OWEN'S STAND ON BANKING REFORMS

He Will Head Committee to Tackle the Problem.

CLOSE STUDENT OF FINANCE

IS NOT RADICAL ON CURRENCY QUESTIONS.

Senate Creates a Committee to Take Up This Important Matter Formerly Handled by the Finance Committee — Owen Has Been a Banker for 25 Years—The Attitude He Assumes Toward the Problem Is Manifested in an Address in the Senate.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, March 15.

When the committee reorganization of the Senate was announced this afternoon interest became keen in the personnel of the new Banking and Currency Committee and in the views of Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, its chairman, on currency questions. This is the first time that the Senate has ever had a Banking and Currency Committee. In the past all monetary questions have been handled by the Finance Committee, which also handled tariff matters. In this way it became the most powerful committee in Congress, with respect to great national questions, having as much power and jurisdiction as the two great committees of the House—the Ways and Means Committee and the Banking and Currency Committee—which handled the tariff and monetary problems separately.

Hereafter the Finance Committee of the Senate will consider only tariff matters. Everything pertaining to banking reforms, national banking matters, currency and finance will now be referred to the new Banking and Currency Committee. When the tariff is out of the way this new committee will be the most important one in the upper branch of Congress.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

The personnel of the newly-created Banking and Currency Committee will be as follows:

Democrats—Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, chairman; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; James A. O'Gorman, of New York; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio; John F. Shafroth, of Colorado; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire.

Republicans—Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts.

It was originally the intention to place Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, on this committee. His name was in the committee list, in fact, until two days ago when Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire, was elected to the Senate. Then it was that the steering committee had to make room for Mr. Hollis on some of the committees and he was assigned to this committee in place of Senator Smith.

NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

Natives of Lynchburg, Va., will be in command of the Banking and Currency commitees of Congress. Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, will be chairman of the House commitee, while Mr. Owen, who is chairman of the new Senate committee, was born at Lynchburg in 1856, of Scotch-Irish ancestry and is a son of Robert L. Owen, who was president of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and of Narcissa Chisholm, of the Cherokee tribe of Indians. He was educated at Lynchburg, at Baltimore, Md., and at Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. He has served as a teacher, editor, lawyer, banker and business man, and is rated as being a millionaire. He is an Episcopalian, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner, Knight Templar, Elk, Moose, a college fraternity man, and belongs to the University, Chevy Chase and Columbia clubs. He has been a member of the Senate since December 16, 1907, having been elected by a senatorial primary. He has just been re-elected for a term of six years from March 3, 1913.

Senator Owen has been a banker for 25 years, and has been a student of finance all that time, having gone abroad 12 years ago to study foreign financial systems. In the convention of 1896, at Chicago, Senator Owen urged the adoption of a plank pledging the party to maintain the parity of gold and silver, but the Democratic National Convention thought it knew best and Bryan went into the campaign on the 16 to 1 issue of a rigid ratio.

IS NOT RADICAL.

Senator Owen has been described by some as a radical on currency matters. He and his friends challenge this assertion. Mr. Owen considers himself a conservative who wants to be level-headed and progressive at the same time, and denies that he is a wild-eyed Southwesterner. When asked today as to his views on currency matters Mr. Owen referred to the speech which he delivered in the Senate on February 25, 1908, three months after he had entered the Senate. This was during the discussion of the Vreeland Emergency Currency Act.

Because the State of Oklahoma adopted a guarantee of bank deposits proposition, which Senator Owen advocated at the time, it has been generally assumed that he was in favor of a federal guarantee of national bank deposits. This is not correct. Senator Owen is not in favor of the extension of the Oklahoma bank guarantee proposition to the national banking system.

Before the Democratic caucus elected Mr. Owen to the new Banking and Currency Committee it went over his speech of 1908 to the Senate with a fine tooth comb to ascertain his financial views. Since this was done and the Democratic caucus was satisfied with the views there expressed, and Senator Owen today referred those who asked for his position on banking and currency problems to that speech, that speech assumes considerable importance in connection with the consideration of monetary reforms by the new Democratic administration.

THE VITAL QUESTIONS.

Among other things Mr. Owen therein gave his views as follows:

"It should always be kept in mind that it is not the welfare of the bank or of the depositor, however desirable these questions are in fact, that should be considered, but the real question to be considered is—

"The prevention of panic.

"The protection and promotion of our national commerce.

"The firm establishment of stability in business affairs.

