

SPECIAL SESSION FOR TARIFF ONLY

Currency Reform Bill to Wait Regular Order.

President Wilson Will Use Department Chiefs Only to Sift Applications for Positions.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has settled deep enough in office to indicate pretty clearly some of the things that may be expected of him in the near future. He has made no public announcements of policy, but there have been a few developments that seemed to show the trend of the first days of his administration.

The president told visitors that he was inclined to favor the plan of house leaders to confine the special session of congress to tariff revision.

He indicated that while he did not look forward to the passage of a currency reform measure at the special session, such a bill might be whipped into shape in the house while the senate was wrestling with the tariff and could be brought up immediately after congress convened in regular session in December.

The president endorsed the policy of Democratic economy favored by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the house appropriations committee and other leaders.

His attention was called to the needs of the passage of the sundry civil appropriation bill at the special session. This bill was vetoed by ex-President Taft because of its provision virtually exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Friends familiar with the President's attitude toward kindred subjects declared that unless it could be shown that the paragraph to which the ex-President objected was not "class legislation" he would use his influence to prevent such a provision from being inserted in the new bill.

Senators found that Mr. Wilson is observing the courtesies usually extended them. He called on several senators and asked if they would object to several appointments he expected to make.

It was pointed out on authority that President Wilson does not intend to turn over to his department chiefs the appointment of Federal office holders, particularly to important posts. His order of Wednesday was for the purpose of allowing department heads to sift out the applications and present him with one or more suitable candidates. Virtually every case eventually will reach the White House, even if the appointees themselves are barred in the preliminary stages.

Harvester Trust Was Aid.

Omaha, Neb.—A variety of witnesses, dealers, farmers, newspaper men, undertakers and general merchandise merchants, all connected in various ways with the sale or purchase of harvesting machinery, were on the stand in the defense of the International Harvester company in the government suit against that company for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. They came from Western Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Of the witnesses called by the defense, some had vigorously opposed the company for some time after its organization. Among these was Theodore Coffey, of Greenfield, Ia. He admitted on cross-examination, however, that he had refused to handle International goods for four years after the merger, but at the end of that time had "learned I could not conduct a successful business without doing so."

The defense satisfied itself with introducing evidence to show that since the organization of the International Harvester company, the farmer has been benefited by reason of easy access to repairs, improvement in harvesting machinery, little advance in prices and general conditions.

Oil Inquiry Will Go On.

Washington, D. C.—The Standard Oil investigation begun under the Taft administration will be continued by Attorney General McReynolds to discover whether the decree dissolving the giant trust has been violated, it was learned here Saturday. A tentative report by Charles B. Morrison and Oliver E. Pagan, the attorneys in charge of the inquiry, is before the new attorney general and within a few days he is expected to give specific directions as to the lines along which he desires the investigation prosecuted.

Marshall Seeks Advice.

Washington, D. C.—Vice President Marshall did not want to assume too much wisdom as president of the senate when he convened that body and asked for advice before ruling on several communications which had been received. "The communications," he said, "probably will require action by both houses and for that reason I think they should not be laid before the extraordinary session of the senate."

Gem Importations Large.

New York—Gem importations for February amounting to \$4,229,435 are more than \$1,000,000 greater than February a year ago, and the greatest for that month in the history of this port. The big importations are accounted for in part, it is said, by the fact that dealers desired to increase their stocks on the chance that there might be an advance in duties by the new congress.

FRIEDMANN CALLED FAKIR

Tries New Serum Only On Patients Who Were Improving.

New York—The first demonstration in America of Dr. Friedmann's treatment, which the visiting Berlin physician declared is a cure for tuberculosis, was given by Dr. Friedmann himself in the presence of physicians representing the city, the state, and the staffs of hospitals of several cities.

