

and at nightfall his troopers were hanging in the rear of the fleeing rebels, whose retreat is described in the report as a rout. The action is said to have taken place this afternoon.

**BELIEVE REBELS ARE WINNING AT TAMPICO**

Rear Admiral Fletcher Reports They Appear To Be Getting the Better.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 13.—In a telegram to the Navy Department Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American naval force at Tampico, Mexico, states that the rebels appear to be getting the better of the encounter, and it is believed that the final result of the fighting, which is apparently still going on, will be in favor of the Constitutionalists. Two Mexican gunboats, however, are expected to arrive at Tampico soon, and their presence may make a difference in the result.

Federals and rebels are executing prisoners, and Rear Admiral Fletcher has protested against this vicious practice, declaring that as a matter of humanity it must not be continued. Sixty-five prisoners have been shot or hanged. Three were executed in full view of the American warships, and it was then, apparently, that the American officer made objections.

It is assumed here that the report that Rear Admiral Fletcher had ordered the fighting to stop—which has not been confirmed in Washington and which is considered untrue, in view of the fact that the rear admiral has made no mention of it in his telegram—arose from this protest. It is considered likely that there may have been a cessation of hostilities while the protest was being presented.

The administration here is perfectly willing that the two factions in Tampico should fight for supremacy, but it is not intended to tolerate barbarities, and Rear Admiral Fletcher's formal protest brings forth no comment from officials in Washington.

**Death for Spaniards.**

While the situation at Tampico is admittedly serious, there is another affair which transcends it in international importance and which is the cause of considerable anxiety. It concerns the safety of Spanish subjects. The State Department has received information that a circular, signed "Villa," the name of the rebel leader, and which prescribed death for Spanish subjects, has been distributed.

The Spanish Minister to the United States has inquired of the State Department concerning the killing of Spaniards in Mexico. Press dispatches have stated that Spaniards in the vicinity of Chihuahua are in danger, and the State Department has sent instructions to the American Consul at Chihuahua to inform the leaders of the rebels that Spanish subjects must be protected. State Department records show that several Spaniards have been killed, and it is known that in October the Spanish Minister to Mexico spoke bitterly of the attitude of the United States toward Mexico, which he held responsible for conditions which made it possible for some of his people to lose their lives.

Following is an announcement from the Navy Department of the receipt of a dispatch from Rear Admiral Fletcher, under date of 11 o'clock this morning: "A cablegram from Admiral Fletcher at Tampico, dated 1 a. m. Saturday morning, states that at 4 p. m. he ordered all Americans out of the city of Tampico. The weather was favorable, and before midnight he sent about five hundred on the Wheeling and the Topia to the battleships Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey, outside.

**Women and Children Safe.**

"The admiral says that the women and children are all out of the city, but that some men have preferred to remain in the city. "Admiral Fletcher desires public announcement made that all foreigners are safe. It is impossible to send personal messages to all who have relatives on the ships. "The Navy Department has engaged the Ward liner Morro Castle to go to Tampico to receive such refugees as may wish to leave. It will reach Tampico on Sunday morning.

"Admiral Fletcher also states that the situation is getting worse. Skirmishing continues, and the Mexican gunboat Bravo is shelling the position of the Constitutionalists. "A previous announcement by the Navy Department said: "A cablegram has been received from Admiral Fletcher, sent from Tampico, Mexico, at 2 p. m. on Friday, December 12, which conveys the information that there has been no cessation of fighting, but that the fighting is not serious. Aguilera was reported to have just arrived with three thousand men and taken a position on the right bank of the river and that there was en route to Tampico the Mexican gunboats Vera Cruz and Progreso.

"Admiral Fletcher has received information that both Federals and Constitutionalists have shot or hanged all prisoners taken, numbering about sixty-five. Three of these men were hanged in the forenoon from within the Federal lines, in full view of the shipping and city. Admiral Fletcher made formal protest, in the name of humanity, against the practice. He reports that no foreigners or property have been injured, and that the New Jersey is en route to Tampico.

"The army transport Sumner leaves Galveston to-day for Tampico. Arrangements have been made to care for all Americans at Tampico. They number about five hundred."

**VILLA'S ACTS STIR UP OTHER NATIONS**

His Expulsion of Spaniards from Chihuahua May Cause Trouble.

