

gence and esteem, and in the term to come, as in the past, shall endeavor to conduct myself in the high office for which you propose me as to further the best interests of the United States and merit your approval.

We have before us a most difficult session. Tariff legislation is in a class by itself, and from the standpoint of practical legislation presents more difficult problems than any other kind of legislation. A tariff bill is general in that it affects the whole great subject of revenue; but, at the same time, it is private and special in its nature, as it enters every district and affects the products of every farm and factory. The approaching legislation, therefore, will bring with it peculiar difficulties and unusual temptations.

While we must regard with solicitude the interests of the people we represent individually, we must, on the other hand, keep constantly in mind that our first duty is to the United States as a whole, that its revenues may be sufficient for its needs and that its industrial life may continue to flourish in the future under our care, as it has flourished in the past under the distinguished men who have preceded us as trustees under the Constitution.

The work before us will call for much industry, unusual self-restraint and forbearance, and for a patriotic and determined purpose that the responsible political party in the House of Representatives shall in due time return to the people with its trust fulfilled to the satisfaction of all reasonable men.

It is not only necessary that we do our work well; it is essential that we do it quickly as is consistent with thoroughness. The industries of more than eighty million people await our actions. The newspapers tell us, as one of the symptoms of industrial production, that the one thousand freight cars lie idle on the sidings.

The power of the people of the United States, through their representatives, to fix their own revenues and control their own expenditures is one of the sublimest attributes of our liberty, consecrated by the suffering and the lives of generations of patriots. We must exercise that power with industry and diligence, that the expectations of the people may be realized without undue delay.

The wisdom of those who have preceded us in this House has left us a system of rules, the most efficient that ever guided a legislative body as large as the House of Representatives. Every step in making those rules effective was resisted bitterly, and the men who stood up for the rules were misrepresented by every interest affected by their action and criticized by a large army of innocent victims of misrepresentation.

But misrepresentation dies with the day. Now those men, so much criticized then, are commended on every hand, while a new brood of misrepresentations arouses new criticisms against those who to-day continue the work of the past. These things will also pass away, and when present misunderstandings have died away we also shall have the commendation of the future, if only we remain true to ourselves and to our trust.

After the caucus had adjourned, Representative McKinley, of Illinois, declared that fully twelve of the thirty-four absent members would be with the "regulars" when the vote on the previous question is taken on Monday. This would give the "regulars" a total vote of 196, which would be one more than necessary to defeat the "insurgents." The latter to-night asserted that they had more than the twenty-four necessary to vote down the previous question.

Representative Murdock, of Kansas, speaking for the "insurgents" after the caucus, declared that the result of the caucus further encouraged the "insurgents." "We will vote down the previous question on Monday," he said, "and the proposition that will be presented to the House by our steering committee will be adopted."

GEN. BELL REMAINS CHIEF OF STAFF.

President Reappoints Him, with Secretary Dickinson's Concurrence.

Washington, March 13.—President Taft to-day re-appointed Major General J. Franklin Bell as chief of staff of the army, which post he relinquished on the 4th inst., under the law terminating the services of the incumbent of the office of chief of staff on the expiration of the term of the President by whom he is appointed. The reappointment of General Bell was made by the President after he had ascertained that it was entirely satisfactory to Secretary Dickinson.

CALIFORNIA BARS SCHOOL FRATS.

Sacramento, Cal., March 12.—Governor Gillett signed the bill prohibiting secret societies in the public schools to-day.

MESSAGE ON TUESDAY?

Congress May Not Get It To-morrow—Ready for Session.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 13.—Pursuant to the call of President Taft, the 61st Congress will meet in special session at noon on Monday to take up the work of revising the Dingley tariff act. It is not likely that the President's message outlining his position on the proposed revision will be sent to the Capitol before Tuesday. It is understood that the Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee will move that the press associations on Monday the Republican tariff bill, with the understanding that it is not to be released for publication until presented in the House. If the organization of the House proceeds expeditiously and in accordance with the plans of the Republican leaders, Mr. Payne may introduce the bill late Monday afternoon, but probably not until Tuesday or Wednesday.

All interest in the opening of Congress centres in the fight for control of the House organization. The first business will be the swearing in of the new Representatives. Then the Speaker and other House officers will be elected.

