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SEE THE VOTES FOR THE TWO-THIRDS RULE

Unanimous Consent Had Been in Force More Than One Hundred Years.

NEW RULE DRAFTED BY BI-PARTISAN COMMITTEE

Action Came Unexpectedly After Six Hours of Debate—Vote Stood 76 to 3—Senators La Follette, Gronna and Sherman Cast the Negative Votes—Organized Filibuster in the Senate is No Longer Possible—Bill Includes Provisions to Prevent Dilatory Tactics and the Introduction of Amendments Not Germane to the Pending Bill.

Washington, March 8.—After more than one hundred years under rules permitting debate limited only by the physical endurance of senators and the length of the constitution, the senate tonight by a vote of 76 to 3 put power in the hands of two-thirds of its members in the future in a limited discussion and to say when a vote shall be taken on a pending measure.

Never while the amendment is in the senate rule book can a "little group of willful men," as President Wilson called them, his hold responsible for defeat of the armed neutrality bill, prevent a vote upon a bill before the senate if two-thirds of their colleagues will otherwise. The organized filibuster as recognized in the senate is dead.

Action came unexpectedly after six hours' debate on the new rule drafted by a bi-partisan committee. Although both democrats and republicans had approved the change in caucus, and Senator La Follette, the majority floor leader, had given notice that the senate would be kept in continuous session until a vote was taken, nearly everyone looked for a much longer discussion.

La Follette voted negative. Senators La Follette and Gronna, two of those who had introduced the neutrality bill, and Senator Sherman, who favored it, cast the negative votes. Senators Cushman, Kenyon, Kirby, Hale, Norris, and Vandeman, who were against the armed neutrality bill, voted for the amendment. Colonel Betancourt, who had introduced the amendment, announced that if they had been present they would have supported it.

In brief, the new rule provides that on petition of sixteen senators to close debate on a pending measure the following day by a two-thirds vote, on the following day by one, and thereafter to one hour to each senator. It includes provisions to prevent dilatory tactics and the introduction of amendments not germane to the pending bill.

Many senators had expressed their change do not look upon it as a closure rule, such as prevails in the house of representatives, and had their committee with a majority behind it can set the limits upon speech and the

hour for a vote. Others who fear that the action tonight merely forecasts a more drastic change in the future, declared it was but the antics of wags and that the days of the senate as the only legislative body in the world where there is no limit on free discussion are numbered.

The debate today started peacefully but before it had continued long it branched into discussion on the armed neutrality bill and the president's statement about the twelve men he had named in his message. The vote upon it. There were some bitter criticisms of the president and of the new rule. Senator Cushman declared that any man, in the senate or out, "high or low," who said he attempted or conspired to prevent a vote on the bill, "deliberately falsifies."

La Follette last speaker. The last speaker was Senator La Follette, the central figure of the filibuster. He said he would not discuss his position on the neutrality nor but might have something to say about it later. Pointing out that some of the most important appropriation bills, including the navy and army measures, had been presented to the senate only a short time before March 8, he asked "were they so long coming to the senate because it was undesirable that they be discussed?"

He pointed, he said, with a provision never before dared to be presented to an American congress, with universal conscription or universal military training embodied in it. "You pile up legislation of that sort," he continued, "until the 43 or 50 hours before the end of the session you bring in a bill that trenches on the rights of the citizen."

He said that the bill that trenches on the rights of the citizen, with a congress that has reduced itself in a little less than three years to little more than a stamp, do you not think this sort of closure would be pretty effective?"

A resolution proposed by Senator McLean of Connecticut, requesting the president to call a special session of congress before March 20th because "important measures vital to the honor and safety of the nation require immediate attention." He was unable to introduce it today because of the rules fight, but may bring it up tomorrow.

BILL TO VALIDATE HOLDINGS OF THE NEW HAVEN ROAD

Favorably Reported by Bay State Legislative Committee on Railroads. Boston, March 8.—The legislative committee on railroads voted unanimously today to report favorably a bill designed to validate the holdings of certain stocks and securities of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and to define the relations of that corporation with its subsidiary companies. The bill has been approved by the public service commission. The committee added an amendment which would prevent the road paying dividends on its common stock until it had complied with the decree of the federal courts in disposing of certain securities and had paid its earnings indebtedness incurred since June 1, 1913.

