Their appeals met with instant response, and the money was piled high.

HIKERS ARE CHEERED.

General Jones introduced her hikers to the audience and each stood up for a moment to be cheered. The audience received the hikers enthusiastically, Col. Ida Craft getting almost as much applause as General Jones herself. The hikers wore their coffee brown cloaks and hoods and General Jones carried the staff used by her during the long march.

Led by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association, 100 Illinois women arrived this evening on the "Manless Special." No Pullman porters were allowed on the train, only women being allowed to ride as servants. Frequent teas were held on the train, and speeches were made by the leaders from the observation car.

At the close of the pageant tomorrow a big mass-meeting will be held in the D. A. R. Hall. The principal speakers will be Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Johnston and Miss Helen Adams Kellar, the blind suffragist, who, through an interpreter, will tell the audience why women should have the right of the ballot. Her voice is not strong enough to carry all over the theater.

FORMATION OF PARADE.

Sections of the parade will represent the progress and meaning of the suffrage movement. The first section will typify the "world-wide movement for woman suffrage" and will be headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance. Women from all countries where suffrage prevails will march in this section.

The second section will represent "seventy-five-years struggle for freedom, or justice conquering prejudice" and will be exemplified in a series of floats to be piloted by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Grace Ross, Miss Katherine Hitchcock, Miss Hazel Roberts and a mounted brigade of suffrage women.

The third section is to portray the idea that "man and woman make the state: man alone rules the state." Floats here will reveal women in the field, the farm, the home, in patriotic service, in education, medicine, law, labor, government and other fields of endeavor.

"The appeal of business and the professions" will be the motto of the fourth section; the "appeal of the states" that of the sixth section. The fifth section will comprise ununiformed women marchers and the seventh section will consist of delegations from states where suffrage has been wholly or partly granted.

Nearly all of the women marchers will be gaily uniformed and the floats and golden chariots that are to appear have been prepared with regard for the beautiful. The parade will be headed by officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, including Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE

Members of Campaign Fund Committee Cannot Report.

Washington, March 2. — The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee will make no report to the dying Congress upon its exhaustive inquiry into campaign expenditures of 1904, 1908 and 1912, and into the relations of John D. Archbold and the Standard Oil Company with members of Congress and federal officers. Members of the special committee have found it impossible to agree upon a report and the matter is to be carried over to the new Congress.

It is understood that the five members of the special committee—Senators Clapp, Pomerene, Oliver, Jones and Paynter—have been unable to agree upon the character of the report or the extent to which the committee should go in analyzing the testimony taken. Some members of the committee will eventually recommend important changes in the laws regulating campaign expenditures. Among the bills to be favored for passage will be one recently introduced by Senator Clapp, prohibiting the collection of funds in one state by the national congressional committees for use in electing Congressmen of another state. It is expected a recommendation will also be made by one or two members of the committee that campaign committees composed entirely of members of Congress, as the Republican and Democratic Congressional Committees are now composed, be prohibited by law.

Excludes Himself From Cabinet.

Philadelphia, March 2.—Justice Garrison appeared amused tonight when informed at his home at Merchantville, N. J., that he was being discussed in Washington as possible Secretary of War. "Nothing could be further remote," he remarked. The justice declared it was the first time he had heard the suggestion, and added "It probably will be the last."

INDIANS TO MARCH IN THE INAUGURATION PARADE

GROUP OF INDIAN WARRIORS. PHOTO BY CLINEDINST.

CHIEF HOLLOW HORN BEAR, FROM N. DAKOTA PHOTO BY CLINEDINST.

RECORD OF THE 62D CONGRESS

MANY IMPORTANT MEASURES BECOME LAWS.

VETOES BY THE PRESIDENT

Constitutional Amendment for the Popular Election of Senators Submitted to the States, While the Provision for an Income Tax Becomes a Part of the Constitution—The Ousting of a Senator and a Judge.

Washington, March 2.—With the adjournment of Congress Tuesday noon, the end will be written to two years of epoch-making struggle within party ranks; and to three sessions of effort, only partially successful, to adjust the differences between a Democratic House, a Senate under Democratic-Progressive control, and a Republican President.

Many important pieces of legislation have been enacted within that time; investigations of a peculiar significance to the public have been conducted, and many subjects of general interest have been laid aside without action. The tariff, attacked alike from Democratic and Republican sources twice during that period, has been the subject of attempted revision, but none of the proposed changes became effective.

