# WILL INSIST ON AN OPEN GAME

## President's Plan For Conducting Tariff Revision Fight.

## WILL USE THE BIG STICK

### DEMOCRACY TO BE HELD TO ITS PLATFORM.

**His Program Is to Get the Leaders in Both Houses United on a Bill That Will Then Be Supported As the Adminstration Measure—The Threat of an Appeal to the Country to Be Held Over the Heads of Backsliders—President Getting Tariff Information From All Sources.**

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, March 22.

It is going to be up to the people of the country to insist on getting just what they want, not alone in tariff revision, but also on currency reform and all other pressing legislation.

This was the position definitely assumed by the administration tonight. During the past fortnight President Wilson has conferred with more than 150 men representing every section of the country. He has listened carefully to their statements. He has weighed their declarations of what they believed the Democratic party was pledged to in the way of remedial legislation.

And as a result the President has taken the position that the people and not the politicians shall have the final say.

To every caller President Wilson has insisted that partisanship must be eliminated at all costs from the pressing legislation that must be considered. He has emphatically asserted that the people must get into touch with their representatives in the Senate and House and insist that all campaign pledges be kept.

To every representative and senator who has called the President has explained that he believes that there has been too much of the "Washington viewpoint" in the part. He has urged the leaders to see that they get together on legislation that will suit all of the people and then that such legislation is pushed through without necessary delay.

### INSISTS ON OPEN GAME.

It was said on the highest authority that the President has made up his mind that when Congress re-convenes nothing must be permitted to get in the way of the immediate downward revision of the tariff. But the President has also explained that he is an opportunist. He takes the position that with concerted action the tariff can be disposed of in a comparatively brief space of time and that then such other legislation as the leaders are agreed on can be taken up. And he will be ready to expedite any such legislation by whatever special messages shall be necessary.

The President has made it plain in confidential chats that he accepts at their face value the declarations of the leaders of the various factions in the Democracy that they are in accord with the administration. He apprehends no serious trouble with the House or Senate leaders. But he has made it very plain to them that he will not have the slightest hesitancy in "appealing to the country" if it should develop that the leaders are not laying the game entirely in the open.

To certain of his closest associates the President has explained that he intends to keep an absolutely open mind on the legislative program. He has carefully insisted that he believes in team work and concerted action. His attitude is that much more can be secured for the country if the leaders will work in harmony. But he intends to take no chances. He will not flourish any "big stick," but he will be ready at a moment's notice to emphatically explain his own viewpoint. It is for this one thing alone that the President has decided to make frequent use of the President's room in the Capitol. There he will be in touch with the congressional leaders and will be better able to insist on his policies being permitted the right of way than if he continued bound by precedent and remained at the White House.

### WILL BEGIN FIGHT EARLY.

The President hopes to do most of the fighting for tariff revision before Congress begins its work early in April. The President is of the opinion that it is better to do the talking and the fighting—if any is necessary—before the special session is far along rather than allow differences of opinion to crop out as the tariff bill progresses through Congress. He expects to give the administration backing to a tariff bill that will represent the views of himself and his Cabinet, leaders of both the Senate and House and of the country at large as well. Within the next few weeks he will consult with party leaders frequently and as soon as the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich bill have been changed to conform to Democratic standards he will "get together" with these leaders to determine upon the plan that is to receive his support. The President is of the opinion that such a preliminary threshing out of the tariff bill will tend to smooth its path at the Capitol and if any compromises are necessary they can be made beforehand. He wishes to see the forces of the White House and those of Congress united in an effort to pass tariff legislation on which they all are agreed.

# WAR SECRETARY'S PLANS

## Complete Reorganization of the Bureaus Contemplated.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, March 22.—Secretary of War Garrison has undertaken a reorganization of the bureaus of the War Department with a view to economy and efficiency. Today he had the first of his "cabinet" conferences with the chiefs of the departments, but at this meeting it was possible to discuss the reorganization only in a general way.

"There was no talk today," said Mr. Garrison, "about individuals or any particular class of work and its efficiency in the department. We had before us the reports of various committees on efficiency. We propose to look first into the question as to the overlapping of service and of the work done in the various bureaus. I have no criticism to make of the work and if there should be any it will be announced in due time."

# FOUND HANGING TO TREE

## Believed That Walter Danks Was Murdered and Robbed.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Roanoke, Va., March 22.—The body of a white man, later identified as Walter Danks, of New Kent county, Va., was found hanging to a tree five miles east of Bluefield, on the Princeton road, this morning. The body of the man was still warm when cut down, but life had fled. He was well dressed and it is said that he had $3,000 on his person in Bluefield yesterday, which had disappeared when the body was found. While no clue has been discovered by the authorities to work on, they are confident that Danks did not commit suicide, but was murdered and then robbed.