The amendment would permit the road to hold stock in some of its leased lines and allow it to issue its own notes in lieu of those of the New England Navigation company, due on May 1.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS TO HAVE A TRAINING CORPS

Five Hundred Have Signed Applications to Join. New York, March 8.—A students' rally upon pacifist features at a mass meeting at Columbia university today, at which 500 of the students signed applications to join a Columbia training corps for reserve officers. The anti-militarist students, one of whom was expelled from another New York institution for publicly criticizing Major General Leonard Wood, objected to the purpose of the meeting and several members of the meeting were ejected from the hall. The students who signed will drill for several months this spring and a permanent Columbia corps will be established next fall, according to the plans announced.

GOVERNORS OF NEW ENGLAND INVITED TO MEET

By Governor McCall of Massachusetts and Discuss Defense Problems. Boston, March 8.—Governor McCall today invited the governors and adjutants general of the New England states to attend a conference here next Tuesday, at which national defense problems will be discussed. After careful consideration, Governor McCall wrote, "I am of the opinion that it would be well for the governors of the several New England states to come together with their adjutants general and discuss plans of common defense in the present disturbed condition of affairs."

PRESIDENT HAS AUTHORITY TO ARM MERCHANTMEN

Has Been So Informed by Secretary Lansing and Attorney General Gregory. Washington, March 8.—Both Secretary Lansing and Attorney General Gregory have advised President Wilson that he has full authority to arm merchant ships against illegal attacks by German submarines. It was to these two officers—the government's authorities respectively on international questions and law—that the president referred the contention raised in the senate that old statutes enacted to authorize merchant ships to arm against pirates, and insuperable bar to the step he desired to take to meet the submarine menace. They have no application to the present situation.

The president will act immediately in accordance with this opinion or will wait to call a special session of congress to pass a resolution similar to that killed by a filibuster during the last session was not revealed tonight.

STOLE A PIANO, THEN WENT BACK FOR STOOL.

A String of Church Robberies in Nashville, Tenn., Cleared Up. Nashville, Tenn., March 8.—A string of church robberies that have mystified Nashville police for a week were cleared up today by the arrest of John Lightstinger, a tailor, that he was the robber. He said that during the week he had robbed eight churches. Among his victims was a piano, and after he had sold it to a negro he had to walk back two miles to the church and steal the piano stool, because the negro insisted it was part of the bargain. He stole the piano stool from Rev. C. W. Elinner, taking it on the second time after its owner had recovered it from a pawnshop.

PROFESSORS OF HARVARD SUSTAIN BISHOP WILLIAMS

In His Plea to President Wilson to Preserve the Integrity of the Nation. Boston, March 8.—The plea to President Wilson voiced by Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, to lead the people to defend at all costs the integrity of the nation, is endorsed in a memorial to the president signed by 210 officers and professors of Harvard university and made public tonight.

Cabled Paragraphs

Swiss Reservists Called Out.

Paris, March 8, 5.30 p. m.—The Swiss legion has informed reservists on leave and subject to mobilization that the government has decided to complete the partial mobilization of Jan. 24 by calling out other units including two battalions of the landwehr.

Ships Sunk by Submarine.

Berlin, March 8.—(By Wireless to Stockholm.)—A cable message made by the admiralty today that there have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean the following vessels: The sailing vessel of more than 40,000 tons since February 15.

U. S. WARSHIPS LAND 400 MEN AT SANTIAGO

On Request of Garcia Munoz, the Civil Governor. Santiago, Cuba, March 8.—Garcia Munoz, civil governor of Santiago, today requested of the American consul that he be allowed to land 400 men of the United States naval forces here will land 800 marines immediately.

Colonia Betancourt of the Menocal forces is preparing to attack Santiago. It is reported that the Palma mill has been destroyed. Four hundred men from American warships have landed and taken charge in Santiago. The cane fields and the Union sugar mill at San Luis, ten miles north of Santiago, are burning. The people of San Luis are greatly alarmed and have built barricades in the streets, expecting an attack from the rebels.

The Americans were landed from the mine layer San Francisco, the cruiser Olynthus, the gunboat Machias, and the gunboat Machias. The people of Santiago have regained confidence since the arrival of the Americans. There has been no fighting here as a result of the arrival of the American guards.

Mr. Clark's plan is to utilize all the coastal wooden shipyards which now have a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of steel a year. These boats would be 135 feet over all with 35 feet beam. The same amount of tonnage, with a speed of 14 knots, it was said, could be built for \$150,000.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SURPRISED

When Word Came That American Warships Had Landed Men. Washington, March 8.—Word that men from American warships had acted on their own authority in landing navy department officials, who only today had referred to the state department for instructions, caused surprise among the Cuban government. Commander Belknap's last report transmitted yesterday, which requested and asked for instructions.