"The maintenance in active operation of the productive energies of the nation.

"Panic is like a stampede in a theater at the cry of 'fire.' The remedy is, first, a fire-proof building; second, abundant avenues of escape, wide open.

"I am in favor of a bond-secured emergency currency under an interest charge high enough to compel automatic contraction of such issue, and favor this principle in the measure reported by the committee.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the evil consequences to the commerce and industries of the United States by the four great panics we have had since the war—the panic of 1873, the panic of 1884, the panic of 1893 and the panic of 1907—and the various smaller financial disturbances of the same character, but not of the same violence, which have occurred from time to time.

ALLAYING DEPOSITORS' FEARS.

"Two things are essential to prevent the fear of the depositor:

"(a) He must be assured that his deposit is safe, even if the bank be found insolvent, and this remedy may be easily, economically and abundantly provided by a guaranty fund available from the taxes now paid into the United States Treasury by the national banks on their circulation. It is 35 times more than is necessary, according to our statistics.

"(b) It is not entirely enough to satisfy the depositor that his deposit is safe against the insolvency of the bank of deposit, but he must be assured that he can get his money in currency whenever he wants it.

"There are some obvious defects in our national banking system which have been factors in producing the panic of 1907-8, which ought to be remedied. For example—

"(a) The tying up of the resources and reserves of the banks of the United States in loans for speculative purposes when their resources should be available for legitimate commerce, for manufacturing and industrial enterprises, for moving the agricultural, mineral and manufactured products of the country.

"(b) The loaning of funds to active officers of a bank without proper safeguards should be forbidden.

"(c) The cash reserves should be strengthened.

"All of these things are advisable safeguards against panics and should be provided for."

READY FOR THE BIG HURDLE

PRESIDENT WILSON—D'YE THINK WE CAN JUMP IT WITHOUT BREAKIN' OUR NECKS?

BOY SCOUTS IN CAMP

Suburban Parking Space in Gotham Used for Annual Meet.

New York, March 15.—Portions of suburban parking space in four parts of this city were formally turned over to the Boy Scouts of America for camp purposes today by Park Commissioner Stover. This announcement to 4,000 boys gathered for their second annual national rally was greeted with ear-splitting yells of approval from juvenile throats. "I know you will be a great aid to me in caring for these parks," said the commissioner in making his announcement to the youthful Scouts.

Boys came from 20 cities and towns in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Bishop Hroer, Daniel Carter Beard, national Scout commissioner; Acting President Colin J. Livingstone, of Washington; Chief Scout Executive James E. West, Dr. John H. Findlay, president of the College of the City of New York, and others were present, some of them making addresses. The boys showed by maneuvers how they have been trained. Several were awarded honors for commendable feats they accomplished during the past year. Tomorrow the visiting troops will attend church.

TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW

Burleson to Find If Postoffice Department Is Self-sustaining.

Washington, March 15.—Postmaster General Burleson intends to find out for himself whether the Postoffice Department is on a self-sustaining basis. He announced today that he proposed to set at rest the conflicting reports about the matter. For this purpose he will appoint a commission, composed probably of the various assistant postmasters general and the chief clerk, to make a careful investigation.

The people of the United States, declared Mr. Burleson, have a right to know on exactly what sort of a business basis the Postoffice Department is being run. There are other great departments of the government, he said, such as the Department of Agriculture, which does a great and broad work, but there is no other development which comes into as close touch with every man, woman and child in the country as the Postoffice Department. For this reason, he said, he proposed to let the people know all about their big business enterprise.

ASK FOR THEIR SHARE

Hundreds Want Uncle Sam to Divide Wealth of Nation.

Washington, March 15.—Apparently under the impression that the Democrats will divide the nation's wealth among the people of the country, several hundred people in letters received today by George E. Roberts, director of the mint, applied for the $34.72 which the Treasury Department estimates is the per capita circulation of the United States.

It was a revival of an old story, intended facetiously, which was repeatedly denied during the Taft administration, that $34.72 awaited every individual in the country. Many of the applicants asked that the amount be forwarded by parcel post in pennies.

"The story, of course, is absurd," said Director Roberts, "and each applicant will be informed in a circular letter."

THE OIL PIPE LINE CASES

Government Appeals From Decision of Commerce Court.

Washington, March 15.—The government today appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Commerce Court in the oil pipe-line cases. Because of their importance a motion will be filed on Monday to advance the cases, so that they can be heard at this session of court. The Commerce Court granted an injunction setting aside the Interstate Commerce Commission's order to compel the pipelines to assume the obligations of common carriers.

