PUT LA FOLLETTE IN FINE HUMOR

Received at White House After Lapse of Three Years.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VISIT

WILSON COQUETTING WITH REPUBLICAN PROGRESSIVES.

The President, Who Has Been an Admirer of the Little Giant, Anxious to Get His Views and His Support Upon the Various Measures to Come Before Congress—After an Hour's Chat With the President, La Follette Comes Out Feeling Fine.

Washington, March 14.—Senator La Follette made his first call tonight at the White House in more than three years. He was the invited guest of President Wilson and spent almost an hour with him in his study in the executive mansion. He would make no statement as to the purpose of his visit, but it has been an open secret for days that he was expected to discuss matters of legislation with the President.

President Wilson is known to hold the Progressive Republican senator in high regard. He watched his career for many years as governor of Wisconsin and as United States senator. He referred to Mr. La Follette in terms of praise in many of the speeches he made during his campaign for the presidency. It was generally understood that he wished especially to get the views of Senator La Follette as a true progressive upon tariff revision, currency legislation, Alaska and the effect of physical valuation of railroads, as provided for by Congress in the closing days of the last session. The conference tonight was merely preliminary to others to be held later, as the situation in Congress develops. Other progressive senators will be asked to the White House from time to time and the President hopes many of them will find it consistent to line up with the Democrats in passing what he believes is progressive legislation.

Tonight's discussion between the President and Senator LaFollette was not intended to lead to a final exchange of opinions in regard to subjects that Congress will be called upon to consider. It was a meeting arranged for the taking up briefly of several broad subjects which would lead to more minute consideration in the near future. Common ground on which both could stand on many issues was indicated by the President's desire to have any discussion at all with Mr. LaFollette.

Senator LaFollette was closeted with the President from 6 o'clock until 7. Apparently he was in high good humor when he departed, for although he would not talk about his visit he joked with the newspapermen who were waiting to see him.

"This is my first visit in three years to the White House," he said in answer to an inquiry. "I came once after the special tariff session called by President Taft, but I wasn't received."

"Well, how do you feel now?" he was asked.

"Fine," said the Senator as he stepped into his automobile. "Fine," he repeated as the newspapermen came closer to hear why he was feeling so fine after a reappearance at the White House and a long talk with a Democratic President. "I never felt better than I do now. I have been in most excellent health for two years."

NEW INTEREST IN MYSTERY

District Attorney Hints at Serious Tangle Over Admiral's Death.

Brockton, Mass, March 14.—New interest in the police investigation of the death of Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton was given today by an expression from District Attorney Barker, who said that the case was a "very serious one."

Mr. Barker has consistently refused to discuss the matter, though it had been intimated that he might make a statement when he received a report from the Harvard Medical School, where the stomach removed from the Admiral's body was taken for examination. His remark today was a reply to rumors that the police had developed little by the secret inquiry which they are so diligently pursuing.

A physician was called twice today to the home of the widow at Norwell, but nothing as to the condition of Mrs. Eaton or her mother, Mrs. George Harrison, both of whom are known to be ill, was made known.

Alumni Building Destroyed by Fire.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 14.—Fire early today destroyed the Alumni Building at Niagara University, causing a loss of $150,000. The building, a new three-story structure erected to replace one burned in June, 1909, contained the clubrooms of the college societies and the college chemical laboratory. Defective wiring is believed to have caused the blaze.

KOHLER DEFENDS HIMSELF

Cleveland Chief of Police an Eager Witness at Trial.

Cleveland, O., March 14.—"Golden Rule" Chief of Police Fred Kohler was an eager witness at today's session of his trial before the Civil Service Commission on charges of "gross immorality, conduct subversive to order and discipline in the police department and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." His story of his actions at the home of Samuel D. Schearer on the night of June 5, 1912, while alone with Mrs. Schearer, concluded the testimony.

At 10 o'clock tomorrow each side is allotted half an hour for argument. The commissioners are expected to render a decision shortly after.

Chairman S. H. Holding, of the commission, asked the attorneys to offer in their arguments a definition of the term "gross immorality," as used in the statute.

Frequent tilts with City Solicitor Wilcox marked Kohler's recital, and he told Wilcox:

"Don't try to get me in bad; I'm in bad enough now."

Several times he was cautioned by the commission to confine his testimony to direct answers, although Chairman Holding said: "The chief is on trial on charges involving his position and personal honor and may tell his story fully."

