ADING STOCKS IN KEEN DEMAND

WARD MOVEMENT WENT FORWARD BRISKLY.

ading Unusually Active for a Saturday Session—Urgent Covering by a Large Short Interest an Important Factor in the Market's Strength — Week Closed With Substantial Gains.

New York, March 29.—The upward movement in stocks went forward briskly today. Trading was unusually active for a Saturday session and there was keen demand for all the leading stocks.

The day's gains amounted to 1 to 2 points in many cases. The rise since the beginning of the week reached about six points for Reading and Amalgamated, 4 to 5 points for Union Pacific, Smelting, Lehigh Valley and Can, and 2 to 3 points for a long list of other issues.

The demand for stocks in which a large short interest is believed to exist was urgent. This was particularly true of Reading and Union Pacific. More cheerful news from the flooded districts and improved conditions in the money market also encouraged operations on the long side.

The bank statement made the expected good showing.

Rates for Money.

New York, March 29.—Money on call nominal; no loans. Time loans steady; 60 and 90 days, 5a5½ per cent.; six months, 5a5¼. Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent.

Foreign Exchange.

New York, March 29.—Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483.20 for 60-day bills, and at 487.25 for demand. Commercial bills, 483¾.

Bar Silver.

New York, March 29.—Bar silver was quoted at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars, 47½.

Closing Quotations at New York.

New York, March 29.—Closing quotations at the New York exchange were:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
Amal Copper	73⅞	72½	73⅜	28,400
Am Agricultural	--	--	52	----
Am Beet Sugar	32½	31¾	32	900
American Can	33⅝	32½	33½	7,800
do pfd	122¼	121½	121¾	2,500
Am Car & Fdy	51½	51	51½	500
Am Cotton Oil	48	47½	47½	1,600
Am Ice Securities	25⅝	25⅝	25	100
American Linseed	--	--	10⅞	----
Am Locomotive	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	300
Am Smlt & Rfg	71	70	70¼	3,000
do pfd	103	103	102½	100
Am Sugar Rfg	114⅛	114⅛	114½	200
Am Tel & Tel	134⅜	133½	134⅜	1,600
Am Tobacco	240	240	241	100
Anaconda Mining	38¾	37⅞	38⅜	5,200
Atchison	102¾	102¼	102⅝	1,700
do pfd	100	100	99⅞	100
Atlantic Coast L	124¼	123½	124	600
Balto & Ohio	101¼	100½	101	1,200
Bethlehem Steel	36	35½	36	400
Brook Rap Tran	89¼	88¾	88¾	900
Canadian Pacific	235½	234	234⅞	3,200
Central Leather	26¾	26¾	26½	100
Ches & Ohio	72⅜	72	72⅛	900
Chicago Gt West.	15	15	14¾	100
C, Mil & St P	113⅜	110⅛	111¼	6,600
Chicago & N W	136	135⅛	135¾	300
Col Fuel & Iron	35½	34½	35	500
Consolidated Gas	133⅝	133½	133½	300
Corn Products	11⅛	11	11	600
Del & Hudson	--	--	157	----
Denver & Rio G	--	--	20⅜	----
do pfd	--	--	34½	----
Distillers' Secur	17¼	17	17¼	200
rie	28½	28	28½	3,400
do 1st pfd	45½	45½	45¼	100
do 2d pfd	34½	34½	35	100
eneral Electric	139¾	139	139¼	300
oldfield Cons	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	700
oodrich Rubber	32¼	32	32	1,200
t North pfd	128¾	128½	128⅞	500
t. North Ore ctfs	35¼	35¼	35	100
Central	122½	121	122	200
etrop.	17½	17¼	17⅜	100
	58¾	58¼	58⅝	1,000
rvester	109	108	107¼	200
rine pfd	--	--	17¼	----
per	11½	11½	10½	500
ump	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	200
y South	24½	24½	24½	100
e Gas	100½	100½	99	100
Valley	157⅞	156⅜	157¼	5,800
& Nash	136½	135½	136	100
P & S S M.	134	134	134	100
n & Texas	26	25⅞	26⅛	200
i Pacific	39⅛	38	38½	2,100
l Biscuit	116	116	115	200
nameling	--	--	14	----
d	--	--	83	----
l Lead	--	--	48	----
M 2d pfd.	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	100
Cons	18	17⅞	17⅛	400
entral	106	106	105½	100
nt & West	--	--	30¼	----
& West	106	105⅝	106¼	400
American	--	--	77	----
n Pacific	117¾	117¼	117½	1,800
Mail	--	--	26	----
vania	118⅞	118⅜	118¾	1,000
Gas	--	--	110	----
& St L	--	--	94¾	----
gh Coal	--	--	19⅜	----
Steel Car.	--	--	27	----
Pal Car	159	159	157½	100
	161⅝	159⅞	161¼	80,000
n & Steel	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	900
	85¾	84¾	85½	500
land Co	22¼	21¾	22¼	900
	38	37½	37¾	700
ebuck	185	185	185⅛	100
F 2d pfd.	26¼	24⅝	25¾	1,200
d Air Line	20¼	19½	20¼	500
d	44¾	44	44¾	500
eel & Iron	36	36	36	100
ern Pacific	101¾	101¼	101¼	2,400
ern Railway	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	700
fd	80¾	80⅜	80⅝	400
ssee Copper.	36	36	36	500
& Pacific	--	--	18⅝	----
Pacific	152¾	150¾	152⅝	28,800
pfd	85	85	85¼	200
Realty	--	--	68¾	----
Rubber	64¼	63¼	64	2,800
Steel	62¼	61⅛	61⅞	42,400
pfd	108	107⅞	107¾	300
Copper	54	53⅜	53⅞	2,600
ar Chemical	--	--	35	----
sh	--	--	3⅜	----
pfd	11½	11¼	11½	200
ern Maryland	--	--	40¼	----
ern Union	70	69	69¾	1,300
ing Electric	67	66½	66¾	800
el & L Erie	6½	6½	6	100

Total sales 291,400 shares.

New York Curb Stocks.

losing prices March 29 of the most active b securities were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
ams Express 4s	78	80
tish-American Tobacco	23½	23¾
icago Subway	4½	7
oux Consolidated	2⅞	3
eene-Cananea	7⅞	8⅛
rr Lake	3⅛	3 3-16
igh Valley Coal Sales Co	200	205
issing Mines	9¼	9⅜
on Gold	2 13-16	3

New York Bonds.

ew York, March 29.—The bond mar- was irregular. Closing prices were:

ref 2s reg	100⅝	Lake Shore db 4s	91½
ref 2s cou	100¾	L & N unif 4s	95½
3s reg	102⅝	‡M, K & T 4s	91
3s cou	102⅝	‡M, K & T 4½s	84
4s reg	113⅝	Missouri Pac 4s	70
4s cou	113⅞	Missouri Pac 5s	85½
na 3s cou	102⅞	*N Ry of M 4½s	84⅞
Chal 1st 5s	52½	N Y C gen 3½s	85
Agricul 5s	99⅜	‡N Y C deb 4s	88
T & T cv 4s	103½	‡N Y. N H & H	