BRYAN TO BE HONOR GUEST

Will Attend Banquet of Pan-American Society Next Month.

Washington, March 15.—Secretary Bryan today accepted an invitation to be the chief guest of honor at the second annual banquet in New York next month of the Pan-American Society of the United States, of which Henry White, former ambassador from this country to France, is president. All the Latin-American diplomatic corps also will be invited as special guests.

Physician Gives Recipe for Gray Hair

A Well Known Physician and Author Gives Simple Home Recipe That Will Darken Gray Hair.

Dr. Stanton Burroughs, the well known physician and author, recently made the following statement: "Gray hair can be easily darkened by the following simple recipe which you can mix at home. To 7 oz. of water add a small box of Barbo Compound, 1 oz. bay rum and ¼ oz. glycerine. Apply it to the hair every other day until the desired shade is obtained. It not only is an excellent hair darkener but at the same time removes dandruff and other ills of the scalp. I use it myself and have no hesitance is recommending it to my patients. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost.

—Advertisement.

BALKAN ALLIES NOT IN ACCORD

BULGARIANS, SERVIANS AND GREEKS NOW JARRING.

Opposition Leaders in the Bulgarian Parliament Accuse the Greeks and Servians of Persecuting the Bulgarians—Considerable Opposition to the Allies' Latest Conditions for Making of Peace.

Sofia, March 15.—Premier Guechoff's statement in the Sobranje Friday that, despite the incidents at Nigrita and elsewhere, the allies composing the Balkan allies were firmly united, was the subject of an extended debate in the house today. The opposition leaders declined to share the premier's optimism regarding the final results of the Balkan union. They denounced the Greeks and Servians, whom they accused of persecuting the Bulgarians and of occupying territories in order to denationalize them.

They asserted that Bulgarian schools had been closed, churches and monasteries violated, priests driven out or compelled to change their ecclesiastical allegiance by the Greek and Servian authorities, who were constantly interfering yith the religious affairs of the populations. An open propaganda had been carried on with a view to forcing Bulgarians to change their nationality, and finally came the engagements between the Bulgarians and the other members of the alliance at Nigrita, Subotske and other places. The speakers contended that these acts were not due to the excessive zeal of subordinates, but were part of a system of hostility to the Bulgarians, showing that the Balkan union was endangered by territorial ambitions.

If the Greeks and Servians cherished the idea of a Great Servia and a Great Hellas extending to the mouth of the Danube, they would be bitterly disappointed. Salonika, they declared, was the port of all Macedonia, even of Sofia, and should not be given to Greece.

The opposition representatives urged that the Bulgarian government display greater firmness in dealing with the unjustified claims of Rumania.

GREEK APPEAL TO ITALY

Would Secure the Annexation of the Aegean Islands.

Rome, March 15.—M. Gryparis, the former Greek minister to Turkey, arrived here today for the purpose of urging the Italian government to assist Greece to secure the annexation of the Aegean Islands, which the Greeks occupied during the war.

M. Gryparis is the bearer of credentials from the King and Premier Venizelas. He will present a long memorandum enumerating the racial, historical, religious and educational reasons in favor of annexation. He will point out, in addition, the advantage to the powers generally and to Italy particularly why the cause of further complications should be removed. If the Greek desires are not satisfied, he will urge there is certain to be a serious situation in the Mediterranean, as the Greek nation is determined to fight to the bitter end to preserve what they have won by the blood of their soldiers.

THE HITCH ON SCUTARI

Balkan Allies' Demand for It Not Acceptable.

Cologne, Germany, March 15.—The Balkan allies undoubtedly will have to modify their attitude as shown in their reply to the offer of mediation by the European powers, according to an inspired dispatch from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette.

The great powers find the proposals of the Balkan nations in several respects inadmissible, particularly the demand for the surrender of the fortress of Scutari. The powers, the dispatch says, reserve to themselves the settlement of the boundaries of the future Albanian state comprising the fortress of Scutari.

How Aguinaldo Would Solve It.

Manila, March 15.—Emilio Aguinaldo, the former leader of the Filipino insurgents, expects to visit Canada with a party of representative Filipinos in order to study the working connection between the Dominion and Great Britain.

He believes that a similar connection between the Philippines and the United States might be the best solution of the Philippine problem.