The Coroner's jury which was summoned adjourned late tonight until Monday without reaching a verdict.

Danks has relatives in London, England, according to a letter found on his person. They will be cabled to learn what disposition is to be made of the body. Danks was in Roanoke several days last week, going from here to Bluefield.

# 250 REPORTED DEAD

## Reports From Storm Come in Slowly, As Wires Are Down.

Special Dispatch to The American.

St. Louis, Mo., March 22.—Reports from the storm-swept section of the Central Southern states continue to come in slowly owing to the interrupted telegraph and telephone facilities. Every report received, however, tells of loss of life and great damage, and it now seems probable that the death roll will be in the neighborhood of 250, while probably from 500 to 600 persons have been injured. The damage to crops, timber and property of all kinds will amount to approximately $10,000,000.

A partial list of the towns in the storm-swept district of Alabama, with the casualties, follows:

Peach Tree, 40 killed and 70 hurt; Thomasville, 24 killed and 30 hurt; Decatur, 6 killed and 9 hurt; Huntsville, 4 killed and 8 hurt; Dysas, 4 killed and 10 hurt; Mission, 5 killed and 10 hurt.

In Mississippi the casualty roll reported is:

Macon, 3 killed and 1 hurt; Burnsville, 9 dead and 17 hurt; Ruralville, 1 dead and 10 hurt; Reinsie, 5 killed and 16 hurt.

Louisiana's list of killed and injured so far as reported follows: Leonard, 2 killed and 1 hurt; Saline, 3 killed and 40 hurt; Weller, 1 killed and 2 hurt; Ida, 1 killed and 2 hurt; Burk Place, 2 killed and 1 hurt; Stilson, 5 hurt, one fatally.

Missouri was touched by the wind, a big gale hitting Poplar Bluff and vicinity, causing $100,000 damage and injuring a dozen persons slightly. Telephone and telegraph wires were torn down. Hundreds of homes, business houses and factories were damaged, roofs being blown away and thousands of windows shattered.

A small church on Vinegar Hill was carried 20 feet and set down. Other buildings were lifted off their foundations and crashed to the ground.

The dairy farm of John Brickell was ruined and he was hurt. Two residences, about eight large barns and a blacksmith shop on the James R. Hogg farm were wreckd and a distillery damaged. Trees in orchards were torn out by the roots on this place.

Medical supplies and army surgeons were ordered to Peach Tree today from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., by Secretary of War Garrison, in response to a plea for assistance wired to President Wilson. The telegram, sent by C. C. Hare, stated that the town had been absolutely wiped out, that many persons met death and hundreds had been injured. All medical supplies were destroyed, he declared.

The Red Cross Society today wired the government of Alabama, offering assistance, and notified agents at Birmingham to rush all aid needed to Peach Tree and surrounding towns in the path of the cyclone.

Great damage was done throughout Arkansas, particularly at Hoxie, which was almost wiped out by the storm. The extent of the loss of life and number of persons hurt in that locality has as yet not ben learned.

Hundreds of telegraph and telephone poles were torn down and as a result all wire service from that region is badly crippled. The railroad service, lacking wires, has also been crippled.

Reports from Thomasville that five had been killed could not be confirmed. One report from Lower Peach Tree says the wind blew the clothes off some of the bodies found and that chickens were stripped of their feathers.

# REMAINS A CORPORATION

## Maine Bill Affecting Roman Catholic Bishop Now a Law.

Augusta, Me., March 22.—Governor Haines today signed the Corporation Sole act, whereby the Roman Catholic bishop of Portland remains "a corporation sole" and is given the additional power to establish parish corporations. These corporations are to be formed on the plan now existing in New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the trustees to consist of the bishop, vicar general and pastor and two laymen selected by the first three.

The final passage of the bill today was followed by an announcement that the six members of the executive committee of French Canadian Catholics, who were interdicted two years ago on account of their agitation for the dissolution of the corporation sole, had been condemned again by the church authorities. An official letter from the Consistorial congregation in Rome received by Bishop Walsh characterized the acts of the committee as "impudent, stubborn and rebellious," and warned them to abstain from all further agitation of the matter.

# OJEDA'S RANKS DEPLETED

## The General Forced to Retire Within His Fortifications.

Naco, Ariz., March 22.—Combined state troop forces at noon today began moving in against Naco, Sonora. Following his precedent of last week, General Ojeda at once left the Mexican border town and set out to meet the enemy. His ranks are depleted by desertions, and the Huerta commander has no more than 350 men, while four groups of the state troops aggregate 1,600 men.

After the federal advance had exchanged a few shots with the state troops Ojeda gave the word to retire into Naco and the federal troops retreated within their fortifications.

The federal commander apparently had expected to cut his way through the state troop line, but saw it was hopeless on account of the superior number of the enemy.

