FOUR POWERS ON THE WATCH

The Critical Situation in European Politics.

RECENT MOVES IN THE GAME

FRANCE, GERMANY, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN IT.

The Spirited Response of France to the Proposed Military Aggrandizement of Germany—A British Diplomat Discusses the Effect of Accession of M. Poincare to the Presidency of France—May Try to Regain for France Lost Prestige in European Concert.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 9.—In the present critical situation in European politics France, Germany, England and Russia are all watching each other to see which takes the first step. France's spirited response to the proposed military aggrandizement of Germany has done more toward insuring peace today and war tomorrow than any diplomatic move in the recollection of any person now living. On the other hand, Germany's lame explanation as to the causes of the enormous outlay and the increase of her peace army has deceived nobody.

A British diplomat discussing the electric current imparted to the situation by the accession of Poincare to the French presidency said:

"It is admitted by all who are acquainted with the currents of diplomacy in Europe that the coming of Poincare has put more electricity into the Franco-German situation than there has been in many years. The appointment of Delcasse, who has an avowed partisan policy as ambassador to St. Petersburg, constituted nothing less than a direct challenge to Germany, the answer to which has not yet been given and which, when it comes, may stagger the world with its suddenness.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

"Germany believes that, in view of the momentous policy foreshadowed by Delcasse's appointment (viz, the triple alliance consisting of France, Russia and Great Britain directed against the Germano-italian combination) discretion is at this moment her best policy or alternatively Germany may simply be observing a highly politic silence while finally giving a careful look at her own offensive and protective equipment.

"That Germany, which insisted on the dismissal of Delcasse in 1906 as a result of the Moroccan imbroglio, giving the French the alternative of war, should now eat humble pie in the face of this open defiance from the new head of the republic, is at the present moment," continued the diplomatist, "a matter of undisguised amazement to all the chancelleries of the world. Even by itself it would have been sufficient to arouse the ever-slumbering Francophobia of the Germans, coming as it did on the heels of the announcement that a sum of over $100,000,000 was to be expended in strengthening the French land forces.

"The policy of President Poincare is susceptible of only one explanation, namely, that whereas a certain measure of prudent passivity has characterized recent French governments, the present head of the republic means at least to try to reconquer for France some of her lost prestige in the concert with the powers as well as to break the political paramountcy of Berlin in Europe.

MAY FORCE A WAR.

"The situation at present depends principally upon whether Germany's war party will let pass their undoubted chance to force the Emperor into war. If Germany postpones the occasion until later it will be only to find a French army that is better prepared to meet her than it is now. Germany, if she acts soon, will be certain of being able to count upon half of Austria and Italy as against a move by the Russians toward the protection of their Slav brethren in the Balkans, a certainty that becomes continually weaker as the old Emperor of Austria becomes older and the victorius Balkan confederation looms on the horizon as a more practicable possibility.

"Never within the past 10 years, not even during the Dreyfus-Moroccan crisis, has a Franco-German war been nearer. Germany builds confidently on two pet convictions, namely, that England's policy in regard to France amounts merely to a determination to make use of the French army and navy should events ever force that necessity, and England is determined to be no party to a triple alliance which will involve her should one of the constituent parties other than herself be attacked. In other words, Germany feels confident that England's regard for France is essentially selfish and that an upheaval involving France as a principal will find Albion as perfidious as ever."

FRENCHMEN ARE AROUSED

Thousands Respond to Appeals for Increase of Army.

Paris, March 9.—The willingness of the young men of France to join the army in what is considered a national crisis was indicated this week by the thousands of volunteers who applied at the recruiting offices in every part of the country to serve a term of three years.

Eugene Etienne, the minister of war, commenting on this fact, said today that the offers came from every class of society. Every pupil in the two upper classes of the high school at Avignon sent a letter to M. Etienne asserting readiness to stay in the ranks for three years. The recruits at Pontise cheered loudly when the prefect of the department referred during a speech to the three-year service.

Deputy Jacquier today brought forward a proposition in the Chamber of Deputies to raise the $100,000,000 asked for by the government for additions to the French armaments by imposing an extra tax on incomes. Those above $2,000, he said, should be taxed heavily when there were no children in the family. Where there were children he proposed that the tax should be decreased in proportion to their number.