**"THEIR TURN NEXT," AMERICANS WARNED**

Strong Protests Made by the Foreigners to United States, Spain and England.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 12.—"Please say for me that the Spaniards in Mexico are the enemies of the constitutional government; that they have been from the first the enemies of Francisco I. Madero. When this is fully appreciated it will be seen why I am antagonistic to the Spanish residents."

This message, sent from Chihuahua City to the American legation in El Paso, is regarded by the chief of the legation, General Pancho Villa, as sufficient explanation for his action in seizing from the Spaniards of Chihuahua all of their property and in driving them from the capital of the state in terror of their lives.

After forcing the Spanish merchants and property owners of Chihuahua to board a train, Villa personally went through the cars and compelled the native wives and children of the Spaniards to leave the train.

"No Mexicans can go out on this train," said the chief of the rebels. "We wish to get rid of the foreigners, but they cannot take our women and children with them."

The Spanish refugees, who numbered 475, were ordered to get out of Chihuahua with the least possible delay. Villa, it is asserted by refugees, served notice on the American and German residents that their time was to come next. It is said by the Spaniards who came out today that the Germans will be the next to come out and that the Americans, who number about three hundred, will come to the border as quickly as they can make the necessary arrangements.

A pathetic feature of the Chihuahua exodus was the arrest to-night of the two hundred Federals who had been left by General Madero to preserve peace in Chihuahua until Villa arrived. These men arrived on the train which brought out the Spaniards, and when they tried to cross the international bridge to El Paso all were arrested by Mexican soldiers on border patrol.

Not one dollar's worth of property is to be left in Chihuahua for the Spanish residents. This is the decree issued by General Villa, and it is being carried out faithfully by all his soldiers. All Spanish stores in Juarez were seized more than two weeks ago by Villa's men and all of their stocks confiscated. The fact that the keys to the stores had been left with the American Consul did not seem to annoy the rebels at all.

Conditions affecting foreigners and foreign property in northern Mexico have become so aggravating that an appeal was sent to-day to General Carranza to prevent possible international complications. General Carranza was asked to join General Villa in Chihuahua City at once.

The representation was made that in arbitrarily expelling Spaniards and confiscating or shutting down their property, valued at more than \$5,000,000, Villa had acted without sufficient advice, and that he had incurred the displeasure of foreign interests in forcibly entering the British vice-consulate to arrest Luis Terrazas, Jr., who is being held for \$200,000 ransom.

Complaint also was made to the United States government that the American Consul at Chihuahua was denied his usual right to send a code message to the State Department when he wished to report the plight of the expelled Spaniards. The United States consul, the British vice-consul and the Spaniards therefore sent protests to their respective governments.

It was represented to the foreign governments that Villa had ignored the friendly inquiries of the consuls when they sought information as to the probable fate of Terrazas, and that he violated the rules of international warfare in refusing protection to Spaniards. His holding of Terrazas, a Mexican, for a ransom was described as the act of a brigand.

Several refugees sent personal messages to the Spanish Ambassador at Washington characterizing the enforced exile as "the barbarous act of savages" and saying that they had been insulted by Villa's troops. Similar messages were sent to King Alfonso of Spain.

The situation resulted in a conference of rebel leaders at Juarez, at which it was explained that Villa, being a military commander rather than the head of a civil government, had acted without sufficient advice. It was decided that General Carranza should be asked to start immediately for Chihuahua, where he might determine the future policies of the revolution after personal conferences with Villa. The meeting decided that Villa, by his acts toward foreigners, had brought about a serious situation.

As General Carranza cannot go overland from Hermosillo to Chihuahua under ten days, a messenger was dispatched to Villa with the suggestion that he should not further incur the displeasure of foreign governments by detaining without sufficient advice, that foreigners shall remain in Mexico. He was told that because of his attitude toward Spaniards the Americans and Germans in Chihuahua were threatening to leave the country. In the country further south, which Villa said he would invade in his march toward Mexico City, are many more Spaniards.

From General Benavides, rebel commander at Juarez, came the explanation that while the rebels regarded Spaniards as supporters of Huerta, and, therefore, enemies of the revolution, all other foreigners would be given full protection. General Villa's order, however, was explicit that he would not guarantee protection to Spaniards, and that they would have to leave the country within ten days on pain of serious consequences.

Spaniards who are to-night housed in the Chamber of Commerce Building in this city. A public meeting of citizens of El Paso was held to-night to devise ways and means for taking care of the unfortunates. Eduardo Angotia, manager of the Banco Nacional, assisted the refugees to find temporary homes and in getting through the port. Benito Martinez, manager of the La Paz clothing factory, was another prominent member of the refugee party. One of the refugees said that he had been in business in Mexico for forty-seven years. Others in the party had been there twenty-five years.

