

'WARNING' RESOLUTION IS TABLED IN SENATE BY A VOTE OF 68 TO 14

Action Regarded as Victory for President Senator Gore Endeavors to Save the Measure.

By Parliamentary Move Oklahoma Solon Offers Amendment Making Loss of American Life By U-Boat Attack Cause for War.

By a vote of 68 to 14, a greater majority than they expected, administration forces in the Senate today tabled Senator Gore's resolution to warn Americans off the armed ships of the European belligerents and thereby finally quelled the agitation which has embarrassed President Wilson in the submarine negotiations with Germany.

Senator Gore's resolution, a substitute by Senator McCumber, a republican, and an attempt by Senator Gore to strengthen his original proposal, all were defeated at one time on a roll call on a motion by Senator James, one of the administration whips, to table them.

The administration victory in the Senate transferred the fight to the House.

Senator Gore himself voted to table his resolution. Senators Chamberlain and O'Gorman were the only democrats to vote against the administration. The other twelve anti-administration votes were all republican.

PARTY LINES NOT DRAWN.

The roll call showed forty-seven democrats and twenty-one republicans voting to table the resolution. Twelve republicans and two democrats voted against the motion to table.

When the vote was taken, however, the resolution had been stripped of its warning to American citizens not to travel upon armed merchant vessels of the belligerents.

In place of this warning had been inserted a provision that the sinking of an armed merchantman, without warning, by a German submarine, resulting in the death of an American citizen, would be a cause for war between the United States and the German empire.

The whole meaning of the resolution had been changed in the twinkling of an eye by a quick parliamentary move on the part of Senator Gore.

The Senate had assembled to vote on a motion to table the Gore resolution, the leaders on both sides having approved the plan, for such a motion would end all debate. It was known beyond all doubt that the Senate would support the President and would table the Gore resolution by a large majority.

Senator Gore Springs Surprise.

As the roll was about to be called, Senator Gore asserted his right under the rules of the Senate to amend his resolution before it was voted upon. He was permitted to perfect his resolution. And by such action he was able to prevent the Senate from voting down his original resolution.

The vote of the Senate, however, must be considered a virtual and overwhelming victory for the President. The very fact that Senator Gore amended his resolution so as to give it its original meaning is considered evidence of the weakness of the original resolution in the Senate.

The text of the amendment to his resolution by Mr. Gore was as follows: "The sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German empire."

Stick to Support of President.

As soon as the amendment had been offered, it was evident that, without debate, the senators must cast their votes upon a new question, exactly opposite to that for which they had assembled to vote.

Believing that the parliamentary trick would be availed to the entire world, and that they could best express their willingness to support the President by voting as they would have done on the original resolution, supporters of the President in the Senate, including Senators Lodge and many other republicans, voted "aye" on the motion to table.

Senator Stone Starts Proceedings.

As soon as the introduction of petitions, bills, resolutions and reports had been completed, Senator Stone, the chairman of the foreign relations committee, rose to the floor at the same time as in his present policy regarding the armed merchantmen question, but who declared his willingness to cooperate with the President to get a vote on the resolution of warning Americans off armed merchantmen, asked that the Gore resolution be laid before the Senate.

Following beside the senator from Missouri, Senator James of Kentucky, an ardent supporter of the President, was on his feet at the same time as the Senator Stone.

"I move that the resolution of Mr. Gore, the senator from Oklahoma, and all amendments and substitutes thereto be laid on the table, and on that motion demand the yeas and nays," said Senator James.

"Mr. Gore gets in Amendment."
"A question of personal privilege," interrupted Senator Gore. "I have the right to modify my resolution, under the rules of the Senate. I demand to be allowed to use that sacred right."

PASSPORTS DENIED CITIZENS, IS CLAIM

Must Be Friend of Administration, Says Mr. Mondell, in Seeking Information.

"Unless you are a friend of the administration you cannot get a passport," said Representative Mondell of Wyoming today in a statement regarding two resolutions he introduced in the House. One resolution asked the Secretary of State to furnish information regarding the issuance of passports; the other asked the Secretary of the Treasury for all the facts concerning the sum of armed merchantmen which have cleared from American ports within the past sixty days.

The second resolution also asks "what orders relative to the use of the belligerent governments, were carried by the masters of such vessels." The statement by Representative Mondell was:

"The administration talks of the abridgment of the rights of American citizens. So far as that goes, the administration has been abridging the rights of Americans to travel at sea for several months. It is exceedingly difficult to get a passport from the State Department. Unless you are a friend of the administration, or can show that your business is of the most extreme importance, you cannot get a passport. American citizens desiring to go abroad, I understand, have been turned down by the thousands. You are out through a most rigid examination before you are allowed to travel on the sea, although the administration talks about upholding American rights, state, desiring to go to Ireland, where his mother was on her deathbed, obtained a passport only after I had resented on my word of honor as a gentleman and a member of Congress that his request was genuine. They even wanted me to make an affidavit that his mother was sick in Ireland. I desire to know while the administration is talking about the abridgment of American rights, how many American citizens have been denied their rights by the arbitrary refusal of the State Department to issue passports."

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Senator Owen, colleague of Senator Gore, who announced the Senate with a report that the President had said the "presence of the United States into the European war might render a service to civilization, conferred with the President this morning, and said later he had found Senator Gore's account entirely without foundation.

Senator Owen said he would support

EARLY MARKETING. WHITE HOUSE IS SATISFIED WITH THE SENATE'S ACTION

President Determined to Have Straight-out Vote on Floor of House on Warning Resolution, However.

It was said at the White House that the action of the Senate today in tabling the Gore resolution was satisfactory and met the wishes of President Wilson. It was added that attention now would be concentrated on the situation in the House.

The President, it developed today, after he had conferred with Acting Chairman Poy of the rules committee, is determined to have a vote on the floor of the House, even if a special rule containing a resolution is required to get it. He conferred for half an hour with Mr. Poy today. Mr. Poy declined to discuss the conference, but said the rules committee, he thought, would stand by the President.

The President, he said after his conference, that while the international situation was grave, it was not nearly so bad as pictured by Senator Gore in the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Poy declared he still thought the foreign affairs committee would be able to get the question to the floor. He said the rules committee did not plan to sign affairs committee would act.

Mr. Poy discussed the international situation generally with the President, but that he could have information for other members of the House. The President reiterated that he did not desire a vote of confidence.

It was indicated that the administration leaders were laying careful plans for bringing the question up in the House, but Mr. Poy refused to discuss them.

It was evident during the day that Pro-German influence was agitating strongly in favor of a motion in both houses to table. It was considered by them that motion to table would not be clean-cut victory for the President, as under parliamentary law, a motion to table may mean that it can be brought forward again at any time.

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Now Over 80,000 Daily

The daily average net circulation of The Star for the month of February was 80,250 copies, an increase of 2,274 a day over the month of January.

The average net circulation of The Star for the month of February was 57,489 copies, an increase of 1,373 copies each Sunday as compared with the previous month.

Yesterday's Advertising

Local Display	Lines
The Evening Star.....	22,515
2d Newspaper.....	7,233
3d Newspaper.....	6,077
4th Newspaper.....	4,630

Total other 3 combined.....17,930

Washington merchants know from results the effect of this circulation and how thoroughly The Star covers largely concentrate their advertising in The Star.

TEXT OF THE AMENDED GORE RESOLUTION UPON WHICH THE SENATE VOTED TODAY

The text of the resolution, as amended by Senator Gore, and the resolution upon which the vote today was cast, is as follows:

"The sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German empire."

RESOLUTION AS ORIGINALLY FRAMED.

The text of the Gore resolution, around which for days the international storm has waged, is as follows:

"Whereas a number of leading powers of the world are now engaged in a war of unexampled proportions; and

"Whereas the United States is happily at peace with all of the belligerent nations; and

"Whereas it is equally the desire and the interest of the American people to remain at peace with all nations; and

"Whereas the President has recently offered fresh and signal proofs of the superiority of diplomacy to butchery as a method of settling international disputes; and

"Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on unarmed belligerent vessels has recently received renewed guarantees of respect and inviolability; and

"Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on armed belligerent vessels rather than upon unarmed vessels is essential neither to their life, liberty or safety; nor to the independence, dignity or security of the United States; and

"Whereas Congress alone has been vested with the power to declare war; which involves the obligations to prevent war by all proper means consistent with the honor and vital interest of the nation, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress, vested as it is with the sole power to declare war, that all persons owing allegiance to the United States should, in behalf of their own safety and the vital interest of the United States, forbear to exercise the right to travel as passengers upon any armed vessel of any belligerent power, whether such vessel be armed for offensive or defensive purposes; and it is the further sense of the Congress that no passport should be issued or renewed by the Secretary of State, or by any one acting under him, to be used by any person owing allegiance to the United States for the purpose of travel upon any such armed vessel of a belligerent power.

had been finished Senator Smith then made his request that it be put to a vote and carried by voice.