DO NOT SUIT TURKEY

Of Course, the Terms of the Allies Are Unacceptable.

Constantinople, March 15.—Official bulletins state that a slight bombardment of Adrianople took place yesterday. A detachment of the allies on the Tchatalja lines tried to advance in the direction of Hissarbeyli, in the Lake Derkos region, but was driven back by artillery fire.

A semiofficial note says that the allies' terms are regarded as unacceptable and indicate that the Balkan states have no sincere desire to facilitate the efforts of the powers to end the conflict. The Porte, while awaiting the proposals which the powers will undoubtedly transmit, will continue active military operations.

Loufti Bey, secretary of Prince Sabah Eddine, who has been in hiding since the discovery of a conspiracy against the government which he is accused of organizing, was arrested today. Several other arrests have been made of prominent men, but charges have not been disclosed.

GREEKS IN UGLY MOOD

Irritated Over Bulgarians' Claim to Certain Territory.

Athens, Greece, March 15.—Strong feeling against the Bulgarians is spreading with great rapidity among the Greek population. Only the strong hand of the government prevents a virulent outbreak.

The irritation of the Greeks arises from the Bulgarians' claim to great stretches of erstwhile Turkish territory which Greece considers hers by right of conquest.

The editor of the newspaper Chronos was sentenced today to a week's imprisonment for editorially denouncing Bulgarian avarice. Proceedings have been begun against several other persons for similar offenses.

TO ENFORCE RESPECT

A French Cruiser to Be Sent to the Dardanelles.

Paris, March 15.—The French foreign minister, Charles Jennart, has instructed the French ambassador at Constantinople to send the cruiser Leon Gambetta, now stationed at the Turkish capital, to the Dardanelles in order to enforce respect for the French flag by compelling the Turkish authorities to release the French steamer Henri Fraissinet from Marseilles, which has been detained by them on the allegation that she has contraband on board.

CHURCH APPEAL DENIED

City of Paris Claims Ownership to a New Cathedral.

Paris, March 15.—An application by Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, on behalf of the Catholic Church for the title to the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, the new cathedral on the Montmartre Heights in Paris, was rejected today by the civil court here.

The court declared that the cathedral, which is still under construction, was the property of the city of Paris, and disregarded the Cardinal's contention that it was built from funds raised by public subscriptions from Catholics throughout France. About $7,000,000 has been expanded already on the edifice.

HEAVY MOBILE ARTILLERY

Whole Battalion Being Organized at Fort du Pont, Del.

Washington, March 15.—As part of the new army reorganization scheme a whole battalion of heavy mobile artillery, comprising two companies, each with 172 enlisted men and four officers, is being organized at Fort du Pont, Del., out of the Coast Artillery forces there. The new battalion will be equipped with seven eight-inch guns and siege howitzer and be commanded by Major J. P. Tracy, Coast Artillery Corps. No less than 394 horses are required for this battalion.

Pellagra Is Widespread.

Washington, March 15.—Pellagra is more prevalent than is ordinarily supposed, even by physicians practicing in pellagrous communities, declares Assistant Surgeon R. M. Grimm, of the United States Public Health Service, in a report on the results of an investigation in several Southern States. Because of its widespread existence in certain districts he urges a sweeping inquiry to unravel the cause of the puzzling disease.

PUT IT RIGHT UP TO WILSON

HE MUST TACKLE REPEAL OF FREE TOLLS.

Democratic Leaders Leave Settlement of the Question to the President and Secretary Bryan. No Move Will Be Made in Congress Except the Formal Introduction of Bills.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, March 15.—Proposed repeal of the "free-tolls" clause of the Panama Canal law is squarely up to President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. This was the declaration tonight of Democratic leaders at the capital. The question, provoked by Great Britain's demands for repeal, is being considered by the President and the premier, but no reply to the British note has yet been decided upon or tentatively framed. This was positively declared tonight by persons close to the administration.

No move will be made in Congress toward repeal of the enactment objected to by Great Britain, except formal introduction of bills to repeal the "free-tolls" section, until some indication of the new administration's position is divulged.

Representative Sims, of Tennessee, and other ardent advocates of repealing the section, emphatically denied reports tonight that Secretary Bryan and President Wilson have sought counsel with senators and representatives regarding a definite policy in the situation.

"While I am as active as ever in demanding repeal of the free-tolls provision, no Democrat in Congress will make a definite move until President Wilson makes his position known," said Representative Sims.

