AUSTRIA MAY FORCE A CRISIS

Makes Peremptory Demands Upon Montenegro.

WARSHIPS SENT TO ENFORCE

WANT EXPLANATION AS TO DEATH OF A PRIEST.

Satisfaction Demanded for Violence Shown by Montenegrins and Servians on the Adriatic Toward the Crew of An Austrian Merchant Ship—Free Exit From Fortress of Scurtari of All Noncombatants Must Be Granted—Violent Conversions.

Vienna, Austria, March 20.—The Austrian government brought the Balkan situation close to a crisis today by making several peremptory demands on Montenegro. The Austrian minister at Cettinje, the Montenegrin capital, was instructed to inform the Montenegrin government that it must comply with the following:

The free exit from the fortress of Scutari of all noncombatants.

Explanations of the death of a Catholic priest named Palie, who is said to have been slaughtered because he opposed the violent conversions of prisoners.

Violent conversions must cease instantly.

Full satisfaction must be given for the violence shown by the Montenegrins and Servians at San Giovanni di Medua, on the Adriatic coast, toward the crew of the Austrian merchant vessel Skodra.

Three Austrian battleships and three smaller warships left Pola, the chief Austrian naval station, yesterday for an unknown destination. It is supposed they are to support today's demands.

An official version of the incident in which the Austrian steamer Skodra figured at San Giovanni di Medua was given out today. It says:

"The Austrian merchant steamer Skodra went to San Giovanni di Medua to discharge her cargo, but the harbor master of the port forbade the landing of the cargo and ordered Captain Blasich to assist in the landing of Servian troops and war munitions from some Greek ships. Captain Blasich refused.

"In the meantime, the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh arrived and sank four of the Greek transports. The harbor master, after the departure of the Turkish cruiser, called upon Captain Blasich to help rescue the drowning Servians. The captain of the Austrian vessel declined in view of the danger which would be attendant upon such action.

"The commandant of the town then threatened to open fire upon the crew of the Skodra and a Montenegrin gendarme forced the Austrian steamer's engineer, at the point of a revolver, to open the steam valves of the Skodra. As soon as the gendarme left the ship Captain Blasich steamed away from the port at full speed."

ITALY MAY ASSIST

Bitter Feeling of Press and Public of Austria-Hungary.

London, March 20.—Austria, possibly with the assistance of Italy, is contemplating isolated action to stop the bombardment of Scutari, which, it is now alleged, is being directed against the town instead of the fortress, and finally enforcing the powers' decision that Albania shall be an autonomous state and that Scutari shall remain part of it.

Of course, Montenegro and Servia will first be given the opportunity of withdrawing from the task of subduing the town, which even after its capture, if that occurs, must, according to the powers, be given up by the allies.

Part of the Austrian fleet has already left for the Montenegrin and Albanian Coast and while it is officially announced that the object of the warships is to carry out maneuvers, it is apparent that their presence is designed to impress Montenegro and Servia with the determination of Austria to prevent further cannonading of the civilian section of Scutari, and to obtain satisfaction for the alleged enforced conversion of Catholics and interference with the Austrian steamer Skodra.

The Montenegrin delegate in London, M. Poupovitch, speaking for his government, describes as untrue or trivial the incidents for which Austria is demanding satisfaction. But whatever truth or importance they have, the bitterest feeling on the part of Austria has been aroused, and the press and public of Austria-Hungary are demanding action.

According to dispatches received by the Vienna papers, 400 Albanian Catholics at Djakova, weeping and wailing, were forced to join the Orthodox Church, the soldiers ordering them to choose between Orthodoxy and death. At six other villages the residents were similarly converted.

Various accounts are printed of the death of a Catholic priest named Palie, but all agree that he refused to renounce his faith and was beaten to death.

The Austrian official account says that the Montenegrins are trying to destroy the town of Scutari and that shells, instead of being aimed at the fortress, are directed against the town, where the citizens are in a state of panic, some of them taking refuge in the Cathedral.

It is expected that the Austrian squadron will prevent the Servian reinforcements, which left Salonika aboard six transports yesterday, from landing on the Albanian Coast. These troops have been dispatched to the assistance of the besieging forces around Scutari.

MONTENEGRIN DENIAL

Charges of Ill Treatment of Catholics Declared False.

London, March 20.—M. Popovitch, the Montenegrin delegate now in London, declares that the incidents on which the Austrian complaints are based are either untrue or of small importance.

The story of the molestation of the Austrain steamer Skodra is officially denied by the Montenegrin government. She is an insignificant river craft, according to the Montenegrin statement, carrying a crew of eight men.