The great fight will come when Representative Daboll moves that the rules of the 60th Congress be adopted as the rules of the new House. When the fight on the rules is over the drawing for seats will begin.

The opening session of the Senate will be devoid of spectacular features. Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, will be sworn in. His colleague, Senator La Follette, may make a brief statement concerning the investigation at Madison of Mr. Stephenson's expenditures in the primary campaign, and possibly may ask that the Committee on Privileges and Elections take notice of this investigation. A committee will be appointed to inform the President that the Senate is in session and ready to receive any message which he may be pleased to transmit. When this committee makes its report the Senate will adjourn until Tuesday.

MOORE REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.

Indications Were for Fair Weather on March 4. Says Chief of Weather Bureau.

Washington, March 13.—Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has issued the following statement in regard to the storm of March 4:

It is not usual to answer criticisms of the forecasts of the Weather Bureau, but the hundreds of inquiries that have been received since March 4 containing adverse criticisms of the bureau seem to call for this statement from me.

Forecast of the Weather Bureau are before the public every day in the year. In the past about one prediction out of each ten has failed to be correct, and it may be expected that the same ratio of failure will be maintained until meteorology can be made, what it is not now, an exact science.

In the case of the storm that visited Washington on March 4 last, the fact is that the disturbance began here on the morning of the 3d, and was accurately forecast the day before. The bureau anticipated that the storm centre would pass over the Middle Atlantic States during the night of the 3d, and that northwest winds and falling temperatures would leave a clear day for the 4th. The centre passed precisely as forecast, the wind shifted and the temperature fell, but, instead of the northwest wind clearing the sky, as it does in nearly all cases, precipitation in the form of snow occurred and continued for twelve hours after the storm centre had passed eastward. No forecaster could foresee this. Were we to forecast a fall of snow following the passage of storm centres that move from the northwest, we would have hundreds of failures charged against us, instead of an occasional one, for it is rare that snow falls in the Middle Atlantic States except with the approach of a storm from the southwest, which causes north-east winds, and it is extremely rare that any storm in this region that begins with rain ends with snow of any considerable amount. On the contrary, many storms that begin as snow end as rain.

The forecast in question was made by one of the most experienced forecasters of the bureau and was concurred in by all of the forecasters who were conversant with the conditions, and the same forecast would be made to-day if similar conditions existed.

The forecasters of the United States Weather Bureau are the equals, if not the superiors, of any others in the world, and their predictions of frosts, cold waves, floods and marine storms, although subject to error in the proportion of about one to ten, are of such value to the industries of the nation that, if one of the newspapers that now so freely criticize because two unverified forecasts for the Atlantic of Columbia have fallen on inauguration day were to omit from its pages the daily predictions of the weather its readers would compel it to restore them, and if the department or Congress were to close a station of the bureau in any part of the United States the property interests would demand its restoration. This would not be the case if the hysterical abuse that is now being indulged in was justified.

AMERICA TO INTERVENE

Continued from first page.

to get any news from the coast towns except by the use of naval vessels, and it is probable that if the difficulties of communication continue a line of naval scouts or torpedo boat dispatch carriers will be installed.

EXECUTIVE DENIALS.

Zelaya and Figueroa Say Republics Are at Peace.

The Presidents of both Nicaragua and Salvador deny that there has been any outbreak of hostilities between the two countries. Messages of inquiry were sent to-day by The Associated Press to General Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, and General Figueroa, President of Salvador, concerning the reports of warlike activity between the two republics, and the following replies have been received:

Managua, March 13.—The reports of war between Nicaragua and Salvador are without foundation. Peace reigns in Nicaragua.

San Salvador, March 13.—There is no truth in the report that war has broken out between Salvador and Nicaragua.

Managua, March 13.—The reports that there has been an outbreak of hostilities between Nicaragua and Salvador were sent here by cable to-day from the United States. They are absolutely without foundation. Peace reigns in Salvador as well as in Nicaragua.

EMBROIDING COSTA RICA.

Zelaya Said To Be Provoking More Trouble with Neighbors.

Mexico City, March 13.—It is reported here that unimpeachable evidence has been obtained that President Zelaya of Nicaragua is endeavoring to embroil Costa Rica in the present Central American difficulty. To that end, it is said, he has built a number of forts and stockades along the border, to which he has shipped large stores of ammunition. His troops now occupy strategic points along the San Juan River and the lake shore at Fuerte and Naranja.