"I will reintroduce my bill to repeal that feature of the law—that is all. I will not press the question unless the administration so decides."

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, recognized as Wilson's spokesman in the House, recently sounded the President regarding the free-tolls controversy. The usual Wilson silence was the result, it was stated, and no hint has come from the White House or Secretary Bryan regarding the probable course of the new administration.

SHAMROCKS FOR WILSON

Real Irish Sprigs Sent by John Redmond, Irish Leader.

Washington, March 15.—St. Patrick's Day may find President Wilson wearing in his hat in approved Irish style a sprig of shamrock from the old sod. From Ireland today there reached the White House for the President a box of real Irish shamrock, the gift of John Redmond, a prominent Irish member of the British House of Commons. The President's secretary, Joseph Patrick Tumulty, with a smile said he felt that he alone was qualified to receive them. Undoubtedly the President will share the little green leaves with his secretary.

PEARY OFF FOR ROME

Explorer to Attend International Geographical Conference There.

New York, March 15.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary and Herbert D. Bridgman, president of the Arctic Club, sailed today from Hoboken to attend the international geographical conference in Rome next month as delegates from the United States government.

Rear Admiral Peary predicted that some day the United States government would send an expedition again to the Arctic to see if use could be made of the large tracts of unexplored territory there. He would not head such an expedition, he said, because he felt too old now to make any more polar explorations.

He thought that Raold Amundsen, who expects to explore the Arctic in the Fram, would take "a big chance" if he allowed his ship to be frozen in the ice and drift. It might remain frozen, he said, for four or five years and drift anywhere.

Won't Hang on Good Friday.

Salem, Ore., March 15.—Because March 21 falls upon Good Friday, George [illegible] and Charles Humphrey, murderers, have been accorded an extra 24 hours of life. Governor West, through the intercession of the spiritual adviser of the brothers, yesterday put off their execution until Saturday, March 22.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW ATTACKED

Employers and Employes Testify Before Vice Probers.

SORDID FACTS FURNISHED

WOMEN OF UNDERWORLD TELL WHY THEY FELL.

Several Employers Testified That Low Wages Is Closely Connected With the Downfall of Young Women—Defend All Payment of Low Wages as the Best the Concerns Could Pay—Some Peoria Business Houses Pay $3 and $4 a Week to Girl Workers—Minimum Wage Law Would Ruin Business, Says the Witness.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Peoria, Ill., March 15.—"Low wages is the direct and predominating cause of white slavery and vice."

Victims of starvation wages said o today. Those who profit through the social evil admitted this today under oath. They told the Illinois Senate white slave commission they could not be mistaken.

Several employers testified today, some reluctantly, one readily, that poor pay is closely connected with the downfall of young women.

Inmates of tenderloin resorts furnished the committee sordid facts that caused Lieutenant Governor O'Hara and members of the committee to direct their inquiry almost savagely at the system in large stores and factories.

The committee learned that some Peoria business houses paid $3 and $4 a week to girl helpers.

Employers were asked if they would not fear moral responsibility if these low-paid girls should go wrong. None denied they would, but defended all payment of low wages as the best sum the concerns could pay.

Two young women, who testified they had been good girls, trying to make a living honorably, said they found the struggle too hard. They gave names which they admitted were fictitious and the commission did not ask the true ones.

Senator Edmund Beall, of Alton, the "stork mayor," took keen interest in the girls' stories and frequently interrupted Lieutenant Governor O'Hara to ask questions. When the girl had recited the story of how she had worked for $3 a week, all of which she gave to her mother to help support a family which a drunken father neglected, Senator Beall said:

"Do you think you should have gone astray if you had received $8 a week or more?"

Promptly and earnestly came the reply: "I know I should not have."

AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE.

The other victim testified that she spent $24 out of $27 which she earned monthly as a telephone operator for a hotel for the necessities of life. Then Lieutenant Governor O'Hara asked her to explain just how she spent the remainder of her wages and when the girl laughed scornfully she was excused.

Georgia Hall testified that nine out of ten girls who came to her place blamed low wages for their fall. She said that girls told her that, when they refused to work for starvation wages, some employers asked: "Haven't you a friend?"

The employers' side of the question mainly was a protest against a minimum wage law. They admitted that many girls could not live on wages paid in Peoria, but professed to see no remedy.