‡Am Tobacco 6s	120½	conv 3½s	80⅛
Armour 4½s	90¼	‡N & W 1st 4s	94
Atchison gen 4s.	95⅛	‡N & W cv 4s	105
Atchison cv 4s	101	Nor Pacific 4s	95⅜
Atchison cv 5s	102	Nor Pacific 3s	66¼
A C L 1st 4s	91¼	Ore S L ref 4s	89
B & O 4s	95½	Pa cv 3½s	96¾
B & O 3½s	90½	‡Pa con 4s	100
B R T cv 4s	88	Reading gen 4s	96¾
Cent of Ga 5s	106⅜	St L & S F fg 4s	74¾
Cent Leather 5s	94⅝	St L & S F gen 5s	79
*C & O 4½s	99½	St L S W con 4s	79¼
‡C & O cv 4½s	90⅛	Seaboard Adj 5s	72½
C & A 3½s	57½	So Pac col 4s	89
C, B & Q joint 4s	94½	So Pac cv 4s	90
C, B & Q gen 4s	94	So Pac ref 4s	91½
C,M&StP cv 4½s	102½	Southern Ry 5s	104⅝
C, R I & P col 4s	63⅛	Southern Ry 4s	77¼
C, R I & P ref 4s	84¼	Union Pac 4s	95⅞
C & S ref 4½s	91¾	Union P cv 4s	93⅛
D & H cv 4s	97	Union P ref 4s	92⅝
D & R G ref 5s	80¼	U S Rubber 6s	102¼
Distillers' 5s	65	U S Steel 2d 5s	100⅞
Erie pr lien 4s	83¾	‡V-C Chem 5s	94½
‡Erie gen 4s	72¾	Wabash 1st 4s	57¾
Erie cv 4s ser B	71	W-P Terminal 4s	23½
‡Ill Cent 1st 4s	93⅞	‡Western Md 4s	80¾
Int Met 4½s	78⅝	West Elec cv 5s	91½
Int M M 4½s	64	Wis Cent 4s	90¼
Japan 4½s	89		
‡K C S ref 5s	95		

*Offered. ‡Bid.

Financial, Dividends, Etc.

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Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 29.

Com Tun stock	.08	Ontario	2.50
*Com Tun bonds	.12	Ophir	.14
Con Cal & Va	.16	Small Hopes	.05
Iron Silver	1.50	*Standard	1.00
*Leadville Con	.10	Yellow Jacket	.20
Little Chief	.03	*Offered.	
Mexican	.50		

BOSTON, March 29.

Allouez	37½	Mohawk	51½
Amal Copper	73¼	Nevada Cons	17¾
American Zinc	29¼	Nipissing Mines	9⅜
Ariz Commercial	3⅝	North Butte	30
B & C C & S M	7	North Lake	1½
Cal & Arizona	65¾	Old Dominion	49¼
Cal & Hecla	460	Osceola	94
Centennial	14⅞	Quincy	69
Copper Range	45	Shannon	10¾
East Butte Cop	12¼	Superior	32¼
Franklin	6¼	Sup & Boston	3½
Giroux Cons	2⅞	Tamarack	30½
Granby Cons	61¾	U S S R & M	41⅜
Greene-Cananea	7⅞	U S S R & M pf	48¾
Isle Royale	25½	Utah Cons	9⅛
Kerr Lake	3⅛	Utah Copper	53¾
Lake Copper	15¾	Winona	2
La Salle Copper	4⅛	Wolverine	61
Miami Copper	23¼		

Philadelphia Closing Prices.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 29.—Closing prices on the exchange were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Railways	39	39¼
Cambria Steel Company	50¼	50⅜
Cons Traction (New Jersey)	73½	74
Electric & Power 4s	85	85⅛
Electric Storage Battery	50½	50¾
General Asphalt	39¾	40
General Asphalt pfd	73½	74
Lake Superior Corporation	27⅝	27⅞
Lehigh Navigation	88	88½
Lehigh Valley	78½	78¾
Pennsylvania Salt	107	107¼
Pennsylvania Steel pfd	89	89½
Philadelphia Company	44¼	44½
Philadelphia Company pfd	39½	40
Philadelphia Electric	22¾	23
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	25¼	25½
Philadelphia Traction	80½	80¾
Tonopah	5⅝	5¾
Tonopah Belmont	6¾	7
Union Traction	49¾	50
United Gas Improvement	87⅞	88
Warwick	10¼	10½
Welsbach 5s	93	93¼

Chicago Futures.

Chicago, March 29.—The range of prices for futures at Chicago was:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
May	90	90⅛	89⅝	89¾
July	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼
September	89	89⅛	88⅞	89
CORN.				
May	53	53⅛	52⅞	53
July	54	54½	54¼	54⅜
September	55⅜	55½	55⅜	55⅜
OATS.				
May	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33¾
July	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝
September	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33¾
MESS PORK.				
May	20.52½	20.60	20.37½	20.50
July	20.30	20.35	20.25	20.30
September	20.00	20.02½	19.95	19.95
LARD.				
May	11.10	11.12½	11.05	11.07½
July	10.95	10.97½	10.92½	10.92½
September	10.82½	10.92	10.82½	10.92½
SHORT RIBS.				
May	11.17½	11.25	11.15	11.22½
July	10.82½	10.90	10.82½	10.90
September	10.72½	10.75	10.70	10.72½

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE

BALTIMORE, March 29.

The tone of the market was decidedly more cheerful and some marked gains were made, but trading was narrow. Fidelity and Deposit moved upward 2 points, to 148, which compares with a low price of the week of 144. United Railways continued firm and prices again advanced. United Railways shares were in fairly good demand and rose ¾, to 25; the incomes and funding 5s were also fractionally better. United Railways notes were a full point higher, at 101½. Pennsylvania Water and Power common and New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago 5s also showed some improvement.

The directors of the West Penn Traction Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable by check on April 15 to stockholders of record April 8. This is the thirteenth consecutive quarterly dividend on West Penn Traction preferred.

Baltimore Stock Exchange Sales.

[Furnished by Whelan, Duer & Lanahan, Bankers and Brokers, Calvert Building.]

Sales on the Baltimore Stock Exchange were as follows:

MORNING SESSION.

20 shares	Cons Coal com	99¾
40 shares	Fidelity & Deposit	146
5 shares	Fidelity & Deposit	147½
15 shares	Fidelity & Deposit	147⅝
10 shares	Fidelity & Deposit	148
115 shares	Fid & Dep Rts (W I)	8¾
57 shares	Fid & Dep Rts (W I)	8⅞
55 shares	Houston Oil pfd tr ctfs	62½
100 shares	Houston Oil pfd tr ctfs	63
10 shares	Houston Oil com tr ctfs	20
325 shares	Houston Oil com tr ctfs	19¾
50 shares	Houston Oil com tr ctfs	19⅞
25 shares	Penna W & P com	63
50 shares	Seaboard A L com	19¾
131 shares	Seaboard A L com	20⅛
50 shares	Seaboard A L pfd	44½
270 shares	United Railways com	24½
200 shares	United Railways com	24¾
640 shares	United Railways com	25
$3,000	A C L Cons 4s	91
9,000	G B S Brewing 4s	44½
5,000	New Or, Mobile & Chicago 5s	80
1,000	New Or, Mobile & Chicago 5s	79¾
9,000	New Or, Mobile & Chicago 5s	80
14,000	United Rys 3-Year 5s notes	101
1,000	United Rys 3-Year 5s notes	101¼
1,000	United Rys 3-Year 5s notes	101½
1,000	United Rys Fdg 5s	87½
100	United Rys Fdg 5s	87¾
1,000	United Railways income 4s	63¼
2,000	Wash, Balto & Annap 5s	88

Closing Quotations.