COSTLY TO THE GREEKS

Lose 15,000 Killed and Wounded in Epirus Campaign.

London, March 10.—A Constantinople dispatch says that Enver Bey is at San Stefano with 20,000 troops to check the possible advance on Constantinople of the Tchatalja forces, whose loyalty to the government is doubtful. Violent snowstorms still hinder military operations.

The Greek losses in the capture of Janina, according to a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, are estimated at 1,800. The Epirus campaign, now ended, has cost the Greeks 15,000 men killed and wounded.

In an interview Essad Pasha, who commanded the Turkish forces at Janina, said that he had resisted until he considered further resistance madness. He had little ammunition left. His losses during the four months of siege numbered 7,500.

Former Vice President Improves.

New York, March 9.—Levi P. Morton, former vice president, passed a comfortable night and was decidedly better today. His condition, despite the improvement, however, is still grave.

BRYAN'S POLICY TOWARD CANADA

Continued from First Page.

the acceptance of the portfolio of State. It is because this is a religious occasion. [Applause.] As I know of no foundation upon which a moral code can be built except religion. Religion as defined by Tolstoy is the relation that man fixes between himself and his God. So I know of no foundation upon which remaining international peace can be built except that spirit of brotherhood which the founder of our religion taught us.

"Crossing from Chile to Argentina we came within sight of a statue erected by the two countries symboical of internal peace, a bronze statue of the Prince of Peace, standing upon the summit of the Andes. That heroic figure leaves an impression upon all who behold it. There stands the Christ, in one hand the cross, the other hand outstretched as if to speak a blessing. And so all things conspire today to make this occasion one that gives gladness to my heart to appear and participate in the program of an association that works throughout the world for the uplifting of man. To appear and to speak a friendly word to one who is a friend to all, to say a word of greeting to one who comes from a sister nation and to join with him in his thoughts that he shall present—the thoughts that grow out of and are inspired by the teachings of the Prince of Peace."

BIG FOREIGN POSTS

Some of the Probable Ambassadors and Ministers.

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson has not completed his roll of diplomats, but announcements are expected within a few days. The President has been considering many names and has been sounding prospective candidates through his friends. The situation tonight is about like this:

Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, can be ambassador to Great Britain if he wishes.

Democratic Chairman William F. McCombs can be ambassador to France if he wishes.

T. W. Gregory, a lawyer of Austin, Texas, may be ambassador to Mexico. There is some doubt whether he would accept if he were offered the post.

Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, can go to St. Petersburg or Peking if he desires.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, probably will be ambassador to France if Mr. McCombs does not accept. Otherwise he may be offered the ambassadorship to Germany.

Frederick C. Penfield, of Germantown, Pa., will be ambassador to one of the European courts, probably Russia, Austria or Turkey.

Henry N. Morganthau, of New York, and Thomas Nelson Page are being considered for ambassadorships.

Most of these men have been in Washington during the past week and significance is attached to the fact that some of them not only have been presented to President Wilson, but have been introduced likewise to Secretary Bryan, of the State Department.

Col. Thomas Birch, an intimate friend of both the President and Secretary Bryan, is likely to be minister to Belgium.

W. W. Bride, of Washington, probably will take up one of the legations in America.

George W. Guthrie, Democratic state chairman in Pennsylvania, and Norman E. Mack, formerly national chairman, are being urged for diplomatic appointments.

Gossip tonight about assistant secretaries brings foremost the name of John Basset Moore for First Assistant Secretary of State. Professor Moore teaches international law in Columbia University and is said to be desired as right-hand man to Secretary Bryan.

It is believed that Charles S. Barrett, of Georgia, president of the National Farmers' Union, who was strongly urged for the post of Secretary of Agriculture, will be associated prominently with Secretary Houston, of the Agricultural Department.

CARDINAL CELEBRATES MASS

New Orleans Congregation Hears Strong Sermon on Charity.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New Orleans, La., March 9.—Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, who is making his annual visit to his brother here, at 7 o'clock this morning celebrated mass and addressed the Knights of Columbus. It was the occasion of the tenth annual communion of the New Orleans Council, No. 714, Knights of Columbus, and the great auditorium of St. Joseph's, the most commodious church building in the city, was crowded. Between 600 and 700 members of the order occupied the center and side seats of the church and, after the sermon, filed up to the altar and took communion, which was administered by Cardinal Gibbons and Rev. Thomas J. Weldon, Rev. F. V. Nugent and Rev. F. A. F. Imgrund. After communion, breakfast was served in the entertainment hall of the parish to visiting knights by members of the council residing in St. Joseph's parish.