McCumber Substitute Tabled.

Before the voting began on the Gore resolution Senator McCumber of North Dakota offered a substitute for it. His resolution, after proclaiming the right of American citizens to travel on armed merchantmen of belligerent powers, made an urgent request that all American citizens refrain entirely from traveling upon these vessels until questions at issue between this government and Germany have been settled through diplomatic means. The effect of the vote on the motion Senator Smith had made to table the substitute as well as the Gore resolution.

After the Gore resolution had been discussed, the Senate resolution, which assimilates to the right of Americans to travel on armed merchantmen, was taken up. The intention of having it laid on the table also. But before that it could be laid before the Senate Senator Jones offered it at a later time.

United on American Rights.

Senator Reed criticized statements made in the Senate that the President had been harassed in his foreign policy. The speech in the Senate yesterday by Senator Williams of Mississippi had done much to strengthen that belief, he declared. "In case like this it is inevitable that there should be differences," he said, "but the only differences are those of the best policy to be employed in enforcing the United States, not differences growing from a desire to serve a different people."

"I believe the effect of these utterances yesterday in the Senate and the press that might have been made against the interest of the highest importance that all the people of the American government understand the rights of the American government as a unit and it should be understood that they will uphold its rights and defend those rights, if necessary, to the last breath."

Repudiate Talk of Traitors.

"I believe the effect of these utterances yesterday are to assert that in this nation are those considering the interests of Germany rather than the interests of the United States," he said. "There has been much talk of traitors. I believe it would be difficult to find in the whole United States 1,000 men who would consent to the highest degree of loyalty to the country."

"I have compiled with the request of the President," that he be justly and fairly treated rather than clarified any issue.

solely neutral from the beginning," said Senator Clarke, "that the fortunate struggle in Europe would be carried on its way to an adjustment."

"There is no overlooking the fact that all the declarations of this government have been in the line of peace, that official America at least was interested in the success of one of the contestants, and it does not require little ingenuity to determine which party I think that the view of official Washington is the view of the American Congress."

Seeks to Prevent War.

"I have as much respect for the President as any one, and as much interest and as much respect for the democratic party as for this Senate, but I have far more respect for any of these as to keep me from doing all I can to prevent this nation being entangled in the European war."

Senator Gallinger Explains Vote.

Senator Gallinger said that the only New England senator to vote not to table the Gore resolution he was entitled to explain his vote.

"I think we are entitled to debate this question in the open. By our action today we have reached no conclusion. I am in favor of doing all we can to prevent war, and I think it wise to advise against Americans traveling on armed ships."

"Senate Germanized Today."

"We denounce Germany because we do not like her system of government."

HOW THE SENATE VOTED ON GORE RESOLUTION

The roll call was as follows: Ayes—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Brandegee, Broussard, Burleigh, Child, Clark, Cullum, Cull, Culberson, Curtis, Dillingham, Dupont, Fletcher, Gore, Harding, Harwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Huston, James, Johnson, Maine; Johnson, South Dakota; Kern, Lane, Lee, Maryland; Lewis, Lodge, McLean, Martin, Martine, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Oliver, Overman, Overton, Page, Phelan, Pittman, Poindester, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Shairoth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Arizona; Smith, Georgia; Smith, Maryland; Smith, Michigan; Smith, South Carolina; Sterling, Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Vardaman, Wadsworth, Walsh, Warren, Weeks, Williams, Total, 68.

or her military," said Senator Borah. "Yet the Senate of the United States, the highest legislative body in the world, was Germanized today. We took the same attitude and reached the same result as the many cranks at the highest German legislative body which was destroyed by the latter from the throne."

"Suppose the president had said to Representative Ford: 'You will proceed immediately to introduce a bill to settle debate and then take the vote on this resolution, and I will have the view of the Senate, what would have been the expression of the people of this country? There would have been immediate condemnation of this attitude and I think there would have been another remarkable and unanimous change of vote.' The Senator Borah continued that the 'Senate is not the valiantly of sentiment of the nation, but the cowardly sentiment that we dispose of it as we did, he said. 'It is necessary to protect American rights, I am not at all sure that it is necessary not to hope to play our part in the world if we are not strong enough to make a sacrifice for our rights.'"

Fears Degradation of Senate.

"I am afraid of the subservience, the degradation of the American people. This body, characterized as the highest and greatest legislative body of the world, will fall from the esteem in which it has been held by the American people when it takes the course which I believe it has taken in the past few days. The course of the Senate in the matter and said that no more expeditious method could have been adopted to serve notice of the world than the adoption of the resolution was overwhelmingly disapproved in the Senate."

"I would rather that a battletide be sent to the sea than have the honor of this Senate compromised before the world," Senator Lewis of Illinois defended the course of the Senate in the matter and said that no more expeditious method could have been adopted to serve notice of the world than the adoption of the resolution was overwhelmingly disapproved in the Senate."

Statement of Senator Gore.

"I am content," said Senator Gore. "I had another resolution which I would have liked to have submitted, but I could not get an opportunity. That would have resolved that the executive department of the government is vested with authority to carry out diplomatic negotiations just as Congress is vested with authority to declare war. It would have expressed the view that the executive should not be hampered by Congress in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations. I guess, however, I will not press it."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts declared that there could be no complaining of the attitude of the Senate because the parliament of the world, the Senate, had not been asked to do anything but to take the course which it has taken. The Senate went on record as opposing direct war against Germany and against any interference with executive authority. He stated that the resolution, slightly modified, in order, but it is no use to the United States and there will be no effort made to pass it."

Plans of House Leaders.

After the Senate vote, House administration leaders directed efforts toward obtaining a resolution from the Senate containing a recommendation that the foreign affairs committee that the McCumber resolution be laid on the table.

As such a proposal would admit that only forty minutes' debate on the floor, it was highly regarded by the administration. It would have the effect of delaying the controversy any longer than is absolutely necessary to determine what action the President Wilson has been anxious to take on the McCumber resolution, but will not today offer any longer proposal. They now are unanimous in favor of the McCumber resolution.

"We look for a very satisfactory solution of the situation," Representative Harrison, the administration leader, said, "and we will not press it until it is early this afternoon."

Expect House Action Tomorrow.

A central matter of Representative Ford, who is chairman of the subcommittee as well as acting chairman of the committee on the floor, is expected to be taken up tomorrow morning instead of today.

The situation in the House remained unchanged after the Senate vote. Stated continued to draw and submit amendments to the McCumber resolution. Leader Kitchin, Speaker Clark said, called no sign of progress."

Galleries Are Filled Early.

For hours before the Senate convened the corridors around the Senate gallery were crowded with visitors eager for the public galleries. All were present at 10 o'clock, and all except the reserved galleries were filled. Americans traveling on armed ships, exciting debate, unaware of the significance of the plans of the Senate leaders and still further discuss the recognition of the foreign issue as much as possible.

When the public galleries were filled hundreds of women were seen in the corridors waiting for admission to the Senate. Many of the women, many of the families turning out at this time, Senator Clark of West Virginia has a family gallery large company of feminine girls."

Plans for Tabling Resolution.

For the important business of the day little preliminary plans remained to be arranged for the administration leaders. Senator Lewis, the democratic whip, was on hand early telephoning to members and arranging with committee chairman to table the Gore resolution, which it was agreed should be made at the first opportunity. Regular morning business was to precede any action.

According to the administration plan Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, who yesterday published a report on the submarine issue, would stand on the submarine issue and induce a compromise on the issue of recognition of armed merchantmen was selected to make the motion to table the Gore resolution. This automatically shuts off discussion of the Gore resolution.

Mrs. Wilson Watches Proceedings.

Among least distinguished guests to arrive was the wife of the President, accompanied by her mother. The private Senate gallery in which her section is reserved for the President of the United States already was crowded, except for the Presidential room. Mrs. Wilson blocked the aisle and ushered her mother in with difficulty, or Mrs. Wilson to reach her seat.

NOTHING TO FELD FULL HONOR President Wilson's Attitude in the Controversy With Germany Explained.

President Wilson's position on the international situation as revealed further today was that he had told congressional leaders it was months after the resignation of former Secretary Bryan before the United States government could convince Germany that this nation was in earnest in its position on submarine warfare.