The Sixty-second Congress opened in 1911 with a special session called by President Taft to consider Canadian reciprocity; it ends with an extra session of the Sixty-third Congress only a few weeks away, to be called by President Wilson for a general revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. National conventions, the birth of a new party, a general election and a complete change of administration have intervened between its beginning and its end. Activities of the short session now closing have been limited almost entirely to routine work, because of the determination to leave to the new administration all of the important subjects of a general character.

Most Important Acts.

Perhaps the most important developments of the entire Congress are the following:

New federal Bureau of Labor created, with cabinet officer at its head.

Physical valuation of the property of railroads and other common carriers order to form basis for rate making.

Canadian reciprocity law passed, but rejected by Canada.

Wool, cotton, metal and free list tariff bills passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Constitutional amendment for popular election of senators submitted to the states.

Shipment of liquor into prohibition states forbidden by law.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, but failed of ratification because of changes made by the Senate.

Termination of the treaty of 1832 with Russia demanded by Congress.

Notice served on the world by the Senate that the United States will not permit foreign nations to secure military or naval footholds where they might threaten safety of this country.

Children's bureau created in Department of Commerce and Labor.

Panama Canal law passed, establishing free passage for American coastwise ships, and barring railroad-owned vessels from the canal.

Campaign publicity laws passed, requiring a complete public accounting of all campaign funds.

William Lorimer declared not entitled to seat as senator from Illinois.

Judge Robert W. Archbald, of Commerce Court, impeached and convicted on charges of judicial misconduct.

Money trust investigation conducted, disclosing detailed methods of present-day financial operation.

Campaign expenditures investigated covering campaign funds of 1904, 1908 and 1912; and disclosing correspondence between John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, and members of Congress.

Investigation made of formation and operation of the United States Steel Corporation.

Lorimer and Archbald.

The two great personal struggles, involving William Lorimer and Judge Archbald, ran throughout the Congress; and with their interesting personal phases helped to draw attention from the actual legislative work of the two years.

While Congress passed an eight-hour law covering all government contracts except on the Panama Canal, it took no action on three important subjects—anti-injunction, workmen's compensation and anti-trust legislation. Recommendations were made by the Senate committe within the last week for radical changes in the anti-trust law, to restore competitive conditions and prevent monopoly; and they may bear fruit in legislation under the new administration.

The final session, now ending, has witnessed a struggle in the Senate between Republicans and Democrats that prevented the confirmation of the greater part of President Taft's appointments. With more than 2,000 appointments before the Senate, Democrats declined to permit action on the great majority, and the result will be that President Wilson will fill the places after he comes into office.

The factional struggle, coupled with the internal Democratic contest for the organization and control of the Senate and House under the new administration, injected the political equation into the last session's work to an unusual degree. Several bills that might have become law in the closing days of this session have been held back because Democratic leaders preferred to have the subjects carried over until a Democratic President, Senate and House can have an opportunity to carry out definite legislative programs.

Work of Short Session.

Important actions in the short session just closing include:

"Literacy test" immigration bill passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Single six-year presidential term amendment passed by Senate.

Life prisoners in federal prisons made eligible to parole.

Five-year closed season for fur-seals incorporated in the international seal treaty.

Federal control of water power defeated in the Senate.

Manufacturers of food required to state the net weight and contents on outside of food package.

Government authorized by law to seize trust-controlled goods as soon as imported into the United States.

Lincoln Memorial authorized to cost $2,000,000.

The Democratic majority that took control of the House when the Congress organized insisted on going ahead with other features of the tariff revision, and passed wool, cotton, free list and some other bills. All three measures with the aid of the Progressive Republican forces in the Senate, reached President Taft. They were vetoed on the ground that the tariff board was conducting investigations, the results of which must be known before a proper revision of the tariff could be made.

Legislative work throughout the special session, and the long session beginning in December, 1911, and running through last August, included the following:

Increase in the size of the House of Representatives from 396 to 435 members.

Age and service pension law, increasing Civil War pensions.

Eight-hour law covering government contracts.

Admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

Wireless communication brought under careful regulation, the law requiring the wireless on all ocean vessels to be adequately manned.

WAITING FOR THE STAR ACTOR

Continued from First Page.

comprising the joint congressional committee on the inauguration, will call at the hotel for the President-elect and Vice President-elect. They will be driven to the White House, escorted by the Essex Troop and the Black Horse Troop, of the Culver Military Academy, through lines of students from Princeton and the University of Virginia. President Taft will await them and the whole party will proceed to the Senate chamber at the Capitol, where the ceremonies will begin at noon with the inauguration of the Vice President and swearing in of senators-elect. Then will follow the presidential inauguration, the return to the White House, where the retiring President will take leave of his successor, and the reviewing of the pageant from the court of honor.