[Furnished by Whelan, Duer & Lanahan, Bankers and Brokers, Calvert Building.]

The closing quotations on the Baltimore Stock Exchange were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cons Gas 5s 1939	106	107
Cons Gas 4½s	94	--
Cons Gas E L & P 4½s	86⅝	--
Cons Gas E L & P com	108	--
Cons Gas E L & P pfd	113	120
Farm & Merch Nat Bank	48¾	--
Nat Bank of Baltimore	--	186
Nat City Bank	109	110½
A C L Cons 4s	90⅞	91
A C L Conv Deb 4s	--	97
Coal & Iron Ry 1st 5s	100¼	100½
Florida Southern 4s	88¾	--
Ga, Car & North 1st 5s	103	103½
Ga South & Florida 1st 5s	104	104½
Maryland & Penna inc 4s	--	70
New Orleans & Gt North 5s	68	70
New Or, Mobile & Chicago 5s	79⅞	80¼
Norfolk & Atlanta Term 5s	93	--
Atlantic Coast Line of Ct	247	250
Northern Central Railway	121	--
Seaboard Air Line com	--	20⅛
United Rys & Electric Co	25	--
Charleston City Ry 1st 5s	102⅝	103
Charleston Cons Ry G & E 5s	--	97
Fairmont & Clarks Trac 5s	100½	--
Lake Roland Elev 1st 5s gtd	--	106½
Lexington Ry Co 1st 5s	--	93½
Norfolk Street Railroad 1st 5s	--	105¼
United Rys & Electric 1st 4s	83¾	85
United Rys & Electric inc 4s	63	63¾
United Rys 3-Year 5s notes	101⅞	102
Fidelity & Deposit Co	--	148
Fidelity Trust Co	--	260
Baltimore Electric pfd	43¾	45
Baltimore Electric 5s	97½	98
Cotton Duck 5s	74	--
G B S Brewing com	--	3⅛
G B S Brewing 1st 4s	44	--
Houston Oil pfd tr ctfs	62¾	64
Houston Oil div ctfs	80	81
Penna Water & Power com	62½	64
Penna Water & Power 5s	--	91
Alabama Cons Coal & Iron 5s	--	78
Cons Coal Co	--	100
Cons Coal Ref 4½s	90½	--

Short Term Notes.

Closing quotations for short term notes at New York, March 29, by private wire of Whelan, Duer & Lanahan, bankers and brokers, Calvert Building.

		Bid.	Asked.
Amal Copper 5s	April 1, 1913	98¼	98½
B & O 4½s	June 1, 1913	99¾	100
Brook R T 5s	July 1, 1918	95½	95⅝
C & O 4½s	June 1, 1914	98½	98¾
Chicago Elev 5s	June 1, 1914	96¾	97
Erie Railroad 5s	Oct. 1, 1914	99¼	99⅝
Erie Railroad 6s	April 8, 1914	100	100½
Gen Motor 6s	Oct. 1, 1915	98¾	99¼
Gen Rubber 4½s	July 1, 1918	96	96¾
Ill Cent 4½s	July 1, 1914	99¼	99½
Int Gt North 5s	Aug. 1, 1914	97¾	98⅛
Int Harvester 5s	Feb. 15, 1915	99¾	100
M, K & T 5s	May 1, 1913	99¾	100
Missouri Pac 5s	June 1, 1914	97	97¼
N Y, N H & H 5s	Dec. 1, 1915	99¾	100
N Y Cent 4½s	Mar. 1, 1914	99½	99¾
N Y Cent 4½s	Mar. 1, 1915	99⅛	99¾
St L & S F 6s	Sept. 1914	99½	100
Westing Elec 6s	Aug. 1, 1913	99⅞	100¼

Bank Statement.

New York, March 29.—The statement of the actual condition of the Clearinghouse banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $15,762,600 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $2,206,400 from last week. The statement follows:

Actual condition—

		Increase.
Loans	$1,912,213,000	$14,618,000
Specie	329,464,000	7,908,000
Legal tenders	81,877,000	*961,000
Net deposits	1,760,136,000	21,548,000
Circulation	46,340,000	45,000
Banks' cash reserve in vault	344,954,000	
Trust companies' cash reserve in vault	66,387,000	
Aggregate cash reserve	411,341,000	
Excess lawful reserve	15,762,600	2,206,400
Trust companies' reserve with Clearing-house members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve	52,329,000	

*Decrease.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York, not included in Clearing-house statement:

		Increase.
Loans	$568,775,000	*$2,367,800
Specie	65,514,200	488,700
Legal tenders	8,233,600	28,200
Total deposits	623,914,100	*2,030,200

*Decrease.

CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Hogs — Receipts, 12,000 head; strong. Bulk, $9.20a9.30; light, $9a9.40; mixed, $8.95a9.35; heavy, $8.70a9.30; rough, $8.70a8.85; pigs, $7a9.15.

Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; steady. Beeves, $7a9.10; Texas steers, $6.60a7.70; stockers and feeders, $6.10a8.25; cows and heifers, $3.75a8.10; calves, $6.50a9.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; strong. Native, $5.75a6.60; yearlings, $6.80a7.85; lambs, native, $6.85a8.65.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Beeves—Receipts, 357 head; unchanged.

Calves—Receipts, none; steady. City dressed veals, 15a19c; country dressed, do, 12a18c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 470 head; steady. Dressed mutton, 10a13c; dressed lambs, 14a18.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,300 head; nominally steady.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The cotton market was active today and presented a somewhat excited appearance owing to a rush of belated March shorts to cover, and an advance of nearly 30 points in the price of that delivery. Later months were also steady to firm, and the market closed steady at a net gain of 29 points of March and of 4 and 8 points in other positions.

The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points, being influenced by somewhat disappointing cables, a fairly good weather report, and private predictions that the low area in the Northwest would move directly eastward instead of working down into the belt. The strength of late yesterday, which had resulted from rather aggressive support by trade interests, and which had also suggested the presence of a considerable March short interest intended to restrict offerings, however, and March began to advance shortly after the call. Perhaps not more than 12,000 or 15,000 bales of March changed hands, but there were only a few sellers, and the price went up several points between transactions. In the late afternoon there were sales at 12.76, or 28 points above the closing figures of yesterday and fully 70 points, or $3.50 per bale above the low of the month. March closed within a point of the best, and it was pointed out that if there was still any short interest outstanding it had only until noon Monday in which to finally adjust commitments. Reports of rapidly rising water in the Mississippi at Memphis, and the Eastern belt forecast for showers in parts of the Eastern belt tomorrow probably contributed to the advance, which carried May and later positions of about 7 to 10 points net higher. Realizing caused reactions of a point or two in the late trading.