The American naval commanders have broad authority to take such action as may be necessary to protect Americans and other foreigners and their property. It is assumed that the president's message to the senate, threatening that Commander Belknap decided it was necessary to act immediately, waiting for a reply to his message.

60,000 TO FOMENT A REBELLION IN INDIA.

Evidence in German Spy Case Casts Doubt on Federal Grand Jury. New York, March 8.—Evidence developed today in the trial of a German spy, charged with fomenting a rebellion in India, was reported tonight to have been presented to a special federal grand jury here.

MEXICO AND GERMANY CONNECTED BY WIRELESS

Information to That Effect Comes from Semi-Official Source. Washington, March 8.—Information has reached the government from a semi-official source that through the perfection of a powerful wireless telegraph plant in Mexico direct communication between the Mexican capital and Germany has been established. The information was obtained through connection by Mexico City with the United States, Germany would be able to secure complete exemption from the United States in the event of an outbreak of war between the United States and Germany.

CHINESE CABINET HAS RETURNED TO PEKING

Indicates That Difference With the President Has Been Compromised. Washington, March 8.—Despatches to the Chinese legation here today said China's cabinet, which resigned because of disagreement with the president Li Yuan Hung over the proposed loan with Germany and left the capital for Tientsin, had returned to Peking. It is assumed from this that the constitutional difficulties between the president and the cabinet have been temporarily compromised and that an agreement has been reached either to sever relations with Germany or to accept the terms of the entente, it is not known here.

To Build 1,000 Vessels a Year

PLAN OF ENGINEER F. HUNTINGTON CLARK WITH LOW VISIBILITY OF SMALL SIZE, THEY WOULD BE POOR TARGETS FOR SUBMARINES—TO BE BUILT "FASTER THAN GERMANS CAN SINK THEM."

New York, March 8.—A plan whereby cargo tonnage can be created in this country "faster than Germany can sink it," is being made by F. Huntington Clark, an American engineer, according to an announcement here tonight before a joint session of the Automobile Club of America, the Aero Club of America and the Motor Boat Club of America.

The new type of vessel, it was said, could be built in great numbers, quickly, at small cost and by men of little skill. The vessels would be small, steamless, smokeless and of diminutive size and would have such low visibility as to render them almost invisible to the eyes of the observer. They would be built in great numbers, quickly, at small cost and by men of little skill.

In addition, it was asserted, the new craft, propelled entirely by motor, would offer a smaller mark, could be more easily maneuvered in event of an encounter, and because of its small draft of from eleven to thirteen feet, torpedoes that ordinarily would sink the vessel would be ineffective. "It would pass like lightning," it was said.

It was estimated that one million tons, or a thousand vessels of 1,000 tons each, with a speed of nine knots, could be built at a cost of \$100,000,000 in a year. These boats would be 135 feet over all with 35 feet beam. The same amount of tonnage, with a speed of 14 knots, it was said, could be built for \$150,000.

Mr. Clark's plan is to utilize all the coastal wooden shipyards which now have a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of steel a year. These boats would be 135 feet over all with 35 feet beam. The same amount of tonnage, with a speed of 14 knots, it was said, could be built for \$150,000.

Advantages of Proposed Vessel. "When 1,000 steel ships are sunk, a costly, slowly-made vessel goes to the bottom with ten thousand tons of munitions and a large crew is left struggling for their lives. Such a vessel, if it is not destroyed, is a 10,000-ton, shallow-draft, quickly handled, wooden motor ship presents a far greater problem to the submarine, particularly if it is fast and carries two guns. It is far less easily hit, more torpedoes need to be wasted upon it and it can be more aggressive. But if at last such a ship be sunk a cheap, easily replaced craft is gone, and a large number of men are lost, and a few men only are left to shift for their lives at sea."

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PRESIDENT HAS POWER TO PROTECT AMERICA.

Sense of Resolution to Be Introduced by Senator Lewis. Washington, March 8.—Senator Lewis, the democratic whip, introduced today a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the president has the same power to protect commerce with foreign nations as he has to protect that between the states. He gave notice that he probably would speak on the subject tomorrow.

FINED FOR TREATING FLAG WITH CONTEMPT

Augustus Von Hagen, a Native Born American, Assessed \$100. Boston, March 8.—Augustus von Hagen, a native born American, was fined \$100 in court today for publicly treating the American flag with contempt. He was fined for using a small flag to wipe grease spots from a work bench in a factory where he was employed as a machinist.