Washington streets echoed all day and throughout the night with the blare of trumpets and the music of bands. Among the organizations which arrived during the day and evening were the New York First Cavalry, the Massachusetts Coast Artillery, under the command of Col. W. E. Lombard; the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. E. L. Sweetser; Massachusetts Militia, Worcester and Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Troop D; Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, Woodrow Wilson Democratic League, of Newark, N. J.; New York Thirteenth Coast Artillery, the Boston Fusilier Corps, The Maine National Guard, Twelfth Company Coast Artillery and the militia of Georgia. The Essex Troop, of New Jersey, which is to serve as official escort to the President-elect, also arrived today.

The Tammany braves from New York, who will join in an inaugural parade for the first time in 20 years, are being awaited with great interest. They will arrive in six special trains tomorrow night. About 30,000 persons, it is estimated, will march in the parade.

Visitors continue to pour into the city, special trains arriving every few minutes. Again tonight the streets were ablaze with lights and filled with gay throngs of people, assembling to await the inaugural ceremonies and parade.

West Point Cadet Battalion.

West Point, N. Y., March 2.—After having undergone a thorough drilling for the past week, the entire battalion of cadets of the United States Military Academy will start for Washington tomorrow to participate in the inaugural parade. Two special trains have been provided for their conveyance. They will be in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick W. Sladen.

Latest Shipping News.

New York, March 2.—Arrived, stmrs Celtic, from Liverpool; Franconia, from Fiume; La Lorraine, from Havre.

Sailed, stmr Re d'Italia, for Naples.

St. John, N. B., March 2.—Arrived 1st inst., stmr Pomeranian, from London.

Halifax, March 2.—Arrived, stmrs, Scandinavian, from Glasgow; Hesperian, from Liverpool.

CONGRESS BUSY CLEARING DECK

Both Houses Working Hard On Sunday to Finish.

MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

STILL DEADLOCKED ON IMPORTANT BILLS.

A Final Agreement on the River and Harbor and Postoffice Appropriation Bills Creates a Feeling of Optimism—Still Bitterly Contending on the Public Buildings Bills—Senate Passes Bill to Abolish Involuntary Servitude of Seamen.

Washington, March 3.—The Senate adjourned at 12:18 A. M. until 9:45 A. M. today (Monday).

Washington, March 2.—With both the Senate and the House in the unusual situation of sitting in legislative session on Sunday, the Sixty-second Congress today and tonight dragged its weary way through a maze of tangled business toward its conclusion that will come at noon Tuesday.

Thousands of visitors in Washington for the inauguration took advantage of the Sunday night session to see the lawmakers at work. Thousands of spectators crowded the galleries of the House, where a meager attendance on the floor ground out the routine and rushed through minor bills with little consideration. Other thousands filled the Senate galleries until an executive session drove them from the chamber and sent them wandering through the brilliantly lighted corridors of the Capitol. At a late hour tonight the corridors were crowded with visitors, anxious to force their way into the House galleries, already overcrowded.

CLARK BANGS HIS DESK.

The end of the session rush of business had brought many who were interested in the various bills which they hoped might be slipped through in the rather disorderly precedure in the House, where Speaker Champ Clark shattered the sounding board of his desk with his gavel in his efforts to control the noisy attendance on the floor and the galleries.

The two-battleship program was threatened with defeat late tonight when the House and Senate conferees decided they could make no agreement between the one-battleship program of the House and the two-battleship program of the Senate. All other debated points in the Naval Bill were adjustted, but the conferees decided it was useless to attempt to adjust the battleship tangle and the conference committee adjourned at 11 o'clock without any plan for another meeting. The result threatens the defeat of the entire $150,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill. The House conferees declined to yield the one-battleship program and also refused to take the issue back to the House for another vote.

A dozen conference committees worked throughout tonight's session struggling to reach agreements satisfactory to both Houses on various measures.

Several potential filibusters were apparent in both Houses, with opponents of proposed bills ready to fight against all legislation if attempts were made to pass the measures they opposed.

BLOCKADE BROKEN.

The blockade caused by the River and Harbor Bill, which was broken in the Senate early this morning by the adoption of the conference report, was completely removed late in the afternoon, when the House also adopted the report and sent the bill, carrying $47,868,894, on its way to President Taft. The Army Appropriation Bill, completed by the Senate at 2 o'clock this morning, was signed by President Taft early this afternoon.

Danger still threatened several of the big appropriation measures tonight, the Indian Bill, Sundry Civil Bill and several other measures resting in conference committees where agreements had not yet been reached upon disputed points.