The prelate's subject was Charity. One of the most striking passages of his discourse was: "When it is a question of relieving a suffering man do not inquire into the color of his skin, his nationality, race or religion, but simply inquire, 'Are you a suffering brother of humanity?' and if so give him help." The Cardinal spent the afternoon in seclusion at his brother's home, taking a constitutional walk for over an hour on the long gallery which runs the length of the house beside his apartments.

GOTHAM TO CLEAN HOUSE

Health Department to Begin Ambitious Task Today.

New York, March 9.—An effort to give New York city a thoroughgoing spring "cleanup" will be begun tomorrow under Health Department auspices, with co-operation by other official bodies and private organizations. Voluntary assistance of the public is relied upon in large measure to make a success of the movement, which will be in direct personal charge of Dr. McMillan, assistant city sanitary superintendent, who, as a member of the army surgical corps, helped Colonel Gorgas in the work of banishing dirt and yellow fever from Cuba.

Every nook and cranny of the city, it is hoped, will be cleaned and swept in pursuance of the effort to rid dwellings, stores, factories, churches, theaters, hotels and all other buildings of whatever filth and rubbish may have accumulated through the winter. Elimination as far as possible of breeding places for the fly and the objectionable microbe, transmitters of disease, is one of the objects of the crusade. The cleanup will be by streets, different days being assigned the various sections of the city. City carts will do the removal work.

EXPLOSION STARTS BIG FIRE

Carmel, Ind., Suffers Heavily When Robbers Set Premature Blast.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 9.—Fire, caused by a premature explosion of nitroglycerin placed by robbers in the post-office safe, destroyed the business district of Carmel, a small town 20 miles northwest of here, early today. Only one building in the main business block was left standing when the fire was got under control after help had been summoned from this city. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

On the way to Carmel a motor truck from here ran over a 20-foot embankment and two firemen were injured. J. Miller was perhaps fatally hurt.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER AND HIS CABINET

Those in the picture are, from left to right, standing: F. David, P. Morel, M. Chaumet, J. Dupuy, R. Bresnard, Charles Jennart, G. Guisthau, J. Barthon, Jean Morel, L. L. Klotz, Pierre Baudin, Jules Stegg, Leon Berard and E. Etienne. Premier Ariste Briand is seated.

READY FOR WORK ON WAGE DISPUTE

RAILROADS AND FIREMEN WILL PRESENT CLAIMS TODAY.

Decision of Board Must Be Rendered by April 2 and There Can Be No Appeal — Firemen's Demands Mean Increase of $9,600,000 a Year, or 35 Per Cent. of Present Wages.

New York, March 9.—Three men will meet in this city tomorrow to arbitrate under the Erdman law the differences between 54 Eastern railroads and their 35,000 firemen. Public sessions will be held from day to day to hear the evidence presented by the parties to the dispute.

The board, which was named after prolonged negotiations between the conference committees of managers of the roads and a committee representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, consists of W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Albert Phillips, third vice president of the firemen's organization, and William L. Chambers, of Washington, former chief justice of the International Court at Samoa and a member of the Spanish treaty claims commission. Mr. Chambers was named by government officials, designated in the Erdman law as the third, or neutral, member of the board, after the representatives of the firemen and the roads had failed to agree upon a man.

Decision on April 2.

The decision of the board must be rendered by April 2, and from it there can be no appeal. The dispute has been in progress more than a year, and at one time last month, through the failure of the two parties to agree upon a method of arbitration, threatened to result in a strike of the firemen of the Eastern roads, serving a territory populated by 50,000,000 persons. The firemen voted almost unanimously in favor of a strike if their demand for arbitration by a board of three members under the Erdman act was not granted, while the roads held out for arbitration by a board of six or seven members, such as had, a few months before, adjusted a similar dispute between the roads and their engineers.