ILLUMINATING GAS FUMES PERMEATED NEW BEDFORD.

Necessitated the Closing of Two Public Schools. New Bedford, Mass., March 8.—Illuminating gas fumes from a large storage tank which had overflowed hung low over the city today this afternoon, causing much discomfort and necessitating the closing of two public schools. The gas, which was a mixture of wind kept the fumes from rising for several hours.

Turks Harassed on Three Sides

BRITISH CAVALRY IS WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF BAGDAD RETREAT IN 3 REGIONS

In Persia the Russians Have Occupied the Town of Kangavar—Bad Weather Stops Action on All of the Other Fronts. The Turks are being harassed on three sides by forces of the entente allies. British troops under General Maude are making an approach on the Tigris river in Mesopotamia, have driven back the Turks until the British cavalry is within eight miles of the southern border of the important town of Bagdad.

Russians Gain in Persia. To the northeast, Persian Russians have gained further advantages over the Ottoman forces, in retreat westward from Hamadan, having occupied the town of Kangavar. Another army of King George, operating against the Turks in Palestine, has pressed them back northward almost to the gates of Jerusalem. At last reports the Turks in all three regions were in retreat. Whether the British purpose to make a stand at Bagdad has not become evident.

Bad Weather. On the other fronts bad weather is keeping the operations to minor engagements and artillery fighting. On the front held by the British in France slight additional successes have been achieved in the Ancre valley and near Blaches, but southwest of Chaulnes the British have been driven back to their original positions after heavy bombardments and captured a few men.

The Champagne region the French have re-won from the Germans a salient captured Feb. 15 between Butte de la Ligne and the Champagne, taking more than a hundred prisoners. Bombardments are in progress at other points on the French lines.

TURKEY WOULD ABROGATE ANCIENT "CAPITULATIONS."

Has Again Attempted to Gain Consent of the United States. Washington, March 8.—Turkey again has attempted without success to obtain the consent of the United States, to abrogate the ancient "capitulations" which have long been a source of controversy between the two nations. The United States applied for the abrogation of the ancient "capitulations" which have long been a source of controversy between the two nations.

Seventeen officials of Monroe and other foreign consuls in Turkey, Senator La Follette indorsing his attitude toward the armed neutrality resolution. A reduction of more than 19 per cent in the number of freight cars throughout the country by congestion was recorded during the week ending February 24.

ELECTION OF GENERAL CARRANZA IS EXPECTED

A Heavy Vote is Forecast Throughout Mexico Sunday. Guadalajara, Mexico, March 8.—General Carranza made plans for a general election to be held in the country which will probably continue until after the national elections next month. Henry P. Fletcher, the American ambassador here in Chicago, a like report, probably will join Carranza's train there.

STONE TO REMAIN CHAIRMAN FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Has Issued a Statement to Set at Rest Reports. Washington, March 8.—In view of reports that Senator Stone, because of his attitude on the armed neutrality issue, might not be retained as chairman of the foreign relations committee, the senator tonight made this statement: "I am not going to resign as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and I am going to be retained in that chairmanship in the senate reorganization."

THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK MAUDE, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCES AT KUT-EL-AMARA, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO BE ADJUTANT GENERAL, IN RECOGNITION OF HIS DEFEAT OF THE TURKISH FORCES.

A MANIFESTO ISSUED BY IRISH NATIONALISTS

Appeal Made to Irishmen Everywhere to Work For Home Rule. London, March 8, 5.37 p. m.—A manifesto issued today by the Nationalists says the constitutional movement may yet be saved but only by active assistance of a large number of Irishmen in Ireland, and especially the millions of the Irish race in the dominions and the United States. "To them we appeal," says the manifesto, "promptly to use all means in their power to induce the British government to accept a treaty in accordance with the principles for which they are fighting in Europe. We especially appeal to America, in the connection with a view to the application of Ireland of the great principle of self-determination."

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO TOKIO IS DEAD.

George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh—No Details Available. Washington, March 8.—George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, American ambassador to Tokio, is dead. The death of the ambassador's death reached the state department today from Tokio in a despatch from the embassy. Mr. Guthrie died today, according to the despatch. No details as to the cause of death are yet available. He was appointed ambassador to Japan May 2, 1915.

Condensed Telegrams

The Maine Senate adopted a resolution in favor of universal military service. February copper production of the East Butte Copper Co. was 1,469,440 pounds. Gold coin to the amount of \$545,000 was withdrawn from the sub-Treasury for export.