Futures closed steady. Closing bids: March, 12.75; April, 12.25; May, 12.25; June, 12.07; July, 12.05; August, 11.95; September, 11.67; October, 11.62; December, 11.64; January, 11.60.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 12.90; middling gulf, 13.15. Sales, none.

High and Low—March, 12.76 to 12.48; May, 12.17 to 12.05; July, 12.07 to 11.95; August, 11.96 to 11.86; September, 11.64 to 11.61; October, 11.64 to 11.54; December, 11.67 to 11.56; January, 11.62 to 11.52.

Cloverseed.

TOLEDO, O., March 29.—Cloverseed—Cash and March, $11.70; April, $11.65; October, $7.77½.

Alsike—Prime, cash and March, $12.75.

Timothy—Prime cash, March and April, $1.72½; May, $1.75; September, $1.97½.

Linseed.

DULUTH, March 29.—Linseed, cash, $1.23⅝; May, $1.27⅝ asked; July, $1.27⅛; September, $1.29½ bid; October, $1.29½ bid.

The Metal Markets.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Metal markets dull and practically nominal. All prices unchanged.

A BURGLAR'S ARSENAL

Perfect Set of Tools for His Purpose Found in Home.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 29.—A perfect arsenal of burglary tools was found in the house of a man who was sentenced to 18 months' hard labor for burglary. The outfit included several giant cutters (made on the lines of a sardine-tin opened and used for safe-cutting after a hole has been drilled), blowpipes, drills and jemmies, and cutters of all sorts.

"The fact is," said a high detective chief in commenting on the matter, "that the offensive tactics of scientific burglars have far outstripped many of the defensive methods adopted by jewelers, their chief prey. A burglar, recently sentenced, said in a burst of confidence that it would have been a fine investment for the jewelers of London if they had retained him at a fee of $3,000 a year to get the round of establishments and point out the weak spots in their methods.

Before attacking a jeweler's shop members of the gang, posing as newsvendors or hawkers, watch day after day the methods of locking up at night and the opening in the morning. In one case in the West End the shop was protected by a roller shutter, secured by a bolt three feet long. A member of the gang, after patient and cautious watching, learned where this bolt was kept during the day. One day he secured it. The end close to the bolt head was filed nearly through, the incision hidden by grease and blacklead, and the bolt replaced from where it had been abstracted. For four days, night and morning, a watch was kept to see if the tampering with it had been detected. Then one night the bolt head was easily forced off with a jimmy and as swiftly put down, and by the morning the gang were the possessors of jewels worth $15,000.

GOOD ADVICE TO TEACHERS

Prussian Examiner Tells Them to Try and Win Husbands.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Berlin, March 29.—After an examination at a training school for women teachers at Arnsberg, Prussia, the examiner, addressing the 56 girl candidates, said:

"You have all done very well and passed the examinations. Now try to win a husband, which is far better. For the outlook for women teachers is very bad."

Roultango Favorite Summer Game.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, March 29.—The favorite summer game in France this year will, it is stated, be a variation of diabolo under the name of "roultango."

In the new game a light and pretty reel, with a large cloth flower at either end, will be thrown from player to player by means of a pair of sticks furnished with elastic.

COMMERCIAL

BALTIMORE, March 29.

The flour market is draggy. Wheat closed steady and unchanged. Corn closed ⅛ to ¼c better. Oats firm. Hay inactive. Straw quiet.

Eggs ½c lower. Poultry firm. Butter steady.

Quotations are for wholesale lots unless otherwise specified.

BREADSTUFFS.—FLOUR—Receipts, 5,965 brls, including 3,401 for through shipment. The market continues draggy. We quote, per 196 lbs, in wood:

Comparative Prices.	Today.	Year ago.
Winter Extra	$3.75a4.00	$3.80a4.00
Winter Clear	4.05a4.30	4.05a4.20
Winter Straight	4.45a4.60	4.40a4.55
Winter Patent	5.00a5.15	4.80a4.95
Spring Clear	3.75a4.00	4.25a4.60
Spring Straight	4.30a4.45	5.20a5.40
Spring Patent	4.45a4.75	5.45a5.70
City Mills Best Winter Patent	—a5.60	—a6.25
City Mills Blended Patent	—a5.45	—a5.25
City Mills High-grade Straight	—a5.30	—a4.95
City Mills Choice Family	—a5.00	—a4.55
City Mills Extra	4.15a4.30	3.80a3.90
City Mills Spring Patent	5.10a—	—a—
Rye Flour, Medium to choice	3.75a4.00	5.00a5.25
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	1.30a1.40	1.70a1.80

WHEAT.—Receipts, 73,194 bu, including 1,405 Southern; shipments from elevators, 23,799; stock in elevators, 624,696. Prime Southern in good demand. A small parcel sold by sample at 106c per bu. The market for Western opened dull and lower; March No. 2 red, 106; spot No. 2 red, 106; No. 2 red Western, 106¼; April No. 2 red, 106¼; May, No. 2 red, 107¾.

Not much wheat changing hands on the open market. Prices were steady. Settling prices were: No. 2 red Western, 106¼c; No. 2 red, 106; No. 3 red, 103½; steamer No. 2 red, 97¼.

The 1 P. M. closing was quiet and steady: No. 2 red, spot and March, 106¼; April, 106½ nominal; May, 108 nominal.

CORN.—Receipts, 142,262 bu Western; shipments from elevators, 157,845; stock in elevators, 2,519,026. Ready sale for prime Southern, if here. We quote track yellow corn, for domestic delivery, at 56½a57c per bu for carlots on spot.

Cob corn in quiet in a wholesale way; carloads prime nearby yellow on spot, $2.90a2.95 per brl.

Western opened firmer: March, 54⅞c; spot mixed, 54⅞; April, 55⅛. Near deliveries in fair demand. Prices ruled firm. Sales included five cars spot, 55c. Settling prices were: Contract, 54⅞c; steamer mixed, 52⅞; no established grade, 51⅞.

The closing was firmer; spot and March, 55c; April, 55⅛.

OATS.—Receipts, 22,423 bu, including 10,518 for shipment; shipments from elevators, 7,820; stock in elevators, 216,303, including 1,240 for export. The market is firm, with fair demand for the better grades of white. Low grades dull. Sales included one car standard white, heavy, track, 39½c. We quote, per bu White—No. 2, 39¼a39½c; standard, 37¼a37½; No. 3, 36¼a36½; No. 4, 34 asked. The lighter and mediumweight oats are bringing a premium over the heavier weights.

RYE. — Receipts, 4,590 bu; shipments, 5,821; stock in elevators, 121,155. Prices about steady, but market sluggish. We quote, per bu: Western—No. 1, 69a70c; No. 2, 65a66; No. 3, 61a62; No. 4, 60. Baglots, nearby, as to quality, 55a65c.

HAY.—Receipts, 275 tons, including 45 for export. Market inactive, but demand fair for good, light mixed hay. We quote, per ton: No. 1 timothy, $16; standard do, $15.50; No. 2 do, $15; No. 3 do, $12a14; light clover mixed, $15; No. 1 do, $14.50; No. 2 do, $11a12.50; heavy, $11.50a13; No. 1 clover, $11a12; No. 2 do, $9a10; no established grade, $7a11; sample grade, as to kind, quality and condition, $7a10.

