

CRY OF "EXTRAVAGANCE" ARISES OVER STENOGRAPHER MACHINE MEN IN THE HOUSE DO NOT WANT DETAILED REPORT OF DOINGS

BESIEGED FORT DO NOT MERGE SOON MUST GIVE UP

CONDITIONS AT ADRIANOPLE ARE DESPERATE AND ITS FALL IS EXPECTED SOON.

PEOPLE ON HALF-RATIONS

Despite Deplorable State of Affairs, the Porte Stands Fast Against Ceding the Fortress to the Allies Even Though the Powers Try to Coerce Turkey With Navies.

DO NOT MERGE WITH G. O. P. SAYS T. R.

HE SAYS THE 'REPUBLICAN MACHINE CANNOT BE TRUSTED NOT TO CHEAT.

PROPOSED BY MUNSEY

The Colonel Declares That Such a Move Would Not Be Fair to Ex-Democrats—All Honest Men Who Believe in Progressive Principles Are Invited to Join the Party.

Investigators Who Investigate



Money trust investigating committee in session. Left to right, Representatives McMerran of Michigan, Hayes of California, Neely of Kansas, Guernsey of Maine, Pijo of Louisiana (chairman), Daugherty of Missouri, Burns of South Carolina, Heald of Delaware, and Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the committee.

RELIEF OF BANKS OF CALIFORNIA PROPOSED

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 9.—State relief for banks of the citrus district of southern California that have been hard hit by the damage to the orange and lemon crops will be sought by Assemblyman James E. Kram of Highland, Cal., who conferred today with State Treasurer E. D. Roberts in the attorney general's office upon the possibility of the state's lending money on call at a low rate of interest.

CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR ARCHBALD IS MADE

HOUSE MANAGERS WILL TALK AGAINST JUDGE TODAY AND THEN COMES VOTE.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A protest against any action by the senate based on an "appeal to passion or prejudice" marked the closing arguments in the defense of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States commerce court, under trial for impeachment for misbehavior as a federal judge.

DAMAGE CAUSES COLLEGE MEN TO QUIT

Stanford University, Cal., Jan. 9.—The Stanford student body has been depleted by more than 200 by the storm damage to the citrus crop of southern California and many more men from the orange belt are expected to leave college before the end of the present semester.

HUGE PROFITS MADE BY ONE BIG BANK OF NEW YORK

IMMENSE PERCENTAGE OF GAIN EARNED BY FIRST NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Profits of more than \$80,000,000 have been made by the First National bank of New York city since its organization with a capital of \$500,000 in 1863, according to the testimony of George F. Baker, chairman of the board of directors of the bank, before the house money trust committee today.

Mr. Baker told the committee the bank had paid dividends of 250 per cent, or more than twice the total capital, which now is \$100,000,000, in the four years since 1908.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, calculated from the sums supplied by Mr. Baker, that since the latter assumed the presidency of the institution in 1873, the bank has paid dividends of 185.50 per cent on its capitalization.

Mr. Baker flatly opposed the suggestion of Mr. Untermyer that national banks be required to make public their assets, declaring that he saw no possible good that could come of such a provision.

That there is no impropriety in one man holding directorships in one or more potentially competing banks, railroads or industrial corporations, was another stand taken by Mr. Baker. Mr. Untermyer reviewed a list of railroads in which Mr. Baker is a director, some of which the lawyer said potentially were competing lines.

Mr. Baker admitted that he and Mr. Morgan and Mr. Stillman consulted frequently about large financial operations and that he and Mr. Morgan were interested in many vast financial enterprises. He could not say how many.

The witness did not approve the "voting trust" form of control of corporation by which stockholders turn over their voting rights to trustees, but said he would not oppose it if stockholders desired it. He said that he and W. H. Porter and H. M. Davidson, the voting trustees of the Guaranty Trust company, "never had held a meeting" and that "the election of directors of the company was purely formal."

Comptroller of the Currency Murray, it was made known today, will decline to furnish the house money trust committee, in response to its request, a list of loans of \$1,000,000 or more that he knew more men in the state of Illinois than any other man.