The Glen Cove Bank, of Glen Cove, N. Y., increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Chicago and Eastern Illinois telegraphers have asked for a wage in increase aggregating 35 per cent.

Shipments of currency from Chicago last month were \$20,246,554, against \$10,288,278 in February last year. Subscriptions for the sixth German war loan will be opened March 15 and the books will be closed on April 16.

Philo Houseman, a former hotel proprietor in Orangeburg, N. Y., was found dead at his home at Bergenfield, N. J. By a vote of 81 to 47 the Minnesota House definitely passed the prohibition law. The steamer Frederik VIII, bearing former German Ambassador von Bernstorff, is expected to reach Copenhagen Saturday.

The New York State Senate made the most striking amendment to the Constitution a special order for action next Monday night. The Italian Government has decided to arm practically all merchant ships and to offer prizes for merchantmen that sink submarines. Senator Dore, of Pawnee County, introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 to exterminate the English sparrow in Kansas.

Twenty thousand kilos of coffee belonging to the Belgian Relief Commission were lost in a fire which destroyed a storehouse at Hasselt. William A. Morgan, president of the Butte Copper Co., was informed by the company that it had secured an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour for 5,000 employees. The Reading Railroad Co. has placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for five Mallet locomotives and for other heavy freight engines.

The Western Union Telegraph Co.'s central cable office was informed by the Tuckerton wireless station that the latter will accept telegrams for central Europe. Seventeen officials of Monroe and other foreign consuls in Turkey, Senator La Follette indorsing his attitude toward the armed neutrality resolution. A reduction of more than 19 per cent in the number of freight cars throughout the country by congestion was recorded during the week ending February 24.

The highest price for hogs recorded in the country since the Civil War is \$15 a hundred pounds. Governor Harris of Georgia called a special session of the Georgia legislature to meet March 20 to consider a bill for the reorganization of the National Forest Reserve Commission. Orders were received by southern department headquarters to "speed up" the return movement of State troops from the border, so that all organizations will be home for muster on April 1.

The War Department has directed that between 5,000 and 6,000 enlisted men be sent to the front in the regimental commanders for commission as company officers in whatever army may be raised. Statistics compiled by the agriculture department indicate that cream production in the United States in 1916 was 3 per cent less than a year ago. Holdings of 14,582,975 pounds were reported by 215 storages houses.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the East Hampton, N. Y., fire station. The loss was estimated at \$200,000. The structure, erected about twenty years ago, was destroyed by a fire which started in the Greater City. The Ned Harrigan Club, of New York, presented to President Wilson an engraving in which the President is the central figure, surrounded by pictures of Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, Grant and Lee.

Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, the British minister, cabled to London asking permission for a special liner to sail direct to Halifax without call at Kirkwall, to enable a large number of Americans at Copenhagen to reach home. The British war office announced that Major-General Frederick Stanley Maude, commander of the British forces at Kut-el-Amara, has been promoted to be adjutant general, in recognition of his defeat of the Turkish forces.

Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, has threatened to resign unless the new naval experimental laboratory is located in the vicinity of New York instead of at Annapolis, as most of the naval officer would prefer. The nominations of Chas. W. Baker, of New York, and W. A. Rorer, of Harrisburg, Pa., as members of the Interstate Park Commission, were approved by the Senate, having been favorably reported by the finance committee.

A joint resolution authorizing Governor Williams to "pay a reward of \$100 to the first American gunner who destroys a German submarine, caught in an attempt to sink an American ship, or any ship carrying American passengers, is introduced in the Oklahoma lower house. Seventy per cent of the world's cork supply is said to be produced in Spain and Portugal.

COUNT ZEPPELIN, AIRCRAFT PIONEER, DID NOT ATTAIN SUCCESS IN HIS CHOSEN FIELD UNTIL SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE

HAD SPENT FORTUNE BEFORE MEETING SUCCESS

First Became Interested in Aeronautics While in This Country as Military Observer During the Civil War—Repeated Failures in His Earlier Efforts Had Called Forth Pert Comment in Press of Germany—Recently Emperor William Spoke of Him as "the Greatest Living German" and Bestowed Upon Him the Highest Honor.

