

MRS. PANKHURST AIDED BY 300 "STRONG ARMS"

Glasgow Dock Laborers, Hired to Keep Order at Her Meeting, Eject Noisy Students.

A FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT

Arsenal of Up-to-Date Militant Found by Police in Home of Woman Artist in Notting Hill.

Glasgow, March 13.—Students of Glasgow University and three hundred dock laborers, including fifty dock laborers, came to grips at a suffragette meeting in St. Andrew's Hall to-night. The students fared badly. Many of them were beaten; scores were ejected, and the others sat throughout the remainder of the meeting in silence.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, it was announced early in the day, would address the suffragettes. A large body of students from the university came to St. Andrew's Hall for the express purpose of breaking up the meeting. They got more than they bargained for.

When Miss Janie Allen was introducing Mrs. Pankhurst, the students, who were in force at the back of the hall, started an uproar. Immediately the detachment of stewards and dock laborers swooped down upon them. A free fight followed, and those who occupied chairs stood on them to watch the scrimmage.

The oratorist started playing, trying to drown the uproar, but without success. After a fierce engagement, which lasted ten minutes, the stewards dragged or carried not fewer than fifty students into the streets. Those that were left behind, finding themselves outnumbered, did not renew the fighting, but were discreetly well-behaved.

One student, whose head was severely cut, received surgical attention, while many others bore traces of the fray in the shape of black eyes, bruised faces and torn clothing.

Mrs. Pankhurst Talks.

The promoters of the meeting anticipated hostility and invoked the aid of the stalwart dockers to reinforce the regular male attendants. The dockmen, on their part, seemed only too delighted to have a chance at the students, and by their energetic proceedings secured for Mrs. Pankhurst a quiet hearing for thirty minutes.

Her speech to a large extent was a repetition of one made recently. She said she had given a pledge not to incite to violence while on bail, but this did not prevent her from talking about incitement.

In her opinion the members of the government were the first persons who ought to be tried for incitement to violence. The King's speech, she said, was a direct incitement to violence on the part of the women.

A large and hostile crowd gathered outside the hall, and Mrs. Pankhurst was obliged to make her escape by a side exit.

At the Boat Race.

Elaborate arrangements were made against the suffragettes, and interest was equally divided between the crews and the prospects of attempts to interfere with the contest. No women were allowed on the river or on the bridges spanning the course, and all motor-boats were compelled to moor to the banks, while the course was heavily patrolled by police and volunteers.



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ENGLAND TO LAY DOWN 5 NEW DREADNOUGHTS

Navy Estimates for Current Year Reach \$231,546,500—Too Small by Fifteen Millions, Says Lord Charles Beresford.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, March 14.—The navy estimates published last night are not likely to arouse enthusiasm on either the ministerial or the opposition benches in the House of Commons. Liberals are dismayed at the prospect of more than 46,000,000 pounds sterling being spent on the navy during the coming year, and there will be much labor grumbling at this figure. Pacifists will also have something to say at the absence of any response to the German offer of sixteen keels to ten, and Mr. Churchill's silence on this point is certain to be keenly criticized in ministerial circles.

The fact that it is proposed to lay down five new Dreadnoughts in 1913-14, irrespective of the latest German attitude, will be regarded as highly provocative.

For their part Unionists regard the navy estimates as distinctly disappointing in two most important particulars. The personnel of the service is to be increased to 146,000 officers and men, a figure which is held to be quite inadequate. The second point is the continued neglect of the air service. Here are two characteristic comments:

Lord Charles Beresford.—The proposed reduction of 3,000,000 pounds sterling on the amount which those who realize the pressing needs of the navy regarded as a minimum cannot, in my opinion, be achieved without some sacrifice of naval strength which we may urgently need at the shortest possible notice. It appears to me to be gambling with the very life of the empire.

James Keir Hardie.—I wish the decrease had been five millions instead of three. It would lead more quickly to the inevitable revolt against bloated

armaments, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and they are making Europe mad very quickly with this intolerable burden of armaments.

London, March 13.—The British naval estimates for 1913-14, announced to-day, total \$231,546,500, as compared with \$225,377,000 last year. The new building programme provides for five battleships, eight light cruisers, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and a number of submarines. The personnel of the navy is to be increased to 146,000 officers and men.