WAS DETERMINED TO KEEP UNITED STATES AT PEACE

The President is understood to have mentioned this fact when he held that action by Congress would further weaken the position of the United States abroad. He is understood to have been entirely opposed by his attitude during the last two years. He desired, it was said, to see the end of his efforts to maintain peace in the world. It was declared that he has always been in honor in order to maintain the United States at peace.

Possible Severance of Diplomatic Relations Discussed by Mr. Lansing and Ambassador Bernstorff.

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Duty of United States.

At the same time the President declared he did not see how the United States could do anything but sever diplomatic relations with any nation which killed Americans in violation of international law.

While both Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, have flatly declined to meet upon the status regarding the possibility of war attributed to President Wilson by Senator Gore, and later denied by the White House, it was learned today that in view of the recent break of diplomatic relations had been discussed both casually and formally by the Secretary and the ambassador late in January. According to authoritative information the Secretary preferred a shorter proposal. They now are unanimous in favor of the McCumber resolution.

Ambassador Gives Views.

The ambassador is said to have informed Mr. Lansing that he believed his government might change some of the expressions used in the document which the United States had indicated would be acceptable. They agreed that the ambassador should see what changes it would make. The Secretary, it was said, would be glad to meet with the ambassador at the same time, quite informally, if he would have the opportunity. He thought would be the ultimate result of the meeting.

Points Out Possibility of War.

The ambassador pointed out that with diplomatic relations severed there would be no agency by which the enthusiasts of naval commanders could be held in check and that some circumstance was almost certain to occur which would result in the United States being drawn into a war. He also pointed out that the modification in the conduct of submarine warfare and the beginning of the war had been only a temporary relief. The authority from whom this information was obtained said it should be understood that the ambassador was only expressing his own personal opinion, and that the conversation was entirely informal and not to be regarded as official of any kind.

FURTHER DISMISSALS OF EMPLOYEES REPORTED

Leaders in New Street Railway Labor Organization Make Complaint.

Leaders in the recently formed local branch of the New Street Railway Association are authority for the reporting that the first step in organizing the Federation of Labor offices of additional recent dismissals of motormen and conductors in the employ of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, and attributed such to the affiliations of the employees with the union.

Inspectors Watching the Men.

L. A. Sterne, the volunteer organizer of the Federation of Labor, under whose guidance the first steps in organizing were taken, is authority for the statement that inspectors of both companies concerned last night and today kept a watch in the vicinity of 5th and G streets evidently to ascertain what employes were ready to strike and who yesterday made the sensational declaration that he had heard President Wilson expected war with Germany, was led to his seat by his secretary, the cynosure of all eyes in the chamber.

Administration Men Confident.

Senator Gore, author of the resolution which the administration forces were ready to kill and who yesterday made the sensational declaration that he had heard President Wilson expected war with Germany, was led to his seat by his secretary, the cynosure of all eyes in the chamber.

AMERICAN MAYORS MEET IN ST. LOUIS

Begin Two-Day Session for the Discussion of National Defense. NOTED MEN AND WOMEN ARE SCHEDULED TO SPEAK

Among Addresses Are Those of Cornelius Vanderbilt and John Purroy Mitchell.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The national defense conference of mayors, composed of mayors and delegates appointed by them from many of the large cities of the country assembled here today for a two-day session for the discussion of preparedness for national defense.

On the program for today were Mayor Mitchell of New York and Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman of the New York Defense Committee of One Thousand; George M. Brown of the St. Louis branch of the National Security League, who was to speak on "General and Industrial Preparedness"; Mayor Curley of Boston, Richard L. Metcalf of Omaha, Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, president of the National Council of Women and former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Henry A. Wise Wood, Henry L. West of New York, executive secretary of the National Security League; Mayor George J. Karp of Columbus, Ohio; Prof. Roland G. Usher of Washington University, St. Louis, who was to speak on "The European View of the Monroe Doctrine"; Mayor C. E. Sebastian of Los Angeles, who was to speak on "Protection of the Pacific Coast"; Mayor Behrman of New Orleans, Mayor O. H. Bentley of Wichita, Kan.; Mayor Jonas Fisher of Williamsport, Pa., and Mayor Louis P. Fuhrman of Buffalo.

Speakers at Tomorrow's Session.

Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago has been asked to preside at the first session Saturday. Addresses are expected from Frederick L. Hillebrand of Washington, D. C., who will speak on "Military History and Policy"; Owen Miller of St. Louis, secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, who will speak on "Military Preparedness"; Mayor James H. Woodward of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Leland C. Woodard of New York, chairman of the women's section of the movement for national defense; T. L. Kirkpatrick of New York, who will speak on "The Kelly, mayor of Toledo, Ohio, will preside at the session Saturday afternoon. He will be represented as having George W. Wickersham, former secretary general of the United States, and Robert Bacon of Boston, former secretary of State.

Address of Mayor Mitchell.

Democracy is on trial in the western hemisphere and the American Congress must meet the test by establishing, this year, a complete and adequate national defense. Mayor John Purroy Mitchell of New York city declared in an address today before the conference. Mayor Mitchell urged that the conference take the first step in organizing a federation of labor offices of additional recent dismissals of motormen and conductors in the employ of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, and attributed such to the affiliations of the employees with the union.

America No Longer Detached.

During these months, Mayor Mitchell declared, the American people have been "sharred" into a recognition that their country cannot longer be a detached nation, standing aloof from the international affairs of other people and have come to know that the United States "must be the place among nations, or suffer the impairment of every interest, both as well as in foreign markets."

"Development of national defense is the responsibility of national defense. It is not the responsibility of the government alone, but the responsibility of the people. We must have a national defense that will protect our interests and our lives. We must have a national defense that will protect our property and our families. We must have a national defense that will protect our country and our people."

In the instance, the death rate... down nearly

ARMY CAPTAIN DOING GARRISON DUTY MADE VICEROY OF INDIA

Appointment to the... something romantic... time when he, to his... offer of this, the... office in the... crown, he was serving... in an alto-... of India as a mere... of the Dor-

at the present war, being... volunteered for... territorial battalion... his name figured as... abandoning any pre-... rank which he... as having spent ten... his sovereign as gov-... and then of New... with his "ferries"... the useful but not... or glorious task of... those regular troops... drawn in order to fight

Made Known. Appointment as viceroy... in India until after he... for England, in ori-... instructions from the... was only when the ship... southern extremity of... the passengers on board... time that the quiet in-... Chalmers, was the... attended by one sin-

her military au-... are making a very... between their behavior... donki and elsewhere... and their attitude to-... The French they are... ration, with good will... to the English... be described as dis-

in this connection have... forms of manifesta-... in command of the... at Saloniki and his... of the friendliest in-... French Generalissimo... the other French com-... entirely aloof from... Gen. Sir Bryan Mas-... of the Greek new... sent messages of... most cordial character... none to the English... published in the Hel-

empt for Greeks. It is to the fact that... the wars past, while always... and Turks at the... his invariably man-... contempt for the latter... no foreign nation that... Greece as Great Britain.

ed to Pay Cook Be-... Was Missing. Looking was of a ster-... Febeek claimed in... his "mud" from her... Willow Bend Inn on... about even being paid... an unexpired contract... who did the "mud"... discharged Katherine... who she increasingly... of honors. He... she forgot to put... as, his bill of fare... causing him difficulty... was a matter that... attention. Burkhardt... disappeared from his... Mrs. Febeek insisted there was... ple, a mimic play with-... of them had explained... to do with the case,"... hile cook.

on Orders. If I would marry you... anything."... that we've been married... are now seven years... and on orders?")

CONGRESS CONDENSED.

Senate. Senator Sterling introduced a resolution declaring the new order of the German admiralty concerning armed merchantmen to be contrary to America's foreign policy. He and Senator Lodge will address the Senate on the resolution Friday.

Senator Tillman spoke briefly on his bill for a government armor plate factory. Hearings on the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis to be associate justice of the Supreme Court was continued. Experts told of the dangers of leprosy and urged the establishment of a national leprosyarium.

The Newlands resolution for an investigation of the subject of regulation of interstate railroads and needed legislation was amended to include government ownership. The administration bill to establish a system of land banks was favorably reported from the banking committee with material amendments.

Hearings were held by the Interstate Commerce committee on the child labor bill that authorized the colnase of 100,000 gold dollars bearing the likeness of President McKinley was passed. Nominations were considered in executive session.

House. Judiciary committee voted to take up at this session the proposal for a prohibition amendment to the Constitution, but postponed action on woman suffrage amendments until next December. Rear Admiral Grant continued his testimony before the naval affairs committee, and said that 70 percent of the submarines known to be under construction in Europe are of the 800-ton type.