STRAW.—Receipts, 12 tons. Movement largely in jobbing lots. We quote, per ton: No. 1 straight rye, $18a18.50; No. 2 do, $17a17.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $12.50a13; No. 2 do, $10a11.50; No. 1 wheat, $8a8.50; No. 2 do, $7.50a8; No. 1 oat, $9a10; No. 2 do, $8a8.50.

MILLFEED.—Receipts, 20 tons. Market quiet; only moderate jobbing demand. We quote, per ton, in 100-lb sacks: Spring bran, $21.50a22; flour to white middlings, $26a28; Western middlings, $22a22.50; City Mills middlings, $24a24.50; City Mills winter bran, $25a26; City Mills white middlings, $31a32.

BUTTER.—Receipts moderate and attractive table grades meet with prompt sale. We quote, per lb:

Creamery, fancy	36	a36½
Creamery, choice	33	a34
Creamery, good	31	a32
Creamery, prints	35	a37
Creamery, blocks	34	a36½
Ladles	22	a24
Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls	20	a22
Ohio rolls	20	a21
West Virginia rolls	20	a21
Storepacked	19	a20
Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints	20	a21
Process butter	25	a27

EGGS.—The market was easier. Strictly fresh eggs in fairly good demand. We quote, per dozen, loss off: Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 18c; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 18; Western firsts, Ohio, 18; West Virginia firsts, 18; Southern, North Carolina, firsts, 17; guinea, 9a10; duck eggs, choice nearby, 20; do, Southern, 18; recrated and rehandled eggs ½a1c higher.

LIVE POULTRY.—The market is firm on smooth fat young chickens, the receipts of which are light, with demand fairly active. Old hens firmer. We quote, per lb: Chickens—Young, smooth, large, 20a22c; do, rough and staggy, 12a13; winter, under 2 lbs, 25a30; spring, 1a1¼ lbs, 35a40; old hens, 4 lbs and over, 19; do, small to medium, 19; old roosters and stags, 11. Ducks—Young, muscovy and mongrel, 17c; young White Pekings, 18; puddle, 3½ lbs and over, 17; do, small, poor, 14a15. Pigeons, per pair—Old, 30c; young, 30. Guinea Fowl, each—Young, 1½ lbs and up, 50a55c; do, 1¼ lbs, 30; do, under 1 lb, 20; old, 30.

COFFEE.—The local spot market was steady on a basis of 12¼c for No. 7 Rio. Futures at New York closed steady, as follows:

	Closing March 29.	Closing March 28.
March	11.64a11.66	11.53a11.54
April	11.64a11.66	11.53a11.54
May	11.82a11.83	11.71a11.72
June	11.93a11.94	11.81a11.82
July	12.02a12.03	11.91a11.92
August	12.12a12.14	12.01a12.02
September	12.23a12.24	12.11a12.13
October	12.24a12.25	12.12a12.13
November	12.24a12.25	12.12a12.13
December	12.24a12.25	12.12a12.13
January	12.24a12.25	12.12a12.13
February	12.24a12.25	12.12a12.13

New York coffee futures advanced 11 to 12 points in response to higher European cables and reports of continued steadiness in Brazil. Spot coffee steady, unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS.—The market is steady, with both receipts and demand light. We quote, per lb: Choice, smooth lightweights, 10½c; heavyweight hogs, 9a10c; old boars, stags and sows, 8a8½.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. — We quote: Apples, per brl—No. 1 stock, $2.50a3.50; No. 2, $1.50a2; per box, $1a1.50; in bulk, per crt, $1.20a1.30. Grapefruit, per box, $2a2.75. Oranges, Florida, per box, $2.50a3.50. Pineapples, per crt, $2.50a3.50. Asparagus, per bch—South Carolina, green, primes, 30a35c; do, seconds, 15a20; do, white, per doz, $1.50a2. Beets—Florida, per bch, 2a3c; do, per brl crt, $2a2.50. Beans, per bskt—Green, Florida, $2.50a3; pearl, do, $2a2.50; wax, do, $2.50a3. Carrots, native, per box, 25a30c. Cabbage—New York Danish, fresh arrivals, per ton, $6a8; Florida, new, per crt, 75ca$1; South Carolina, per crt, $1a1.50. Celery, per crt—Florida, fancy, $2.25a2.50; do, No. 2, $1.50a1.75; native, per bch, 3a4c. Cucumbers, Florida, per bskt, $3a4. Eggplants, Florida, per crt, $2a2.25. Horseradish, native, per box, $1.25a1.50. Kale—Norfolk, per brl, 25a35c; native, per box, 15a17½c. Lettuce, per bskt—Florida, 75ca$2; North Carolina, $1a2.50. Onions—New York, per bu, 20a30c; Western, per 100-lb sack, 40a60. Okra, Florida, per crt, $2.50a3. Oyster plant, native, per bch, 1½a2½c. Peas, Florida, per bskt, $2.50a3.50. Peppers—Florida, per crt, $1.75a2.25; do, per 6 bskt carrier, $1a1.25. Parsnips, native, per box, 10a15c. Radishes, North Carolina and Norfolk, buttons, per bskt, 50ca$1. Savoy cabbage, native, per box, 10a15c. Spinach—Native, per box, 40a45c; Norfolk, per brl, $1.25a1.50. Squash—Florida, per crt, $1.75a2; do, per bskt, $1a1.25. Spring onions, native, per 100, 60a70c. Tomatoes, per carrier—Florida, fancy, $1.75a2.25; do, choice, $1a1.50.

POTATOES.—Fair inquiry for prime new potatoes of regular size. Old potatoes in ample supply. Sweets and yams unchanged. We quote, per bu: White, Old—Nearby, prime, 50a55c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, 40a45; Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, 55a60; do, seconds, 30a40; New York, prime, 55a60; Western, prime, per sack, $1.40a1.50; Florida, new, No. 1, per brl, $6a7. Sweets, per brl—North Carolina, $2a2.50; Eastern Shore, $1.50a2.25; Delaware and Jersey, $2a2.50; choice, yellows, per bskt, 90ca$1.10. Yams, per brl — North Carolina, $1.25a1.75; Virginia, $1.25a1.75.

PROVISIONS.—Market firm. Quotations are as follows: Small hams, per lb, 18a18¼; large hams, 17; skinned hams, 17a18; California hams, 13; dry-salted shoulders, 12½; dry-salted rib sides, 12¼a12½; sugar-cured breasts, 17; pork, per brl, $24; lard, in tierces, per lb, 13c.

STOCK ON THE WHARVES.

Calves—Steady demand for the better grades of veal calves. We quote, per lb: Veal—Choice, 10a10½c; good, 9½; choice veals from nearby points, by rail, 10¾; rough and heavy, per head, $8a17.

Sheep and Lambs—The market is steady on choice stock. In spring lambs only fat stock weighing about 40 lbs will draw top prices. We quote: Choice sheep, per lb, 4a5c; good, per head, $2a2.50; inferior, do, 75ca$1.25; old bucks, per lb, 3a4c, according to quality and condition. Spring lambs, averaging about 40 lbs apiece, 12c per lb; inferior, poor, small lambs range lower, say from 9c to 11c per lb.

AT THE HAY SCALES.