At the last moment the committee of railroad managers gave in under protest, and on February 18 reference of the differences to an arbitral board under the Erdman law was agreed upon.

The problem to be solved by the board is essentially one of wages. The firemen ask for an increase based upon the size of the locomotive fired, which would give them a wage of from $2.40 to $4 a day of 10 hours or less.

Demand Heavy Increase.

On the heavier locomotives two firemen are demanded. The railroads, while conceding that the firemen ought to have more pay, declare their demands excessive and estimate that the increased cost to the lines would aggregate $9,600,000 a year, or 35 per cent. of the firemen's present wages.

It is expected that the roads will seek to demonstrate to the arbitral board that something must give way if railroad employes are allowed to maintain an upward pressure upon wages, while the Interstate Commerce Commission keeps freight and passenger rates down, and that if the board grants the firemen an increase in wages it should recommend to the commission proportionate advances in rates. The firemen, according to President W. S. Carter, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, will bend their efforts to the task of proving their demands for increases are justified in themselves, regardless of what rates the roads are permitted to charge the public.

Hammering Adrianople.

Constantinople, March 9.—An official communication issued today says that the allies bombarded Adrianople on Thursday and Friday, the Turkish forts replying. Saturday was quiet. Thursday at Bulair the Turkish artillery effectively attacked a battalion of the enemy which was advancing, inflicting considerable losses. The following day the enemy fired on the Turkish cruiser Torgut Reis, which replied and silenced their batteries.

Fire Loss $75,000 in Boston.

Boston, March 9.—Fire caused a loss of $75,000 in the wholesale millinery district early today. The firms sustaining losses by fire and water were the Eastern Millinery Company and David Banash & Son, millinery goods.

New Jersey Manufacturer Dies.

Trenton, N. J., March 9.—E. S. Wells, a well-known manufacturer, died at his home in Glenmore, this county, today. Mr. Wells was about 70 years of age and had been ill for some time. He took a rather prominent part in public affairs, principally as a contributor to newspapers on public questions.

LOW WAGES AND THE SOCIAL EVIL

SUFFRAGE LEADER'S ADDRESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Takes Issue With Statements Made Before Illinois Vice Commission—Dr. Howard A. Kelly Also Makes Speech.

Philadelphia, March 9.—Declaring that low wages have a most important and powerful influence upon the question of prostitution, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Women Suffrage Alliance, today took issue with statements made before the Illinois Vice Commission, in Chicago.

Mrs. Catt and Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, delivered addresses on the vice problem at a largely attended meeting this afternoon, under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Society, of Philadelphia.

"I do not mean to say that wages is the only question involved in this world problem, "declared Mrs. Catt. "It is not, but it is probably the most powerful and the most important influence with which we have to deal.

"I am not prepared to say that $8 a week, the figure set by a witness before the vice commission in Chicago, is insufficient as a living wage for a girl entirely dependent upon herself, but upon my return to America from a two-year tour of the world I found that the prices of most necessities of life had risen. So this figure seems pitifully small."

Economic independence of women is necessary to the solving of the problem, Mrs. Catt said. She told of improved conditions in foreign states and in foreign countries where women have a voice in the government.

"The wage question enters into the vice problem to a great extent," said Dr. Kelly. "The department stores and factories are guilty. The poor homes are contributing causes. Neither must the winerooms and the saloons be overlooked in their relation to the question."

He ridiculed the attempts at solving the problem by segregation, and declared that only the entire obliteration of the traffic would be effectual.

TONG MEMBERS' TRIALS

Chinese Secret Societies Said to Be Responsible for Murders.

New York, March 9.—When Gee Doy Yung is placed on trial tomorrow, charged with murder, the Chinese tongs, or secret societies, will for the first time be officially recognized in court here. Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel announced today that in presenting the state's case he will depart from the usual procedure in previous trials of Chinese, and will try to show the country-wide scope of the tongs, and that the murder was part of tong "battle." Yung is a member of the On Leong Tong.

The "battle", which took place last October resulted in the death of five men, two Chinamen and three white men. An investigation disclosed that on the same day, in the Chinese districts of Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco similar "battles" took place. Later messages between the tongs in the different cities were interchanged, Mr. Wasservogel declares, which told exactly what had been accomplished in each city. Another member of the On Leongs and two members of Hip Tongs were arrested in this city. Each demanded and was given a separate trial. Counsel for the On Leong Tong men will be assisted at their trials by Miss Inez Milholland, the suffrage leader. She has done much of the work of preparing the cases for trial.