Residents of the Mexican town are rushing to this side, where the patrol of the Ninth and Fifth Cavalry is on duty.

# TO IMPROVE ARMY HORSES

## Government Secures Stallions for Breeding Purposes.

Washington, March 22.—The Department of Agriculture announced today it had completed for the present the purchase of stallions for use in the encouragement of the breeding of horses for military purposes. Four Morgans, 10 standard breds, 11 American saddle horses and nine thoroughbreds have been purchased, which, with several Morgans and thoroughbreds secured in other ways, make a total of 44. The Morgans will stand in Vermont and New Hampshire, the thoroughbreds mainly in Virginia, the saddle horses and standard breds mainly in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

# THE RAILROADS' SIDE

## Witnesses Tell Arbitrators Work of Firemen Is Lighter.

New York, March 22.—Employes of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads took the stand before the arbitration board today to uphold the contention of the Eastern railroads that the demands of their firemen for higher wages are not justified. It was the second day of the railroads' side of the case in the arbitration proceedings under the Erdman act. These witnesses declared that while locomotives had increased in size and burned more coal than formerly mechanical improvements had lightened the labors of the firemen.

# DEATH KNELL FOR MONKEY DINNERS

## Yale Professor Says Fashionable Society Is Growing Better.

## THE TOP NOTCH REACHED

### J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., POINTED TO AS EXAMPLE.

**In a Remarkable Interview Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy at Yale, Says We Are Realizing an Aristocracy of Work and Usefulness Which Is Taking the Place of the Old Aristocracy of Leisure and Vanity — Social Racing on the Wane.**

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, March 22.—No more monkey dinners; no more $1,000,000 diamond dog collars; no more bejeweled, perfumed fidos, taking the air on the avenue behind gold-liveried and powdered footmen in $25,000 autos—all for the purpose of exploiting one's wealth and making the less enterprising rich jealous.

This sort of extravagance among certain members of fashionable society which Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University, characterizes as "social racing" among America's wealthy is fast sounding its own death knell.

In a remarkable interview which Professor Fisher gave in his home in New Haven, Ct., today he advanced the belief that the top note of "foolish social rivalry" generally speaking, had been reached.

"Of course," explained Professor Fisher, "I do not mean to say the end of foolish extravagance has come. What I mean is that the character of social racing, speaking broadly, has undergone a great change.

"Today we are realizing an aristocracy of work and usefulness, which is taking the place of the old aristocracy of leisure and vanity.

### VULGAR DISPLAY ON WANE.

"Today we are not only setting up such an aristocracy, which great wealth makes possible, but our richest men have already set the fashion, and their example is rapidly being followed by the rank and file of the less rich.

"Instead of engaging in a social cutthroat competition to see which one can give the grandest ball or the most gorgeous dinner, two of the world's richest men—John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie—are engaged in a notable rivalry to see which one can do the most good to humanity in the endowment of colleges and scientific research work.

"We, no doubt, always shall have the desire for a certain distinction which wealth can give. But, instead of vulgar display and foolish vanity, there is a gradual tendency among the rich to distinguish themselves by their large benefactions instead of by their large expenditures.

"We are gradually getting away from the old idea that 'getting up in the world meant to get rid of work,' and that to be a gentleman one must lead an idle and useless life."

Professor Fisher described many spectacular extravagances indulged in by the sons of rich Americans abroad, and added:

### LAUDS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., closely resembles to my mind the ideal son of a rich man. He is winning distinction for the vast good he is accomplishing for humanity.

"Extravagant dress is a relic of the old ideal of social racing," continued Professor Fisher. "Ideas of leisure were so dominant in the old days that men went in for expensive clothes as much as women. Court dress is the survival of that. Today extravagant dressing is left to the vanity of woman.

"The woman's movement today is the center of gravity of woman's interest.

"There is a notable tendency among rich women today to follow the example of millionaires, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Phipps and Frick, and distinguish themselves in benefiting humanity.

"We hear more today of the benefactions of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mrs. Russell Sage than we do of great rivalry in social entertainment among these women of vast wealth, their jewels and other possessions which a fortune can grant.

"To use great wealth to set standards of luxury and extravagance is doing infinite injury to society.

### THE PACE TOO FAST.

"If we study the history of Newport or similar fashionable resorts we find that social racing has gradually resulted in setting a pace which only the most wealthy can keep up, and that even for them expenditure represents cost rather than satisfaction.

"Much has been said of late about the importance of living the simple life, but so far as I am aware there has been no analysis to show why it is not lived.

"Social racing extends from the top to the bottom of the social ladder.

"That the character of social racing is rapidly turning into channels for social benefit is a most encouraging sign of the times. Perhaps some day great wealth with its foolish extravagances—like other great wastes—may be caught and harnessed and made to do some of the world's work.

"However," concluded Professor Fisher, "like the armies of the world, one nation by disarmament cannot bring about universal peace."