Voted 257 to 84 to increase the cost limit of the Lincoln memorial in this city by \$504,000, making the total \$2,584,000. Sent urgent deficiency appropriation bill back to conference.

General debate on postoffice appropriation bill resumed. Democratic caucus on repeal of free sugar clause of tariff law called for tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6:30 p. m. to noon today.

CONVICT MAKES FOURTH ESCAPE.

Jumps From Moving Train, Carrying Warden's Clothes and Gun. Montgomery (Ala.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Inquirer. Harry East, being brought from Indiana to serve a term of eighteen years in the Westmoreland, Ala., penitentiary for larceny, has escaped for the fourth time since his arrest several years ago.

BUG MAKES BEAN JUMP. When You Hold Seed Over Fire the Insect Gives a Dance. From the Philadelphia North American. It is a bug which puts the jump in the Mexican jumping bean. You are probably acquainted with the bean. Hold it over a fire until it is warmed a little and it will roll around and jump like a thing alive.

THE HAPPY MAN. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. I've got a cold, but what care I? I'm laughing, every time I sneeze! My rheumatism would make me sigh, But that my heart from woe is free, And I'd laugh in honest glee At the most dreary woe!

PNEUMONIA KILLS 1,800 SHEEP. Whole Flock Stricken With Malady While Crossing Mountain. Lewiston (Idaho) Dispatch Spokesman Review. Reports of shortage of feed are coming from stockmen, but light losses are reported to date. The heaviest loss heard of is to a band of sheep belonging to a resident of Stanfield, Ore., who were being driven in for wintering on the Ben Reever range near Salmon River at the beginning of the storm.

DECATUR'S EXPLOIT IN BURNING SHIP OCCURRED 112 YEARS AGO. On February 16, 1804, occurred what no less a naval hero than the British Admiral Nelson said was "the most daring act of the age." He had reference to Commodore Stephen Decatur's destruction of the Philadelphia at Tripoli.

Views of World Travelers Met in Capital Hotel Lobbies. Henry M. Pindell, of Peoria, Ill., publisher and editor of a Peoria newspaper, was the Willard. Mr. Pindell is visiting Washington with Mrs. Pindell, and were guests of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels at a dinner to the President and his cabinet last evening.

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For centuries the barbary states (Tripoli, Algiers, Tunis, etc.) had supported themselves by piracy. Most nations, including the United States, paid them shameful tribute to win protection from the pirate ships. In May, 1801, the Pasha of Tripoli declared war on the United States, and began to seize American vessels that were cruising in the Mediterranean.

Four Yankee warships were sent to Tripoli. Decatur was in command of the first. During the war the United States man-of-war Philadelphia went aground on a reef in Tripoli harbor and was captured by the pasha. Decatur, who had already fought valiantly in several sea battles, volunteered to go by night into the harbor and destroy the captured ship.

He seized a Tripolitan vessel, renamed her Intrepid, and with a picked crew of about 70 young Americans sailed boldly into the harbor on a moonlight night (February 16, 1804). He steered straight for the Philadelphia, leaped aboard the captive frigate at the head of his men and swept the Tripolitan crew over the rail into the sea. He then set fire to the Philadelphia, and under the murderous fire of 141 cannons from the Tripoli forts escaped in the Intrepid, in reward Decatur was promoted to a captaincy.

When Decatur and his men pulled away from the Philadelphia flames were pouring from her ports and windows and he had accomplished his mission without the loss of a single man. The Tripolitans lost about 30 killed, several drowned, and more than 100 wounded.

Guns Are Discharged. At the time the guns of the Philadelphia were all loaded, and as they became hot they were discharged, their smoke taking a perfect in the town. The conflagration threw a red glare on the castle, mosques and minarets, on the batteries and on the shipping in the port, whose crews had been so startled by the rapidity of the attack that not a shot had been fired to stay it.

Only a little out of range the American convoy ship, the Stripes, lay awaiting the return "out of the jaws of death, out of the mouth of hell," and to her commander, Decatur, dressed as he was in uniform of a common sailor, rendered the first report of victory.

BLOCKADE CHICKEN FLOTILLA.

Feminine Craft, With Lipstick and Powder War Paint, Can't Anchor. Philadelphia Dispatch New York World. Saucy feminine craft, decked in war paint, that bear down on the jack tars at the League Island navy yard with the avowed intention of taking the jolly men-of-war-men prisoners, will have to wear away and tack anew, for Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Davis has declared war against this type of cruiser, known as the "chicken" flotilla.

Not satisfied with abolishing pooping on the gundecks and other forms of love ashore for the fellow who has been afloat, this command of cupid has raised an edict against other types. Craft that come to League Island stripped for action with lipsticks and vanity bags, powder puffs and perfume turettes will be repelled at the gate. Commander Davis has issued orders to the searcents and their corps of guards to look every girl over that tries to get in.

PLANT HAS PERPETUAL MOTION. As Long as It Lives It Leaves Jerk Spasmodically. From the Philadelphia North American. Perpetual motion machine of the botanist is a plant which grows in India. It is never quiet. Its leaves are dancing day and night, and neither the dead atmosphere of a tropical noon nor the soft breezes of twilight are able to soothe it with their restful lullabies. Botanists call it the telegraph plant. Its motions differ from those of the aspen tree, which is the American type of almost perpetual motion in nature. The aspen leaf is affected by the lightest breeze, and quivers. The leaves of the telegraph plant have a sort of jerking motion.

FLIES A 700-FOOT PENNANT. Cruiser Enters Port With Giant Streamer, a Foot for Each Man Aboard. From a Seattle Exchange. The armored cruiser Saratoga, which has been the flagship of the Asiatic fleet for six years, has arrived at the Puget Sound navy yard to undergo general repairs which will cost \$200,000 and require several months' work.

LEGS BROKEN, WALKS BLOCK. Remarkable Fortitude Shown by Chicago Policeman After Fall. From the Chicago Herald. Policeman Edward Maher, of the West Thirtieth street station walked a block with both legs broken by a falling safe.

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Legs Broken, Walks Block. Remarkable Fortitude Shown by Chicago Policeman After Fall. From the Chicago Herald. Policeman Edward Maher, of the West Thirtieth street station walked a block with both legs broken by a falling safe. While waiting the squadroom after roll call Maher tripped and fell down six steps. He got up, brushed himself and, strangely remarked that he was only a bit shaken up. He went out to travel his beat. A few moments later a report came to the station that he had fallen in the street a block away. It was found that his right leg was broken above the knee and his left leg fractured at the ankle.

ROOT'S ATTACK ON WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY CHEERED A NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

declared that during the eighteen months of Democratic control there had been "a steady decrease in American production, in exports and in revenues, and a steady increase in imports and expenditures." Enterprises had halted, he asserted, and new undertakings no longer made their appearance, and the country's productive industries "were laboring under a nervous dread lest some day the Democratic party in a spirit of suspicion, distrust and hostility toward American business enterprises, and transportation and commerce had become 'quill and quill'."

The tariff commission created under Republican legislation to ascertain the facts upon which tariff laws should be based, Mr. Root said, had been driven out of business and no substitute provided. At Washington, he declared, "there was a nervous dread lest somebody make money, and 'envy of business success' was the element in the framing of legislation and the administration of the laws. Mr. Root continued:

War Has Not Changed Lesson.

"The great war has not changed the lesson which we had already learned when it began. It has but obscured further demonstration. It has caused an enormous demand for some thing which the United States is able to produce in large quantities, and in these lines of production, while other industries still languish, there have been extensive employment of labor, great exports and a great influx of money. But this is temporary. It must soon cease, and when the factories have stopped and their laborers are no longer needed, we must deal with a situation for which wise forethought should make provision.

"More important still, the war has paralyzed the peaceful industries of all Europe, and has stopped that competitive foreign production which in July, 1914, had already entered American markets to supersede American products under the tariff law of 1913. The war has thus given to American products an immunity from competition far more effective than any possible protective tariff.

Become a Dumping Ground.

"But that is temporary, and when the war is over, when foreign production begins again, the American market, compared with impoverished Europe, will be more than ever before the object of desire and effort, and we shall become the dumping ground of the world to the destruction of our own industries unless that is prevented by a wise and competent government.

"Taking up foreign relations, Mr. Root said that for the first time within the memory of man now living, these relations 'are recognized as vital.' He took up first the Mexican problem, and viewing the situation when President Wilson was inaugurated.