There will be under construction on April 1 eleven battleships, three battlecruisers, thirteen light cruisers, thirty-five torpedo boat destroyers and twenty-one submarines. During the year now closing four battleships, three battlecruisers, five light cruisers, fifteen destroyers and three submarines were completed.

The general opinion prevails in the House of Commons that the First Lord of the Admiralty has cut the estimates rather fine, although it is conceded that they will meet the needs of the government. Both the "big navy" and the "little navy" politicians are disappointed. The former declare that the increase ought to be at least \$50,000,000 greater, part of this for new shipbuilding.

The latter complain that the increase is out of all proportion to the needs of the situation and ignores the recent declaration of the German Minister of the Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, in which he agreed to Winston Spencer Churchill's rule enunciated a year ago that Great Britain must build warships in the relation of sixteen to ten constructed by Germany. They also urge that the projection of so large a programme of new shipbuilding means a continuance of German rivalry.

It is pointed out that at the present moment the shipbuilding resources of the country are so taxed that they do not permit of a larger constructional programme.

Owner Pleads an Alibi.

Miss Hocken appeared this afternoon at the police court, and the magistrate remanded her for a week in custody. She said her mother would be able to prove she was not at Roehampton on the night of the outrage, but reserved detailed defence.

"General" Mrs. Flora Drummond addressed a meeting of five hundred women in Essex Hall, London, to-night. Admission was by ticket, and strangers were rigidly excluded. Referring to the arrest of Miss Hocken on the charge of attempted incendiarism, Mrs. Drummond said: "If the government thinks it is able to suppress militancy by such acts, we say, 'Oh, ye fools!'"

She urged on her hearers a continuous course of tactics, adding: "We must do what we can and not get found out. The more the government tries to injure us the more it will help our cause. Everything is fair in love and war, and we are waging war."

WRIGHT PATENTS UPHELD

Paris Courts Give Judgment Against French Infringers.

Paris, March 13.—The Wright aeroplane patents were fully upheld by a decision given to-day in the 4th Division of the Court of Appeals, confirming a previous judgment rendered in the 3d Division after receiving reports from a technical commission. The hearing and arguments lasted seven days.

The suit was brought by the Wright Brothers against several French aeroplane manufacturers for an infringement of patents, particularly in connection with the warping wing principle.

TO PROTECT TRADE DESIGNS

British Politicians Watching Proposed Legislation in U. S.

London, March 13.—James Bryce, British Ambassador in Washington, has been instructed to furnish a report on the proposed legislation in America for the greater protection of designs in manufacturing, and also to send a copy of any bill on the subject introduced in Congress.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, told Sir John D. Rees that when the bill had been received at the Foreign Office it would then be determined whether its substance rendered any communication to the United States advisable.

Sir John D. Rees, M. P. for Nottingham, introduced the subject in the House of Commons to-day, alleging that the practice of textile designs which had been long rife in the United States had been reduced to a regular trade. He expressed gratification at the terms of the bill which, it was suggested, was to be introduced into Congress at Washington.

ELMIRA HAS \$150,000 FIRE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Elmira, N. Y., March 13.—Fire starting in the Happy Hour Theatre early this evening destroyed the playhouse, the plant of "The Elmira Telegram," N. J. Thompson's wholesale drugstore, house, the Knights of Columbus hall, Thomas Connelly's grocery and damaged several adjoining blocks. The loss will aggregate \$150,000.

DR. FRIEDMANN ASKS N. Y. TESTS BE DEFERRED

Telegraphs His Desire That Clinic Fixed for To-morrow Be Postponed to Monday.

TO TREAT 50 CASES TO-DAY

Leaves Ottawa for Toronto and May Visit Hamilton Before Keeping Mount Sinai Hospital Appointment.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Ottawa, March 13.—Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, the German physician, telegraphed to-night to New York to find out whether a clinic to be held at the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, on Saturday could be postponed until Monday.

"This evening we got an invitation from the city of Hamilton, Canada, to visit there and conduct tests," said Mr. Hundt, secretary to Dr. Friedmann. "We go on to Toronto to-night, and if we get a telegram there in the morning from New York to the effect that the clinic can be postponed until Monday Dr. Friedmann may go to Hamilton on Saturday. He expects to treat more than fifty patients at Toronto to-morrow. From there or Hamilton we will go to New York. Our plans after that are not formed yet."