Committee on Appropriations Says the Cost of the One Person Will Eat Up the Incidental Expense-- Matter Will Come Up Again Today.

(Staff Correspondence) Helena, Jan. 9.—The house machine leaders this morning pleaded for "economy" in almost baritone tones. They were concerned, to a degree, over the "extravagance" of the house yesterday in voting for the employment of a stenographer, whose duty as laid down was to make a literal verbatim report of what the members said and how they voted upon matters coming before the house, and to make a sufficient number of such reports as to provide one for the permanent records of the state.

The motion for the appointment of the stenographer yesterday came from the "platform democrat" side of the chamber having been offered by Karschwang of Cascade. The solid support of the progressives was needed and furnished to put the motion over.

The machine was too smooth to try an attack through the committee on appropriations this morning by way of a report that said the cost of the stenographer would eat up the entire fund that had been contemplated for incidental expenses.

The bosses don't want a complete record of what is said and done on the floor of the house. They wouldn't have it as a gift, with several sorts of premiums thrown in. The plea of economy is pure rot.

Finally the matter was referred to the appropriations committee to investigate and report.

At a late hour tonight it was learned from a member of the committee that it will report the subject back to the house tomorrow without recommendations. The members collectively do not propose to decide in any way which there is so much controversy.

In the Record. When the issue comes up there will be other floods of spilling about the sinful waste of the dear taxpayers' money and other oratorical junk, but they did, they did, a record vote being taken on the proposition.

The progressive will look after that phase of the matter. "Let it appear in the record," is evidently the Bill Moose motto in the house.

The Whiteside scheme for an investigation of the Carey lands met rough shelling in the house, and after repeated skirmishes was deferred, to come up three legislative days hence.

Meanwhile there will be some reflection upon the part of house members that a similar investigation was carried on by a previous session was carried on by a previous session was carried on by a previous session.

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(ter from Mr. Rose guaranteeing that the expense would not be more than \$25 per day. Fully an hour was spent in discussion along the lines of economy, and the whole matter of the employment of a stenographer was referred to the appropriations committee after the house had rescinded its previous action in that matter.

With Day of Lewis and Clark in the chair, the house went into committee of the whole and passed the per diem bills that had been reported by the committee on appropriations.

The speaker named O'Neill, Custer, Christmas, Carbon, Clark, Teton, Durkan, Cascade, Fisher, Lewis and Clark, Brower, Missoula, Glenn, Moberg, Jordan, Flathead, and Corner of Lincoln, on the committee on mileage and per diem.

During the day notices of intention to introduce bills were given as follows: Stewart—Creating a tax commission. Graybeal—To amend sections 2 and 3, chapter 76, laws of 1909.

Word—Appointment of public service commission, declaring its duties and fixing compensation of its members. Bower—To provide for lending of the permanent funds of the state of Montana upon farm mortgages.

Brower—To amend section 3168 relating to fees of county clerks. Brower—Providing for payment of deceased animals slaughtered by the state.

Working—To amend section 2832 relating to vacancies and appointments and terms in office of appointees to county offices. Working—Relating to powers and duties of justices of the peace and constables and fixing their compensation in certain townships.

Working—To amend section 4820 relating to the acquisition of property of the succession to and distribution of property and the inheritance of property. Working—To amend section 3235 declaring the crime of rape and increasing the age of consent of females.

Working—To amend section 3288 relating to the jurisdiction of police courts in civil and criminal cases. Ellingson—To have road supervisors elected by the people of each road district in counties instead of being appointed by county commissioners; also to have road tax levy fixed by the people of each road district.

Ellingson—To have counties divided into commissioners' districts. Meadows—Providing compensation to owners of animals slaughtered by the state, and making an appropriation for same. Drinkard—General highway law, and sale of dairy products, and providing for dairy specialist at agricultural college.

Cutts—To amend section 545 relating to the form of ballots and commonly known as "Anti-Fusion Law." Dinkard—General highway law.