"This duty then was plain," Mr. Root declared. "It was, first to use his powers as President in secure protection for the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and to require that the rules of law and stipulations of treaties should be observed by Mexico toward the United States and its citizens. His second duty was to insist that Mexico, as a sovereign nation, respect the independence of Mexico, to refrain from all interference with her internal affairs, from all attempts at domination except as he was justified by the law of nations for the protection of American lives and property.

"Followed Inconsistent Course.

"The President of the United States failed to observe either of these duties. He determined to do both and followed an entirely different and inconsistent course. He intervened in Mexico to aid one faction in civil strife against another. He undertook to pull down Huerta and set Carranza on his place, and then, in a second section, he claimed to be the constitutional president of Mexico. He carried out his duty in a manner by good or bad, he was that.

Mr. Root reviewed on subsequent relations with Mexico, declaring that the United States "intervened in Mexico to control the internal affairs by threat of economic pressure, and by force of arms, and that the American government ignored, condoned and encouraged the murder of American men and the rape of American women and the destruction of American property and insult to American officers and gentlemen of the American flag and joined itself to the men who were guilty of all these things to pull down the power of Huerta."

"The results of this interference were most unfortunate," Mr. Root continued. "If our government had sent an armed force into Mexico to protect American life and honor we might have been op-

Errors of the Administration From Senator Root's Viewpoint

DURING the year and a half of Democratic control of government in a period of profound peace there had been a steady decrease in American production, in exports and in revenues, and a steady increase in imports and expenditures. Enterprise had halted, New undertakings no longer made their appearance. Established business ceased to increase its facilities or enlarge its fields of action.

Of all men in this world, the man who had vested in him the executive power of the United States was least at liberty to sit in judgment of his own motion upon the title of a claimant to the Mexican presidency or to reform the land laws of Mexico.

With the occupation of Vera Cruz the moral power of the United States in Mexico ended. We were then and we are now hated for what we did to Mexico, and we were then and we are now despised for our feeble and irresolute failure to protect the lives and rights of our citizens. No flag is so dishonored and no citizenship so little worth the claiming in Mexico as ours. And that is why we have failed in Mexico.

A study of the administration's policy toward Europe since July, 1914, reveals three fundamental errors. First, the lack of foresight to make timely provision for backing up American diplomacy by actual or assumed military and naval force. Second, the forfeiture of the world's respect for our assertion of rights by pursuing the policy of making threats and failing to make them good. Third, a loss of the moral forces of the civilized world through failure to truly interpret to the world the spirit of the American democracy in its attitude toward the terrible events which accompanied the early stages of the war.

The defects of the present administration arise from two distinct causes. The first is the temperament and training of the President. The second is the incapacity of the Democratic party as it is represented in Washington, both in the legislative and in the executive departments, either to originate wise policies or to follow them when proposed by others or to administer them effectively if they are established. The Democrats in Congress are never controlled except with a club, and government with a club is always spasmodic and defective.—ELIHU ROOT to the New York Republican State convention.

posed, but we should have been understood and respected by the people of Mexico, because they would have realized that we were acting within our constitutional rights in performing a nation's duty for the protection of its own people; but when the President sent an armed force into Mexico to determine the Mexican presidential succession by force of arms, and to disrupt of motives among all classes and sections of the Mexican people.

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Shares the Dishonor.

"And for the death and outrage, the suffering and ruin of our own brethren, the hatred and contempt for our country and the dishonor of our name that land, the administration at Washington shares responsibility with the inhuman beings with whom it made common cause."

Root turned to the administration's European policy, declaring that the President had "disappointed for specific reasons, some with vague pretensions that our diplomacy had been inadequate." At this point in his address the speaker announced what he declared were the administration's "three fundamental errors."

Conflict a Long One.

"Ordinary knowledge of European affairs made it plain that the war was destined not to be a transient, but with purpose which would not soon be relinquished. Ordinary knowledge of military events made it plain from the moment when the tide of German invasion turned from the battle of Verdun to the Marne that the conflict was certain to be long and desperate. Ordinary knowledge of history—or of our own history during the Napoleonic wars—made it plain that in that conflict neutral rights would be worthless unless powerfully maintained. All the world had fair notice that, as against the desperate and unscrupulous aggressor, the law of nations and the law of humanity imposed an effective barrier for the protection of neutral rights.

President Reverses Position.

"If an increase of our country's power to defend itself against aggression is authorized by the present Congress, it must be largely through Republican votes, because the representatives of the Republican party in Wash-

provision whatever for defending its rights in case they should be trampled upon, it lost the power which a belief in its readiness and will to maintain its rights would have given to its diplomatic representations.

Failed to Make Good.

"When our government gave notice to Germany that it would destroy American lives and American ships at its peril, our words, which would have been potent if sustained by adequate preparation to make them good, and by the prestige and authority of the moral leadership of a great people, in a great cause, were treated with a contempt which should have been foreseen; and when our government failed to make those words good, its diplomacy was bankrupt.

Cannot Change His Nature.

"These characteristics will not change; President Wilson cannot change his nature; the Democratic party will not change the character of its representatives; and there is no escape from having the same causes of weakness which have controlled our government for the last three years continued in the future except the withdrawal of power from the Democratic party. We must not deceive ourselves by assuming that the critical period arising from the great war has passed. The real dangers and the real tests of the strength of our institutions lie before us. The principles of national morality are on trial. We must play our part in the universal trial whether we will or not for upon the result depends directly the question whether our country can endure.

Can Expect Economic Relief.

"This much we can say now: We may expect, with confidence, that their government will meet the economic situation with which we must deal immediately upon the close of the war, with a policy of moderate but decisive protection to American industry, based upon ascertained and established facts, and in sympathy with all honest American enterprise and a desire for the prosperity and happiness of Americans of every calling and in every State.

"The government will be administered with the same care and vigilance as the marked Republican administrations in the past in the interest of no section or class, but for the interest of American rights, and leaves no doubt why they express their possible course for the preservation of peace, with courtesy and friendliness to all nations, is frank and honest in its assertion of American rights, and leaves no doubt of its purpose and courage to protect and defend her independence, her territory and the lives and just rights of her citizens under the laws of nations.

Too Proud to Fight.

"The other evening the stance and unfortunate declaration of the President in a public speech in Philadelphia the fourth day after the sinking of the Lusitania, that 'a man cannot go down to fight'—that 'never the Anstater Ambassador was in fact told by the Secretary of State, the impression which he reported was supported by the events which followed. When the President did mean, his declaration was accepted by the world over as presenting the attitude of the American government toward the protection of the life and liberty of American citizens in the exercise of their just rights and throughout the world the phrase 'too proud to fight' became the by-word of derision and contempt for the government of the United States.

Points to Belgium.

"Discussing his third criticism—the loss of moral forces of the civilized world through failure to truly interpret to the world the spirit of the American democracy—Mr. Root alluded to the violation of Belgium's neutrality and held that 'the American people were entitled not merely to feel but to speak concerning the wrong done to Belgium.'"

"The single official expression by the United States," he said, "a stinging denunciation and recording disapproval of what Germany did in Belgium would have given to the people of America that leadership to which they were entitled in their earnest groping for the light. It would have raised behind American neutrality the conscience and morality of the neutral world. It would have brought to the attention of the world the strength of loyalty to a great cause. But it was not to be. The American government failed to rise to the demands of the great occasion.

Our Diplomacy Ignores Causes.

"We have been following the path of peace. We have been blinded by standing along the road that continued, will lead to inevitable war. One question has dealt with the moral sense and the sense of the great decisive question upon which our peace depends is the question whether the rule of action applied to Belgium is to be tolerated if it is tolerated by the civilized world. This nation will have to fight for its life. There will be no escape. That is the critical point upon which we are already engaged."

"When our government failed to tell the truth about Belgium, it lost the opportunity for leadership of the moral sense of the American people, and it lost the power which its knowledge of that leadership and a sympathetic response from the moral sense of the world would have given to our diplomacy. When our government failed to make any

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS REPORT

provision whatever for defending its rights in case they should be trampled upon, it lost the power which a belief in its readiness and will to maintain its rights would have given to its diplomatic representations.

Failed to Make Good.

Cannot Change His Nature.

Can Expect Economic Relief.

Too Proud to Fight.

Points to Belgium.


Willings to Make Sacrifices.

FOR ABOLITION OF HANGING.

District Commissioners Report Favorably on La Follette Bill.