# TWO BOYS SAVE TRAIN

## Discover Broken Rail and Flag the Dixie Flyer In Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., March 22.—Two boys saved the southbound Dixie Flyer on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from probably a serious wreck today near Goodlettsville, Tenn. The lads, Virner Morgan and Gurlie Oglesby, were playing along the track when they discovered a broken rail. A moment later they heard the flyer's whistle, but they raced far enough up the track to flag the train before it reached the broken rail.

### Honor System Successful.

New Haven, Ct., March 22.—With the close of this week's examinations of the junior and senior classes of the Yale Scientific School, a full year's test has been made of the examination honor system under the students' council. The authorities of the school say the system has been completely successful.

### A Shock at Martinique.

Fort de France, Martinique, March 22.—An earthquake shock was felt here shortly before noon today. Little damage has been reported.

### Growing Trees for Town's Symbol.

[From Popular Mechanics.]

Three Oaks was originally named for three oak trees which stood on the land now occupied by the town, but all three rotted away to the root and since then the townspeople have been anxious to replace them with three young and vigorous trees. Several attempts resulted in failure, but now three healthy young oaks stand in the pretty little park of the town and give promise of long serving as a memorial of the fact.

## MRS. JAMES C. BISHOP

—Photo Underwood & Underwood.

Prominent New York society woman now suing her husband, James C. Bishop, the millionaire Wall Street banker, for divorce.

# PROGRESSIVES GAIN A POINT

## DEMOCRATIC HOUSE LEADERS TO RECOGNIZE THEM.

**Instead of a Caucus the New Party Managers Decide to Hold a Conference Open to the Public to Perfect an Organization—Will Get Representation on Some of the Big Committees.**

Washington, March 22.—The Progressives, projected as the new minority party of the House, planned tonight to perfect their organization here on April 2 at a conference which is to be wide open to the public. This is a radical departure from the traditional custom of party conferences at Washington and is part of the reform propaganda. They already have tested the majority sentiment regarding committee representation.

Democratic Leader Underwood, as head of the Ways and Means Committee, which frames the personnel of the House committees, is disposed to give the Progressives, if they form a party organization, what he and his colleagues may regard as a fair treatment in places of important committees. If this plan is carried out it is possible that Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas, who is to be the Progressive nominee for speaker and floor leader of his minority, or some other member of the new political factor in the House, may be allotted a place on the Ways and Means Committee, and others on the Appropriations, Judiciary or other committees.

Representative Falconer, of Washington, a Progressive, said tonight that the Progressives were unanimous in the belief that there is nothing in the details of the organization for effective work that calls for the closed-door caucus.

"The public," he said, "is interested in matters of organization in Congress and is entitled to know."

Representative Murdock also declared that "everything shall be open and aboveboard" and that "the foundation stone upon which the whole superstructure of special privilege, corruption and class government has been reared in this country has been the secret caucus."

Meantime the Democrats and Republicans of the House are going ahead with their plans for the secret caucuses for organization of the House.

### On the Trail of Moonshiners.

Bluefield, W. Va., March 22.—Revenue officers are scouring the mountains of Wise and Dickenson counties, just over the Virginia border, in search of moonshiners. Within 10 days 19 illicit stills have been captured and approximately 3,200 gallons of whisky and 200 bushels of malt destroyed. Consternation reigns among the people of that section, which has long been considered the center of the mountain moonshine district.

### Dorchester's Passengers Sail.

Norfolk, Va., March 22.—The steamer Parthian, from Baltimore, took aboard 20 passengers landed here when the steamer Dorchester, from Philadelphia for Savannah and Jacksonville, put in yesterday disabled. The Parthian sailed at once for Savannah and Jacksonville. The Dorchester is at Newport News for docking. She is not seriously injured.

### Duchess of Genoa In Peril.

Rome, March 22.—The Duchess of Genoa had a narrow escape from being burned to death today. While anointing her arms and neck with a preparation for rheumatism, she approached too closely to a spirit lamp and the preparation ignited. The Duchess was saved by her maid, who smothered the flames.

### Beers Jury Disagrees.

Topeka, Kan., March 22.—The jury in the case of Rev. W. L. Beers, a Methodist minister, charged with slaying his wife by forcing her false teeth down her throat, reported a disagreement this afternoon and was discharged. The final ballot was eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Early today the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

### The McIntosh Floated.

Washington, March 22.—The revenue cutter Apache today floated the steamer A. J. McIntosh, which ran aground at Oxford, Md.

# VICAR GENERAL OF POPE DEAD

## PONTIFF NOT INFORMED OF LOSS OF HIS FRIEND.

**The Pope Likely to Be Deeply Affected When He Learns of the Cardinal's Death—Again Able to Attend to Ecclesiastical and Political Business—Not Celebrating at Any Church Ceremonies.**

Rome, March 22.—Cardinal Peter Respighi, the vicar general of the Pope, died today. He was born at Bologna September 22, 1843.