EASTERN.

Hay, per ton—Timothy, $15a18; mixed timothy, $11a15; clover, $11a12.

Straw, per ton—Wheat, $7a8; rye, choice, $15a18. Yellow corn, per brl, $3.25.

WESTERN.

Hay, per ton—Timothy, $14a17; mixed, $12a15; clover, $12a13.

Straw—Wheat, $8.50a9; rye, choice, $18a20. Yellow corn, per brl, $3.25.

MARKETS IN OTHER CITIES.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Flour dull. Rye flour quiet. Cornmeal, rye and barley steady.

Wheat—Spot barely steady; No. 2 red, 110½c elevator and 112 f o b afloat nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99½ f o b afloat. Futures steady on a show of firmness abroad and on smaller offerings; May, 97⅜c; July, 96½; September, 96.

Corn—Spot steady; export, 58c f o b afloat. Oats steady. Hides, cut meats and lard steady. Tallow quiet. Petroleum, wool, rosin, turpentine rice and molasses steady. Sugar steady, unchanged. Hay, pork, beef and leather firm. Hops quiet.

Cottonseed oil was firm, in sympathy with lard and on reports of good consuming demand, closing 1a6 points higher; prime crude, $5.50; prime summer yellow, spot, $6.58a6.65; April, $6.60; May, $6.65; June, $6.67; July, $6.75; August, $6.79; September, $6.80; October, $6.69; prime winter yellow, $6.75a7.50; prime summer white $6.70a7.50.

Butter quiet; receipts, 2,967 tubs. Creamery extras, 40c; firsts, 38a39; seconds, 36a37; thirds, 33a35; creamery, held, extras, 38a39; do, firsts, 36a37; seconds and thirds, 32a35; state dairy, finest, 37a38; good to prime, 33a36.

Cheese unsettled and unchanged. Receipts, 651 boxes. Weekly export, 300 boxes.

Eggs unsettled; receipts, 7,063 cases; fresh gathered extras, 20a21c; firsts, 19a19½; seconds, 18½a18¾; thirds, 18a18¼; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 18; No. 2, 17½a18; fresh gathered checks, prime, 16½; undergrade checks, 14a16; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery white, good to large size, new laid, 22½a23; do, selected whites, defective in size or color, 20a21; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 21; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, 19½a20.

Live poultry strong; Western chickens, 19c; fowls, 19; turkeys, 22. Dressed quiet; fresh killed Western chickens, 14; fowls, 15a18; frozen turkeys, 15a24½.

Chicago.

Closing cash prices: Wheat—No. 2 red, 102a107c; No. 3 red, 95a98; No. 2 hard, 89¾a92; No. 3 hard, 88a91; No. 1 Northern, 89¼a90¼; No. 2 Northern, 88a89; No. 3 Northern, 83a87; No. 2 spring, 87a88; No. 3 spring, 83a87; No. 4 spring, 76a83; velvet chaff, 83a89½; durum, 87a95.

Corn—No. 2, 52a52½c; No. 2 white, 53½a54; No. 2 yellow, 52½a53; No. 3, 50½a52½; No. 3 white, 52½; No. 3 yellow, 51a52¾; No. 4, 49½a50¼; No. 4 yellow, 49½a50.

Oats—No. 2 white, 34¾a35c; No. 3 white, 32¼a33; No. 4 white, 31a32¼; standard, 34½.

Rye, No. 2, 60c. Barley, 46a68c. Timothy, $2.50a3.50. Clover, $12a18. Pork, $20.45. Lard, $11.12½. Ribs, $10.87½a11.37½.

Butter firmer; creameries, 28a36½c. Eggs higher; receipts, 19,535 cases; at mark, cases included, 16¾a17¼c; ordinary firsts, 16¼a16¾; firsts, 17¼. Potatoes steady; receipts, 50 cars; Michigan, 45a48c; Minnesota, 43a48; Wisconsin, 42a48. Poultry steady; turkeys, dressed, 18c; chickens, alive, 18; springs, do, 17½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Butter unchanged. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, $5.70 per case; do, current receipts, free cases, $5.55; Western firsts, free cases, $5.75; do, current receipts, free cases, $5.55.

Cheese quiet, unchanged.

Live poultry unchanged. Dressed poultry firmer; fowls, Western, fancy, 19c; do, fair to good, 17½a18½.

Tallow, potatoes, wheat, corn and oats unchanged.

Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 29.—Close: Wheat—May, 85½a85⅝c; July, 87¾; September, 88¼. Cash—No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 Northern, 85a86½; No. 2 Northern, 83a84½.

No. 3 yellow corn, 48a48¼c. No. 3 white oats, 30a31c. No. 2 rye, 53a55½c. Bran, $16.50a17.

Flour (in wood, f o b Minneapolis), first patents, $4.20a4.55; seconds, patents, $4.05a4.40; first clears, $3a3.30; second clears, $2.50a2.70.

ROBBING MAIL BAGS

Paris Postoffice Puzzled in Locating the Mysterious Thief.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, March 29.—The French postoffice has been puzzled for a long time to discover the persons who were periodicallyr aiding the American mail bags that reached Paris. American checks were the principal object which the thieves had in view, and last June a check for $100,000, sent from Cuba, was stolen. The check was found in a private establishment and the owner was put in jail, but he easily proved his innocence and suspicion then fell on a man, who, it was believed, had taken the check to the house.

For more than eight months a number of detectives were operating in vain to discover the alleged accomplices of the man who continued to be detained in prison. Meanwhile, more checks were stolen from the American mail. Now the police have arrested two postal employes and an intermediary, who, they believe, are the guilty ones. The two employes who had so far been considered very honest servants, were suspected because they had been seen a number of times leaving the central postoffice with packages under their arms. This, curiously enough, had coincided with the arrival of the mail from the United States. On the arrival of the last mail the detectives were informed and they kept watch all night. In the morning at 4 o'clock one of the suspected employes left the postoffice, and again had a package under his arm. He was followed soon afterward by the other, who, moreover, went to his room, and remained there till 7 o'clock. He finally left and called on another man, with whom he remained only a few minutes, and in whose company he came down to the street.

The last man was immediately arrested and checks to the value of $7,000 were found in his possession. An order was issued immediately for the arrest of the two postal employes, and all three are now at the Sante Prison. It is believed that this systematic robbery of the American mails has been going on for some years. The last man is supposed to have acted as an intermediary, and to have succeeded now and then in cashing a stolen check.

OPIUM PLAYING HAVOC

Making Ravages in the Latin Quarter of Paris.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, March 29.—Opium and cocaine are reported to have been making ravages in the Latin quarter. The young students, not content with the natural soporifics contained in their textbooks, have been looking for more powerful philters in the forbidden drugs stored away in the medical laboratories. If we are to go to sleep, they seem to argue, let it not be the effect of the professor's lecture, but of a drug, and to drugs, therefore, they have taken. Four students and one young woman have been arrested on the charge of selling the drugs, and meanwhile they may continue their studies in prison cells. One of the students paid frequent visits to the municipal laboratory, not to secure books, but to appropriate quantities of cocaine, which he gave to the young woman to sell, and out of which they both made a good profit. This is what the police allege.