Senator La Follette said that Wisconsin has been without capital punishment for years and the effect has been a marked decrease in the number of first degree murders. He introduced his bill immediately after a knowledge of that leadership and a sympathetic response from the moral sense of the world would have given to our diplomacy. When our government failed to make any

Get Your Grip on Pul-Vo-Drip



Pul-Vo-Drip Percolator
(Porcelain and Glass)

This scientific utensil makes coffee as clear as wine, never contaminated with the odor or metallic taste of a metal coffee pot. No woody taste, no laborious scouring to keep it sweet. No waiting. The coffee is ready in its perfection as soon as the water passes through. It will pay for itself in a few weeks time in coffee saved.

Price \$1.10 (Makes 1 up to 7 cups)

SPECIAL OFFER

In order to introduce Barrington Hall Coffee in correct form for preparation by the Pul-Vo-Drip method, grocers are authorized to give every Barrington Hall Percolator a can of Barrington Hall Coffee. This offer is good until the coffee supply is exhausted.

BAKER IMPORTING COMPANY
NEW YORK

REBUFF FOR WHITMAN SEEN IN ACTION OF OTHER DELEGATES WHO WILL DECLARE FOR ROOT

Sensational Party Quarrel in Republican Convention in New York Between Governor and Old Guard—Blow to Roosevelt and to Hughes in Action of Barnes' Followers.

Special to The Washington Post. New York, Feb. 16.—Don Martin, the New York Herald's political expert, in tomorrow's issue, will say, in part: Without even consulting with Gov. Whitman, who had aspired to be the chairman of the delegation, three members of New York's big four to the Republican national convention, last night practically decided to declare for Elihu Root for President.

It is a fair assumption, from the attitude of the delegates, and the respectful attitude of the organization leaders, that Mr. Root will be the official selection of the Empire State's big four, no matter what the governor, who is the fourth member of the delegation, may do or desire.

These somewhat startling developments came last night at the close of the Republican State convention, at which the four men named were expected to represent the party at the national convention in Chicago on June 7. It came as the culmination of a series of rebuffs if not actual affronts to the governor. It furnished a climax to a sensational party quarrel which seethed and steamed beneath the peaceful surface of one of the most remarkable conventions ever held. The conference ended at 3 o'clock at Carnegie Hall. A platform dealing solely with national issues was unanimously adopted. The Whitman administration, and the governor were commended.

Wilson Is "Blowing Hot and Cold," Says Wadsworth at G. O. P. Meeting

New York, Feb. 16.—The United States faces one of the most critical periods in its history, and the destiny of the republic for a century to come may well be determined by the conduct of the government and the sentiment of the people as exercised and expressed during the next four years. United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Republican candidate here today, said in a speech at the New York State Republican convention here today.

Senator Wadsworth addressed the convention as its permanent chairman. He declared that only the European war had saved the country from being now "in the depths of the blackest kind of industrial depression," and declared that unless a protective tariff is created there will come from foreign sources, after the signing of peace, an industrial invasion such as the country has never yet experienced.

Contempt of Other Nations. Senator Wadsworth touched briefly upon the Democratic policies toward the Mexican and Philippine questions, declaring that, "rightly or wrongly," the people of other nations regard Americans today "as lacking in obligations, lacking in vitality, shrinking from those responsibilities and distinctions which must come to every great nation." The permanent chairman said in part:

"It is highly proper and commendable that the Republicans of the greatest State in the Union should, with emphasis and sincerity, express themselves with respect to the situation which confronts the country.

"Now, since the civil war, have we been in such dire need of farseeing wisdom and strength as Washington. It is not surprising, therefore, that men and women all over the broad land are thinking, and thinking very wisely about their country and its future. It will not do for any political party to approach the discussion that is going on in a haphazard or trifling manner.

Democrats Halting and Hesitant. Senator Wadsworth asked the sons of the country "to judge of soundness and consistency of his opponents who today are halting and hesitating, impeded by commercial and political interests, trifling with little things, offering for pitiful advantage, and hesitating nothing that is great and vital, helplessly drift in a ship-wrecked sea of uncertainty and confusion. He declared that the Treasury's reserve fund, "in spite of trickery and meddling bookkeeping methods, is equal to a precarious condition, and declared that the Democratic loan program for "replenishing" the treasury.

The speaker touched briefly upon military defense, declaring that while the Democrats are "struggling" to reach some conclusion on his great question, their leader is displaying "agitation, his uncertainty, moving hot and cold."

"The men in power at Washington today who are responsible for what has taken place, and what has to be taken place, seem unwilling or unable to shed," he said, "their responsibility, lacking in vision and in comprehension."

Turning to the Philippines, Senator Wadsworth asserted that no one, "with a thought of the people that they can survive as a separate nationality today."

It may serve as the basis for the national platform, which will be adopted at Chicago. In the preparation of the document, the framers took their cue from the speech which Elihu Root as temporary chairman delivered on Tuesday night.

For a Big Navy. It is for a big navy, for preparedness all along the lines for a solid and unshaken national supervision, for rugged preservation of all international agreements and law, and for a complete readjustment of the tariff, and for a broadening of the spirit of Americanism.

Overshadowing the mere election of delegates at large and submerging for moment the fierce party quarrel between the governor and the old guard, the sudden and unexpected projection of the Root candidacy into the situation gave politicians here and everywhere also something to talk about.

For the action in the committee yesterday morning and the unexpectable utterance of the three delegates at large spell unmistakably the candidacy of Mr. Root. His candidacy, which has been discussed somewhat hesitatingly in other parts of the country with yesterday's developments, becomes a real, current thing.

Hope to Influence Others. By announcing to the Republicans of the nation, as they will do if they have not already done so, the Root candidates in Indiana on March 7 and in Minnesota on March 14.

Coincident with these interesting developments, William Barnes, in his Albany Evening Journal, came out flatly for Elihu Root for the nomination. He calls him the "man of the hour."

In lifting Mr. Root into the limelight the men who control party affairs in the State at once dealt what they regard as a death blow so far as Theodore Roosevelt, and for the moment at least delivered a stunning blow to the rapidly growing movement for Justice Hill.

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ROOT'S ADDRESS STIRS TO FORESTALL BRYAN DEWEY PRAISES ROOT

"Great," the Republicans Assert; Democratic Ire Aroused. Wilson Men Plan Coup at Meeting of Georgia Committee. Two Ex-Senators Cheered at New York Convention.

REPLY BY SENATOR WILLIAMS

Mississippi Leader Declares New Yorker Is Insincere Regarding Protest on Belgium—Could Have Done No More Than Wilson—Calls T. R. Also Insincere.

Republican party leaders in Washington generally yesterday were surprised to hear Senator Charles Root's speech before the New York State Republican convention as the "keynote" of the campaign for Saturday, at that time, it is understood, strong resolutions will be adopted supporting the President's policy, and a plan of selected delegates for the national convention at St. Louis will be formulated.

Williams Strikes Back. The necessity of making a reply was recognized by Senator Charles Root's speech before the New York State Republican convention as the "keynote" of the campaign for Saturday, at that time, it is understood, strong resolutions will be adopted supporting the President's policy, and a plan of selected delegates for the national convention at St. Louis will be formulated.

Must Have Backed Down. "Col. Roosevelt is equally insincere when he took beforehand substantially the same position as he has now taken now. If a protest had gone out in the name of large and devastated Belgium, then, under Mr. Root's administration, the Democratic party would have been in a position to take its choice—either to protest and follow up its protest, or to accept a convention on the part of a great people who are unrepresented, or else after making the protest to back down ignominiously."

Injury to U. S. Exports. "Maybe if I had been President the United States might have been in the worst position in the world at the port of wheat, the product of the farmer of the West, and of the product of the farmer of the South, both would have been stopped. 'There would then be selling at 40 cents a bushel and cotton at 4 cents a pound.'"

"American," Declares Harding. "It is a great speech," said Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

Asks Royalty on Water Power. Senator Walsh of Montana, yesterday offered an amendment to the child dam bill applicable to navigable streams and under consideration in the Senate, so as to require those developing water power on the navigable streams to pay an annual royalty to the government.

Whitman Is Satisfied. Gov. Whitman this afternoon expressed "entire satisfaction," which is reported by the Republican State committee on Governor Whitman.

Root May Get New York Votes at Convention, Say the Leaders. CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Dr. Hill and presented instead the name of William Brewster of Rhode Island. After a fight which lasted for four hours the committee on resolutions agreed on United States Senator James Wadsworth, Jr., Charles E. Whitman, Frederick C. Tamm and Elton Sessle.

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HARDWICK AT WHITE HOUSE

Resolutions Will Be Offered Strongly Endorsing President for Renomination—No Reply to Be Made to Doubt's Speech—Senator Hollis Thinks Bryan Will Oppose Wilson.