The death of Cardinal Respighi, although expected, as he had been gravely ill with influenza for some time, is causing distress throughout the Vatican world. So far the fatal termination of the Cardinal's illness has been concealed from Pope Pius, the Vatican authorities not wishing to cause him grief on Easter eve, but it will be difficult to hide the fact long, as the Pontiff frequently inquires regarding the condition of his vicar general, whom he held in great affection.

The hope is entertained by the members of the Sacred College that they will be able to keep the news of the Cardinal's demise from the Pontiff until Monday.

The Pope was much stronger in health today. He walked for some time through his private apartments with the windows open.

The Pontiff expressed a desire to resume the work he undertakes when in normal health. He already practically has done this, as he rises at 9 o'clock, attends to ecclesiastic and political business, visited by Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, who gives His Holiness full reports of the church situation and also receives Cardinal Delai, secretary of the consistorial congregation, under whose jurisdiction comes some of the most important church questions.

The only difference between the work which occupies the Pope's time at present and his customary duties is that he does not celebrate any functions and does not receive any persons except those strictly connected with the main offices at the Vatican.

The Pontiff feels so well, it is said, tonight, that he wishes to celebrate Easter mass tomorrow and administer communion to his sisters and his niece.

### No U. S. Iceberg Patrol.

Washington, March 22. — The United States probably will not patrol the North Atlantic steamship lane for icebergs in view of the action of the British Board of Trade and Britishs teamship interests in sending the whaler Scotia for the patrol. The New York Maritime Exchange strongly urged the Treasury Department to assign revenue cutters to the work, but Secretary McAdoo thinks the British action sufficient.

### Prouty Wants Road's Valuation.

New Haven, Ct., March 22.—Commissioner Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has asked the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for details of its valuation based upon the appraisals made some years ago. This is understood to be a preliminary step to the valuation of the railroad under the new federal law.

### Nine-hour Day Bill Passes.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 22.—The state Senate today passed a bill making the nine-hour day apply to all women workers in the state except the employes of telephone or telegraph companies. The bill has passed the House.

### Fire Destroys Laboratory.

Avon, N. Y., March 22.—Fire destroyed the electrical laboratory of Charles S. Bradley here today with a loss of $100,000. Mr. Bradley is a former partner of Edison and a well-known inventor.

### Fishermen Leave for West.

Boston, March 22.—Nearly one hundred Boston and Gloucester fishermen left today for Seattle, Wash., where they are to obtain berths on vessels operating in the halibut fisheries of the Pacific Ocean.

# DIFFER WIDELY ON SOCIAL EVIL

## Many Remedies Proposed To Cure Present Conditions.

## THE QUESTION OF LOW PAY

### GRADUATED TAX ON BACHELORS SUGGESTED.

**Very Vigorous Statements Made to Show That Girls Go Wrong From Other Causes Than Wages. Bad Men Responsible For a Large Percentage of Unhappy Girls—Startling Statistics of Health Officer Woodward—Working Girls Only Small Percentage of Unfortunates.**

Washington, March 22.—The whipping post for white slave traffickers and seducers of women, a tax upon bachelorhood, more careful training of children, and abolition of joy rides and rag-time dancing were advocated as remedies for the social evil at a hearing here today, conducted by the Illinois Senatorial Vice Commission, which came to Washington primarily to interest President Wilson in a nation-wide vice crusade.

The commission secured the promise of President Wilson to consider their request for him to call a conference of governors and representatives of vice commissioners from various states to study the social problem, the conference to be held in Washington as soon as practicable. Congressman Robert Hill, of Illinois, agreed, upon the request of the committee, to introduce in Congress a bill creating a commission to look into vice conditions in the District of Columbia.

At the hearing, attended by many prominent women and men interested in social welfare work, the low wage question as a cause of girls going wrong was discussed, several of the witnesses decrying the idea, insisting that lack of education and resisting force had much more to do with the downfall of women. Men, too, were blamed as primarily responsible for the degradation of girls.

### A MINIMUM WAGE.

Witnesses who declared that low wages were not responsible for social vice admitted, however, on being questioned by Lieutenant Governor O'Hara, head of the commission, that higher wages for working girls would better equip them to resist evil, and all recommended that a minimum wage law for girls would be of great benefit. Eight dollars a week as a minimum wage for women was the generally accepted sum estimated by the witnesses, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the former chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, being one who proposed that sum as a minimum living wage for girls.

Mrs. Wiley advocated sex hygiene instruction of the young as one of the basic remedies for the social evil, urged women police for cities and enfranchisement of women.

"Give us the franchise," she said, "and we will raise the age of consent so that 12-year-old girls cannot have their bodies given away."