Three patients, two men and a woman, were selected by Dr. Friedmann from 60 tuberculosis sufferers gathered from all parts of the city, all hopeful that they would receive treatment. The woman had been ill three years. Here is a case of the disease at the knee and was the most serious of the three chosen. The two men have tuberculosis of the lungs. Their cases are not beyond the incipient stage, according to the authorities of the People's hospital, the institution where the demonstration was held. Each of the men patients has been showing improvement and gaining weight since beginning, several months ago, the best recognized tuberculosis treatment of the day, it was said.

Physicians who were present brought forward a dozen persons suffering with the disease in all its stages. The medical history of each was available for Dr. Friedmann's use. Statistics had been prepared at his request. The Berlin physician declined to treat any of these cases, however, but made his own selection.

Before the operation, Dr. Julius Broder, physician-in-chief of the hospital, denounced Dr. Friedmann as a "fakir." This denunciation followed the announcement that Dr. Friedmann had refused to administer his serum to the 12 patients chosen by the other doctors. Dr. Broder said the German had found objections to every one of them.

"Dr. Friedmann should be run out of the country," declared Dr. Broder. "He is a fakir. His serum is no good at all. He wants to try it on healthy people. I had a dozen incipient cases with a full history of each case, but he wouldn't try it on one of them."

DR. HEID REPORTS SUCCESS

Pittsburg Physician Says Wife Shows Marked Improvement.

Pittsburg—Dr. Austin B. Heid, who was the first physician in America to use the Friedmann tuberculosis serum, said when questioned regarding the serum: "There can be no further doubt of the results achieved by the serum in most of the cases which I have treated. The first person I treated on my arrival here from Berlin was my wife, and her improvement since that day has been so marked as to astound several of my fellow physicians who have been watching her case."

"All of the usual symptoms which go with the disease have disappeared. There is absence of fever, night sweats have disappeared, her weight is increasing and her appetite has improved. Although Mrs. Heid has been afflicted with tuberculosis four years, ravages of the disease had not made headway enough to prevent what I believe will be a complete cure."

"Her case, however, is only one of many whom I have treated. With the exception of a few advanced cases, the results have been gratifying."

Police Laughed at Women.

Washington, D. C.—Tales of indignities and affronts from the crowds and indifference and laughing comments from the police were recounted before the senate committee investigating the alleged lack of protection given the great suffrage pageant of March 3.

Women prominent in National affairs and in suffrage councils told of their harassed progress through surging crowds of men and boys, whom the police, they say, made little effort to hold back.

Their stories as to the general attitude of the police were endorsed by Rear-Admiral Van Rypen, retired, and George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Carnegie library of Washington, who appeared as witnesses against the police department.

Fires Rage Underground.

Chicago—Underground fires, fed by tunnels of oil, drove 3000 men from the plant of the Standard Steel Car company at Hammond, Ind. Water poured into the tunnels served only to spread the flames until a score of flames spouted at various points over 20 acres of ground. The fire ate so deeply into foundations of some buildings that the men sought safety out of doors. The offices of the plant crumpled up and the engineroom and foundry were damaged. The flames were subdued after outside aid came.

Inaugural Cost \$73,000.

Washington, D. C.—Woodrow Wilson's inauguration as president of the United States cost approximately \$73,000. The expenditures of the citizens' inaugural committee were about \$48,000, while the receipts from all sources were approximately \$34,000. The deficit of \$14,000 will be made up from the guarantee fund of \$88,000 which was subscribed in Washington. The joint congressional inaugural committee spent about \$25,000.

Sailors Froze to Death.

Berlin—The total number of killed as the result of the ramming of the torpedo boat destroyer "S-178" by the York, off Heligoland is given officially as 71, including two officers and 69 men. It is said by the admiralty that most of these were frozen to death while clinging to loose spars.

MUST SUBMIT CURE TO TESTS

New York Medical Authorities Skeptical of Friedmann.

Health Board Insists New Tuberculosis Cure Be Tried on Animals Instead of Human Beings.

New York—The city health authorities gave Dr. F. F. Friedmann, of Berlin, permission Thursday to test the treatment which he asserts is a cure for tuberculosis, if Dr. Friedmann decides to submit to a test which the board of health will allow to be undertaken in a city institution.