Zelaya's motives are incomprehensible to well-informed persons here, unless he means to force the federation of the five republics. Costa Rica has hitherto held aloof from the federation, and has been left alone in all Central American intrigues.

Costa Rica's proximity to the Canal Zone is causing intense interest and speculation here as to what action the United States will take if Zelaya provokes war.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

Mexico Without News from Republics—Source of War Report.

Mexico City, March 13.—Although repeated demands have been made by the Mexican State Department on the diplomatic representatives at Managua and San Salvador, for a statement, no news was received to-day. The only means of communication between Central America and the outside world is over a telegraph line running north through Guatemala to Mexico, and this seems to have been interrupted. It is believed here that the government of Nicaragua has caused the interruption.

The news of Tuesday's naval engagement between three Nicaraguan gunboats, led by the Momotombo and the Salvadoran gunboat Presidente, came from the Mexican consul at Amapala by mail. Since then Amapala has been cut off, and no further information from that point has reached here.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER. Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century.

THOMAS CAVE SMALL EXPLORED BY PARTY.

Only Narrow Fissure—Blank Wall Found 400 Feet In.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 13.—The systematized delusion of Captain E. E. Thomas, timber cruiser of the Adirondacks and general all-round cave finder, was to-day proved to be false when the cave was explored to its utmost limit. A party consisting of Warwick S. Carpenter, editor of "The Journal of the Outdoor Life"; Harold N. Carpenter, John Benham, Adirondack guide; E. M. Merrill, wood surveyor, who has mapped every square foot in the northern section of the Adirondacks, and George Keyser, superintendent of the Dock and Coal Company, at Standish, equipped with electric searchlights, lanterns, a mile of string and rope for sliding down into the captain's yawning crevasses, found a blank wall about four hundred feet from the surface. The cave is nothing more than an exceedingly narrow fissure caused by a slide when the top of the mountain fell off about twenty or thirty feet. It has long been known to those familiar with this section of the woods, E. M. Merrill having seen it about ten years ago, and George Keyser having been in it fourteen years ago. It was originally discovered about 1856 by Nat Collins, one of the earliest men to penetrate this region, who is remembered by old sportsmen as one of the fast vanishing and lovable characters of the mountains. Captain Thomas says that he first saw the cave about a year ago, and at that time he reported its location to George Keyser as an original find. It has been known for years as Collins' Cave.

The character of the rock formation observed to-day precludes the idea of any extensive cavern in these mountains. It is hard and slow to erode, and bears some iron ore. The iron mountain mines are only a few miles away. The main opening was only a few rods from the top of Norton Peak, near Standish, and not on W. Mountain, as Captain Thomas reported. It was about six by eight feet for nearly a hundred feet down, but then narrowed abruptly so that standing was impossible, and in most places progress could be made only by crawling on the stomach over the slime and mud which covered the rocks. In this way the party made more than three hundred feet, and at the last Merrill removed his coat and outer flannel shirt to squeeze through a hole which opened into a cavity, just large enough to slip in.

Here the cave ended. There are no rooms or chambers, as reported; no bottomless holes in the floor, no sulphurous fumes and only here and there clusters of ten or fifteen bars hibernating in the darkness. Every crack in Collins' Cave, as well as several short third leads from the surface, were examined to-day with the electric search light, and it is certain that there are no other openings which lead further in.

NEW TALE BY THOMAS.

Says Adirondacks Abound in Gold, Lead and Clay Deposits.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 13.—Captain E. E. Thomas, who recently discovered the cave on W. Mountain, near Standish, to-day added to the tale a chapter that totally eclipses the original story. He says the forest fires last fall, which destroyed the thick brush and revealed the mouth of the cave, also at deep into the enormous mass of surface soil that had been accumulating for many years and unearthed Adirondack resources never dreamed of. Among these are gold mines and rich deposits of porcelain clay and lead. These are not in the immediate vicinity of the cave, but are scattered throughout the forest.

Captain Thomas says S. W. Doty, of Vermontville, has struck a promising vein of gold on a mountain near Leon Lake and has staked out a claim. He sent samples of ore to an assayer and immediately strangers appeared and tried to buy his claim, first for \$3,000 and later for \$5,000, it is said.