Unusual precautions will be taken at Yung's trial to prevent an outbreak between the rival tongs.

Baltimoreans In New York.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, March 9.—These Baltimoreans are registered at the leading hotels here tonight: Waldorf—A. S. Dunham, H. G. Engle, R. P. O'Loane. Plaza—N. O. Brawnes and wife. Broadway Central—H. Stewart, M. B. Burke, F. A. Finke, P. Shaw, T. E. Ditto. Churchill—R. Robinson. St. Denis—J. E. Hane, Dr. F. C. Ferguson. Victoria—Miss M. Morris, J. J. Billings, Miss A. Smith. Aberdeen—F. C. Neel, Mrs. F. C. Neel, J. T. Ward. Pierrepont—J. S. Benson. Herald Square—J. A. Colbert, J. Kann, Mrs. J. Kann, D. Thompson. Navarre—A. O. Carter, B. Makover, M. G. Levering, Mrs. M. G. Levering. Normandie — J. H. Rodgers. Hermitage—G. E. Lemmerich. Flanders—S. J. Schwartz, Mrs. S. J. Schwartz. Cumberland—I. W. Hess, Mrs. I. W. Hess. Collingwood — Miss E. Hamilton. Park Avenue—M. B. Bliss, Mrs. M. B. Bliss. Breslin—Miss N. Yinger, Miss E. Solmson, J. Walsh, R. H. Helghe. Imperial—V. J. Demarco, J. A. Trombette, H. J. Somerville. Hotel Astor—S. M. Brenner.

WILD SCENES IN LONDON PARKS

MOBS BREAK UP MEETINGS OF SUFFRAGETTES.

Rowdies Want to Duck the Women Speakers in a Pond—Gen. Flora Drummond Rescued from a Perilous Position—Reinforcements of Police Were Necessary to Protect the Women.

London, March 9.—The suffragettes held meetings again today in Hyde Park and on Wimbledon Common. They would have met the fate of last Sunday's meetings at the same place, when it required a strong body of police to escort them to safety, but that today the authorities took precautions and had large bodies of mounted and foot policemen in attendance.

Even at that wild scenes ensued. Five Thousand persons assembled in the park and swarmed about the speakers' platforms and by a deafening din prevented any word of "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond's speech from being heard. The pressure of the surging crowds to storm the platform at length became so great that reinforcements were hastily summoned. Mrs. Drummond and her colleagues were rescued from their perilous position with some difficulty.

At Wimbledon similar scenes were enacted. Scarcely a word uttered by the speakers was audible, and they, too, had to be protected.

Another meeting, at Hampstead Heath, was still more disorderly. Miss Brackenbury announced her intention to speak for an hour. This she succeeded in doing by the help of a large force of police to control the crowds, but her discourse was inaudible. The singing of comic songs and the shouts and laughter of the disturbers could be heard half a mile distant. Eggs were thrown at the speakers, and the meeting finally broke up in the greatest confusion. Many suggestions were made to duck the speakers in a pond.

CENTRAL AMERICAN CRISIS

Outbreaks Expected in All States Excepting Costa Rica.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, March 9.—Secret reports to the State and War Departments, both from naval and diplomatic sources, indicate the approaching outburst of a state of revolution in Central America that will give the administration serious trouble. No one in either department now doubts that the new government will soon be compelled to demonstrate its ability to protect the lives and property of Americans in the troubled countries to the south of Mexico.

For seval months officials of the departments of State, Justice and of the Treasury have been at work collecting information as to what is going on in Central America. The results of their investigations as transmitted to the new administration are disquieting.

Outbreaks are momentarily expected in all the Central American states except Costa Rica. The intimations in the reports of today alarmed the officials and kept them at work on the situation a considerable part of the morning and afternoon.