The Montenegrin commanders, M. Popovitch says, have long known that the Franciscan Monastery, the Austrian Orphans' Home, the Italian schools and other foreign private buildings in Scutari, which fly the Austrian flag, have been employed for military purposes, and it is not surprising therefore, he asserts, that they have been fired on. The allegations of the ill treatment of Catholics and of forcible conversions, he declares, are false.

BATTLES AT TCHATALJA

The Turks, Defeated, Leave 500 Dead on the Field.

Sofia, March 20.—Severe fighting occurred yesterday along the Tchatalja lines. According to an official statement a Turkish division with artillery advanced against the Bulgarian left wing, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Another Turkish division, which advanced against the center, was put to flight by a Bulgarian counter attack. The Turks left 500 dead on the field.

In the evening six battalions tried an attack on the extreme left, but were forced to retreat under heavy artillery and rifle fire.

TELLS CONFLICTING STORIES

Woman Arrested for Stealing Purses in Church Pews.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, March 20.—Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh, or Northrup, who was arrested a week ago charged with stealing purses left by women in church pews while they were praying, was taken to the Bellevue Hospital today at her own request. The doctors of that institution after an examination pronounced her to be suffering from neurasthenia.

Mrs. Fitzhugh, when arraigned yesterday, told such strangely conflicting stories that the magistrate ordered her remanded for further investigation and fixed the bail at $1,000. Asked to explain her possession of a gold bag identified as belonging to Mrs. Fiske, she said that it had been substituted for hers while she was at lunch at the Waldorf. A list of different sums of money, compiled by days, that was found in her purse was, Mrs. Northrup claimed, made up by the order of a strange man who told her what sum to put down each day.

Before going to the hospital today the young woman reiterated her statement that she was the wife of Albert S. Northrup, of Washington. She said that Joseph Solomon, a Washington lawyer, had been acting as her husband's agent in remitting her allowance to her. She also stated that the name of her first husband was Fitzhugh Randolph instead of Randolph Fitzhugh.

"If Joseph Solomon says that I am not the wife of Albert S. Northrup," she said today, "he tells an untruth. I did not get a divorce from my husband, as I did not want to expose the terrible reason why I left him. He agreed to send me a certain sum each week and did so at first, sometimes $50 and sometimes $75. Joseph Solomon remitted this money to me.

"If I could only get someone to go on my $1,000 bail I could get hold of evidence to show that I have visible means of support." Mrs. Northrup will be arraigned for a further hearing tomorrow morning.

HER STORIES DENIED

Washington Lawyer Clears Mystery Surrounding Woman's Arrest.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, March 20.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the young woman arrested in New York under the name of "Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh," charged with a series of thefts, was cleared tonight by Joseph Salomon, an attorney of Washington. Mr. Salomon was employed as counsel for the woman when she was under arrest in Washington in 1911 and 1912, charged with two cases of false pretenses and four cases of petit larceny. At that time she gave her name as "Catherine Fennell" and again as "Catherine Northrop." The investigations made by the Washington police and by Attorney Salomon at that time, Mr. Salomon said tonight, convinced him that her right name was Catherine Fennell, and that she was a daughter of Robert B. Fennell, formerly a patent lawyer in Washington, now said to be in a sanitarium. The woman has a sister who is a trained nurse at Providence Hospital, in Washington.

Concerning the woman's statement upon the witness stand in New York that she was the wife of Alfred S. Northrup, a lawyer, who was formerly in the government service in Washington, and that on March 9 last she had received a remittance of money from Northrup, transmitted through Attorney Salomon, the latter said tonight:

"There is no truth in that statement. This is the first time to my knowledge that she ever claimed that Mr. Northrup was her husband. I have been Mr. Northrup's counsel and have been her counsel, but never heard of any claim before that she even pretended to be his wife. It is also untrue that she ever received any remittance through me, either from Mr. Northrup or from any other person. I do happen to know that she received upward of $100 from other persons in Washington last January, which she borrowed, and which, I have been led to understand, has not been paid back."

Mr. Salomon said further that Miss Fennell had told him when she was under arrest that she was the wife of Randolph Fitzhugh, who, she said, was a midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, whom she had married when she was 16 years of age. This story was investigated at the time by Mr. Salomon who had the records of the Naval Academy for 20 years back searched, without being able to find that any Randolph Fitzhugh had been a student there.

TO MAKE REPORT TODAY

Government Physicians Return From Friedmann Clinics.

Washington, March 20.—Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the hygienic laboratory of the Public Health Service, who is investigating the Friedmann tuberculosis vaccine for the government, returned to Washington today prepared to make a preliminary report on the Friedmann remedy and on Dr. Friedmann's operations in the United States.

This report probably will be made public tomorrow, after it is reviewed by Surgeon General Blue. The Surgeon General had a long conference with Dr. Anderson today, at which the preliminary report was submitted.