Two wars, and for a year, spent in honeymooning with his bride, who was a girl of the German nobility, he spent the remainder of his life in building flying contrivances that, for the most part, refused to fly. From a wealthy nobleman owning vast estates, Count Zeppelin, a self-made man, gradually reduced to an aristocratic mechanic living in a humble cottage on an allowance supplied by his friends. He met many narrow escapes from death, and disaster repeatedly overtook his attempts to fly. He electrified a sceptical world in 1909 by staying aloft for 37 hours in the fifth airship he had built, and by sailing it in a straight course for a distance of nearly 300 miles. Emperor William, and all Germany, in fact, hailed him as the conqueror of the air.

This monster balloon, 465 feet long and of the rigid type and resembling a huge cigar, soon met with disaster as had its predecessors. Each wrecked the German people, who had gradually reduced to an aristocratic mechanic living in a humble cottage on an allowance supplied by his friends. He met many narrow escapes from death, and disaster repeatedly overtook his attempts to fly. He electrified a sceptical world in 1909 by staying aloft for 37 hours in the fifth airship he had built, and by sailing it in a straight course for a distance of nearly 300 miles. Emperor William, and all Germany, in fact, hailed him as the conqueror of the air.

Biographical Sketch. Count Ferdinand Zeppelin became famous at the age of 70 as the builder of the world's first practical dirigible balloon. On his 75th birthday he was a token of appreciation he conferred upon him the exalted Order of the Black Eagle, the highest honor in the Emperor's power.

Count Zeppelin made his first balloon ascension. It occurred while he was following General Carl Shurz in the Civil War as a military observer for the German army. A captive balloon in use for military observation greatly interested the young German officer, and he was taken up in it in 1853.

Count Zeppelin was born in Constance, Baden, in 1838. As a boy he was trained for a soldier's career. He fought through the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-Prussian wars, and is said to have been the first soldier to cross the frontier into France in the last named conflict. Serving in the German cavalry he was promoted to the rank of general at the age of 42. He retired ten years later a distinguished general.

He began to study and experiment with the airship in 1894, at the time demanded in routine military duties, for the time spent in fighting

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION. Theft of Films and the Elimination of Indecent Pictures. New York, March 8.—Motion picture producers testified here today before the legislative committee investigating the industry that the two most serious problems which confront them are the theft of films and the elimination of indecent pictures.

Senator B. Hampton declared immoral films injure the industry and cannot survive public condemnation. He advocated the formation of a commission similar to that in effect in this city under the direction of the commissioner of licenses. He asserted that all the better elements in the business favored such regulation.

Film thefts aggregated millions of dollars a year, Mr. Hampton said. The films operate, he explained, by means of a duplicating machine, by stealing copies of films from other methods. He pointed out that the short film, crowded out by the "feature," soon would return to favor.

Senator B. Hampton contended that the board of review was a failure so far as stamping out indecent pictures was concerned, and urged the appointment of one "red blooded man" as a state censor. His plan, he said, was to get out of the business for shame in facing my family," he said, "if anything is not done to eradicate the filthy side of the industry."

Mr. Marlon also complained of heavy losses from thefts. BIDS FOR 14-INCH HIGH EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES Have Been Received by the Navy Department From Six Companies. Washington, March 8.—The navy department received bids today from six companies for fourteen-inch high explosive projectiles, the amount of the contract not being made public. The Grundle Steel Co. offered the lowest bid both in price and time, offering to begin delivery in ninety days at \$285 per shell.

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WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.—A number of officers and seamen from several ships of the American coastwise lines enrolled in the United States Naval reserve force at an office opened for the purpose here today by Lieutenant Robert T. Merrill, U. S. N. The officers who volunteered will be given a rank and in case their ships are later covered by the government will wear insignia showing they are members of the government's naval reserve.

OBITUARY. Adolphus William Green. New York, March 8.—Adolphus William Green, president of the National Theatre, died here today after a long illness. He was 74 years of age.

RUSSIA PROTESTS VIOLATIONS OF USAGES OF WAR. Has Sent Notes to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. Petrograd, March 8, Noon, via London, 7.55 p. m.—The Russian foreign office has transmitted to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey a lengthy protest against alleged violations of the usages of war, attaching citations of numerous specified instances and asserting the right to retaliate in kind. The violations enumerated were committed by a special committee appointed for that purpose. Each citation, it is stated, was accompanied by a photograph.

The abuses charged include the use of explosive bullets, gas, burning of hospitals, poisoning of wells, misuse of parley (flag of truce) and Red Cross flags, killing of wounded, and the sinking of the hospital ship Portugal. The Russian hospital ship Portugal was sunk in the Black Sea March 30, 1916, by a Turkish submarine.