The Ins has learned that six weeks ago the Department of Justice made an inquiry of the Treasury Department and put it on notice of a serious movement which it was supposed was toward Nicaragua from Mobile and New Orleans. Expeditionary forces of filibusters were suspected of activity in both of those ports. It was at first believed that two vessels, which were discovered, were intended for Mexican waters. These vessels, however, the Department of Justice agents established, were not for Mexican ports but were trying to get on board supplies of arms and ammunitions for landing at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

It was this knowledge, communicated to the State Department, that caused Secretary Knox to issue orders for a whole squadron of warships to proceed to Central America and practically invest its most important ports.

The cruisers now on this service are: The Des Moines, at Bluefields; the Annapolis at Amahala, Honduras; the Buffalo, at Corinto, Nicaragua; the Nashville, cruising off the Nicaraguan Coast with base at Puerto Cortez, Honduras; the Tacoma, off Bluefields, and the Denver, watching the west coast of Central America.

It had been intended to withdraw the marines from Managua, Nicaragua, but it was decided today that they shall remain, as the storm is expected to break in that republic.

Solicitor General Bullitt Resigns.

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of William Marshall Bullitt as solicitor general, to take effect Tuesday, March 11. Mr. Bullitt tomorrow will formally present Attorney General McReynolds to the Supreme Court.

Abram I. Elkus, of New York, counsel for the Democratic National Committee, is prominently mentioned as Mr. Bullitt's probable successor.

SEE GOOD OMEN FOR SUFFRAGE

A LESSON DRAWN FROM THE INSULTS TO PARADERS.

Indignation Mass-meeting at Which Major Sylvester and Those Who Interfered With Pageant Were Denounced — Addresses by Several Senators, Louis Brandeis and Corporal Tanner.

Washington, March 9.—Several hundred men and women gathered here this afternoon in a mass-meeting of protest against the disturbance of the suffrage parade on Pennsylvania avenue last Monday and the conduct of the police along the line of march. Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, and his force were criticized for "mismanagement and incompetence" and those who interfered with the procession were called "brutal loafers." The speakers were Senators Clapp, of Minnesota; Shafroth and Thomas, of Colorado, and Works, of California; Louis D. Brandeis, Corp. James Tanner and Charles Edward Russell.

The greater part of the day's speech-making was devoted to arguments in favor of suffrage for women, and the references to last Monday's trouble were largely incidental. Senator Clapp assured the audience that woman suffrage throughout the country was a matter of but a few years.

"Last Monday's spectacle," he said, "was a sad one. It is a sad thought that pure womanhood cannot march along the streets of the capital of a free nation without insult. The fact that brutal, depraved manhood could come to insult American women is evidence of the straits to which the evil political system in this country has come in its fight against progress. I believe last Monday's episode will bring the country to the realization that you cannot league yourself with wrong against progress and escape the responsibility for the acts of the substratum of supporters of wrong."

Senator Thomas told the audience that the disorder of Monday marked a new point of progress in the suffrage campaign.

"The movement," he said, "has passed through the stages of ridicule and argument and has now reached the point where its opponents resort to physical opposition. From this point it is but a short distance to victory, and the incident of last Monday will soon be forgotten in the blaze of glory that will attend the final extension of suffrage to women in every state in the Union."

The audience received the suffrage arguments of the speakers with enthusiasm, and a number of telegrams from suffrage leaders all over the country protesting against Monday's disorder were cheered.

ALDERMANIC PROBE REPORT

Greater Efficiency in Gotham Police Department Is Urged.

New York, March 9.—The police problem of New York city is primarily one of administration, according to the preliminary legislative report of the aldermanic committee appointed to investigate police conditions, which was made public today. The present situation, the committee believes, demands "sustained administrative efficiency." The report will be submitted to the board of aldermen tomorrow and if approved copies will be sent to the governor, lieutenant governor and members of the State Assembly and Senate at Albany.

The principle of home rule predominates the report. The committee urges that the question of opening liquor stores and saloons on Sunday be left to the local legislative authorities. Much space is given to the administrative side of the police department.

Springlike Day in New York.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, March 9.—New Yorkers today enjoyed weather conditions such as are handed out by the weather man about the middle of May. Thousands of the people imagined it was time to go to the beaches. Over 75,000 persons passed through the turnstiles at Coney Island, and other resorts of like character were well patronized. The streets and paths of Central Park were crowded and the sidewalks of Fifth avenue and upper Broadway thronged. At Coney Island over 200 persons went in bathing. Most of the scenic railroads were in operation, as were what pass in Coney Island for "cabaret" shows.