Six skilled bacteriologists of the Public Health Service are experimenting with the Friedmann tuberculosis culture. They are propagating millions of the bacilli with which Dr. Friedmann says he routs the "white plague" from the culture furnished by the Berlin physician to Surgeon Anderson.

Inoculation of Uncle Sam's squad of monkeys with the Friedmann germs to test their efficacy has not yet begun. Surgeon General Blue is awaiting the laboratory tests.

KING GEORGE'S REMAINS

The New King Will Accompany Them to Greek Capital.

Athens, March 20.—The body of the late King George will be placed aboard a warship at Salonika March 26 and transported to Athens, arriving here the following day.

King Constntine, after he is proclaimed tomorrow, will proceed to Salonika, accompanied by Premier Venizelos and with the Dowager Queen Olga and the other members of the royal family, return here with the King's body.

The funeral probably will take place March 30, as the lying-in-state will occupy three days. Military honors will be rendered not only by the Athens garrison, but by an entire military division, which has been ordered here for that purpose.

Election Supervisors Named.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Frederick, Md., March 20.—P. T. Kuhn and Marion C. Roberly, Republicans, and C. Thomas Eckstein, Democrat, have been appointed election supervisors for Frederick city, and their commissions have arrived. It is claimed that great difficulty will be experienced by the supervisors this year in securing registers, due to the grandfather's clause in the Frederick election law. This law was declared unconstitutional by the late Judge Morris, and his decision has not been reversed by the higher court, to which the matter has been carried.

A Chinese Statesman Shot.

Shanghai, March 20.—General Sung, ex-minister of education, was shot and dangerously wounded here today. His assailant escaped. General Sung was on his way to attend the opening of Parliament at Peking. The attack against him occurred at the railway station.

ARSENIC KILLED ADMIRAL EATON

Continued from First Page.

upon a verbal communication to the District Attorney.

For 10 days the authorities have known that the Admiral died of arsenical poisoning and their efforts have been directed to finding where and by whom the poison was obtained and to laying bare the home life of the Eaton family.

In the first quest they have not been successful, the district attorneys said. Along the second line of inquiry a wealth of evidence has been furnished by friends of the family and neighbors. The picture was not an altogether pleasant one. The Admiral and his wife, who was 20 years his junior, did not always agree, it was said, regarding those who should be received at their home.

BOTH MARRIED BEFORE.

Both had been married before. The Admiral's first wife was Mary Anne Varnum, whom he married at Dracut, in 1871, when he was a lieutenant in the Navy. His body was buried beside that of his first wife. From his graduation at Annapolis until his retirement with the rank of rear admiral, in 1905, the life of the naval officer was filled with honors and he acquired a fortune.

Soon after his retirement he met Mrs. Jennie May Ainsworth, the daughter of George Harrison, of Alexandria, Va. Mrs. Ainsworth later divorced her husband, D. H. Ainsworth, an employe of the Senate at Washington, and she and the Admiral were married in 1907.

Their courtship was described by the Admiral in a statement which he made during a brief estrangement from his wife four years ago. He said:

"I met Mrs. Ainsworth in Chicago, and at that time I thought she was a widow. At that time, however, she was not actually divorced from her husband. It was not until just before my marriage that I learned she had a husband. Then she told me that her husband was alive and that she had just obtained a divorce from him on the grounds of drunkenness and desertion.

COULDN'T WITHDRAW PROMISE

"During the time that I paid attention to her, knowing her straitened circumstances and thinking that her husband was dead, I helped toward the support of herself and children, giving her money, though at the time I did not know for what purpose she was using it. Later, after the marriage, I learned inadvertently that I had been paying for the divorce proceedings which she had instituted against her husband.

"I married her because I had said I would and was too much of a gentleman to withdraw my promise. She has always been a good wife.

"I knew that money was given to Ainsworth, but never with my consent except once; then I paid his fare to Cleveland to get rid of him."

After their marriage the Eatons came to Brookline. Soon afterward the Admiral met with financial reverses and in his last days led an unpretentious life on a poultry farm in Norwell.

His principal income was from his allowance as a retired naval officer, which amounted to $4,000 a year. It is understood that his estate is represented largely by a life insurance policy for $6,000.

Disappointed that a child had not been born to them, the Admiral about two years after his second marriage secretly adopted an infant which he proclaimed as his own. The deception was successful for a time, but the baby died when a few months old.

ACCUSES DEAD ADMIRAL.

Mrs. Eaton declared that the baby had been poisoned and an examination of the stomach was made. No poison was found, but as a result of her charge Mrs. Eaton was estranged from her husband for a brief period. Then they were reconciled and again lived together. With them at that time lived the two daughters of Mrs. Eaton by her earlier marriage, June and Dorothy. The former is now the wife of Ralph P. Keyes, of Boston.