Mrs. Wiley and other witnesses also declared that employers of underpaid girls and women had not the moral right to give money to charities out of the earnings of their enterprises until they first had increased the wages of their employes.

### TAX ON BACHELORS.

Dr. W. C. Woodward, health officer of the District of Columbia, urged the encouragement of early marriages among young men as one of the remedies for the social evil and he placed the responsibility for the downfall of 90 per cent. of women directly at the door of the men, rather than in the counting-room of the department store or factory. He approved a suggestion by Senator Beall o, Illinois, of laws placing a tax upon bachelorhood, a graduated tax between the ages of 24 and 32, providing that all men over 32 years of age should pay an annual tax of $100 as long as they remained unmarried.

Dr. Woodward presented some astonishing statistics among them that 50 per cent. of the men as shown in hospital records of patients received for all causes were diseased and that 10 per cent. were afflicted with loathsome diseases.

"Unlawful places," said Dr. Woodward, "are the morasses from which these diseases come. State education is the best means for eradicating these places."

Dr. Woodward gave statistics showing that 10 per cent. of all the recorded births in the District of Columbia last year were illegitimate, the mothers being between 13 and 20 years of age in the majority of cases.

### NOT DUE TO LOW WAGES.

Robert Barrett, speaking for his mother, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, head of the Florence Crittenden Homes for Girls throughout the country, took vigorous issue with the commission on the matter of low wages as a cause of vice, as did also Mrs. Adolph Kahn, of Washington.

Mr. Barrett said that the Florence Crittenden Homes cared for more than 20,000 wayward girls throughout the country, and information from these girls showed that low wages was the least of the causes of immorality.

"We believe it is not right nor fair to say," Mr. Barrett declared, "that a low wage is the real reason for vice. There are more society girls, girls from good homes with fathers and mothers able to provide for them amply, who have fallen into vice and come to be inmates of the Florence Crittenden Homes than wage-earning girls. Very few who come to our homes blame low wages for their downfall.

### THE WHIPPING POST.

Ardeen Foster, of the British Federation, declared that the white slave traffic in London was an organized industry. Recently, he said, Parliament passed a law establishing the whipping-post for men convicted of living on the illegal earnings of women.

Asked by Mr. O'Hara if he believed there was any connection between low wages and immorality among women, Mr. Foster said he had established, through an investigation in a certain city, that at least 80 per cent. of the women who fell did so because of starvation wages. Men and women, both in England and America, were living too fast, he thought, and expressed the belief that women who wore fine clothing were responsible for some of the immorality through the temptation afforded to girls who crave fine raiment.

Stanley W. Finch, special agent of the Department of Justice for suppression of the white slave traffic, detailed to the commission the work of the federal authorities so far as it has progressed.

### MEN THE FAULT.

Mr. Finch declared that in the 500 convictions for violation of the white-slave law it had not been found that the victims had been influenced by low wages in many instances.

"The great percentage of these women," he said, "come from domestic employment, homes, hotels, restaurants and few of them from factories and stores."

Finch said the government investigators estimated that there were 25,000 men in this country engaged in procuring women for white slavery. The work of the department, he said, already had resulted in a decrease in the traffic. In 90 per cent. of the cases of fallen women, Mr. Finch declared, men were primarily at fault. Asked by Mr. O'Hara what he thought of the whipping post of punishment for seduction, Mr. Finch replied:

"Hanging is none too good for them in many cases."

Until men could be educated to appreciate the enormity of offending against society he thought there would be a social problem regardless of the wage question.

Captain Hollemberger, of the Washington police force, testified that in the segregated district here the inmates were decreasing in large numbers. He said that a record of all women inmates was kept.

"Do you keep a list of the patrons?" asked Mrs. Brayton Ransom. "Isn't that just as essential?"

"The police force would not be large enough to do that," returned the captain.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, president of the Women's Welfare Association, said she thought the loan shark evil had an influence on immorality. Education, she thought, was the essential thing to improve present day morals. People today, she said, were very careless about the care of their children.

### SOCIAL LAXITY.

"I think one thing the matter," said Mrs. Hopkins, "is the reaction that has set in since we took down the bars of propriety that existed in our mothers' day. I think people today give their children too much license, too much liberty. They don't know enough about where they go. I think the solution rests largely in the home, instead of the legislatures.

"We don't hear much nowadays about high principles. The home spirit seems to be entirely changed."

Mrs. Adolph Kahn, president of the Jewish Women's Alliance, declared she thought it unjust to have an inquiry of this kind upon the working girls.

"I think the girls who are not working girls quite as often go wrong as working girls do," she said.

"I believe girls in Washington stores are moral girls. I think the training of boys is the paramount thing, teaching them to respect their mothers and sisters.