W. J. Roos, manager of a department store, declared low wages to be a factor in vice and held the commission's close attention while he analyzed the conditions which he said made it necessary to pay some of his girls as low as $4 a week. Many girls are not worth $4 a week, he said; but his store, smaller and less profitable than others, had to pay that to keep them from going to other stores which could afford to pay more.

"Something should be done to give a girl a living wage," said Roos, "but a minimum wage law would ruin our business."

The commission completed its hearings here today and will go to some other city on Monday to continue the investigation.

Frank D. Young, manager of the local Woolworth five and ten cent store, testified that the store employs 31 girls and that the minimum wage is $4 a week. Twenty-five girls receive $5 or less.

"Is it not a fact that you are instructed not to pay any girl over $5 without getting the consent of the head of the concern?" asked Lieutenant Governor O'Hara, chairman of the commission.

"It is not," replied Young.

"What is the least that a girl in Peoria can live on?" asked O'Hara.

"It depends on whether she lives at home or alone."

"The commission does not recognize any difference," said O'Hara, "but just suppose the girl was living alone, how much would it cost her?"

REFUSES TO STATE PROFITS.

"I don't know. We hire only girls who live at home."

O'Hara then came to the main point of the hearing, asking the witness, if, in his opinion, low wages and immorality form cause and effect.

"I think there is only a slight connection," was the reply.

Young would not state the profits of the store.

Edward C. Heidrick, president of the Peoria Cordage Company, called his son to his side to assist in answering questions of the commission. The cordage company employs eight girls and women and pays a minimum of $6 a week.

Heidrick said he never had considered what it would cost a girl to live in Peoria, but "son," whose initials were not announced, said the girls could live on $6 a week—"I mean, it's enough to keep them from going wrong," he said.

"Their expenses depend largely on the kind of clothes they wear. As most of their work is in the factory, our girls can wear very cheap clothes."

Asked if he could raise wages, the elder Heidrick said that he could if competition did the same. He explained that the making of cordage in prisons is a factor to be considered. "Twine," he said, "should sell at 9¼ or 9½ cents a pound, but prison labor keeps it down to 8¼ cents."

Heidrick, the younger, volunteered the information that while at college in the East a thorough investigation of the cause of the social evil was made and that it showed that the chief causes of the downfall of women were drinking and lax divorce laws.

"C. S. W.," a girl of 18, testified she worked in a candy shop at $3 a week. She claimed that she was led astray there.

"Were you able to live on $3?" inquired Senator Beall.

"No."

AN INTERESTING WITNESS.

"P. I.," a pretty young woman, proved to be the most interesting woman witness which the commission has heard. She entered the underworld only two months ago. She sobbed in the course of her examination and when she was through, O'Hara and Beall, beaming sympathy, shook hands with her. She was taken from a bagnio a few days ago by a missionary worker.

"P. I." owed her downfall, she said, "to a young man."

"I was earning $5 a week," she said. "I was going with a young man, and I got to know his ways. Then he wanted me to go with men and—and——," here the girl faltered and fighting to choke back her sobs, she was led away by the woman who rescued her.

Henry Block, a leading retail merchant, and his secretary, Carl Block, took the stand together. Schipper and Block employ 123 girls who earn less than $8 a week.

Carl Block averred that a girl who was incapable of earning a living wage should not be made a ward on any business.

"The physical and moral welfare of an unskilled girl suddenly thrust upon her own resources," he said, "and whose services as a novice are not worth living wages," he said, "should be cared for by the community. It is a responsibility of the state."

WORKING HARD ON TARIFF

Revisionists to Tackle Fresh Draft Tomorrow.

Washington, March 15.—The Democrats of the House Committee on Ways and Means tonight completed consideration of most of the schedule matter of the tariff revision and are prepared to take up a fresh draft of the revision scheme on Monday. The administrative provisions and the income tax fature of the coming legislation have yet to be given serious consideration, while the schedules all the way down through the present law and the free list again will be scanned in a final way.

The free list, with the possible exception of cattle and meats, which were on the Democratic free list plan last year, will be substantially like the previous Democratic free list bill. Beyond admitting there had been substantial reductions all along the line, greater perhaps than anticipated for some of the items, members of the committee tonight would say nothing. The situation is in a "tentative" stage, they declared.

Secretary of State Bryan took occasion in discussing the subject with callers today to point out that the subject of the tariff had not been discussed between him and any of the members of the committee and that he did not propose to put himself in the position of offering any ideas on a subject that was legislative. While Mr. Bryan did not intend to be quoted, his talk was in connection with rumors of differences of views among Democrats, including himself.