Dr. Friedmann says he is elated with the way he has been received by the Duke of Connaught and by physicians and citizens generally here. A party of a dozen physicians accompanied the distinguished German to Toronto. One was Dr. Hodgett, who, in his capacity of medical adviser to the Dominion Conservation Commission, represents the government. He may go on to New York to witness the tests there.

Dr. G. A. Brown, of Montreal, and Dr. A. Richter, of St. Agathe, Que., are claiming to have knowledge of invented cures for consumption, and the press of Canada refers to their claims to-night. Dr. Friedmann did not care to discuss them. In Montreal and Ottawa there has so far been little criticism. The disposition of physicians seems to be to await developments.

Washington, March 12.—Director J. E. Anderson, of the government's hygienic laboratory, who has begun the test for the public health service of Dr. F. F. Friedmann's tuberculosis culture, will leave to-night for New York to confer again with the Berlin doctor upon his return from Canada.

Dr. Anderson will join Dr. A. M. Stimson, of the Public Health Service, who is watching the development in patients treated in New York hospitals by Dr. Friedmann, and another effort will be made to procure the method of preparing the vaccine which Dr. Friedmann has withheld, making the condition that the government must recognize improvement in the condition of patients already treated before he reveals the secret of his mixing method and the dose.

The Public Health Service today procured reasonable verification of the report that Dr. Friedmann, as far back as last July, applied here for a patent on his remedy. Though such applications are in the secret archives of the patent office, information relating to Dr. Friedmann's intention is said to have come through a foreign source. No patent, however, has been issued. It was pointed out also that no commercial firm could introduce any such vaccine into the country without the approval of the Public Health Service, which approval could only come after thorough tests.

BALKAN PEACE TERMS

Allies Still Willing to Let Turkey Retain Gallipoli.

Belgrade, March 13.—A government newspaper publishes the conditions on which the Balkan allies are willing to accept the powers' mediation. Hostilities are to continue until the peace treaty is signed. The basis of negotiations will be the same as laid before the Ottoman delegates in London on December 22.

The frontier lines are to extend from Midia to Rodosto. The Gallipoli Peninsula is to remain in Turkey's possession, but all territories to the west, with the exception of Albania, must be surrendered to the allies.

Adriatic and Scutari must be surrendered before the negotiations begin. The Aegean Islands are to be ceded to Greece, and Turkey must pay an indemnity, the amount of which will be determined later. Turkey must guarantee the full rights of Balkan subjects residing in Turkish territories.

About fifty Serbian soldiers were killed on board the Serbian transports at San Giovanni di Medua, on the Adriatic coast, yesterday by shells from the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh. Much of the ammunition on the transports exploded.

J. P. MORGAN IN ROME

Walks with Stick, but Appears To Be in Good Health.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, March 14.—Rome dispatches state that J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived in Naples from Cairo to-day by the liner Adriatic, walked with the support of a stick, but appeared to be in good health. He travelled to Rome in the afternoon.

Mr. Morgan refused to receive numerous correspondents and photographers, but had a long talk with a Roman art dealer named Imbert, who purposely went to Naples to meet him.

At 9:29 a. m. Mr. Morgan landed, accompanied by Dr. G. A. Dickson, Professor Giuseppe Bastianelli, his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, John H. Carter and a numerous suite of valets, guides and couriers. Ordering a special train, he left Naples at 10 o'clock and reached Rome at 3:30 p. m.

Many friends greeted him on his arrival in Rome and congratulated him on his good health. Mr. Morgan auto-mobilized immediately to his hotel.

Aboard the Adriatic Mr. Morgan had eight staterooms. His passage from Alexandria to Naples cost him \$25,000. The special train from Naples to Rome cost \$3,000.

Mr. Morgan will remain two or three weeks in Rome. Absolute rest is prescribed by his doctors, and it is likely that a consultation will be held with the Pope's doctor, Professor Marchiafava.