"I think it is a question of resistance. If a girl is trained properly until she is 16 years old, I think she will experience very little difficulty afterward. Very few girls go wrong because they want fine clothes. It is because they are pursued and can't resist."

### DR. WOODWARD'S VIEWS.

Dr. Woodward tonight made the following statement:

"Before the state or nation can fix by law a minimum wage to be paid girl workers, it must prepare them to acquire an earning power. The opportunity for such an education is impossible at present under the system.

"If an added burden is to be placed on the employer by law it should be paid as a tax to support trade schools to train future workers.

"No minimum wage can be fixed in terms of dollars and cents. A minimum wage, to be effective, would have to be revised at the end of each period, and would have to be adapted to economic conditions in different parts of the country.

"No minimum wage question can be fairly raised that does not include a scale for men. Men today cannot acquire a sufficient capital or develop a sufficient earning capacity to marry until they are between 27 and 30. This means that he must face a condition of celibacy between the age of adolescence and his marrying period. This repression is associated with grave danger to him from many sources. Anything that tends to an early marriage will prevent these evils. And about the question of a living wage and everything else is the simple question of human sympathy and environment. The poorly paid man and woman, whose life, at best, is a narrow one, are reduced to seeking recreation through natural channels. These produce evil, and evil thoughts can only be driven out by good ones. Employers, the state, sociologists, all who are vitally interested in this alarming and complex question, must establish recreations for the poorly paid.

"And they must be of the inviting, sane kind, without the taint of charity. They will give relief to weary bodies and brains. They will drive out the unclean thoughts, and will make better men and women, morally and physically, whereas legal mediation is an arbitrary estoppage that will better only the physical conditions."

# SEIZE COMPANY'S BOOKS

## Albert C. Frost on Trial for Alleged Alaska Swindle.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Chicago, March 22.—Government investigators late today seized the books of Albert C. Frost & Co., alleged Alaskan land swindlers, who at one time employed Richard A. Ballinger, former secretary of the interior, as counsel, and impounded them in the office of the District Court. The seizure was made upon the orders of Federal Judge Landis.

This action followed statements made during the trial of Frost and his fellow defendants that others were connected with the transactions. The names incidentally mentioned by counsel for both sides thus far include Ballinger, J. P. Morgan, the Guggenheims and many persons of lesser note.

During the afternoon W. E. Wondtke, bookkeeper for Frost, testified he had erased from the books a number of names, including that of Ballinger. Judge Landis immediately stopped the trial, summoned several marshals and had them accompany Wandtke and George M. Seward, receiver for Frost's business, to Frost's offices, where the books were taken. Storms of objections by the attorneys for the defendants were unheeded and the books turned over to the clerk to await further orders of the court Monday.

Wandtke informed the judge that Frost and Seward had instructed him to erase the names.

Ballinger was a member of a Seattle law firm, said to have been employed by Frost. It is believed the federal grand jury will be asked to inquire into transactions disclosed by the books and the reason for their alteration.

The government closed its case today with the testimony of agents who investigated the alleged frauds.

The defense will move to take the case from the jury and dismiss it on the ground of insufficient evidence. If this is overruled, testimony will be offered. It has been intimated frequently by counsel for Frost that Morgan and the Guggenheims may be summoned to show the good faith of the transactions.

# A BATTLE IN SAHARA

## Arabs Annihilate a Small Force of French Troops.

Paris, March 22.—Dispatches today told of the virtual annihilation of a small column of French troops by Arabs in the Aderar region of the Western Sahara.

A body of 1,000 of the intractable Berber tribe of Awellemid swooped down and surrounded the French detachment, which was marching through the shifting sands of the desert about three days' journey from Timbukto, the French military station.

After a fight lasting all day the French troops were overcome. Their commander, Lieutenant Martin, and four sergeants were killed, together with 53 native troopers. A few troopers escaped on pack horses and brought the news to headquarters in Timbuktu. They declared that the Arabs suffered tremendous losses before the ammunition of the Frnech troops was exhausted.

### Two Children Burned to Death.

Bethlehem, Ct., March 22.—Grace, aged five, and Rodolph, aged three years, children of Anton Johnson, a farmer, were burned to death late today in a fire which destroyed his stock barn. The children had gone into the barn to play and it is believed to have carried matches with them. Their charred bodies were found after the fire.

# EATON CASE IS HARD TO PROVE

## Frantic Search For Evidence Against Accused Widow.

## A LUNACY BOARD IS LIKELY

### WHERE POISON WAS OBTAINED IS STILL UNKNOWN.

**Plans Have Already Been Made by Counsel For Mrs. Eaton to Fight Any Attempt to Test Her Sanity. Prisoner Sends Encouraging Message to Her Family, Telling Them That She Will Be Out of Jail In a Few Days — Mother Made Seriously Ill by Her Daughter's Plight.**

Special Dispatch to The American.