The Tobacco Market.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Lynchburg, Va., March 9.—The tobacco sold in this market the past week amounted to 506,800 pounds, being 114,600 pounds increase over the previous week. Receipts the past week were lighter than expected and there is not much more tobacco in the hands of the farmers. The crop was a short one and has been sold very rapidly. The demand for all good and fine grades is great and anything at all desirable is bringing a splendid price. Lugs and inferior grades hold firm and the general average price for the week was the best of the season.

WILSON INTENDS TO START THINGS

Continued from First Page.

is somewhat solicitous over the situation in the Senate, where the Democratic majority is small. A preliminary canvass in the Senate has developed the fact that many Democrats of that body will favor more radical cuts in some of the tariff duties than they did in the last Congress. The extent to which the House bills will receive united Democratic support is not yet certain, however.

The early acquisition of Democratic senators from New Hampshire and Illinois, where deadlocks are in progress, is being counted upon by the President. The President and his close friends in the Senate are confident, too, that if progressive legislation is drafted progressive Republican assistance can be secured sufficient to make up any possible losses in the Democratic column.

A BATTLE AT SALTILLO

Mexican Federals Capture the Town From Rebels.

Laredo, Texas, March 8.—Twelve hundred federals under General Blasquez fought from early this morning until 8 o'clock this evening for the possession of Saltillo, capital of the State of Coahuila, according to advices reaching Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican town opposite this place. The number of rebels engaged and the number killed and wounded is not given. The rebels fled to the hills. Saltillo has been occupied for two weeks by Carranzistas, who proclaimed the place under martial law. It was also alleged that the rebels had forced a loan of 10,000 pesos from Jasper Lynch, British consul, and that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to get 50,000 pesos from Aber & Co., a German corporation in Saltillo.

Laredo, Tex., March 9.—Messages from Monterey say that a federal column left that place tonight for Saltillo to reinforce the army of occupation, indicating that the rebel force is considerable.

Seven federals were killed and ten wounded, it was learned, during yesterday's fight at Lampasa. The city, however, contrary to reports, did not fall into the hands of federals.

IN CONTROL OF SONORA

Mexican Rebels Say They Can Check Any Advance.

Douglas, Ariz., March 9.—With both wire and railway communication blocked, the insurgents are now in complete control of Sonora and declare they will be able to check any advance made against them by the forces said to have been dispatched by Huerta.

All movable valuables, including safes, were brought to the American side today from the Mexican customs-house, and Nogales banks are preparing to transfer funds to this side of the border.

General Ojeda, commander at Agua Prieta, yesterday received orders to evacuate the town and march to Nogales, but this order was rescinded when Mexico City learned of the battle waging at Nacozari.

LUMBERMAN'S SON HELD

E. M. Reed Arrested for Alleged Bad-check Manipulations.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 9.—Edward M. Reed, who is said to be the son of A. B. Reed, a wealthy lumberman and auto manufacturer, of Boston, was arrested here today by Pinkerton detectives and officers of the local police department on information from Chicago and New York, where he is alleged to have passed bad checks. Since Reed's arrival here on February 20 he has been known under the names of Theodore Whitman and Harry Crassett.

Infatuation for a young lady whom he met in Boston about two months ago and with whom he has been since was given by Reed as his excuse for his actions. The detectives have located the young woman, who lives in Pasadena, and it is said she is a member of a well-known family there. The officers refuse to divulge her name. Young Reed says he knew her under the name of Evelyn Harkness.

PAYS FREAK ELECTION BET

Charles Nigg Pushes Wheelbarrow From Iowa to Pacific Coast.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 9.—Pushing a wheelbarrow labelled "From Maquoketa, Iowa, to the Pacific or bust," Charley Nigg is expected to pay his election bet when he reaches Long Beach tomorrow night after a tramp of 2,300 miles from Maquoketa to the Coast.

Last November Nigg made a wager that Woodrow Wilson would not receive 50 electoral votes. The loser of the wager was to leave Maquoketa bareheaded, with one day's rations, pushing a wheelbarrow, and tramp to the Pacific Coast. Nigg was the loser.

To Burn Opium Stocks.