Cutts—Creating an industrial insurance commission, and entitled "Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Law." Cutts—Providing for licensing and bonding of public warehouses, and imposing duties of same upon railroad commission.

Camp—Providing that the cost of macadamizing or improving any streets, avenues or alleys of any towns or cities may be paid in part by such town or city and in part by the property abutting upon said streets. Camp—To amend section 3397 and

London, Jan. 9.—Official news received by the Bulgarian delegation describes the situation at Adrianople as desperate. Several soldiers who deserted and succeeded in reaching the headquarters of the allies, say the town is in its last gasp. Provisions are so scarce that the military authorities have requisitioned all the food possessed, even by private persons, and are making only one distribution, comprising a half-ration daily. Conditions have been rendered graver by the great number of sick who overflow the hospitals where the attendants are inadequate. The death rate is very high. The Bulgarians have allowed medicines and Red Cross workers to enter under the escort of a Bulgarian detachment.

Question Will Be Solved. The commander of the fortress has declared that he would rather die of starvation than surrender the town, and all the citizens who can are trying to escape. The Bulgarians believe that, even in the event of any action the powers may take, the question of Adrianople soon will be solved.

It is understood that Constantinople has accepted the views of Reichard Pasha, who recently asked to be authorized to reconvoke the conference, he being president for the next sitting. The difficulty now lies in the determination of the allies not to participate until they are notified in advance what Turkey intends to propose. They do not wish to revive the discussion of unacceptable terms, but desire a certainty that Turkey is ready to cede what has been pronounced as the irreducible minimum of the allies—Adrianople—after which it will be possible to discuss other portions of the frontier line.

Playing Safe. In other words, the allies do not wish to play into Turkey's hands by re-entering the conference room without a definite program which may lead to the definite conclusion of peace at this time. Before the meeting the Turks and allies must have agreed unofficially to the main points of the territorial clauses of the treaty so that official ratification of those agreements can be had in the conference.

The dinner given tonight by Paul Cambon, the French ambassador to Great Britain, at which the Turks and allies met for the first time on a neutral ground, is looked upon as offering an excellent opportunity for the plenipotentiaries to take the first step in the direction of an unofficial understanding. It is also suggested that the British foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in his capacity as honorary president of the conference, might take the initiative, thereby obviating the necessity of either of the parties appearing to make the first advances.

(Continued on Page Six.)

New York, Jan. 9.—Theodore Roosevelt replied today to a proposal advanced by Frank A. Munsey yesterday to bring the progressive and republican parties together. He said: "I am simply speaking as one of the men in the ranks of the progressive party. Personally, I strongly feel that we should no more enter into a combination with the republican machine than with the democratic machine. I firmly believe that all good progressives who may happen yet to adhere to either the republican party or the democratic party will in the end see that the chance for honest government and for the practical achievement of social and industrial justice lies in the progressive party and only in the progressive party."

Welcome All. "We welcome all honest men who believe in our principles. If they come in with us they shall have exactly the share that any other people have of the party management. I hold that we are under the same obligations to ex-democrats, like Judge Lindsey and Don Dickinson, as to any ex-republicans. "To my mind the whole attitude of those at present responsible for the leadership and management of the republican party show that it would be folly to try to combine with them."

The Triumph. "The triumph for the permanence of the republican institutions of which Mr. Taft speaks was the triumph of fraud and theft, and it was rebuked by the figures in the various districts in which it was perpetrated.

"Until the managers of the republican party learn that theft and fraud and swindling the people and imposing the will of the bosses, when they declare by a two-to-one majority at the primaries in the reverse way, is not the method by which to accomplish the triumph of the permanence of republican institutions, it is idle to discuss getting together with them."

Elsewhere in his statement Colonel Roosevelt asserted that the republicans "had shown that under the present management of the party they cannot be trusted not to cheat, not to swindle."

All honest men who believe in these principles, both as regards those set forth in the platform and those in accordance with which we manage the party, will be welcomed into our ranks. We will treat them on an entire equality with ourselves and will work

(Continued on Page Six.)