In a clear, rapid manner he told the story of his discovery in the Schearer home by Samuel Schearer. "I went to the Schearer home," said Chief Kohler, "on the night of June 5, 1912, at the invitation of another woman to explain to that woman's husband a remark I had made to Mrs. Schearer that I had seen this woman in a downtown grill room with another woman and with a man not her husband.

"I found only Mrs. Schearer when I got there and she said she had just been told I was coming. Soon after, while I was downstairs and Mrs. Schearer upstairs, I heard Schearer smash a window and come in. Then it flashed over me this had been 'framed up.'"

He gave his story of the conversation which other witnesses had related and denied having removed any article of his clothing.

"Several months later I told these incidents to the only two people I cared about—my wife and Mayor Baker."

Recalled to the stand, Kohler explained to the commission that more records of the incidents forming his alibis on the other two nights mentioned in the charges, could be found in the police headquarters "time book."

FOG HAMPERS SHIPPING

Traffic in New York Harbor Brought to Standstill by Thick Pall.

Bureau of the Baltimore American,
Room 1005 World Building,
New York, March 14.

Shipping was tied up, ferries compelled to abandon their schedules and thousands of people inconvenienced by one of the worst fogs for years, which lay heavy over the bay, the lower end of Manhattan Island and all the adjacent waters today.

The largest liner tied up was the President Lincoln, of the Hamburg-American Line. She was anchored at Quarantine all night and was unable to come in to her pier because of the fog. The President Lincoln carries 800 passengers, mostly steerage.

Anchored near her were the Maria Di Giorgio, a fruit steamer, from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, with a few passengers aboard, and the Spiral, a big freighter, from Manzanillo, Cuba, with a cargo of mahogany. The Spiral carried no passengers.

The Madonna, of Naples, with 700 immigrants aboard, was anchored off Sandy Hook, and the Chicago, of the French Line, waited at anchor off the lightship, with another 700, waiting for the thick mist to lift.

Somewhere down the coast was the Monterey, of the Ward Line, on which Mrs. Francisco Madero, widow of the murdered former President of Mexico, is a passenger. It was prevented from reaching New York by the fog.

The bells of the ferryhouses were kept tolling, and such boats as were moving about the bay—tugs and ferries—kept up a constant sounding of their sirens. The fog was so thick it was impossible to see more than 20 feet ahead. This, with the discordant medley of whistles and bells, produced a weird effect.

The municipal ferryboats plying between the Battery and St. Georges, Staten Island, made no attempt to keep their schedules, but made the trip back and forth as they could, steering by the compass and moving slowly.

To Climb Mount McKinley.

Fairbanks, Alaska, March 14.—Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, an Episcopal missionary, left Fairbanks yesterday with three companions to make an attempt to reach the summit of Mount McKinley. Mr. Stuck is taking a complete outfit, including scientific equipment, with which to make observations and establish the exact height of the great peak, which is approximately 20,500 feet. He expects to reach the summit about May 1.

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

BALKAN ALLIES TO THE POWERS

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THEY WILL ACCEPT MEDIATION.

TURKS MUST COME TO TERMS

Renounce All Her Interests in the Island of Crete and Cede the Islands in the Aegean Sea—Excluding Gallipoli, Which Shall Remain Turkish, All Territory West of the Line and Adrianople Must Be Ceded to Allies.

Sofia, Bulgaria, March 14.—The reply of the Balkan allies on the question of mediation by the powers was presented today to the foreign legations here. It declares that the Balkan nations will accept European mediation on the following conditions:

First—As a basis of negotiations for the delimination of the territory between Turkey and the Balkan allies a line shall be drawn from Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, to Cape Malatra, seven miles south of Midia, on the Black Sea. Excluding the Peninsula of Gallipoli, which shall remain Turkish, all territories west of the line, including Adrianople and Scutari, shall be ceded to the allies.

Second—Turkey shall cede the islands in the Aegean Sea to the allies.

Third—Turkey shall renounce all her interests in the Island of Crete.

Fourth—The Porte shall consent in principle to the payment of a war indemnity, the amount of which shall be fixed when peace has been concluded, and also to the payment to private individuals of compensation for damage caused prior to the war. The allies shall participate in the deliberations regarding the indemnities.

Fifth—The allies reserve the right to settle by definite treaty of peace the treatment to be shown their subjects and their trade in the Ottoman empire as well as the guarantee to be given regarding the privileges of the orthodox churches and the legal standing of their racial brothers who are Ottoman subjects.