Other "gold" mines have been discovered, Thomas says, near Moose Pond and elsewhere. The captain declares that men who early got wind of the finds are prospecting and staking out claims.

In one place lead has been found in astonishing quantities. Captain Thomas believes there is a smouldering volcano deep in the big cave, and that Twin Ponds, an outlet for which has never been discovered, drains into the cave through a subterranean channel.

TO ALTER TAFT'S OFFICE.

Second Story on Executive Quarters—Other Improvements.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 13.—Important alterations and improvements are to be made about the White House. The one-story edifice used as the office of the President, on the west side of the White House proper, will be increased in capacity by the addition of a second story, for which purpose Congress appropriated \$40,000 to be immediately available and to be expended by contract or otherwise, in the discretion and under the direction of the President. The estimate upon which the appropriation was based was incorporated by Senator Hale in the sundry civil bill, and was urged upon Congress on the ground that there was not enough room for the President and his clerks in the transaction of the public business.

Mr. Hale, in describing the need of the allotment, said: "The executive office is not half so large as the Senate chamber. There is no privacy. The whole space is taken up by clerks and reporters, and there ought to be another story there for the President, for Cabinet meetings and for reception rooms, which are entirely cut out."

The appropriation may be expended for construction, heating apparatus, lighting fixtures and furniture. Great care will be exercised, of course, in the design of the addition to the executive office to preserve the harmony of the architectural scheme, and it is expected that a private architect will be engaged to draw the plans. When the present executive office was built it was designed with a view to serving as a sub-structure for an additional story.

MAY BAR REFEREE PLAN.

Predicted That President Will Consult Congressmen on Judges.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 13.—Great interest attaches to the prediction that the President will abolish the referee system of appointments, which was followed by Mr. Roosevelt during his seven years in the Presidency. This system is alleged to have worked a great deal of harm, and its opponents expect that if continued it will prove a menace to

Arnold, Constable & Co. Dry Goods—Upholstery—Carpets. Foreign and Domestic Plain and Fancy Silks. The latest colorings and weaves for Spring and Summer Wear. PRINTED SILK AND SATIN FOLLARDS, PRINTED SHANGHAIS AND PONGEES, MOTORA AND COTELE PONGEES, SATIN OTTOMAN, ONDOYANT, MAJESTE CACHEMIRE DE SOIE. White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns. Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Imported Satin Messalines, extra quality, brilliant lustre, in all the newest tints of the season shown in the French model gowns. Value \$1.25 per yard, .87. Imported Black Satin Directoire, 35 inch, Value \$2.00 per yard, 1.38. 35 inch, Value \$2.50 per yard, 1.85.

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins. Special offering of a large lot of high grade qualities fully 25 per cent. under regular prices. CLOTHS, each, 5.25, 7.00, 8.00, 10.50, 13.00. NAPKINS, to match, doz., 5.00, 8.00.

Bed Spreads. Superior qualities, satin finished, each, 2.65, 3.25, 5.00, 6.50.

Women's Suits and Wraps. HIGH CLASS TAILORED SUITS OF LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS IN ONE AND TWO PIECE EFFECTS. 62.00, 78.00, 87.50.

TAILORED SUITS of serge and English mixtures, new long coat effect, 25.00, 35.00. EVENING CAPES, fine French Broadcloth, military effect, 27.00. FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, tailored suits of navy and black serge, also Shepherd checks, latest medium length coat, flare skirt, 25.00.

Wash Dress Fabrics. The latest Foreign novelties in cotton, silk and cotton and linen. SOFT FINISH FRENCH FIGURES, LIVEN LAWN'S, DRESS LINENS, MULLS, DIMITIES, VOILES, ALSO D. J. ANDERSON'S CELEBRATED SCOTCH GINGHAMS, IN PLAIN COLORS AND FANCY EFFECTS.

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30 Years Leaders of Fashion. Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AV. 19th TO 20th STREET, NEW YORK.

Oriental Rugs in an Important Sale

Many bales have just been withdrawn from bond and placed in our Rug Department (which, by the way, is twice its original size). The collection includes extreme large sizes, medium and small hearth rugs.

The large and medium sizes represent Kermanshah, Gorevans, Khorrassans, Muskabad and other districts in Persia. The small rugs are known as Daghestan, Bokharas, Kurdistans, Beloochistans.