The board of health's sanction, hitherto withheld, was granted conditionally after the visiting Berlin physician submitted to the board a tube containing a culture of the bacilli. Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, commissioner of health, said his department would test the culture on animals.

The chief purpose of this official analysis is to determine whether the serum is harmful. If it shall prove to be of no possible danger, the board of health will issue a permit to Dr. Friedmann.

Dr. Friedmann has not fully decided to accept the latest offer of the authorities and conduct his experiments on animals, but public pressure will probably induce him to go ahead and make the best showing possible under the prescribed restraints.

Dr. Friedmann has been barred from making general use of his discovery because he holds no state license as a practicing physician.

"The health department will not object to his use of the treatment in the city provided he lives up to the legal regulations of the County Medical society," said Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, the health commissioner, in a statement on the action of the authorities regarding Dr. Friedmann's treatment. "His treatment will not be demonstrated in city institutions, however."

The New York County Medical society, which protested against tests because Dr. Friedmann held no license, will not stand in the way if any hospital appoints the Berlin doctor a resident physician. Under such an appointment he will not need a state license.

CRUISER RAMS TORPEDO BOAT; 63 GERMANS SINK

Heligoland, Germany—Sixty-three men lost their lives when the German cruiser York rammied the torpedo boat G-178 in the North Sea Thursday night. The dead men are all members of the crew of the torpedo boat, which sank immediately after the disaster. Lieutenant Kock, commander of the boat, and his first officer, are among the dead. Seventeen were saved from the damaged vessel, among the number being the surgeon and the chief engineer.

A mistake in calculation of distance on the part of the commander of the sunken vessel caused the accident. The torpedo boat attempted to pass between a line of moving warships.

Woman Judge Tries Girls.

Chicago—Fifteen cases were disposed of Thursday in "Judge" Mary H. Bartelme's court. It was the first day of the court, the attaches of which are all women, and Miss Bartelme expressed herself as highly pleased with the results.

Not a man is admitted to the court room, where the hearings are limited to the cases of either wayward girls or those "who never had a chance."

Miss Bartelme was appointed by Judge Pinckney, of the juvenile court, to hear this class of cases, holding that many girls could more easily tell their stories to a woman than a man. Woman probation officers acted as bailiffs and there was a woman clerk of the court.

"It is our hope to get justice for these girls and judging by the first day's work I think we will be successful," said Miss Bartelme.

Warship Badly Damaged.

New York—Workmen examining the hull of the United States battleship Arkansas in drydock at the Brooklyn navy yard found an opening about 15 feet long and two inches wide, resulting from an opened seam on the port side forward. The Arkansas several weeks ago struck a coral reef off Guantanamo. She was placed in drydock after arriving here with two compartments flooded. Navy yard officials said unofficially that the repairs would cost about \$100,000 and would take several months.

Strike Is Sympathetic.

Cleveland, O.—A strike of rubber workers initiated here by Industrial Workers of the World, in sympathy with the strike of rubber workers at Akron, O., reached good-sized proportions Thursday. Strike leaders said that 1000 men and girls had quit work at the plant of the Mechanical Rubber company. Company officials admitted that 600 had walked out. The strikers condemn a newly instituted piece work scale.

\$8,000,000 Saving Made.

Washington, D. C.—The Treasury department committee on efficiency and economy reported to Franklin MacVeagh that he had saved \$8,000,000 for the government in his four-year term as secretary of the treasury.

SAYS HONOR IS CHIEF THING

Vice President Declares Senate Is Its Special Guardian.