BEATEN PRESIDENT MAKES CAUSTIC REMARKS

WOMEN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE IS "NARROW-MINDED SET OF WOMEN."

Washington, Jan. 9.—The question of whether President-elect Wilson and Senator O'Gorman of New York had endorsed Mrs. S. B. Ayres for president of the Women's National Democratic league, caused a spirited clash in the second day's session of the organization.

Mrs. John S. Crosby, the retiring president, and Mrs. M. T. Scott, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who nominated Mrs. Ayres, the successful opponent of Mrs. Crosby, engaged in a spirited exchange.

When Mrs. Scott ascended the platform to nominate Mrs. Ayres she was asked by Mrs. Crosby to step down and speak from the floor. After declaring that she had been insulted, Mrs. Scott began her nominating speech in which she declared that Mrs. Ayres had been endorsed by President-elect Wilson and Senator O'Gorman. Other nominating and seconding speeches evidenced much feeling and order was maintained with difficulty.

After Mrs. Ayres had been declared elected, Mrs. Crosby said: "I am very glad, ladies, that you have elected a new president. I wish to say that both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are personal friends of mine, and I know he would not interfere in an election of this organization. I propose that he shall hear how his name has been brought into this affair. I have lost the election because of the question of whether I am a free trader and single-taxer or not, and since this is the case, I do not care to preside over such a narrow-minded set of women."

Following this discussion other officers were elected as follows: Mrs. William A. Cullon, Indiana, Mrs. Edward T. Taylor, Colorado, and Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida, vice presidents; Mrs. John E. Baker, California, recording secretary; Miss Josephine McMahon, New York, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. P. Hopkins, Washington, D. C., field secretary; Mrs. W. E. Adams, Washington, D. C., treasurer; Mrs. C. Norton, Washington, D. C., auditor.

The old board of directors was re-elected. It is composed of Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, Illinois; Mrs. Henry L. Edmunds, New Jersey; Mrs. J. H. Crowley, New York city; Mrs. William J. Bryan, Nebraska, and Mrs. J. B. Harbman, New York city.

TEN ARE DROWNED. Liverpool, Jan. 9.—The Both line steamer Ambrose, collided in the Mersey today with a fishing smack and lighter, sinking both of them. Ten men lost their lives.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Patrick J. ("Pat") Devlin, newspaper man and a widely-known democratic politician, died at his home here yesterday. It was his boast that he knew more men in the state of Illinois than any other man.

Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Alfred Hancock is dead and Walter Hayes, aged 28, whose home is in England, will die as the result of bullet wounds inflicted here yesterday. Police believe there was a lovers' quarrel, Hayes shooting the woman and then himself.

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UNDERWOOD WANTS GOOD, HIGH TARIFF

Washington, Jan. 9.—"I should like to see a competitive tariff all along the line," announced Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee at the final hearing today on the earth, earthenware and glassware schedules. Mr. Underwood was hearing arguments aimed at securing a lowering of the tariff of 55 and 60 per cent to 20 and 35 per cent ad valorem on china, earthenware, porcelain, stone, and crockery, including clock cases, statuettes, lamps, and a host of similar articles taxed at the higher rate in schedule "B" of the Payne-Altgeld tariff law.

"It looks to me," Mr. Underwood continued, "as if schedules 93 and 94 are more competitive than most of the paragraphs we have to deal with. That is my judgment, subject to reservation if any information is brought out that might develop to the contrary."

M. S. Pitcairn of New York, representing the importers, presented radically divergent views. His protest against the "scrubbing" of the present tariff, against English earthenware led to sharp exchanges with Senator Payne and Representative Longworth.

Mr. Pitcairn declared that earthenware importations steadily were decreasing and cited what he said were actual transactions which Mr. Payne attacked, saying that if the statements were true the importers were to go out of business in 30 days. Mr. Pitcairn said that if Mr. Payne doubted these statements he could produce the entries in the records of the treasury department.