According to the refugees, twenty Americans went to the train when they left and told them that they expected to leave Chihuahua soon and that the German colony would follow the Spaniards

to the border. The Spaniards predicted that there would not be a foreigner left in Chihuahua within a week.

Nine Spanish priests and nine Sisters of Charity were also forced to leave Chihuahua, and were passengers on the refugee train. They are being cared for by the local Catholic congregations. The Sisters wore their robes when they arrived.

Rebel forces are closing in on Ojinaga to-day, according to reports reaching here from the border. General Mercado's column has not yet appeared within the Mexican town, and it is rumored that he has been cut off by Herrera's cavalry outside of La Mula Pass.

Two troops of United States cavalry reached Presidio late last night from a scouting expedition down the river. No trace of Mercado's force was found. Few refugees are crossing the line. It is said they are being detained by Orozco's and Salazar's forces.

The 4,000 Federals garrisoned at Ojinaga after their retreat from Chihuahua have resigned themselves to the idea of an attack. The rebels under General Herrera have announced their intention of attacking from three sides to force the surrender, or to drive the enemy across the river into the United States. The outlook is for a battle within twenty-four hours.

Perched on the high hill of Ojinaga, which commands a sweeping view of the desert and canyons, the Federal army has its guns trained in expectation of an attack by the rebels, who are surrounding the town.

The commanding position of the Federals will make it impossible for the rebels to storm the place without great loss of life. The rebels would be constantly exposed to a heavy fire while climbing the precipitous approaches, except for the slight shelter afforded by mesquite bushes.

City of Mexico, Dec. 12.—The Spanish colony here met to-day at the Spanish Legation and decided to send a message to the Spanish Minister at Washington asking him to approach Secretary of State Bryan with a request that Spaniards in the northern part of the republic be protected against the persecution of General Pancho Villa.

**MEXICO'S BUDGET HIGH Estimates for Coming Year Greater than ever Before.**

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Mexico City, Dec. 12.—The budget for the coming fiscal year, 1914-15, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, calls for expenditures totalling 150,000,000 pesos, the largest federal disbursement in Mexico's history.

Colonel Vato Alessio Robles has been released from the penitentiary. He had been arrested on the charge of sedition, but as no proofs were forthcoming the judge gave him his liberty. Robles was chief of police in this city under Madero and an adherent of the late President.

Esteban Falcon, a rebel leader, has been killed in an encounter with Federals at Boatoche, near Mon-Lova, Coahuila. Admiral Groot, of the French cruiser Comde, arrived in Mexico City this morning. He had an interview with Señor Moheno, the Foreign Minister, this evening and will be received by General Huerta on Monday.

Nearly the entire Spanish colony residing at or near Monterey is coming to this city on a special train at the suggestion of the Spanish Minister, Señor Colozan, because of the unsettled conditions in that section and the uncertain future.

**DE LA LAMA GOES ABROAD Huerta's Finance Minister in Search of a Loan.**

Adolfo de la Lama, Huerta's Minister of Finance, who left Vera Cruz over a week ago on his way to Paris to induce foreign capitalists to advance loans to the provisional President of Mexico, sailed secretly yesterday for Cherbourg by the White Star liner Olympic, accompanied by his secretary, Salvador Echeagaray.

Señor de la Lama intended to come to New York by the Ward liner Mexico, which arrived on Friday, but, fearing that he would not have sufficient time in New York to consult with banking interests and counsel, he left the vessel at Havana and embarked for Key West, arriving in New York by train on Thursday. He went to the Hotel Albemarle, where he spent much of his time in consultation with a lawyer of this city.

Friends of the Mexican Minister declared that he made no effort to procure loans for Huerta in this city. It is believed that he will confer with French, Belgian and Dutch bankers in the hope of raising enough money to carry on the Huerta administration for the next four months.

Señor de la Lama had his name kept from the advance passenger list, and boarded the steamship long before the sailing hour. He remained in his stateroom until after the Olympic had cleared Sandy Hook.