Washington, D. C.—Vice President Marshall in his inaugural address made a personal pledge that he would seek to familiarize himself with his duties, and said that he appreciated the "necessities in the way of tact and courtesy" that devolved upon him. Then he struck the keynote of national honor that dominated the address, and added:

"With neither right nor desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the President so soon to be, I beg the expression of the opinion that whatever diverse views may be held relative to the work of this body all persons are agreed that under the constitution the senate of the United States is singularly the guardian of the people's honor; that more and more, as righteousness is exalted among this people, the idea is becoming more firmly fixed that it is not vast territory, great wealth nor large learning which mark the real status of America; that America is to be measured by the golden metwand of honor; and, as the idea in her formation was the inherent right of men to rule themselves, that now she can ill afford to announce this doctrine in her own land and renounce it for an instrument of oppression in other lands."

AIR CRAFT ARE RESTRICTED

Britain Takes Precautions Against Spies of Other Powers.

London—Under authority conferred by the aerial navigation act, the home secretary has issued orders prohibiting from passing over any portion of the United Kingdom or territorial waters, foreign military or naval air craft, except on invitation and by permission of the government.

All other foreign air craft coming to the United Kingdom are required first to obtain clearance papers from the British consuls. Landings will be restricted to certain areas of the coast, where the air pilots must report to the authorities and obtain a permit for the continuance of the voyage. They are prohibited from passing over certain districts in which are included the military and naval stations.

Anyone infringing the regulations, it is announced, is liable to be fined, and the offense is punishable by six months' imprisonment or a fine.

EACH SIDE BLAMES OTHER

Americans Will Shoot to Kill If Further Molested.

Douglas, Ariz.—Each insisting that the troops of the other command began Sunday the skirmish which was repeated Tuesday morning between Mexican federal troops from the Agua Prieta garrison and soldiers of the Ninth cavalry, Colonel Guilfoyle and General Ojeda stood firmly on their declarations.

The American army officer declared that his men will "shoot to kill" if the border patrol is interfered with. The Mexican general asserts that his men did not begin the firing and that if proven he would execute anyone guilty of having begun the trouble.

The Ninth cavalry patrol has been increased to full force, including the machine guns, stretching from Douglas to Forest station.

There is much excitement here. The city authorities consider establishing a special guard. There is an unusual number of Mexicans in the American town and much excitement among them. The rebel messenger arrested Sunday by United States troops was released. Messages he carried have been sent to Washington.

"I have no unfriendly feeling toward the United States and the shooting by my men across the border was without authority," General Ojeda declared.

My soldiers would not fire a shot across the line unless fired on," asserted Colonel Guilfoyle. "I know they have not. I deplore the matter as much as anyone could, but we will return the fire and shoot to kill as long as the patrol is interfered with. It is up to the other side to stop it."

Wilson's Have Cool Rooms.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson will occupy the room in the White House used by ex-President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt and ex-President Taft and Mrs. Taft. It is in the southwest corner of the mansion and from its windows the new President can look out over the White House ellipse to the Washington monument, the Mall, the sweep of the Potomac and the green hills of Virginia beyond. It is one of the few cool spots to be found on one of Washington's sizzling summer nights.

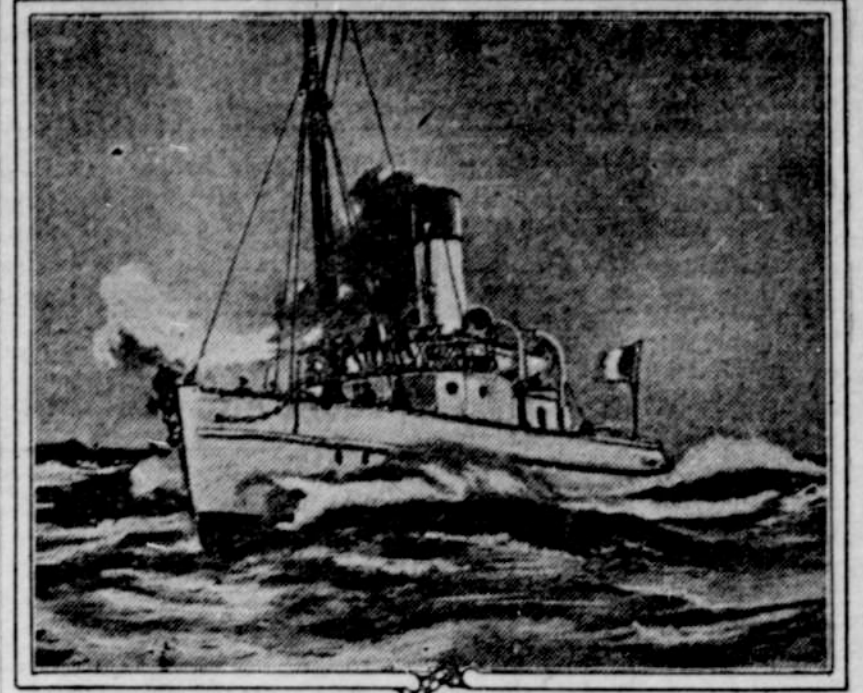
Railway Fined \$30,000.