Ainsworth, Mrs. Eaton's first husband, renewed friendly relations with the Eaton family and was an occasional visitor at their home. Mrs. Eaton has stated that her husband was much interested in drugs and their effect upon persons, and devoted much of his time to strange experiments.

The blue and starred flag of the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans of Boston will wave over the grave of the Admiral at Dracut. The association made known today their regret that no naval honors had been accorded the dead officer and announced that they would mark his resting place with their colors.

ARREST AROUSES INTEREST

Rear Admiral Eaton Well and Favorably Known in Washington.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania avenue,
Washington, March 20.

The arrest of Mrs. Eaton, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, at Hingham, Mass., on a charge of murdering her husband by poison, has aroused great interest in Washington. Rear Admiral Eaton was well and favorably known in naval circles and nearly half a dozen rear admirals on the retired list of the Navy, who were his classmates in the famous class of '67 at the United States Naval Academy, make their homes in Washington. Furthermore, Mrs. Eaton, who then took the name of her first husband, D. H. Ainsworth, formerly a clerk in the United States Senate, was originally a Harrison, of Virginia.

Mrs. Eaton was born at Alexandria, Va., about 41 years ago. She was the daughter of George W. Harrison, who was a fish packer in Alexandria during the days when that sleepy old town was a flourishing fish-shipping center. She always claimed that she was related to Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, and so told her husband, the late Admiral Eaton. There is positive doubt here as to the accuracy of this claim. General Harrison's family tree, it was pointed out here tonight by Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, daughter-in-law of General Harrison, does not contain the name of any George W. Harrison. President Harrison came from that branch of the Harrisons of Virginia who lived along the James River and were neighbors of the Shirleys and the Carters. Mrs. Eaton comes from a Harrison family well known around Northern Virginia, but not around the James River country. There are relatives of Mrs. Eaton, formerly Miss Jennie Harrison, now living in Alexandria, but as they are distant kin they know very little about her. A cousin of Mrs. Eaton, prominent in Alexandria business circles, said tonight:

"Mrs. Eaton is the daughter of George W. Harrison, who at one time was a prosperous fish packer of this city. The family lived here many years in another generation, occupying a house at the southeast corner of Prince and Royal streets, but George W. Harrison's family left here about 30 years ago. He went to Michigan, where he was drowned. We lost all track of the family after they left here, but I have always been under the impression that George Harrison's widow lived quietly for some years in Washington, and was there employed in the government service. Her uncle, Luther Harrison, an auctioneer, was noted through Northern Virginia about the time of the Civil War as a joker and wit. None of the immediate family have lived in Alexandria for many years."

A search of records, such as could be made tonight, failed to discover that Mrs. Eaton's first husband, D. H. Ainsworth, was once a clerk connected with the Senate. There are many clerks around the Senate. Every committee chairman, and there are about 50 committees, has a clerk, and some have several clerks. Old Senate employes, who fail to recall Ainsworth, if they ever knew him, think he must have been employed only a short time as assistant clerk to some of these committees.

Although Mrs. Eaton formerly lived in Washington and is said to have met Admiral Eaton here, no one was found tonight who seemed to know much about her, although friends of Admiral Eaton recalled the notoriety which came to the Eatons in August, 1909, when Mrs. Eaton accused Admiral Eaton of having poisoned his adopted baby son. At that time Admiral Eaton launched counter charges of poisoning of this child against his wife, and the Washington newspapers carried long dispatches from Boston daily for a week dealing with the scandal.

In 1909 Admiral Eaton was quoted as follows in Boston dispatches in the Washington newspapers:

"My wife and the girl June have accused me of attempting to poison them so many times that the accusation after a while lost its weight and became merely a joke, and then the joke became a tragedy. The little boy is dead, and I had hoped that he would live and enter the Navy. But if my baby has been poisoned there is a thought that comes to me—so horrible that I dare not speak of it. My wife says a calf was poisoned. The calf wandered into a potato patch and browsed on vines steeped with poison. My wife declares she one time found poison tablets in her tea. I remember that incident well. She had been complaining of sore throat. I gave her several chlorate of potash tablets. A little later she accused me of trying to poison her. She must have believed I carried in my pockets a perfect arsenal of East Indian drugs. The charge that I attempted to poison her and June by poisoned perfumery or tooth powder is absurd."

The day after this interview, it developed that the six-month-old infant, whose death led to accusations by Mrs. Eaton that the Admiral had poisoned the child, was not the son of Admiral Eaton, but instead, was the son of an unmarried woman, Elizabeth Nettie Heartz, a school teacher, near Boston. Suffolk county records in Massachusetts showed that the infant at the age of two months, was adopted by Admiral and Mrs. Eaton on April 2, 1909.