Aside from the Seaman's Bill in the Senate and the Workmen's Compensation Bill, upon which it was believed the Senate would accept the amendments made by the House, little actual legislation remained tonight to hold the attention of the two bodies during the remaining hours of the Sixty-second Congress. Scores of members of the House were watching for an opportunity to force upon the attention of that body minor measures which they hoped might be passed in the closing hours of the session, but practically all general subjects of importance had been disposed of.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill, as agreed upon in conference late today, restores the authority for the congressional distribution of seeds, which had been stricken out. The conferees dropped from the bill the plan for a bureau of markets under the Department of Agriculture, and for the establishment of a national game preserve in North Dakota.

SEAMEN'S BILL PASSED.

The Senate tonight, by a vote of 41 to 20, passed the Burton bill, designed to abolish involuntary servitude of seamen and improve conditions of labor and living on American merchant ships as a substitute measure for the Wilson bill previously passed by the House. The vote came at the end of six hours of debate, during which a number of important amendments were made to the original Burton bill.

The legislation would make radical changes in conditions now prevailing in the American merchant marine, and it has been vigorously pushed by labor organizations. Many of the features of the bill passed by the Senate, however, are not satisfactory to the organizations of lake and ocean seamen, and it is believed it will be difficult to reach an agreement with the House.

An amendment offered by Senator Cummins today modified the provision which would have made seamen liable to a year's imprisonment for refusing or failing to engage in drills while in port.

The bill would require three watches in the engine-rooms of vessels and would abolish regulations which now permit sailors to be held in service while in foreign ports. It would also require adequate lifeboat crews on all ships.

MORE CONFIRMATIONS.

Another executive session of the Senate began early this evening, resulting in the confirmation of more of the Taft appointments to the Army, Navy and allied services. Executive session was resumed as a result of the agreement reached yesterday for action upon certain uncontested classes of appointments.

A controversy that developed over the nominations of Major Beecher B. Ray, who was appointed a lieutenant colonel, and Col. Carroll A. Devol, appointed a brigadier general, delayed progress tonight.

Opposition to the promotion of Major Ray was based largely on old charges of political activity and of misconduct. The opposition to Colonel Devol's promotion came from those who claimed that under the new system by which the quartermasters and commissaries and pay departments of the Army have been consolidated, the brigadier generalship should have gone to a colonel of the Pay Corps rather than to Colonel Devol, of the Quartermasters' Corps.

Col. John Clem, of the Pay Corps, known as the youngest "drummer boy" of the Civil War, was one of those in whose interest the opposition was made to the Devol appointment.

MRS. WILSON'S GOWN

There Will Be No Inauguration Ball for Her to Show It.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Princeton, N. J., March 2.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson gave to The American correspondent tonight the first description of her evening gown, which, however, she will not be able to wear at the inauguration because President-elect Wilson has caused the abandonment of the inaugural ball and there will be no other function at which an evening gown would be appropriate. Mrs. Wilson will wear the gown at the first evening occasion thereafter.

The gown is a brocade, rose pattern, the predominating color being light green. It was low in the neck and has a long train. There is a drapery of lace at the neck and down the front of the skirt and a suggestion of lace down the back. About the neck also there is a little iridescent applique beadwork and some butterflies in shades of green rose. There is a similar butterfly on each sleeve at the shoulder.

The gown is artistic and simple and graceful without being elaborate. It was made in Paterson by a firm said to be the first American silk manufacturers. The company sent a designer to Mrs. Wilson, and her ideas were carried out to her liking. The silk was specially dyed to suit her fancy. This firm had previously made the inaugural gowns for Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Taft.

At the inauguration, the parade and the swearing in of the President Mrs. Wilson and her daughters will wear ordinary cloth walking dresses. They were specially made for the inauguration, but Mrs. Wilson said tonight that they require no description.

WANTS DIPLOMATIC POST

Petition Favoring J. F. Wheaton, Colored, as Minister to Liberia.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Hagerstown, Md., March 2.—Grand Jury Bailiff Jacob Wheaton, colored, is circulating a petition, which is being heavily signed, to have his son, J. Frank Wheaton, lawyer, of New York, appointed United States minister to Liberia, the colored republic. Lawyer Wheaton has been an active Democrat, was head of a Wilson club and expects to land the coveted appointment, the appointee always being a colored man. Wheaton is a native of this city, a graduate of the high schools and a member of the Washington county bar, being the first colored man admitted to practice here. He later went to Minnesota, where, after graduating with honor from the University of Minnesota, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. Later he moved to New York.

CARDINAL FARLEY RETURNS

Prelate Arrives in New York After Visit to Porto Rico.