On the other hand, those who know the Latin quarter are astonished at the sudden virtuous indignation of the police. For years opium and cocaine have been consumed in large quantities. The owner of a brasserie says that all the world knew that for 10 years and more nearly all the young folks who spent their nights in the cafes indulged in cocaine. For the last two years it has been quite the fashion. "Give me some coco," is a common request between young women and students, and one of them usually has enough of the drug to satisfy the whole company. They come to a cafe keeper and say: "Patron, have you a cabin where we can indulge in coco?" and the patron usually has the place available. As soon as a newcomer, often a girl, turns up, she is made to taste the drug. She soon gets to like it, and the students are never asked twice. It is terrible how much more popular the cocaine dens are compared with the lecture halls. But it is a matter which the old habitues of the Latin quarter think concerns the parents of the young people more than the police.

SUN YAT-SEN THE LION

Making Many Friends for China at Japanese Capital.

Tokio, March 29.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was provisional president of China from January to March, 1912, has been the lion of Tokio since his arrival here the middle of February. His reception, official and otherwise, has been significant, and there is no doubt that the real object of his mission—to make friends for China—is being crowned with success.

When last in this city, before the outbreak of the revolution that made China a republic, Dr. Sun might almost have been considered a fugitive in hiding. He certainly was not persona grata in official circles, and the Chinese Legation studiously ignored his presence until finally, under instructions from Peking, the legation brought pressure to bear upon the Japanese authorities, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen was requested to leave the country.

Arriving this time in Tokio late in the evening, Dr. Sun was met by an enormous crowd, composed not only of his own countrymen and representatives, but also of the leading business men and in an official way the leading people of Tokio. He was driven at once to the Imperial Hotel, where a section of the annex, usually occupied by minor royalties or foreign representatives, had been set apart for the use of himself and his secretaries. From that time on almost every minute of his time has been taken up with entertainments, interviews, visits and conferences. Always in the waiting-rooms are numbers of people, bankers, merchants and others. Every possible period for luncheon or for dinner has been taken up by this or that organization or individuals. The rooms occupied by the ex-president are well stocked with beautiful trees and flowers, some of them carrying the flag of the Republic of China crossed with the flag of the Empire of Japan. This in itself is significant, especially when it is coupled with the expression of Sunt Yat-sen himself, who said recently to a visitor: "Japan will, I believe, be the first to recognize the Republic of China."

Ostensibly the Doctor comes for the purpose of studying commercial conditions, and especially the railroads of Japan. While this doubtless is true, he unquestionably has a further purpose. He is here, according to current belief, to make friends for China; to bring his influence to bear in order that the Republic of China may be recognized; to secure the assistance, support, perhaps even an alliance, with and from Japan, and this remarkably able Chinaman, who has lived abroad for nearly 20 years, who rose upon the horizon of China a little over a year ago, and who 12 months ago was the provisional president, with an extremely doubtful status in the squalid capital of Nanking, surrounded there with intrigues and extreme danger, is now the center of attraction in the capital of Japan. He has an undoubted following, and a following which includes people whose names are associated with big things in Japan. The Mitsuis, Shibusawa, the Iwasakis, the Chamber of Commerce, the minister of war, the minister of the navy do not, as a rule, waste their time upon "impossiibles" or upon people who have little influence and no future.

"No, I have not time to be president," he said in reply to the laughing suggestion that the future must finally land him in the presidential chair if China prospered as a republic.

"I have undertaken this railroad scheme, and it is a huge undertaking," Dr. Sun Yat-sen went on, "but it can and it shall be carried out. People who smile at it do not stop to think. The resources buried in the soil of China are enormous, incalculable. They must be developed in order that China may assume her rightful position in the world. In order to develop these resources we must have means of transportation, and the history of development the world over is that capital it always forthcoming to build railroads with coal, silver, gold and copper at the other end. You may call it a dream if you will, but dreams sometimes come true. I do not expect to see China gridironed with railroads even in my lifetime, but I am certain, if the world lasts, that gridiron will be seen in China.

"Yes, I am here to study the industrial conditions and to observe other things in Japan. I am here in the friendliest spirit to visit my friends and to show that I have not forgotten the many kindnesses shown me, and that I bear no grudge for what was at the time a necessary discourtesy."

One of the first acts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen after his arrival was to visit the graves of those who had befriended him while he was in Japan and who had since died. Here he paid his tributes and laid his wreaths.

After leaving Tokio the Doctor will make a tour of the provinces.

GERMAN ARMY INCREASE

Only the Socialists Will Oppose Bill in Parliament.

Berlin, March 29.—The suggested increase of the German army will be voted practically without opposition, except from the Socialists, who will resist as a matter of form, according to the newspapers today. The government's financial proposals to cover the necessary expenditures will, however, be subjected to the most severe criticism.

The imperial parliament, it is argued by the newspapers, will undoubtedly demand radical modifications of the new tax proposals, rejecting some and demanding the substitution of others which will weigh more heavily on the well-to-do classes.

After the passage of the army bill the land forces of Germany on a peace footing will comprise 33,800 officers, 119,000 noncommissioned officers, 661,000 privates and 15,000 one-year volunteers. The balance of the total of 870,000 will include medical, veterinary and pay officers, artificers, the hospital corps and others.

The sum to be dovted to military aviation is unexpectedly high, reaching $19,750,000, with supplementary estimates of $5,000,000 to be added later on. The sum of $52,500,000 is assigned for the construction of new fortresses.

BITTER SCOTTISH DISPUTE

Question of National Honor Creates a Great Discussion.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

Edinburgh, March 29.—A bitter dispute is raging in the Scottish capital over a question of the national honor. The new Great Seal of Scotland, which has just been "made in England," has on the obverse side the royal arms of Scotland, in which the Scottish quarterings are first and fourth, the English second and the Irish third, as differing from the royal arms of England, as used by the sovereign for all national purposes, which have the English quarterings first and fourth and the Scottish second.

On the reverse side of the seal there is an effigy of the King, and in completing the design two very small shields were included, bearing the royal arms quartered lengthwise. It is these two small shields which have roused up the storm.

The Great Seal of Scotland is only used for purely local grants of the sovereign. It is not at all certain that on the side representing the King the shields should not be quartered English-wise, that arrangement being the royal arms of the sovereign. The malcontents speak of threshing the matter out in Parliament.

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR CLOCK

Modification of the Dials Is Made Necessary in France.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Paris, March 29.—The adoption by France of the 24-hour clock has rendered necessary certain modifications of the dials hitherto in use.

M. Chaumet, the French postmaster general, has decided to make experiments in postoffices with a new clock face. When noon has struck a dial with the hours from 1 to 12 will disappear and be replaced by another showing the hours 13 to 24.

The minister of public instruction is experimenting with a rival clock, the dial of which shows all the 24 hours. There are two concentric circles of figures. The outer circle has Arabic figures and indicates the 12 hours of night as follows: 1 (A. M.), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 19 (or 7 P. M.), according to English reckoning, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 (or midnight).

The daylight hours, shown in Roman numerals on the inner circle, start with VII. (A. M.), and give the round of the clock, terminating with XVIII. (or 6 P. M.).