The military operations shall not be interrupted.

300 ALBANIANS SHOT

Servian Soldiers Charged With a Wholesale Massacre.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, March 14.—Three hundred Albanian inhabitants of Lleuma in the Turkish province of Kossovo, were shot without trial by Servian troops yesterday, according to a dispatch from Uskup to the Frankfort Gazette today.

"The inhabitants of the district totaled 400," the dispatch says. "They were unarmed peasants and did not follow the example of the rest of the Albanians in fleeing to the mountains.

"All were captured by a column of Servian troops, who, after shooting 300 of them, brought the surviving 100 as prisoners to Prisrend, the capital of the province."

Albania to Hold Scutari.

Rome, March 14.—The numerous descendants of Albanians living in Southern Italy, where they inhabit whole villages, are rejoicing over the decision of the European powers that Scutari shall remain a part of Albania, and they have sent messages of congratulation to the Italian government for the support which it has given to this settlement of the question.

Italian Fleet of Aeroplanes.

Turin, Italy, March 14.—The newly formed Italian Transaerial Society has undertaken to build a large number of aeroplanes for the Italian Army. With the $600,000 subscribed during the Libyan war for aeroplane construction this will provide about 200 aeroplanes. The first flotilla of seven aeroplanes will be delivered to the government March 15. Seven monoplanes and 16 biplanes are to be delivered in April.

WANT COMPLAINT AMENDED

Government Suing to Dissolve Coal Mining Companies.

Cincinnati, O., March 14.—After attorneys for the government had appeared in the United States District Court here today, and asked that the bill of complaint against the Sunday Creek and other coal mining companies of Eastern Ohio and West Virginia and the coal-carrying railroads recently held to be operating under an agreement in violation of the Sherman Law be amended and arguments of the attorneys for the defense had been heard, the court adjourned with the understanding that the plan of dissolution should be in form to be submitted two weeks from today.

The attorneys for the companies and railroads were given until next Friday to file briefs setting forth their objections to the government contentions, and following this the government is allowed one week in which to answer the briefs. The chief contention that was filed by the government today was that J. P. Morgan & Co., the Central Trust Company, the Morton Trust Co., the Standard Trust Company and John H. Boyce, as trustees, all of New York, be included in an amended bill of complaint.

The government also asks that a receiver be appointed to operate the coal companies until a plan of dissolution that will meet with the approval of the court is submitted.

SMUGGLER PAYS FINE

Nathan Green Brought Diamonds Over in Picture Frame.

New York, March 14.—Nathan Green, inventor of a new way to smuggle diamonds, pleaded guilty in the federal court today and was fined $3,000. Green, a large diamond importer, had his agent in Amsterdam, Holland, send him loose diamonds worth $20,000 hidden in a specially constructed metal frame enclosing the picture of an old lady.

The scheme might have been successful had not the frame broken and the diamonds come rattling out when the package reached the New York Postoffice.

Since Green was arrested government agents have seized diamonds valued at $70,000 smuggled here from Amsterdam by the same method. The judge decided not to send Green to prison when his counsel pleaded that his client was "verging on insanity."

EPIDEMIC IN VIENNA

Half a Million Cases of Influenza in Three Months.

Vienna, Austria, March 14.—The most severe epidemic of influenza on record is prevalent in the Austrian capital. Half a million cases have been reported during the past three months and the epidemic is still raging so severely as to tax the capacity of hospitals, nursing institutions and physicians. Whole families appear to be attacked simultaneously and persons of all ages are equally affected.

The disease is of a peculiarly virulent type, with serious after effects. Doctors hope the setting in of milder weather will diminish the outbreak.

FOR UNITED STATES TREASURER

Former Governor John Burke, of North Dakota, who is the choice of President Wilson for this place.

FIREMEN AFTER PROPER SHARE

PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS TO ARBITRATION BOARD.

Figures Given by W. J. Lauck, Statistician, Show That the Stockholders Have Received an Exceedingly Large Share of the Earnings as Compared With Wages of the Firemen.

New York, March 14.—Railroad firemen have not received their proper share in revenue gains of the Eastern railroads during the past 10 years, according to the statement of W. J. Lauck, of Washington, a statistician formerly employed by the United States Tariff Board, testifying today for the firemen before the arbitration board in the dispute over the men's demands for increased pay and better working conditions.