New York, March 2.—Cardinal Farley returned today on the steamer Brazos from Porto Rico, where he went two weeks ago to assist in the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first Catholic bishop on that island. Cardinal Farley said he spent a week on the island, and expressed his pleasure at the reception accorded him by the governor and other officials.

HILLES TO GET A FINE PLACE

He Will Fare Financially Better Than His Chief.

SALARY OF $20,000 A YEAR

STILL CHAIRMAN OF REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

While the President Becomes a Yale Professor at $5,000 a Year His Secretary Drops Into a Very Desirable Berth With a New York Corporation Where Pay Will Be Four Times That Much—President Taft Holds Him in the Very Highest Esteem.

Washington, March 2.—Charles Dewey Hilles, secretary to President Taft for the last two years and one of the best-liked men in official life in Washington, will quit the White House March 4 to become a partner of Edmund Dwight, resident manager at New York of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London. Mr. Hilles will retain the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, for which he was chosen last summer. As secretary to President Taft he received a salary of $6,000 a year, and in his new position will receive about $20,000 a year.

Mr. Hilles came to Washington four years ago as assistant secretary of the Treasury. He served in that capacity for two years and entered the White House on April 4, 1911, succeeding Chas. Dyer Norton. At the time he took the post of secretary to the President Mr. Hilles had under consideration the offer he now has accepted. Many flattering offers have been made to him since the November election.

Friends of President Taft say there are few men whom he esteems more highly than Mr. Hilles. It was at the President's request that the Republican National Committee made Mr. Hilles its chairman, and in the last few months the President and Mr. Hilles have been together almost constantly. He has been called into the Cabinet meetings often, a rare privilege for a secretary, and has been the President's close adviser at all times. Mr. Taft, as a Yale professor, will receive $5,000 a year.

Mr. Hilles is a native of Ohio, but lived at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., for several years before coming to Washington.

By a vote of 193 to 75 the House today agreed to a Senate amendment to the General Deficiency Bill increasing the salary of Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President-elect Wilson, from $6,000 to $7,500. There was some opposition to the proposition, however, and in the debate Representative Reddenbury, Democrat, of Georgia, went over to the Republican side and, in a sarcastic speech, berated the members of his party for increased appropriations.

Mr. Tumulty, his wife and six children arrived in Washington from Jersey City this evening. Tonight they will be occupied in getting settled in their Calvert street home. Tomorrow Mr. Tumulty will join Mr. Wilson.

OLD VESUVIUS GROWLS

But Prof. Mercalli Finds the Crater Filled With Snow.

Naples, March 2.—The rumbling of Mount Vesuvius, which has been persistent for some time, has caused considerable alarm in the fear that an eruption may be pending. New cracks and fissures are to be seen and a great mass of basalt has rolled down, its dark outline contrasting against the white bed of snow.

Professor Mercalli, director of the observatory, and his assistant, Professor Mallada, have made an ascent of the mountain, and Professor Mallada descended into the crater, which has been extinct since the eruption of 1906. He found it filled with snow and the lowest strata showed no signs of melting.

"This indicates," said Director Mercalli, in the way of explanation, "that the zone of fire is still a considerable distance from the bottom of this crater, and is sufficient to disprove alarmist reports. It is inevitable that the activity of the volcano will be resumed, but that is not probable for from 5 to 20 years."

SUFFRAGETTES MOBBED

Women Injured In Wild Scramble in London Park.

London, March 2.—The public temper is rising against the suffragettes. Wild scenes were witnessed in Hyde Park this afternoon when a mob of several thousand broke up a suffragette meeting held under the leadership of "General" (Mrs.) Flora Drummond.

Several free fights occurred, and masses of turf torn from the ground were hurled at the speakers. It required a strong body of police to protect the suffragettes and escort them to a place of safety. Similar scenes marked a meeting at Wimbledon common. In both cases women were knocked down and bruised.

LAME DUCK PROVIDED FOR

Senator Cullom to Become Lincoln Memorial Commissioner.

Washington, March 2.—The Senate tonight passed a bill introduced by Senator Root, of New York, to make Senator Cullom, of Illinois, a resident commissioner for the construction of the Lincoln memorial in this city. Senator Cullom, who retires March 4 after representing his state in the Senate for 30 years, was a leader in the movement for the erection of the memorial.

A Community Investment

A good citizen thinks of his neighbor's home as well as of his own possessions.

Invest something in the prosperity, happiness and culture of Baltimore.

Our city will lose Goucher College and the $800,000 already subscribed to save it if we don't secure $200,000 more.

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