Mrs. Eaton's statement made at that time that she had a sister who was "one of the society leaders of Washington" was investigated by newspapers in this city, but they failed to corroborate this statement in the absence of the name of this sister.

Freeman Granted Stay.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, March 20.—Judge Mayer today granted a stay in the case of Albert Freeman, who, with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton, was convicted of using the mails to defraud. The stay is effective until the United States Circuit Court passes on the question of Freeman's release on bail, pending his appeal.

Cruiser Maryland to Mexico.

San Francisco, March 20.—The United States cruiser Maryland steamed southward today to join the cruiser California at San Diego, and proceeded to Guayamas, Mexico. The Maryland is considerably short on her regular complement of men.

STOOD FOR TAFT'S FOREIGN POLICY

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Huntington Wilson, Acting Secretary of State, who resigned on account of President Wilson's sudden reversal of Taft's policy in dealing with the Six Power Loan to China.

RESCUED FROM ICE FLOE

Nineteen Fishermen Suffer Privation on Lake Michigan.

Grand Haven, Mich., March 20.—Nineteen fishermen, after suffering all the terrors that hunger, cold and the menace of the ice crags of Lake Michigan could bring upon them, reached here today in the fish tugs Anna, Dornbos and Bos. They had been fast in the ice for three days and three nights until rescued late yesterday by Pere Marquette car ferry No. 18. The boats left Grand Haven at dawn Monday.

"The ice closed in on us when we were two and a half miles out of Grand Haven," said Capt. William Fisher, of the Anna today.

"We tried to break through, but it was no use. A gale came up and started the huge cakes running at crushing speed and finally the Anna was lifted clear out of the water and thrown upon the great icefields. Her steering gear had been smashed and a steampipe was cracked. When the steam shot out of the boilers and filled the cabin the men were driven out on the ice.

"We thought we were gone that trip, but repairs were made just in time and the ice opened and splashed the Anna back in the water. Early Tuesday we ran out of food and tobacco. On Wednesday the Dornbos broke her shaft bucking the ice. That night, however, the car ferry came along and supplied us with provisions. The men were mighty hungry."

SAVES CHILD FROM HARM

Stonemason Catches Little Girl Falling From Building.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Boston, March 20.—Patrick J. Moriarty, a stonemason, saw a little girl about to fall from a third-story window of a Cabot street building yesterday and rushing across the street caught her in his arms before she struck the sidewalk. The girl, who was Helen J. Hutchinson, aged 5, was not hurt.

"I would rather have lost a year's pay than have missed her." said Moriarty.

Five Killed by Gas.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Chicago, March 20.—Five persons—Jacob Carnelson, his wife and three children—were found dead in their home today. They were asphyxiated by gas from a broken hose connected with a heater. The family had been dead for a day and a half.

Simon Hertz Dies.

New York, March 19.—Simon Hertz, father of the Rt. Rev. Joseph Hertz, recently elected chief rabbi of the British Empire, died at his home here tonight after a brief illness. He was 66 years old. Dr. Joseph Hertz is in England.

Brigadier General Bacon Dies.

Portland, Ore., March 20.—Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. A., retired, died here last night after an illness following a general breakdown in his health six months ago.

MRS. JENNIE EATON

Arrested yesterday at Hingham, Mass., charged with the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton.

TO ALSO TACKLE BANKING REFORM

Extra Session May Pass Bill Following the Tariff.

WILSON IS ANXIOUS FOR IT

MEASURE WILL BE CAREFULLY WORKED OUT.

President Enthusiastic Over Prospects of Such Legislation—Wilson Will Not Leave Capital While Congress Is in Session—Has Long String of Callers—To See New Jersey Leaders Today and Talk Over Status of the Jury Reform Bill in That State.

Washington, March 20.—Encouraged by the rapid progress already made in the preparation of a tariff revision bill, close friends of President Wilson predicted tonight that there surely would be currency reform before the extra session of Congress adjourned next summer.

The President talked informally with some of his callers about the prospects for currency legislation. They went away convinced that while the President would devote himself first and foremost to tariff revision, he now hoped that at least a start on monetary reform, if not actual legislation, would be possible during the extra session.

From the first the President has believed in the necessity for immediate currency reform and, though anxious that Congress should focus its attention and that of the nation on the tariff question, he never has given up the idea of getting a currency measure before the country within a few months. Some of his friends said today that they were particularly hopeful for currency reform because of the attitude of Democratic leaders in Congress toward expeditious action on the tariff. Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, is reported to have said that the tariff could be disposed of within three months.

TO BE CAREFULLY DRAWN.