Hardwick is leaving Washington to attend a meeting of the State Democratic committee on Saturday, at that time, it is understood, strong resolutions will be adopted supporting the President's policy, and a plan of selected delegates for the national convention at St. Louis will be formulated.

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Wilson Men Plan Coup at Meeting of Georgia Committee. Two Ex-Senators Cheered at New York Convention.

New Hampshire Primaries March 14. New Hampshire will hold primaries to elect the President on the convention March 14. Four of the six candidates in the name of large and devastated Belgium, then, under Mr. Root's administration, the Democratic party would have been in a position to take its choice—either to protest and follow up its protest, or to accept a convention on the part of a great people who are unrepresented, or else after making the protest to back down ignominiously."

ASHBROOK BLOCKS PORK. Refuses to Call for Meeting of Buildings Subcommittee. Legislation for Proposed Structures in Eleven States Held Up—Fight for Principle, He Says.

Representative William A. Ashbrook, chairman of the House committee on public buildings, today announced that he was getting himself "in Dutch" with a large number of his colleagues.

Mr. Ashbrook's subcommittee members over proposed public buildings in eleven States, Maine, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, and Wisconsin.

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"ABLEST LIVING STATESMAN"

Designation Used in Referring to Chairman of Gathering—Calls Keynote Speech Best He Has Heard in His 60 Years of Active Political Life—Col. House Criticized.

Special to The Washington Post. New York, Feb. 16.—Chauncey M. Depew, idol of Republican conventions for more than half a century, came back into his own today. For twenty minutes he was a "byword" convention. With the vigor of his 84 years and all the grace and charm which has held American conventions and audiences of hundreds of great occasions he gave the delegates.

His entrance was quiet. He entered from the rear of the stage to shake hands with Elihu Root and extend congratulations on the chairman's speech of the preceding evening. When the applause and well wishes for the speech stepped forward and said:

"I would not be on this platform excepting that no Republican in this hall could fall to take the opportunity to congratulate you on the greatest Republican speech of years."

Praises Root's Speech. "I would not be on this platform excepting that no Republican in this hall could fall to take the opportunity to congratulate you on the greatest Republican speech of years."

Refers to White House Envoy. Mr. Depew then returned to Col. House. President Wilson's personal representative abroad. He said: "The New York World is the only custodian of the secrets of the Wilson administration. The World said that Col. House went abroad to give the diplomats who are out of the atmosphere of the White House. He must have carried in a steel capsule and when he took the cover out came the atmosphere (long pauses) discharged with the fragrance of orange blossoms."

Illinois Court Will Not Permit Voting for Delegates. Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—Women of Illinois denied the right to vote for delegates and alternates to national nominating conventions, State central and precinct committees, in a decision of the State supreme court today.

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The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

Weather—Partly cloudy; tomorrow temperature; 12; winds; Temperatures yesterday: maximum, 43; minimum,

HUGE TURKISH FORT TAKEN BY RUSSIANS

Capture of Erzerum Announced by Grand Duke Nicholas.

MAY IMPERIL STAMBOUL

Majority of 160,000 Troops in City Believed in Net.

ROAD INTO ARMENIA OPEN

Muscovites Able to Strike at Constantinople or Into Mesopotamia. Unsurpassed Military Campaign Carried Out Through Mountain Defiles and in Snow 15 Feet Deep. Bayonets Sweep Moslems Back After Guns Destroy Defenses. Booty and Munitions Seized.

(International News Service.) London, Feb. 16.—Led by Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian army of the Caucasus has captured the great Turkish fortress of Erzerum, in eastern Asia Minor. The following statement was given out tonight in Petrograd:

"Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed to the emperor as follows: 'God has granted to the brave troops of the army of the Caucasus such great help that Erzerum has been taken after five days of unprecedented assaults. I am inexpressibly happy to announce this victory to your imperial majesty.'

Thousands of Turks were taken prisoners when the fortress fell, and great stores of munitions and supplies fell into the hands of the victors. It is believed that the blow is a most serious one struck at Turkey. The relief of the British forces operating in Mesopotamia, including the beleaguered garrison of Kut-el-Amarah, is predicted.

This announcement was made shortly after Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had asked the State Department for an explanation of why the American naval censors at Sayville had rejected wireless dispatches from Berlin containing official announcements from the admiralty, which the British censors had passed for publication in England.

Explains Existing Regulations. Mr. Daniels explained that censors had acted under the existing regulations, drafted by a board of navy officers after an exhaustive study of the question of radio censorship, a prohibiting the transmission in this country of any message referring to "movements or location of war vessels of belligerents." The rest of the regulation, he said, was to prevent violations of neutrality by admission of dispatches containing information of a military value which might be used by agents of a belligerent nation in this country.

Information Must Be Official. In cases of the information coming officially from a foreign government and also printed in the press of an enemy country, the Sec. said, he believed the prohibitions would be removed.

The subject will be brought to the attention of the naval board today.

THREE SUBMARINES SUNK.

Destroyed in Adriatic by French Cruisers, It Is Said.

Special Cable to The Post. Three submarines have been sunk in the Adriatic Sea by French cruisers, according to the Echo de Paris.

INDEX TO THIS ISSUE.

- 1—Root Favored for President.
- 2—Defense Bills in Cabinet.
- 3—Interest in Brandeis.
- 4—200 Free Ship on Fire.
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- 6—Editorial Comment.
- 7—Society.
- 8—Sporting Events.
- 9—Additional Sports.
- 10—Financial.
- 11—Local News in Brief.

Latest War Events, as Reported From Front, Told in Bulletin Form

PETROGRAD.—Grand Duke Nicholas announces the capture of Erzerum, in Asia Minor, after five days of attacks. Nearly 160,000 prisoners are believed to have been taken.

PARIS.—Three Teutonic submarines were sunk in the Adriatic by French cruisers, the Echo de Paris says. England, France and Russia have given a solemn pledge to Belgium that they will not make peace with Germany until the independence of Belgium is restored.

BERLIN.—Attempts by English and French to recapture positions taken by Germans have all been repulsed.

ROME.—Italian artillery is shattering Austrian positions all along the Isonzo front.

DURAZZO.—Bulgarian and Austrian armies in Albania have effected a junction against Essad Pasha's forces east of Durazzo.

MODIFIES RADIO RULES

Daniels to Pass Warship Movements When Not Unneutral.

HEEDS BERLIN ENVOY'S PLEA

Von Bernstorff Points to Rejection of Wireless from Germany After Being Passed for Publication in England—Subject Will Be Called to Naval Board's Attention Today.

Secretary Daniels announced yesterday that he would authorize a modification of the regulations under which wireless dispatches are censored by naval officers, so as to permit when a violation of neutrality was involved the passage of messages referring to the movements and operations of belligerent ships.

The London official press bureau tonight gave out the following: "Artillery bombardments on both sides and heavy fighting with hand grenades have occurred in the last 24 hours between the Ypres Canal and the Ypres-Comines Railway. The fighting continues.

French Front Quieter. Paris, Feb. 15.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight describes only minor operations, which would seem to indicate that the heavy fighting that has been in progress in the Artois and Champagne regions has slackened considerably.

THEATER FALLS; 10 DIE

Building in Texas Collapses Just Before Art Exhibit Opening.

Explosion and Fire Follow.

Superintendent of Public Schools at Mexia, His Wife and Child Among the Known Dead—Numerous Persons Injured—Exhibit Arranged by Children—Fire Rages 4 Hours.

Mexia, Tex., Feb. 16.—Ten persons were killed here early tonight in the collapse of the opera house building, which was followed by a gas explosion and fire that for a time threatened the business section of the town. Numerous persons were injured.

BRITISH DRIVEN BACK

Three Attacks Fail to Retake Positions Near Ypres.

FRENCH ALSO ARE CHECKED

Regain Only Small Part of Lost Tahnre Trenches.

German Guns Shell Ruins of Ypres for Two Days—Battle in the Artois and Champagne Slackens—Austrians and Bulgars Unite Against Essad Pasha's Army East of Durazzo, Albania.

London, Feb. 16.—In a determination to win back the trenches captured on Monday by the Germans southeast of Ypres, in Belgium, the British have made three attacks. All resulted in heavy losses on both sides and in failure to the British, according to Berlin. The German war office asserts that the efforts of the French to regain ground lost northwest of Tahnre, in the Champagne, were equally unsuccessful. The French afternoon communique asserts, however, that "certain trench positions" were recovered in the Tahnre section, but the midnight report is silent as to any further gains.