The above lot of Oriental rugs is the last part of the celebrated C. H. Miller, London Collection of Oriental rugs, and has added hundreds and hundreds of customers to our already wonderfully popular Rug Department.

The following have just been received:

- 300 Kurdish Mousouls to be sold for \$28.00 apiece, our price, \$18.40.
22 Royal Afghanistan or Khiva Carpet to be retailed for about \$125.00, sale price \$74.00 and \$50.00.
127 Large Size Mahal Carpet, containing about 112 square feet in each, to be retailed up to \$175.00, sale price \$87.00 and \$125.00.
16 Royal Kazaks about 7 x 4 size, at \$50.00 to \$40.00.
12 Kashmir or Soumac Carpets to be retailed \$100.00. Our price \$58.00 and \$75.00.
24 Kermanshah Carpets, superb, pastelle colorings, size about 9 x 12. The Miller people determine to retail these rugs at prices ranging from \$475.00 to \$700.00. Our prices range from \$275.00 to \$375.00.
300 Royal Shiraz Rugs, wonderfully silky texture, decisively Oriental rugs, house not possible by the ordinary floor covering. Size ranges from about 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 feet wide and from 5 1/2 to 9 1/2 feet long. Imported to be retailed at from \$100.00 to \$115.00. Our price \$58.00 and \$75.00.
114 Miscellaneous Rugs, consisting of Karabaghs, Hamidans, small Kazaks, ordinarily retailed at from \$10.00 to \$12.00 each, damaged in transit. Because of slight damage, price will be \$3.50.
Persian Mahal Rugs, 12 x 9 size, effective Oriental designs, \$200.00 and \$225.00 quality. Our price \$100.00 and \$165.00.

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Western District of Pennsylvania, Northern District of Alabama, Circuit Court, of Kentucky, District Court, at Minneapolis, United States attorneys for South Dakota, Indiana, Eastern and Western districts of Tennessee, etc.

RUMOR OF BIG HOTEL FOR HARTSDALE. It was reported at White Plains yesterday that a new hotel, to cost \$1,000,000, will be erected at Hartsdale, near White Plains. Four hundred acres of it is said, have been acquired, beginning at the Hartsdale railroad station, near the Scarsdale Golf Club grounds. The lake on these grounds, it is said, will be doubled in size for boating in summer and for various sports in winter.

The Weber Grand Pianola Piano

Price, \$1850



The Climax of Pianola Achievements.

THE first consideration in connection with incorporating the Pianola in the Grand Piano was to secure a thoroughly artistic result. The fact is, the Pianola part of the Weber Grand Pianola Piano is astonishingly sensitive and responsive. So human-like is the quality of its performance that now more than ever is the illusion of actually fingering the ivory keys present with performer and hearer alike.

Equally important was the consideration of not modifying the constructional principles of the Weber Grand itself. This also has been accomplished. The beautiful quality and large volume of tone for which the Weber Grand has been famous, have been absolutely retained. The presence of the Pianola does not interfere in the slightest degree with the production of the tone.

Still another factor in the problem was to install the Pianola in such a way as not to break in upon the artistic lines of the Grand. In exterior appearance, the Weber Grand Pianola Piano is a most beautiful instrument, and the casual observer must have his attention specially called to the Pianola before he notices it. When used for hand-playing, the Pianola practically disappears.

Additional achievements in the Weber Grand Pianola Piano are:

- The Full Scale Roll, playing the entire key-board of the piano.
The Theorist, bringing out the melody clearly above the accompaniment.
The Graduated Accompaniment, providing a varying background for the main theme of a composition.
The Pedal Guide, enabling even the tyro to secure the proper effects from the sustaining pedal of the piano.
The always important Metronome, which originally helped to give the Pianola its high standing in the musical world and caused it to be universally preferred to any other Piano-player.
Notwithstanding these and other exclusive features, the playing of the Weber Grand Pianola Piano is simplicity itself. The beginner understands the method of playing at a glance and obtains thoroughly artistic results from the very first.

Informal Demonstrations

To appreciate just how great are the achievements of this new instrument, you must see, hear and PLAY IT FOR YOURSELF. The Weber Grand Pianola Piano is continuously on exhibition at Aeolian Hall for the interested as well as the merely curious.

The Aeolian Company, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street, NEW YORK CITY