Like the tariff, the currency bill, when drawn, will be presented as a party measure, carefully worked out by congressional committees in co-operation with the President. It will not be made public, it is said, until it has been closely studied by members of the Cabinet, recognized authorities on currency questions, and some of the leading business men of the country, in whose judgment the administration has confidence. It is pointed out that all the work of preparation can be carried on inconspicuously while the tariff debates occupy the center of the stage in Congress.

The President intends to stay in Washington throughout the extra session, giving every attention to legislative matters. He has been declining invitations every day to make speeches outside of the city. Two such invitations were extended today for speeches in Baltimore and Chicago.

The cabinet will meet tomorrow, when the question of making recess appointments will be discussed. The resignation of Huntington Wilson today as assistant secretary of state leaves the State Department under charge of Alva Adee, second assistant secretary of state. It is probable, however, that there will be a recess appointment of John Bassett Moore as counselor to the State Department tomorrow, so that he can cooperate with Mr. Adee in running the department. The President telegraphed Secretary Bryan that he need not cut short his vacation on account of Huntington Wilson's withdrawal.

HAS MANY CALLERS.

The President today had a long string of callers. He talked over the tariff with Senator Thomas, of Colorado; conservation with S. H. Thompson, president of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Denver, and currency with Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago.

Tomorrow the President will discuss with New Jersey Democratic leaders the status of the jury reform bill in the legislature. Edward E. Grosscup, state treasurer and retiring chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Leader J. Warren Davis, of the state Senate, were in conference with Secretary Tumulty late today. They arranged to see the President before the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

George F. Lamonte, state banking and insuance commissioner in New Jersey, saw the President for a short time today. He is being mentioned for Comptroller of the Currency, and it is reported that while the President is desirous of appointing him, he did not want New Jersey to lose his services as yet.

Fine Art Exhibition Opens Monday.

Art students and patrons of art will have a splendid opportunity of seeing wonderful paintings at the exhibition which will be held at the Maryland Institute Monday, March 24, at 1 o'clock to April 12. The exhibition will be open to the general public during the hours of 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. on week days and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. on Sundays. The exhibition is made up of the paintings from the collections of Hon. Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore; Dr. William H. Holmes, of the National Gallery of Art at Washington, and the Lucas Collection in the Maryland Institute, some of the world's most famous artists being represented. The Marburg collection numbers about 30 paintings, the main group of which is arranged in the space above the stairway and facing the main entrance of the institute. This group includes portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Marburg and their daughter by Bonnat, which are flanked on either side by large paintings of famous composers. The rest of the collection is hung on the walls of the balcony stretching from the stairway on either side.

The Lucas Collection may be seen in the south gallery on the second floor, and contains many paintings which were presented to Mr. Lucas personally by artists. The Holmes Collection is composed of water colors by Dr. Holmes himself, many of which are from scenes in Maryland. This is in the south gallery on the first floor.

Steals Eggs to "Pick;" Arrested.

"Who's got an egg?" cried several little urchins ambling about Ashland avenue and Gay street yesterday shortly after noon, and the call reached the ears of little Clayton Rackemsberger, eight years old, 1626 Ashland avenue, who didn't have an egg, but who soon wanted one so badly that the trailed behind a farmer's wagon bound south on Gay street, on the way to market, and stuck his hand beneath the cover and extracted two eggs. Unfortunately for him, Patrolman Parlett, of the Northeastern district, appeared at this juncture and Clayton and his two eggs found themselves in the Northeastern Police Station within a few moments. Judge Williams will give the lad a hearing tomorrow morning.

Infant Sent to St. Vincent's.

The six-weeks-old infant which was left by a woman Tuesday night at a lodging house in West Oliver street has been given the name of Mary Oliver and was sent yesterday to St. Vincent's Infant Asylum by Judge Williams in the Juvenile Court. The woman and the infant hired a room, and on the following morning it was discovered that she had gone and had left the infant behind.

NOT IN ACCORD WITH WILSON

Continued from First Page.

duty in the Department of State would learn first from the newspapers of a declaration of policy which I think shows on its face the inadequacy of the consideration given to the facts and theories involved and the failure clearly to apprehend the motives leading to and the purposes of the policy superseded. I had no reason to suppose that the fate of negotiations which had so long had the studious attention of the foreign offices of six great powers would be abruptly determined with such quite unnecessary haste and in so unusual a manner. These methods, against which I respectfully protest, are the very extraordinary circumstances which I feel vitiate my understanding with Mr. Bryan and completely relieve me of any further obligation in the premises.

THE FORMER POLICY.

The repeated utterances of the last administration must have made it perfectly clear that the motive and purpose of the policy now abandoned were first and primarily the protection of China's integrity and sovereignty, the uplift of the Chinese people, morally, materially and governmentally, the development of China's resources, and the maintenance of our traditional policy of the "open door," or equality of opportunity for American enterprise. Precisely because of the ultimate possibility of a measure of foreign control of China's finances, which may be inferred from a study of other countries which have found themselves in a similar situation, it was deemed imperative that there should be American participation in the rehabilitation of China's finances, in order to make sure of the presence of the potent, friendly and disinterested influence of the United States. The only practicable method of such participation was by the use of reliable American bankers.