Mr. Lauck presented figures to substantiate his statements. On the basis of these he declared:

"The exceedingly large share which stockholders have received from the railroads during recent years as compared with wage payments to locomotive firemen is apparent. It is evident also that locomotive firemen could be given increased rates of remuneration without interference with the returns to capital invested in the properties or prejudice in any way the interests of stockholders."

In the discussion over the testimony W. L. Chambers, chairman of the arbitration board, declared that if the board reached the conclusion that the firemen were entitled to an increase of pay it would be granted whether the railroads were paying a dividend or not.

As for the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad, which has expressed a desire to withdraw from the arbitration, Judge Chambers said its withdrawal would not be allowed. If it were allowed for one road, there was no reason why all the roads should not withdraw, or the Brotherhood of Firemen, if they thought the award was to be against them. He was not sure that the Toledo, St. Louis and Western was not in contempt for trying to withdraw, and he intimated that if the road persisted in its determination it might be reported to the United States Circuit Court for contempt.

HAWTHORNE FOUND GUILTY

Josiah Quincy Freed After Acquittal of Mining-fraud Charge.

New York, March 14.—The Hawthorne mining trial, which has dragged along nearly four months before a jury in the Federal Court here, came to a close today with the conviction of three of the defendants, Julian Howthorne, Dr. William J. Morton and Albert Freeman, and the acquittal of Josiah Quincy, twice mayor of Boston and Assistant Secretary of State during the Cleveland administration.

Hawthorne, Morton and Freeman were found guilty of making fraudulent use of the mails in selling stock in the exploitation of Canadian ore claims. Quincy, exonerated by United States Judge Mayer on all counts of five indictments before the case reached the jury, was held not guilty on the one remaining indictment of conspiracy in allowing his name to be used in promoting the stock. The jury was out 27 hours.

Judge Mayer pronounced sentence on the three men whom the jury had found guilty and paroled Quincy until next October, when he is directed to appear in answer to two indictments still pending against him. Freeman, a New York business man for 26 years, was sentenced to five years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. Hawthorne, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, and himself an author, and Dr. William J. Morton, son of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the first user of ether in surgical operations, were each sentenced to one year and one day at Atlanta. Freeman's prison term is to date from the first of the present year, and the terms of Hawthorne and Morton from November 25, the day the trial was begun.

Of 27 counts against the three men found guilty, Freeman was acquitted of four and Hawthorne and Morton of seven each. Judge Mayer granted a 10-day stay to allow an appeal.

Norwegian Novelist Dead.

Christiana, March 14.—Thomas Krag, the Norwegian novelist, died here today.

GENERAL OJEDA IS HEMMED IN

WITH 500 MEN HE NOW FACES 1,500 STATE TROOPS.

Custom-house and Postoffice Equipment at Naco, Sonora, Rushed Over to the American Side—The General Had Evacuated Agua Prieta in Face of a Strong Advance of State Troops.

Naco, Ariz., March 14.—With the remnants of the federal garrisons of Northern Sonora—no more than 500 men—General Ojeda tonight is defying attack from more than 1,500 state troops. At Naco, Sonora, just over the line, preparations are under way for the expected assault in the morning.

"We will fight," declared the federal commander, as he gave orders for preparations late today. Trenches were dug near and fortifications built on a hill commanding the approach to the town. The customhouse and postoffice equipment was rushed to the American side and the railway company moved over all equipment.

With the men of the Agua Priesta garrison and refugee troops defeated at Nacozay and El Tigre, Ojeda must confront 1,500 constitutionalists moving against Naco in three divisions and eager to secure the only remaining port on the Arizona border from the Huerta national government. Naco is a subordinate port to Nogales, located between Nogales and Agua Priesta. It is the terminal of a branch of the Southern Pacific of Mexico, which runs from Nacy southwest to the mining centers of Cananea and Del Rio, and northwest again to Nogales, where it connects with the Sonora road.

Ojeda previously had evacuated Agua Prieta in face of a strong advance of state troops. His retreat to Chihuahua is cut off and the news that Nogales has fallen makes his position more difficult. To retreat south he is sure to encounter the strong groups of constitutionalists roaming the interior country.

MAY NOT FOLLOW HAYES RULE

Question of Wine at White House Not Yet Decided.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, March 14.