Buffalo—A fine of \$30,000 was imposed on the New York Central railroad in the United States court for failing to observe published rates of demurrage at East Buffalo. The fine was paid in full. A stipulation was also filed discontinuing actions against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroads for violations of the law in connection with cattle shipments. The railroads paid \$25,000.

Rome Expects World Lesson.

Rome—President Wilson's address, although not touching on international affairs or questions directly affecting Europe, was read here with great interest. It is considered by the newspapers generally as a frank enunciation of a policy, the carrying out of which may prove a useful lesson for the old world.

WATCHING THE SARDINE POACHER



A French Patrol Boat

The rugged spurs of the Basques Pyrenees shelf down through fertile cultivated slopes to flat stretches of tawny sand, where France and Spain look at each other across the winding estuary of the Bidasoa river. The romantic situation of the Spanish town of Fuenterrabia, rising above its girdle of battered walls to the massive castle of Charles V. and the graceful belfry of the ancient church soaring still higher, is likely to leave one unimpressed by two torpedo-craft of obsolete types flying the French and Spanish flags upon the river below. These two craft, however, represent the authorities for the maintenance of order between the fishermen of the two countries. The waters of each are considered to extend to a three-mile limit from their respective coasts. As it happens that the sardine shoals frequent this corner of the Bay of Biscay, where the waters of the two countries adjoin, the necessity for international regulation is evident. Moreover, as the fish show an especial preference for the proximity of the French coast, it follows that the Spanish fishing boats are the most frequent trespassers.

Well Patrolled.

This portion of the coast is kept patrolled by a French coastguard vessel, the Qui Vive, stationed at St. Jean-de-Luz, and the last capture, furnishing the subject of the illustration, was made on January 21. Upon an arrest being made within the boundary limits, the delinquent vessel is detained and an inquiry held by the commanding officers of the French and Spanish torpedo boats in the Bidasoa river, and their arbitration is almost invariably accepted. If the offense is proved, the trespassing boat is held in confiscation for a limited period, and a fine imposed upon the owners.

Although the Bidasoa river forms the boundary between France and Spain, yet Fuenterrabia is a Spanish port, and only shelters a Spanish fishing fleet. The nearest French port is St. Jean-de-Luz, only some four or five miles distant. In both of these, as well as at San Sebastian, the old type of fishing boat, propelled by oars and sails, has in the course of the last ten years been almost entirely superseded by steamboats. These are substantially built launches, constructed by the local boatbuilders, and equipped with engines and boilers of French manufacture. A fleet of 15 of these steam launches works from St. Jean-de-Luz. The Fuenterrabia fleet numbers 13, and is increasing. It is usually admitted that their introduction has been of material advantage to the industry.

The craft need to be good seaboats, for the mild climate that prevails during the winter is no guarantee against bursts of rough weather at sea. Only a week or two ago the boats were caught at sea by a gale, and a San Sebastian boat foundered through springing a leak. Her crew, however, were rescued by a Fuenterrabia boat. During the balmy months that correspond with our winter these boats are occupied in sardine-fishing. Their crews consist almost exclusively of Basques, who, whether they come from the French or the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, have always their language in common. As a matter of fact, no permanent animosity exists between the two sides, notwithstanding the occasional conflicts that occur upon the fishing grounds.