In the consideration of the Far Eastern policy, I have felt that so much should be promised and that the problem of the government's using American bankers, while still scrupulously avoiding any material monopolistic feature, might now, as before, be found one of the most difficult preoccupations. I have always thought that, in the work of advancing the national interests and promoting the welfare of other nations, the financial force of the United States could be marshalled in some manner to present a safely united front abroad, where it would be like the apex of a triangle, but would have at home at its base broad equality of opportunity, both for citizens desiring to invest and for bankers desiring to engage in these difficult and relatively risky ventures. It seems, however, that the conclusions reached are expressed upon other grounds.

DANGER IN STAYING.

You will readily understand, Mr. President, that in view of all the considerations indicated in this letter and of the practical necessity that one charged, even temporarily, with the administration of the Department of State should be in entire and complete accord with your foreign policies, I feel it my duty at once to vacate a post in which one not in harmony with your foreign policy would be in danger, even with the best intentions, of failing accurately to reflect your views.

In retiring from the service I beg leave to take the liberty of referring to the phrase in your inaugural address by which you summon "all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men to your side" and of assuring you that when you apply to the Department of State for technical advice in formulating your policies you can nowhere find men more truly described by that phrase than the patriotic, intelligent, highminded and nonpartisan gentlemen whose association I am leaving with so much regret.

With every good wish for the success of your administration, I have the honor to be, Mr. President, with great respect,

Yours very faithfully,
HUNTINGTON WILSON.

WILSON'S BRIEF REPLY.

To this letter President Wilson replied:

The White House, Washington, March 20, 1913.

My Dear Sir: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday and to say that I accept your resignation as you suggest as of the present date.

Very truly yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Huntington Wilson, Department of State.

BRYAN OPPOSED TO LOAN

Entirely In Sympathy With Wilson's Attitude Toward China.

Des Moines, Ia., March 20.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan tonight said he was entirely in sympathy with President Wilson in the latter's attitude on the proposed Chinese loan. He declared also that he was unable to agree with what former Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson had to say concerning the "six-power agreement."

The Secretary of State was engaged in reading the published reports of Huntington Wilson's resignation and the reasons therefor, when asked by the Associated Press if he had any comment to make. "I cannot, of course, agree with the former assistant secretary," said Mr. Bryan, "in what he says concerning the six-power agreement. The representatives of a group of bankers were heard and the matter was considered by the President. The principles involved were such that it did not require any great length of time for the President to understand and act upon them.

"The assistant secretary, Mr. Huntington Wilson, handed in his resignation when President Wilson took the oath of office and expected to sail for Europe last Tuesday. Having to leave the city for a few days, I asked him to delay his departure until I returned. This he consented to do, but he seems to have felt that the change of policy prevented his remaining. He looked at the Chinese loan proposition from the same standpoint that former President Taft and the late Secretary Knox did. I have no doubt that in the matter of the Chinese loan the late President and retiring Secretary and Assistant Secretary did what they thought best for our country and China, but I am entirely in sympathy with the attitude of President Wilson and heartily indorse both the position taken and the language employed by him, and I may add that I am sure that the country will approve of the change in policy. I am equally confident that China will rejoice at our nation's attitude.

"My association with the assistant secretary, Mr. Wilson, has been very pleasant. I have found him courteous and helpful during my connection with the department."

To Study American Athletics.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, March 20.—The French body of the International Congress of Physical Education voted today to petition the French government to send a commission to the United States to study the athletic training methods employed there. This body praised the American athletes, especially calling attention to their success at the Olympic games and in the recent Oxford-Cambridge meet in London.

B. & O. Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Pittsburgh, March 20.—J. A. Kelley, aged 23, of 222 Pearson street, Newcastle, Pa., a Baltimore and Ohio freight brakeman, fell under his train while going down the Bakerstown hill early today and died en route to Pittsburgh from injuries. He had been married only two months.

MADERO KILLED IN THE PALACE

Startling Accusations Made by a Mexican Editor.

SAYS SUAREZ WAS STRANGLED

TELLS OF APPEAL MADE TO AMBASSADOR WILSON.

Charges That American Representative Declined to Intercede to Save Madero From Arrest and Execution—Insists Mme. Madero Told Him There Was No Hope for Her Husband, Basing Her Fear on an Interview She Had With the Ambassador.