The recent report that President Wilson has determined on a radical departure from the rules which governed the hospitality shown at the White House under President Taft's administration lacks confirmation. It has been reported that President Wilson is a prohibitionist and that wine will be absolutely banished from the White House tables at all entertainments, whether official or unofficial. At the White House today it was suggested that President Wilson has given no authority for any such statement regarding his future course and that as a matter of fact he has not yet had occasion to give any thought to the subject. Former President Taft entertained generously. During his administration refreshments were served at all the formal receptions and at the state dinners wines were invariably served to guests, although President Taft himself almost invariably turned his glass.

There is no reason to believe that President Wilson will depart from the precedent set by Mr. Taft. The lavishness of hospitality at all occasions at the White House, whether formal or informal, is purely a matter of the President's own determination. President Taft chose to serve wine whenever the doors of the White House were thrown open to his guests. President Wilson will adopt his policy when the occasion arises. There is no reason to believe, however, that Mr. Wilson will follow the course of the late President Hayes, who banished wine from the White House entirely at the request of Mrs. Hayes.

Headache

"How are your bowels?" This is generally the first question the doctor asks. He knows that headaches, bilious attacks, indigestion, impure blood, are often due to a sluggish liver. Ask him if he approves of Ayer's Pills.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

MORGAN, JR., ON WITNESS STAND

TESTIFIES IN SUIT TO DISSOLVE STEEL CORPORATION.

ATTORNEYS IN A WRANGLE

Before Mr. Morgan Was Called His Counsel Produced Syndicate Agreements Between His Firm and Several of the Steel Companies Which Went Into the Corporation by Which They Were Brought Under Control.

New York, March 14.—J. P. Morgan, Jr., took the witness stand today at the hearing in the government's dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation. Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for J. P. Morgan & Co., accompanied Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan and his father are directors of the corporation.

Before Mr. Morgan was called his counsel produced syndicate agreements between his firm and several of the steel companies which went into the corporation, by means of which they were brought under the corporation's control. Over the objections of counsel for the corporation these documents were placed in evidence.

The firm reported that it was unable to find other documents the government had called for, dealing with the leases of the Hill ore lands by the corporation in 1907. A Morgan clerk, who said he had made a thorough search of the files of the firm, was asked whether the missing documents might not be in the personal files of J. P. Morgan, Sr.

"I have no access to Mr. Morgan's personal files," said the clerk. He did not know who would have authority to open them.

Another document which the clerk had been unable to locate was a letter written by J. P. Morgan & Co. to Andrew Carnegie, but he produced what purported to be a copy.

"This is probably not what you expected," said Mr. Lindabury, counsel for the corporation, and he asked that the copy be placed in evidence. This Jacob M. Dickinson, counsel for the government, declined to do, on the ground that the letter was colorable and did not state the full facts.

"I deny that this letter is colorable!" shouted Mr. Lindabury, "and if counsel says so he makes a false statement."

Mr. Dickinson jumped to his feet and strode toward the attorney for the corporation, shaking his fists.

"I will have no one accuse me of making a false statement!" he shouted. "If you will step out here I'll settle with you."

The former Secretary of War motioned toward the door.

Commissioner Brown, who presided at the hearing, stepped between the two attorneys and, after more words, Mr. Lindabury said that he did not intend to reflect on counsel for the government, and Mr. Dickinson returned to his seat.

The letter in question had to do with the price paid for the Carnegie Steel Company. It was not put in evidence.

The only questions Mr. Morgan was asked related to the missing documents. After stating that he had done his best to have them found he was allowed to go.

D. G. Kerr, vice president of the Steel Corporation, was then called to produce other documents.

Mr. Kerr explained that he was ore agent for the Carnegie Steel Company, and later for the Illinois Steel, the National Tube and the American Steel and Wire Companies. He was questioned about the ore operations of the subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation. The hearing then adjourned until next Tuesday.

DEFEND WASHINGTON POLICE

Congressman Johnson and Thomas Nelson Page on Suffrage Parade.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, March 14.

Albert Sidney Johnson, a member of the new Congress from the State of Washington, and an early advocate of woman suffrage, expressed amazement at the inaccuracy of the stories concerning the suffrage parade in Washington on March 3, sent broadcast over the country, before the Senate subcommittee investigating the affair today.

Representative Johnson testified that newspapers on the Pacific Coast, including the paper which he owns, printed extravagant accounts of a pitched battle between suffragettes, the crowd and the police on Pennsylvania avenue. Representative Johnson testified that he particularly regretted that such tales had received circulation, because it was his opinion that the Washington police had handled the affair as well as could be expected.