NEED NO INVITATION

Cheeky Young Londoners Who Intrude on Social Functions.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 29.—London hostesses are being unusually annoyed this season by the numerous cases of uninvited men and women whho obtrude themselves into large social functions.

"The young man of today is far more cheeky than the young man of a generation ago," declared a prominent hostess recently, "and the uninvited guest who edges his way in with the crowd at social functions is becoming a nuisance.

"The same remaark applies to women, whose sole desire is to be seen in the same room as a duchess. I think that women are more common members than men of the great band of the uninvited, who somehow seem to be present at the chief functions of the season.

"Once they gain admittance, they have sufficient tact and breeding to secure invitations elsewhere, and their path thenceforward is easy. Their future conversation usually begins 'My friend, the Duchess,' or 'I said to Lady—' "

THE MILITARY BALANCE UPSET

EFFECT ON EUROPE OF THE VICTORIES OF BALKAN ALLIES.

THE GERMAN ARMY INCREASE

Germany's Situation Not Dangerous Until Turkey Was Crushed—Now She Must Construct a Chain of Fortresses Along Her Eastern Frontier to Keep Russia in Check. To Strengthen German Army by More Than 100,000 Men.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Berlin, March 29.—On Wednesday next the Reichstag meets again and the debate on the new military laws will begin in full earnest. In official circles it is hoped that during the time which has passed since the legislators separated before Easter even those among them who are opposed to increased military expenditures on general principles, will have realized that the government's plans are not prompted by a desire for war. But that the money asked for and the proposed increase of the army are really measures which seen from a purely patriotic standpoint are absolutely necessary for the safety of the empire under the new conditions which have resulted from the Balkan War.

Looking upon the situation of Germany with an absolutely unbiased mind, one cannot help admitting that there is considerable truth in the words which a government official said the other day.

"The government," he said, "sincerely wishes to avoid war with France, but although we knew, of course, that our plans were sure to be misunderstood in that country, we had no other choice, as good patriots, than to increase our military armaments. The victories of Bulgaria and Servia have completely upset the military balance of Europe. Until Turkey was crushed Germany's situation was not a dangerous one. We could count on the armies of Austria to hold Russia in check in case of war until we had defreated the armies of France and were able to throw the full strength of our army against Russia. But this is no longer so. We must bring even the greatest sacrifices imaginable to increase our army up to the full capacity of the country, for never has the German Empire been in a situation as dangerous as the present.

Influence of Russia.

"The influence of Russia will always predominate in Bulgaria and Servia, and in case of war these two countries are now strong enough to keep the greatest part of Austria's army busy, so that Germany must depend on her own soldiers to ward off a Russia attack. This means that we will have to make front toward east and west simultaneously and under such conditions it is our plain duty to build a chain of impregnable fortresses along our Eastern frontier to keep the Russian 'bear' in check. Such fortresses cost money, but Adrianople has shown their immense value to a country defending itself against a foreign invasion.

"Even in France the government is beginning to see that our plans are not to be taken as a challenge, but are necessary for our self defense, and we hope that our adversaries in the Reichstag will show themselves to possess as much commen sense as a foreign government, that was naturally alarmed at first.

"Russia is growing more powerful every day, and even if we are on most friendly terms with the Czar's government, we must not expose it to temptation."

The details of the military plans of the German government will, of course, remain unknown until they are formally laid before the Reichstag next week or possibly a few days later. But, in order to prepare the people and their representatives in Parliament, the government has followed its usual custom and given out several hints through the semiofficial press which may be relied upon to be quite correct.

According to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, the annual increase in the number of recruits will be about 68,000, so that within two years the army will be strengthened by 4,000 officers, 15,000 noncommissioned officers and 117,000 men. With these additions a third battalion will be given to 18 regiments, which still have but two, the companies will be strengthened throughout, and the frontier corps will be brought up to the higher establishment. Six new cavalry regiments will be demanded, and will be allotted to the frontier districts.

An addition of nearly 30,000 horses will make it possible for the field artillery batteries to exercise with all six guns and some of the ammunition wagons. The cavalry divisions are not to be established permanently, but are to be brought together more frequently for maneuvers.

A portion of the nonrecurring expenditure will go to strengthening and rearming the fortifications on the Eastern frontier, and a half a dozen fresh battalions of foot artillery are to be formed and provided with independent machine-gun companies. The horsing of the heavy artillery will also be supplemented. Further, there will be considerable additions to the searching companies, and the trai telegraph and pioneer battalions.

To Cross Blades.

The only paper which makes the assertion that the government's plans are directed against France is, strangely enough, the Koelniche Zeitung, which has often been used as a special mouthpiece of the government, but which now thunders against France in expressions like these:

"We do not underestimate the factors that have arisen from the new order in the Balkans, but when sacrifices are demanded, as at present, the finger must be plainly pointed to the quarter from which the nearest danger threatens us. That is France. Never has our relationship to our western neighbor been so strained as today. Never has the revenge idea showed itself there so undisguisedly, and never has it been so clear that France claims the Russian alliance and English friendship solely for the purpose of reconquering Alsace-Lorraine. Therefore, in whatever quarter the world may catch fire, it is quite certain that we shall have to cross blades with the French. When it will happen no one can know."

As might have been expected, it is the financial side of the question which forms the most formidable obstructio in the path of the government's militar plans.

If the Emperor expected to find th wealthy going into raptures over h suggestions of a supertax on capita he must have been disappointed, for t only people who are enthusiastic abo it are those who have no capital, a the responses of the rich to the E peror's patriotic appeal are such that the money is to be raised at all the must be made far more general than first intended.

The fate of the government loans h also caused the Emperor much ann ance, especially because comparis have been made in the foreign press tween the open-handedness in France the stinginess in Germany. In bank circles, however, the failure was unexpected, for Germany is beginning feel the pinch resulting from the w drawal of foreign gold last year. pers like Krupp's Neusta Nachrich already call attention to the signs of approaching crisis unless the Gern banks can obtain gold abroad, or less the industrial demands for can be checked for the time bein

It is notorious that German ban striving to obtain gold abroad, an suggested that they are not very su ful. No doubt is felt that peop still hoarding their money owing feeling of insecurity politically, a feeling is encouraged by the new tary Bill. It is admitted that the prophesied by the Neuste Nach is nowise improbable, and that a a setback to industrial developm certain.

A RIOT IN COLORS

Dress Designers Figuring Wh Blue or Yellow Will Predomin

Special Cablegram to The American.

Lonon, Mardch 29.—On the palet the dress designers a multitude of Colors have been splashed. It question which will predominate the usual sifting process has bee complished—whether blue will w yellow's triumphs of last year co this season. A march of Mannequi the sanctum of a great dressmak vealed medley of colors. One skirt was of a very brilliant magen tempered by a black Russian b very pretty girl arrived in a toilette as blue as a forget-me-no in-arm with an older woman in a of that mysteriously dark brown known as tete de negre.

There were many manifestations the appreciation shown already for ma tic parchment, beige and the kindre shades scarcely a tone removed fro white, and it was proved that a very dark marine blue is to be worn and that cerise will be of a most appealing beauty.

Some of the new greens recall the aesthetic craze of 30 or 40 years ago, particularly the muddy shade known as Isis and the sober olive. But there are very vivid rivals with the tang of incredulity in their violent quality of tint

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