San Francisco, March 20.—Col. Manuel Blanche Alcade, publisher of the New Era, a Mexico City newspaper, generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the late President Madero's administration, arrived here today with the assertion that he "is in a position to prove" that Madero was shot to death and that Vice President Suarez was strangled in the National Palace on the night of February 23, and their bodies taken to the prison in an automobile

"The reported assault by the guard," said Alcade, "was merely a farcical ruse and a part of the plot. If the automobile was fired upon the guards were only pouring lead into the dead bodies of the President and Vice President, who were murdered in the palace hours before.

Colonel Alcade described himself as an intimate friend of Madero. His mission in this country, he said, would be to expose the plot which brought about the Diaz uprising and the deaths of Madero and Suarez.

DISGUISED AS PEASANTS.

Accompanied by his wife, two small children and his brother, Joaquin, and army captain, Alcade fled from Mexico City February 23, taking an obscure route to Salina Cruz. The party disguised themselves as peasants. On reaching the west coast port they remained in seclusion 12 days, believing they would be killed if discovered y agents of the new government. They chartered a barge to reach Acapulco, whence they took passage with other refuges.

Colonel Alcade asserted the news of Madero's fate was known in Washington before the hour named in the official version as the time of the alleged attempt to rescue him.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "President Madero and Vice President Suarez were killed between 8 and 9:30 o'clock, Mexican City time, on the night of February 22. The President was shot from behind and the powder burned his neck. Suarez was choked to death. His secretary, Fernandes de la Reguera, saw the body two days later, and there were finger marks on the throat. One eye had been forced from its socket and the tongue protruded."

Colonel Alcade was positive in his assertion that Madame Madero had told him there was no hope for her husband, basing this fear on an interview she had with American Ambassador Wilson on the afternoon of February 22.

THE WIFE'S APPEAL.

"Madame Madero and Madame Suarez went together to the Ambassador to implore him to intercede for their husbands' lives," he said.

"I saw them when they left the embassy, and they told me there was no hope. They said Ambassador Wilson had expressed to them his belief that the President and Vice President would be executed, as the Huertistas regarded their deaths as necessary for the good of the country.

"General Ascarade was in command of the guard that night. I was told by another officer of the guard that it was he who slew Madero and Suarez."

Bitter in his criticism of Ambassador Wilson, Colonel Alcade declared the American diplomat had declined to intercede to save him from arrest and death.

"I protected 15 American families in my school, the Internado Nacional," said he, "where I commanded 300 soldiers, feeding the Americans and housing them during all the fighting, from February 9 to 18. After the Huerta coup, fearing arrest and execution, I went to the Ambassador and appealed for his aid in return for my protection of his people. He told me at first he could do nothing. Finally, he asked me to write my name on a card, with that of my brother.

ORDERS FOR ARREST.

"Soon afterward a friend of mine rushed to me with the information that the American ambassador had given a card on which were the names of my brother and myself to Secretary of the Interior Granados and the latter had immediately issued orders for our arrest. This friend had overheard part of a conversation between the Ambassador and Granados in which, he said the Ambassador had said that my brother and I were in fear of arrest. Granados replied that we had escaped his attention, but he would attend to our cases at once and the order of arrest was issued.

"My friend hastened to me, gave me his purse and urged me to flee. I left Mexico City, disguised as a track laborer at 10 o'clock that night. My wife and babies were disguised. Thanks to a friendly train conductor, we made our way to Salina Cruz and embarked for San Francisco."

Vacate Premises or Go to Jail.

Stanislaus Wlodorek, who was before Judge Duffy, in the Circuit Court, yesterday, was given the alternative of vacating the home of his wife, Mrs. Rosalia Wlodorek within a certain time or going to jail. He intimated that he might as well go right away, as he could not do what the Court suggested. Judge Duffy thought that he might as well go right away too, and gave him one day in jail, with the proviso that if he does not vacate the premises by Tuesday morning, next he goes back to jail. Mrs. Wlodorek keeps a small grocery at 610 South Wolfe street. She and her husband have been married 32 years. She claims that he does not now contribute to her support, but interferes with the business. Mrs. Wlodorek, through Attorney James T. O'Neill, is suing for a legal separation.

Jailed for Beating Wife.

Charged with assaulting and striking his wife, Peter Kracinski, 49 years old, of 854 South Bond street, was arraigned before Justice Smith at the Eastern Police Station yesterday afternoon and fined $1 and costs and sentenced to seven days in Jail. The man was arrested by Patrolman John White, who was attracted to the scene by a woman's cries for help.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Sophia Kracinski, shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning her husband came home and without provocation started to beat her. She ran from the house, screaming for help.

Address on Milk Supply.

The Milk Supply of Baltimore and Maryland will be the subject of an address by Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the State Board of Health, before the City Club, at the regular luncheon tomorrow at 1 P. M. This subject gains in importance with the approach of the warm season. Health officials are hoping