Representative Johnson declared that the cause of the trouble was the abnormally large crowd, which proved too unwieldy for the policemen. He also enlivened the committee hearing by saying that the parade was so serious that spectators were compelled to make sharp and witty comments to relieve the situation. He complimented the police by declaring that in any other city 100,000 pockets would have been picked in such a gathering.

Thomas Nelson Page, author, who is slated for an ambassadorship, also testified that the police did their duty.

Helen H. Gardiner, the press agent and assistant secretary of the National Suffragist Association, said of all the policemen on the avenue only three or four were doing their duty. Some of them laughed and smiled with the crowd and hooted and jeered at the procession, and only went through the motions of performing their duty. They did not appear to be in earnest. She said that 500 men, even if they were not in uniforms, but were desirous of performing their duty, could have preserved order.

MENTIONED FOR BIG BERTHS

Four Names Under Consideration by President Wilson.

Washington, March 14.—Four prominent Democrats were under consideration by President Wilson today for important offices.

Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, has been offered the assistant secretaryship of war, and if he declines it may get a foreign post.

George Foster Peabody, of New York, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, is desired for the collectorship of the port of New York. With Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, Mr. Peabody saw the President during the day, and it was said that the collectorship had been offered him.

Dudley Field Malone, of New York, who for the last two years has campaigned in several states for Mr. Wilson, has been offered the position of assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the cases before the Customs Court in New York. Mr. Malone is being urged for an assistant secretaryship of State.

Former Governor John Burke, of North Dakota, was regarded tonight as the choice of the administration for United States Treasurer, and it is said he has the offer under consideration.

NINETY KILLED IN THE BIG STORM

Continued from First Page.

killed by lightning early this morning while riding for his mail from his home, near Forest Wharf, on the Patuxent.

Mr. Sampson was caught in a storm while it was at its height. After the storm had subsided Robert Curtis, colored, found the bodies of Mr. Sampson and his horse lying in the road. Both were seared by the fatal bolt.

Mr. Sampson was a Chicago business man who was attracted to St. Marys by the beauty of the country. He came here a year ago, and, having completed the building of a handsome house, intended son to move his family here. He was well known in Baltimore.

His remains were removed to his home and efforts were at once made to communicate with his relatives in Chicago.

GEORGIA TOWNS SUFFER

Eighteen Dead and Wide Section Devastated by Storm.

Calhoun, Ga., March 14.—A storm, which continued for two hours, followed by earthquake shocks, devastated a wide section of country between Curryville and Resacca late last night. The loss of life is now estimated at 18, and the damage to property will be heavy. All wires are prostrated and details are meager.

The principal damage and loss of life are reported at Curryville and Rosedale, while Armuchee, Oostanuala and Resacca also suffered.

At Rosedale 14 are dead, including a child of Will Martin, Mrs. Mun Barnett and five children of the Bolt family.

Two more of the Bolt children are reported fatally injured. At Curryville the known dead are Mrs. Jaspar Walraven, Lester Walraven and Mrs. Blakeley.

WASHOUT WRECKS TRAIN

Fireman Killed and Engineer Seriously Hurt When Culvert Falls.

Lacrosse, Wis., March 14.—Passenger train No. 8 on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road went into a washout near Hokah, Minn., this morning, killing the fireman and seriously injuring the engineer. The Root River, overflowing, carried away a culvert and the train left the rails while running slowly. The engine and most of the coaches were partly submerged in the river, but none of the passengers was injured.

FLOOD IN MINNESOTA

Trains Delayed and Much Property Damaged Near Winona.

Winona, Minn., March 14.—Heavy rains last night caused much flood damage near Winona. At Sugar Loaf, the milldam and two wagon bridges were washed out and at Minnesota City a long wagon bridge was taken. Small track washouts on the Great Western road have suspended service between here and Rochester. Trains east of here on the Northwestern Road are delayed by a washout at Wilton, Wis.

Worst Flood in Years.

Fond du Lac, Wis., March 14.—Ice jams have blocked the Fond du Lac River and caused the worst local flood in ten years. The damage already runs into many thousands of dollars. The Eldorado dam, west of here, threatened to give way until Henry Stillman swam out to the slush gates and loosed new torrents. The police today rescued many families from their homes in rowboats. Railroad bridges are in danger and business generally is at a standstill.