New Troops in Action. A vigorous artillery duel has been in progress for two days over the greater part of the Ypres front, with the German guns again steadily shelling the ruined city.

New British troops who have just completed their training in France are being used against the seasoned German veterans on the Flanders front and dispatches say that they are acquiring themselves with the utmost alacrity.

TWO-MILE FRONT ATTACKED.

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Plenty of Tobacco. The four-year supply on hand, both for home consumption and manufactured export to other countries, is being hurried over the crisis by the government, but they are all expected as to what effect it will have on American growers.

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U. S. TRADE TO SUFFER

British List of Forbidden Imports Is to Be Enlarged.

MAY PROHIBIT FRUIT NEXT

Canned Goods Also Expected to Be Kept From England.

Imperial Tobacco Company Will Continue Buying Here, but Decree Is Likely to Stop Purchases of Outlawed Articles—Present Restriction of Imports to Be One-Third of Usual Amount Brought In.

London, Feb. 16.—The further extension of the prohibited list of imports is awaited with keen interest by importers of American goods. If fruit be prohibited, the United States will be a heavy sufferer, as more than half of Great Britain's annual importations of \$10,000,000 worth of apples comes from there.

Domestic apple growers of influence will heartily indorse any plan which keeps out foreign apples. It is gathered, and importers therefore are hardly likely to be able to bring sufficient influence to bear to keep this fruit off the list. Citrus fruits may be saved the prohibition, as Spain is making strong representations against the proposal to place oranges and lemons on the list.

LUSITANIA CASE

PENDING EFFECTS OF NEW RULES

Lansing Holds Up Action by Von Bernstorff in Crisis With K.

Austro-German Notice of Armed Merchantmen Held Here That It Cover the Past—Reasons in German National Gravity to Step Form of Next Step is Undisclosed.

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CANNED GOODS TO BE BARRED.

It is considered inevitable here that canned goods ultimately will be placed on the list, thereby greatly affecting American canned fruits and salmon, which are heavily imported by Great Britain.

A prominent American diplomat who has been studying trade conditions abroad as affected by the war stated yesterday that the present list is merely an interim wedge for a policy which seeks complete government control of all over-seas trade. Licenses will be granted for the sale of necessities, food and clothing, but apparently little of any other goods.

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ENGLAND WEAK IN AIR

Impossible to Prevent Attacks, Government Heads Admit.

CAN GUARD MUNITIONS ONLY

Churchill Blamed for Lack of Proper Aerial Craft—Britain's Great Error Was in Not Building Dirigibles Years Ago, Asserts Lord Balfour. Trying to End Defects.

London, Feb. 16.—Today's debate in parliament on the air defenses of Britain was chiefly remarkable for frank admissions made by spokesmen that the government are far from satisfied with the present state of the air arm.

THEATER FALLS; 10 DIE

Building in Texas Collapses Just Before Art Exhibit Opening.

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Superintendent of Public Schools at Mexia, His Wife and Child Among the Known Dead—Numerous Persons Injured—Exhibit Arranged by Children—Fire Rages 4 Hours.

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The building collapsed a few minutes before the doors were to have been opened to admit several hundred persons to view an art exhibit arranged by school children.

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 THE EVENING STAR,
 With Sunday Morning Edition.
 WASHINGTON,
 WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1916

ing themselves and in a few weeks doubtless there will be several thousand young men engaged in this sort of training. Every one who goes to the rifle range and acquaints himself with the mechanism of a gun, with its operation, and with the necessary safety precautions, is a step toward the prevention of some one else from suffering.

Guard your cough and your nose and you will perhaps prevent some one else from suffering.

John T. Trowbridge.

A man died the other day at Arlington, Mass., who was at one time one of the best friends of the boys of America. For many years stories for younger readers came from his pen in surprising volume and of remarkable quality. John T. Trowbridge kept the younger readers of a generation and more ago honestly supplied with fascinating tales that were at once uplifting and interesting. He had essayed more serious literature, but quickly found his forte to be the production of tales for the youth of the country, and so successful was his career in this line of endeavor that it is doubtful if he ever regretted his adoption of the fold. His work was always conscientious and always true. A peculiar genius is required to produce such stories, a knowledge of boy nature, sympathy with the young, and, moreover, a consistent, unwavering adherence to high principles. The boys of today are not better supplied with current reading matter than their fathers and even their grandfathers were by John T. Trowbridge, and they might profitably turn to his stirring and stimulating stories for their present entertainment.

If Mr. Ritchie should give up the responsibilities of leadership in Congress

disease is raging, the health authorities are posting broadcast warnings against coughing and sneezing, with picture posters designed to remind the people sharply of the peril that exists in this practice. It is a thoughtless, elementary practice in any case, and it is positively dangerous to human life when respiratory diseases are prevalent.



EYES EXAMINED FREE

BY A
Graduate Optician

When you come here for a pair of glasses you are assured a most correct and exact examination of your eyes, which you can rely on. This department is in charge of Mr. S. Selinger, who has made a thorough study of the eye and only the best and most advanced scientific instruments are used to determine the trouble.

This service costs you nothing—all you pay for is the glasses.

As a special we offer a **gold and white, stainless steel, diamond set in case and guard, \$1.15 for**

"You Need Selinger's Eye-service."

SELINGER'S,
 820 F Street, Cor. Ninth
 "Look for the Big Clock."



Union Garage
 621 G St. N.W.

Palais Royal

11th Street G Street

Your New Spring Dress and Wrap

Yes—And Your Dresses for Next Summer Should Be Planned for Now.

The Pictorial Fashion Sheet for March is here—free—telling you of authentic spring styles and illustrating the Pictorial Review Patterns. Note that this Pattern Department is on Street Floor, Second Floor for the department for silks and wool dress goods.

Experts to Demonstrate the Patterns—With the Materials at Special Prices.

How to make your own spring dress and wrap—with less fear of failure than if intrusted to a professional dressmaker—and how to buy the necessary materials at much less than later—both are assured tomorrow's visitors to this Second Floor of the Palais Royal.

Wool Dress Goods	The Silks, Etc.
<p>\$1.00 1.25</p> <p>Values to \$2—34 inches wide—Plain and Novelty Cloths, in colors and mixtures, suitable for spring wear. Guaranteed \$1.50 to \$2.00 a yard quality at only \$1.00.</p>	<p>\$1.10 1.25</p> <p>Values to \$3—40 to 54 inches wide—French Serges, Diagonal and Prunella Cloths, Henriettes, Wool Tatters, Shadow Checks and Striped Cloths; colors and black.</p>
<p>38c 50c</p> <p>Values to 75c—36 to 50 inches wide—Serges, Batiste and Cloths in brocades, stripes and plaids. Guaranteed 50c to 75c values at 38c yard. Second Floor—6 Elevators.</p>	<p>89c 1.10</p> <p>Values to \$3—The Best Novelty Silks, 30 to 40 inches wide, used for coat suits, dresses, skirts, trimmings and linings. A good range of colors and black.</p>
<p>75c 1.00</p> <p>Value, 50c Yard—New Velvet Corduroy, fast pile and the now scarce—and to be much scarce—shades of 24's, bronze, plum, brown, myrtle, Belgium and navy blue. Second Floor—6 Elevators.</p>	

Kid Gloves
 Reduced to **\$1.00**

Superior quality, but last of lots—only as follows:

Tan—size 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7.
 Black—size 5 1/2, 6 1/2.
 White—5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2.

Children's Golf and Fleece Lined Gloves, sizes 2, 3, 4. Reduced to 50c.

New Laces

24 to 27 Inch Ploumcings of charity net, shadow lace and Georgette crepe. **\$7.98** Yard, \$1.75 to

18-inch Ploumcings of charity, shadow and silk-ram laces; white and cream.

New Tub Fabrics

With the price of cotton soaring and with dyes growing scarcer daily, you can be assured the following specials will not be duplicated later, either as to colors or as to qualities, at the prices.

Specials at 50c—36-inch Figured Crepes, floral effects in colors on white grounds, also 36-inch

Wash Laces and Embroideries

Val and Torchon Laces, 2 1/2 to 3 inches wide. New 100 pairs. Values to 15c **5c**

Normandy and Platt Valenciennes Laces, 2 to 4 inches wide. Values to 25c **10c**

Swiss and Cambrie Embroidery Ploumcings, 18 inch wide. Values to 75c **29c**

Swiss and Nainsook Embroidery Ploumcings, 27 inch wide. Values to \$1.25 **50c**

Delighted

"Opening,"

and the complimentary price

00 and \$12.00

at \$8.50 to \$15.00

Their Trimmings

75c Flowers. **62c**