The experts employed by the committee will be busy tomorrow and Monday working on the results so far accomplished with a view to determining what balancing of duties may be necessary in the final form of the revision.

MINISTERS ASK THEIR HELP

Urge Wilson and Bryan to Address Religious Meetings.

Washington, March 15.—President Wilson and his Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, today were urged to take an active part in a movement for the religious uplift of men in the District of Columbia. Twenty prominent ministers called upon the President and Secretary, extending to them a welcome to the city, and asked their aid in the movement.

The President was invited to make an address before a large mass meeting of the local Christian Endeavor Society Union on the last Sunday in April. He said he would consider the matter and give his answer later.

Secretary Bryan was asked by the clergymen to deliver a course of six addresses to men, to be held Sunday afternoons, beginning in April, under interdenominational ausuices. He intimated he probably would acquiesce, but deferred a definite answer until he returns from his trip home to Lincoln, Neb.

HOLDUP MEN FOILED

Get Soiled Laundry in Satchel Thought to Contain Cash.

New York, March 15.—Bandits jumping from a motor car on Eighth avenue today knocked Bert D. Newman, a restaurant keeper, unconscious with a section of lead pipe, seized the bulging satchel in which he habitually carries his money to the bank and escaped in their machine.

Two hundred persons on an elevated railroad station platform overhead were helpless spectators of the hold up. Although Newman has a painful wound on the head the police came to the conclusion that the feelings of the men who robbed him were probably worse hurt, for it developed that the restaurant keeper, instead of being on his way to the bank was en route to a laundry and the "money satchel" contained a few dollars' worth of soiled linen.

CASTRO LEAVES COUNTRY

Former Venezuelan Dictator Off for Hamburg and Paris.

New York, March 15.—Cipriano Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, sailed from Hoboken today for Hamburg. Thence he expects to go to Paris and after a short stay there to the Canary Islands, where he will join his family. General Castro said he anticipated no difficulty in landing in Hamburg.

Beyond indicating that he might revisit the United States, General Castro declined to reveal his proposed itinerary after leaving the Canary Islands. He said that he had been treated fairly by the people and press of the United States and hoped that he might be allowed to land unmolested in case he should return. The last administration, he added, had not given him a fair deal.

Simple but Powerful Home Mixture for Rheumatism

"From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." This is said to be the quickest and best remedy known to the medical profession for rheumatism and backache. Good results come after the first dose. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. Hundreds of the worst cases were cured here by this prescription last winter. [illegible] Benedict Kidney Tablets Give Immediate Relief.—Advertisement.

Strike at London Hotels.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 15.—One hundred cooks and scullions went out on strike at the Savoy tonight because they were not satisfied with the food they were getting. They chose a most inopportune moment, for just at that time 100 diners were sitting down to the tables and these were forced to be satisfied with a glass of Pilsener and a ham sandwich.

The Pope and the Palms.

Rome, March 15.—It is customary for the Pope to deliver a short address when receiving the palms. Under the advice of his physicians, however, Pope Pius today omitted that ceremony. The latest announcement by his physicians is that the Pope has practically recovered from his illness.

BEAT HOODLUMS WITH HER BATON

Dr. Mary Mark, of Baltimore, Relates Her Experiences.

SMASHED A MAN OVER NOSE

WAS KEPT BUSY DEFENDING GIRLS IN LINE.

Robust Woman Tells Senate Committee the Police Along Route of Parade Displayed "Jellyfiish Indifference" — Men Pinched One Woman's Arm Till It Was Black and Blue — Mrs. Burleson, the Grand Marshal, Gives Dramatic Recital of the Trouble.

Washington, March 15.—Some examples of militant suffrage were today expounded to the Senate committee investigating the disorder which attended the suffrage parade of March 3. Dr. Mary D. Mark, of Baltimore, told of her physical efforts to defend the girls in the parade from the attentions of men in the crowd. Dr. Mark is a robust woman, and she drew considerable applause when she said:

"Some of them attempted to manhandle me. I carried a baton, and they got the worst of it." Dr. Mark said that the police all along the line displayed "jellyfish indifference."

"I marched in the Maryland college women's section," she said. "The Maryland section just ahead of us carried a large Maryland State flag. The police stood by idly while the crowd, which surged close about the marchers, spat on the flag and threw lighted cigarettes and matches into it. The police appeared to get a great deal of pleasure out of the parade and the antics of the crowd. They jeered and smiled at the marchers.