Earthquake Follows Storm.

Dalton, Ga., March 14.—Severe earth tremors were felt here late last night after the passing of the cyclonic storm. The shocks rocked many houses, but no casualties were reported.

COATESVILLE GOES DRY

Pennsy Borough Loses Licenses as Result of 1911 Lynching.

Westchester, Pa., March 14.—The borough of Coatesville today lost every one of its liquor licenses as an indirect result of the lynching of a negro there in August, 1911, for which crime no one has yet been punished.

A condition unprecedented in the history of Chester county has prevailed for more than two weeks at the county courthouse here, where the "license" and "no license" contenders have fought a bitter battle.

Of 14 prominent hotels and saloons in the county, 11 were today ordered to close their bars at once, three being given a further hearing. The two forces have made daily trips from all over the county to the courthouse. The "no license" crowd presented a protest signed by 11,500 of the 19,000 voters in the county and 14,000 women.

NEW RULES MADE FOR THE SENATE

Progressives Secure Radical Changes in Procedure.

TILLMAN LOSES HIS FIGHT

HE WILL CARRY IT TO THE CAUCUS.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, Favored by the Steering Committee for Chairman of the Appropriations Committee—Members of the Committees to Have the Say Now in Many Matters Hitherto Controlled by the Chairman—Similar to New House Rules.

Washington, March 14.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, today lost his long and hard fight for the chairmanship of the powerful Senate Committee on Appropriations. The Democratic committee lists, completed tonight by the steering committee, headed by Senator Kern, accords the appropriations chairmanship to Senator Martin, of Virginia, and places Senator Tillman at the head of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The decision of the committee will not be accepted by Senator Tillman, it is understood. A Democratic caucus has been called for 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the committee lists will be presented to the full Democratic membership of the Senate. It is expected that Senator Tillman, counting upon the support of four or five members of the steering committee, will lead a fight in the caucus to overthrow the committee's decision. The chief reason for supplanting Senator Tillman, who headed the list of Democrats on the Appropriations Committee, is understood to have been the belief that his health would not enable him to undertake the severe tasks attaching to the position.

Radical changes in the method of controlling Senate legislation and committees, which formed the basis for the so-called progressive Democratic reorganization fight begun last December, were approved by the Democratic managers and will be offered for adoption by the caucus tomorrow. These recommendations are:

All committee chairmen shall be elected by the Democratic members of the committees. The practice has been for the "steering" committee to appoint all chairmen.

A majority of the Democratic members of any committee may call a meeting of that committee at any time.

Members of the "conference" committees shall be selected by the Democratic majority of the committee having charge of the legislation in question.

"Steering" committee members shall be selected by a Democratic caucus instead of through appointment by the caucus chairman.

Appointments by the "steering" committee to fill vacancies on all Senate committees, must be passed on by the full caucus.

The recommendations to be made tomorrow constitute important departures from the practice that has prevailed in the Senate and are similar in many ways to the changes that were made in the House at the beginning of the last Congress.

Senator John Walter Smith has been placed in the reassignment of committee places. It was definitely decided by the steering committee to make him the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. If Senator Tillman had won his fight for chairman of Appropriations then Senator Smith, of Maryland, would have been made chairman of Naval Affairs.

The other Democratic members of the Senate District Committee under Chairman John Walter Smith will be Martin, of Virginia; Pomerene, of Ohio; Smith, of Arizona; Kern, of Indiana; Hollis, of New Hampshire; James, of Kentucky, and Saulsbury, of Delaware. Senator John Walter Smith will also be retained on the powerful Committee on Appropriations.

COAL MINERS STRIKE

Scranton, Pa., Faces Coal Famine If Colliery Is Forced to Close.

Scranton, Pa., March 14.—The first strike ordered here by the union in many years was called today at the Oxford Colliery of the Peoples' Coal Company, which was the only colliery of any size that operated during the 1902 strike.

A year ago the 300 Oxford men were organized by representatives of the United Mine Workers. About a month ago trouble started over the dismissal of certain employes. The men allege that they were discharged for union activities. The company says they were discharged for making threats to kill a mine boss.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

Baltimore HAS a great college for women. Are we to HOLD it?

Money, thought and time have been given to the effort to save Goucher College for Baltimore. The Committee is still in need of **$183,700** to complete the fund necessary to prevent the removal of this great institution to some other city. This amount must be in hand by April 4th.

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