Boston, March 2.—Partial confirmation of the rumored intention of the prosecuting officials to have a lunacy commission examine Mrs. Jennie Mae Eaton, charged with the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, was seen today in the trip here of District Attorney Barker, of Brockton, prosecuting attorney in the case, to visit Chief Justice Aiken, of the State Supreme Court. Attaches of the district attorney's office practically admitted that the conference was for that purpose.

Plans have already been made by Judge Kelley, counsel for Mrs. Eaton, to fight any attempt of the government to test Mrs. Eaton's sanity. Statements of Barker that he thought the accused woman mentally unsound have aroused Kelley and even before it became known today that the District Atorney might be working for a lunacy commission, Kelley was laying plans to block the action. Property rights are involved in the sanity of Mrs. Eaton, and these Judge Kelley, as the personal counsel of Mrs. Eaton, is sworn to guard.

Additional officers were searching today for the place where the poison which caused the death of Admiral Eaton was sold. While officers Scott and Condon were continuing their search of the Eaton home at Assinippi for evidence, the drug stores of Boston and its suburbs were again being thoroughly searched.

### HUNT FOR EVIDENCE.

Since the arrest of Mrs. Eaton the police have been engaged in a frantic hunt for evidence against her. This hunt, which has resulted in the ransacking of the Eaton home, plowing up of the Eaton land and the grilling of members of the Eaton family, together with the sphinx-like attitude maintained by District Attorney Barker, has caused the belief that the police have very little evidence in the case.

Color was lent this opinion today by a man connected with the case.

"It looks to me as if this is going to be a hard case to prove unless they get more evidence," said this official.

"So far as we know there was no motive, as the prisoner stood to lose an income of $375 a month by the Admiral's death, and the way they are keeping up the investigation makes me think they are 'shy' on evidence. Until they find out where that poison came from and who bought it Mrs. Eaton is simply taking a vacation at the county jail."

The deputy sheriffs of Plymouth county who have been serving summonses on those who are to appear before the special grand jury on Monday finished their work today. Those summoned include the members of the Eaton family, medical examiner, undertaker, police officials and several neighbors of the Eaton family.

### MRS. EATON INDIGNANT.

Mrs. Eaton spent a quiet and uneventful day at her new quarters in the Plymouth County Jail. She had a conference with her counsel, Francis J. Geogan and Judge Kelley. To them she burst out with the declaration:

"I am indignant that any such crime should be attributed to me."

Judge Kelley bore a note from her to her family urging them to bear up and predicting that she would gain her freedom within a few days Particular anxiety was felt by her for Mrs. George Harrison, her mother, who has been seriously unnerved since her daughter's arrest. Mrs. Eaton has been plentifully supplied with books and magazines, and she also spent part of the day in reading and writing letters. Newspaper men were not allowed to interview her.

Police today guarded the Eaton home in Assinippi, where the Admiral's stepdaughters, Mrs. June Ainsworth Keyes and Miss Dorothy Ainsworth, and Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. Eaton's mother, are staying, and no visitors were admitted.

# DIAZ MAY RETURN

## Says, However, He Will Not Participate in Public Life.

Rome, March 22.—The Tribuna, after expressing the opinion that the meeting between General Porfirio Diaz, ex-president of Mexico, and his daughter, who is coming to Italy, has some political importance, publishes an interview with General Diaz, in which it quotes him as saying:

"My friends in the army call me home immediately. But I am old and shall return when elections have given to the country a constitutional organization, but as a simple citizen only, and I shall not participate in public life.

"What has happened," said General Diaz, "has been a hard lesson both for Mexico and the United States. I do not know President Wilson, but if he continues President Taft's policy Mexico soon will be friends with the United States, whose assistance is necessary for the progress of my country."

# ROPEWORKERS STRIKE

## Mayor O'Neill, of Auburn, N. Y., Asked to Be Mediator.

Auburn, N. Y., March 22.—Hundreds of girl employes of the International Harvester Company, whose wages this week were increased from $5 to $8 a week, were among the 1,200 strikers from the plants of the Columbia Rope Company and the International concern, who today paraded the streets of Auburn shouting and singing. Police were on hand to prevent the strikers marching near the factories of the two companies.

The walkout was started by the rope company employes, who asked a new wage schedule, and spread to the International workers. The strikers today asked Mayor O'Neill to mediate. So far the employes of the Harvester Company have presented no demands.

# SHOT BY MISTAKE

## One Chinese General Assassinated for Another General.

Shanghai, China, March 22.—General Sung, a former Chinese minister of education, died today from the effects of wounds he received on March 20 when an attempt was made to assassinate him at the railroad station.

Before his death General Sung received a letter telling him that he had been shot by mistake instead of General Huang-Sing, commander-in-chief of Southern Fu-Kien, who also was in the station at the time. The writer hoped that General Sung would have perpetual rest.

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