"One woman who was a marshal of the section preceding mine was pinched by men all along the line of march. The police made no effort to interfere. I could see them pinch her from where I marched. She showed me her arm afterward. It was black and blue from wrist to shoulder.

HIT HIM ON THE NOSE.

"I saw a man leave the crowd and chuck a girl in the line under the chin, tear her sash and try to put his arm around her. I went to her assistance and hit him a crack on the nose, and he disappeared in the crowd. I think his nose is swollen to this day."

"Did any one attempt to interfere with you?" asked Senator Dillingham.

"Some of them attempted it, but they got the worst of it," replied Dr. Mark emphatically.

"Another man broke into the parade and almost tore a girl's coat from her back. I hit another one of them pretty badly," she continued. "I heard him make a very ugly remark to a woman in front of me. He prepared to say something to me, but as he opened his mouth my baton accidentally struck him in the mouth. I think his teeth went down, because he gulped a great deal. I haven't yet heard what he was going to say."

PULLED GIRLS FROM LINE.

Miss Bliss Finley, who marched with a section of striking girl garment-workers form Baltimore, told of a number of attempts by men in the crowd to ill treat girls in her section. She said that several times she was forced to go to the assistance of girls whom men tried to pull from the parade.

"The police made no attempt to interfere with these men," said Miss Finley.

Walter H. Hart, of Annapolis, sent an affidavit, which was read, stating that he had seen many drunken men and boys along the route of the parade and that the police had been indifferent as to what the crowd did or said. When he appealed to one officer, asking him to "kindly try to preserve order" the policeman rudely told him to "Go to Hell!"

A dramatic recital of the progress of the head of the parade through Pennsylvania avenue was given by Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson, the grand marshal, who rode on horseback. She said that for a block after the parade began the way was clear.

NO POLICE IN SIGHT.

"Suddenly I found myself in the midst of this howling mob," she continued. "There did not seem to be a policeman anywhere. The automobile platoon and the mounted police seemed to have disappeared. I was unprotected, alone and terrified. The crowd surged all about me, and between me and Miss Milholland, who rode some distance to the rear. I could see her surrounded by the crowd. She was alone, not a policeman was near her. She tried to force her horse through the crowd. I was afraid the crowd would pull her to the ground."

A squad of police in the hearing-room marched in review before Mrs. Burleson that she might attempt to identify a policeman who, she said, had been insolent to her. She was unable to find the man. She said throughout her ride up the avenue she observed that the police seemed indifferent and were having a good time rather than attempting to control the crowd.

MULRANEY MUST DIE

Sulzer Says He Will Not Grant a Stay of Sixty Days.

Albany, N. Y., March 15.—"Nothing is going to save Mulraney," declared Governor Sulzer tonight when asked if he intended to grant the request of John Mulraney, sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing, Monday, for a stay of 60 days to submit new evidence.

"This was one of the most brutal murders in the history of New York," the Governor said. "I am thoroughup familiar with it."

Health Back After Lungs Were Affected

Sufferers from weak lungs or throat trouble, the result of neglecting a cold, or a fever, should investigate the many reports of recoveries brought about by the use of Eckman's Alterative. If other medicines or treatments are doing you good, don't change; but if you are not gaining health and strength, at least give a trial to Eckman's Alterative. Read what was the result in this case:

33 B street, Keyser, W. Va.

"Gentlemen: I was taken sick November, 1908, with a very bad cold and dizzy spells, which I fought for about three weeks, when I went to bed. The doctor then pronounced my case as malarial fever. I grew steadily worse. Had two consultations held over me, and the verdict was that the fever had affected my lungs.

"My physician had tried most all kinds of treatment and none did me any good, so he asked my husband if he objected to him trying a proprietary medicine, to which my husband told him to try anything he thought would do me any good. So I began on your Alterative. I was in bed from November 30, 1908, until February 25, 1909. Today (over three years later) I am healthier and stronger than ever. I cannot praise Eckman's Alterative too highly, and I advise all people with lung trouble to give it a good trial."

(Signed) MRS. H. K. BRILLEY.

Eckman's Alterative is effective in Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Throat and Lung Troubles and in upbuilding the system. Does not contain poisons, opiates or habit-forming drugs. For sale by all leading druggists. Ask for booklet of testimonials and write to Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for additional evidence.

—Advertisement.

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