Peking, March 9.—The national anti-opium congress with a view to assisting China to suppress the opium trade will appeal to the Young Men's Christian and missionary societies throughout the world to open funds for the purchase of as large a portion as possible of the opium stocks at the treaty ports. The stocks will be burned.

WILSON FOOLED A WAITING MOB

Quick Change in His Plan for Church Attendance.

WENT TO A SMALL CHURCH

VICE PRESIDENT WAS HARDLY RECOGNIZED.

A Large Crowd Invaded the Neighborhood of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Where the President Was Expected to Occupy the Lincoln Pew—One Sight of the Mob Was Sufficient to Induce the President to Hurry In Another Direction.

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson made a quick shift in his plans for churchgoing today, much to the disappointment of hundreds of Washingtonians, but greatly to his own satisfaction and that of Mrs. Wilson. Instead of being the center of interest for a thousand curious eyes and the focus for a clicking camera battery, they worshipped in a half-filled church in a quiet part of the city, while the crowd which expected to see them come and go a mile away wondered how it had all happened.

Announcements in local newspapers that the President would occupy this morning the Lincoln pew in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church brought out a crowd of curious persons, who filled that broad thoroughfare from curb to curb for a block and a half, put a damper on what traffic was running and caused the prompt dispatch of 10 policemen to keep a pathway clear for the expected guests. Long before 11 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the service, the ushers had to announce that all seats had been taken, and the more persistent who wished to enter had to be content with standing room on the sidewalk. Many of them waited until noon before they were convinced that the President was not coming, and even then left reluctantly and with many hopeful glances toward the White House. The few faithful who remained after the service had an opportunity to see the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall returning from the New York Avenue Church to their hotel.

The President, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Eleanor worshipped at the Central Presbyterian Church, Third and I streets northwest, fully a mile away from the New York avenue edifice. They started shortly before 11 o'clock in a White House car for New York avenue, but one glimpse of the crowd made the President change his mind. A word to the chauffeur, a quick turn, and they were out of sight down a side street and on their way to another church. A rumor that swept through those waiting at New York avenue sent the photographers flying far out in the northwest section to another Presbyterian church, so that there were only a few persons at the door when the presidential party came out. They were driven back immediately to the White House through streets nearly deserted. The absence of the familiar aid in full dress and the chugging motorcycles of the two policemen who followed President Taft everywhere on his motor rides left the White House car unmarked, except for the coat of arms of the nation on the door panels.

Vice President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall were recognized by only a few persons on their way to church, but after they were seated and before the services began the word began to spread that they were present, and there was a polite craning of necks to see them.

ADVOCATES PROFIT SHARING

Dr. Eliot Says It Will Remedy Discontent Among Workers.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Boston, March 9.—Profit-sharing is the real remedy for the discontent existing among workers today, according to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard. The basic principle of contentment in labor, says Dr. Eliot, is the expectation of profit beyond the daily wage.

"I have seen a continual increase in wages for the past 45 years, and yet in all that time discontent has grown steadily," said Dr. Eliot today. "During that time the length of the laboring day has decreased, but this has not tended to bring about happiness and contentment among the laboring classes.

"The system of profit-sharing which a wire company recently adopted seems to supply the needed motive to keep the employes interested in their work and, consequently, contented.

"This factory employs more than 500 hands of all nationalities, few of them are skilled laborers. On January 1 of each year a list is printed of the names of those employes who have been in continuous service for the previous 12 months. The men named are entitled to share in the percentages of the profits of the company if they are still employed on March 1 following.

"One advantage of the system is that it does not require extreme publicity of the affairs of the company. The company protects itself by a rule that it will not pay above 20 per cent. of a man's earnings."

A QUARTER OF A MILLION!

Do you know that we have in Baltimore a college for women that distributes in this city a quarter of a million dollars every year?

Goucher College is worth many times this to our City and State, because it ranks as one of the great educational institutions of America. But as a business community we cannot overlook the fact that the quarter of a million dollars is a permanent annual asset to Baltimore, which is increasing year by year.

Help us save the College, the $800,000 already assured and the quarter of a million dollars it spends every year.

We will lose it all if we do not secure $200,000.

Write THE AMERICAN how much you will give, payable in three years in six semi-annual installments.

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