DISAPPROVES FRIEDMANN

Dean of Yale Medical School Criticises Methods Pursued.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] New Haven, March 13.—Dean George Blumer of the Yale Medical School does not approve of the methods of Dr. Friedmann in introducing his vaccine for the cure of tuberculosis into this country. He believes the remedy should have been tested much longer before being used generally as the German doctor is now doing. Dr. Blumer said to-night: "Dr. Friedmann might well have profited by Dr. Ehrlich's example, and it is difficult for a man of science to understand why he did not. He could have put his tuberculosis cure in the hands of the Berlin specialists and satisfied himself first by the results of their experiments as to whether his discovery was a success or not. Instead of this he announced immediately that he had found a remedy for the terrible white plague, and has therefore gained for himself the disapproval of some of the most eminent medical authorities. "The best way in which Dr. Friedmann could benefit the human race would be by publishing all the details so that his serum might be made in every laboratory. This is the way in which all the great medical benefits have been treated. He should Dr. Friedmann insist upon keeping to himself the secret of his cure, he might justly be regarded with aversion by his fellow physicians."

EATON'S WIDOW ENDURES GRILLING FOR 4 HOURS

With Daughter, Questioned by State Officer About Circumstances of Admiral's Death.

AGED MOTHER COLLAPSES

Authorities Hope to Announce Their Course of Action To-day—Next Move by Barker.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Rockland, Mass., March 13.—The authorities investigating the death of Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton expect to be able to announce their course of action to-morrow. So carefully, however, have they guarded every source of information that there is no indication of the result of their investigation to date.

Mrs. Jennie May Harrison Eaton, the widow, was questioned for nearly four hours to-day by State Officer Scott, of Braintree, and Deputy Sheriff Condon, of Rockland, and Dorothy Ainsworth, the young stepdaughter of the admiral, was also closely questioned concerning the circumstances attending Eaton's death. During the later part of the examination, Judge George W. Kelly, of the local district court, and counsel for Mrs. Eaton, was present. Later in the afternoon Officer Scott and Deputy Sheriff Condon went to Brockton by automobile and held a long conference with District Attorney Barker of Plymouth County. At the close of the conference none of those taking part would talk other than to say "that nothing would happen to-night."

Mrs. George Harrison, the aged mother of Mrs. Eaton, collapsed to-day from the worry and excitement caused by the investigation and was attended by a physician.

Medical Examiner Osgood directed all questioners to-day to District Attorney Barker. The latter is believed to be in possession of all facts in the case with the exception of a complete report from Professor Whitney, of the Harvard Medical School, to whom was forwarded the vicera of Admiral Eaton. The District Attorney, it is believed, will make the next move. Professor Whitney to-day would not admit even that the stomach was in his possession. To all inquiries he had nothing to say.

Mrs. Eaton was beating rugs when the officials suddenly called on her to-day and after their examination she denied herself to all reporters.

GRAVE SLUMP IN BERLIN

Selling Pressure on Boerse Becomes Disquieting.

Berlin, March 13.—The stringency in the money market shows no signs of abatement despite a number of favorable outside influences. Conditions instead of becoming easier are sharpening from day to day. Predictions that borrowers would be forced to pay from 8 to 10 per cent for money for the monthly settlement and the exaggerated reports of the high rates that Germany was offering for gold in New York more than discounted yesterday's announcement of the Austro-Russian demobilization and accelerated an unloading movement under which everything dropped a point or more. Canadian Pacific shares fell three points. The market closed weak.

The report of the engagement of \$500,000 in gold from New York was not confirmed. The German Imperial Bank issued an interim statement to-day showing a slight improvement on March 1, including a \$500,000 increase in the stock of gold and silver, but the better showing is attributed largely to the accumulations for the subscriptions to the new loans payable March 25, and it proved unavailing against the prevailing weakness. Hoarding of money by the German public and

LEGISLATORS ON STRIKE

Hungarian Opposition Quits Lower Chamber in Body.

Budapest, March 13.—Ten members of the Opposition in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament were ejected by the police this morning and the sitting was suspended owing to turbulent interruptions of the proceedings. Julius Justh, a former Speaker of the House, protested against the use of force, and declared that all the acts of the present Parliament were illegal. The whole of the members of the Opposition then left the House in a body.

AVLANCHIA KILLS SIXTEEN.

Christiana, March 13.—Sixteen persons were killed by an avalanche which overwhelmed three farmsteads in the Godbrands Valley, in Southern Norway, last night.

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