The method of fishing pursued is quite peculiar to these waters, and a day at sea with the boats inclines one to make some excuses for poaching. The main object of the fishermen, when they put to sea, is to look for porpoises. So valuable is their aid considered that the Spanish authorities impose a fine for killing one. But a school of porpoises does not necessarily imply sardines. The porpoises are quite as anxiously looking for sardines as the fishermen, and once they are sighted they are followed through the most devious courses.

Stones and Porpoises.

In the keen ardour of the chase the question of landmarks, or the precise distance of the coast, may become a very unimportant detail. When the porpoises commence leaping out of the water the appearance of a shoal of sardines may be expected. Pursued and surrounded by the porpoises, they

gather in a concentrated shoal close to the surface; the fishing boat hedges them round with a net, and then stones are remorselessly thrown at the porpoises. The net is one which, by the shortening of the foot-rope, envelops the whole shoal in a mass. It may happen that at this moment a boat of the opposite country comes on the scene. Then the stones brought out to frighten porpoises become missiles of combat, unless, as sometimes occurs, a compromise can be arrived at by dividing the catch.

During the summer months the tunny-fishing takes the boats further out to sea and beyond the territorial limits. At this time of the year the best of good-fellowship prevails between the French and Spanish fishermen, who sometimes gather round the same stewpot on board each other's boats. Nothing but Basque is spoken amongst them, one reason being that amongst the Spanish Basques there are very few who can speak Spanish. Amongst the French Basques, however, it is much more unusual to find any who do not know French.

Besides the surveillance of the coast fishery, the control of the waters of the Bidasoa river itself is another important function of the two torpedo-craft. The water of the river being held to be international, it is agreed that it may be fished only by the inhabitants of the towns upon the river banks. But for the netting of salmon upon the banks of the estuary, the French and Spanish can fish only on alternate days, using both banks of the river indifferently. At the beginning of every year a meeting of the French and Spanish mayors takes place, at which they draw lots to decide who shall begin the fishing for the following year. And the gun which is fired every day at noon alternately by the French and Spanish torpedo craft is the actual signal to notify when one party may commence to fish and when the other must discontinue. As may be supposed, the maintenance of harmony and the settlement of disputes calls for both amicable and diplomatic relations between the naval officers who represent the two nationalities.

To Save Himself.

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty to this charge?" asked the court.

The prisoner looked around him. Beside him was the doubtful lawyer he had retained to defend him. Arrayed against him were the best attorneys in the county. Above him sat the implacable judge, and across the room was the benevolent jury.

"Judge," said the prisoner, "before I enter this plea can I ask some questions?"

"If you may."

"If I stand trial, will I have to set here and listen while these here slysters ask hypothetical questions?"

"You will."

"Do I have to hear all these here handwritin' experts, fur an' again?"

"You do."

"Will I have to set right here while the insanity doctors does all their talkin'?"

"Certainly."

"I'm ready."

"Prisoner at the bar, do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty."

Smart Boy.

Years ago, in Jamaica, West Indies, before artificial ice was very well known, a shopkeeper, who tried to keep up with the times, thought he would outclass his rival across the street, and purchased a thousand pounds of fine "cool" ice, paying about twelve dollars for it. He did a wonderful business the next day. All the town trade came to get a cool drink, while the shop opposite was empty. When the shopkeeper shut up that night he had made good profits and had about 800 pounds of ice left.

The next morning his brilliant black boy, who opened up the shop, greeted him with a happy grin. "Morning, boss," he said. "Is done a good bit of business this morning, sah."

"How's that, boy, how's that?"

"Well, sah, I sold that fool nigger in the store across the street all that stale ice that was left for 50 cents, and he never knew the difference, sah!"—Everybody's