**A COMPLIMENT TO FULDA "Der Talisman" Produced at the Irving Place Theatre.**

As a parting compliment to Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the eminent German man of letters, who has been lecturing here and is soon to take his leave, Director Christians produced last night at the Irving Place Theatre Fulda's poetic drama, "Der Talisman." This piece, though written in verse and highly poetic in motive, is thoroughly actable, thus differing from most of poetic dramas written and presented nowadays. It must have been a gratification to the author, who was on hand, to see his play presented so adequately. Its merit is well known here, and a record-breaking house was there to enjoy it, as well as to do honor to the distinguished guest, who appeared several times on the stage with the actors.

Mr. Christians was impressive as the perverse king who was loath to be taught to distinguish between truth and falsehood. Mr. Stoelckel had the role of the inventor of the imaginary talisman which finally unsealed the king's eyes, and played it with sympathy and spirit, while Mr. Matthes shone in the naive and natural humor of the part of Habakuk, the basket maker, converted into a grandee by his great weariness and discomfort. Miss Gertrud Braun appeared as a guest at the theatre, and was very winning in the leading feminine role, that of Habakuk's truth telling daughter. The cast was:

**MAY REVEAL PLOT TO LOOT NEW YORK**

Uncovering of Gigantic Conspiracy Is Whitman's Purpose in Graft Probe.

**BIG STATE OFFICERS CAUGHT IN HIS NET**

Blanket Indictment Likely to Result from Tireless Work of County Prosecutor.

Recent testimony in the John Doe inquiry showing that contractors on state highways and the barge canal were favored by the department officials at Albany by reason of their contributions to the Democratic State Committee caused prominent lawyers to say yesterday that District Attorney Whitman's slow but thoroughgoing investigation will undoubtedly end in a blanket indictment against many high state officials and will wind up in an unparalleled exposure of a gigantic conspiracy to "loot the state."

Yesterday's developments showed that \$25,000 contributed by favored contractors was not reported in the Democratic State Committee's list for 1911-12.

John K. Clark, Assistant District Attorney, says this amount of unreported contributions was revealed merely by an examination of forty out of four hundred contractors, and on that ratio he figures that at least \$250,000 of the contractors' money will not appear on the lists when he completes his examination.

Most of this money was collected by Everett P. Fowler, the indicted upstate "bagman." The balance was harvested by other "bagmen" not yet indicted.

**Grand Larceny Charge.**

District Attorney Whitman feels that there is some prospect of his being able to show that grand larceny was committed by persons who diverted the contractors' money. Although intent is one of the burdens of proof resting on the prosecution, all chance of punishing the persons on the state committee responsible for failing to report the contributions is nullified by the laxity of the corrupt practices act, which outlaws the offence after fifty days. At its worst the offence is only a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or short imprisonment. District Attorney Whitman regards the act as a "ridiculous dead letter law."

Two more upstate contractors will testify before Magistrate McAdoo Tuesday. It is expected their testimony will be even stronger than that of past witnesses in respect of the threats made to them if they did not "come across" and promises held out to them if they did.

Lawyers pointed out yesterday the extreme difficulties that confront District Attorney Whitman in his purpose to reveal an enormous unsuspected conspiracy to divert the people's money. The effects of such a conspiracy transcend the corruption of mere state committeemen and their unreported funds.

These lawyers point out that it is silly to think that money merely left the pockets of contractors and found its way into the pockets of men "higher up." Any one, they say, knows "blood" like lambs at the slaughter. What will eventually be revealed, they say, is that in reality the contractors were allowed to do their work at figures that reimbursed them for their bribes.

Many Face Indictment. The conservative, cautious manner in which Mr. Whitman has subpoenaed the upstate "bagmen" and contractors so far has convinced shrewd observers in New York that the John Doe investigation will ultimately uncover a meeting between contractors and "go-betweens" for the heads of the big state departments having in charge highway and barge canal contracts.

The testimony of Flood, Van Wirt and Davis, it is believed, points to the goal of the District Attorney. The spectre of indictment stands on the threshold of at least three high state officials to-day.

It was reported yesterday that a scandal lurks in the contributions of the brewers to the Democratic campaign. Mr. Whitman said that he had not gone into that phase of the investigation yet, but so far he has seen nothing indicating that a crime has been committed. Unless it can be shown that the brewers in giving their money were led to believe it would influence officials in their attitude toward the givers, there is nothing criminal there, he said.

It may be that some of the contributions will be found missing on the committee books; but that will lead to a blind wall, as in the cases of the unreported highway and barge canal contributions.

"Unless I am mistaken the brewers and liquor dealers' associations contributed to the election of the District Attorney," said Mr. Whitman, "but there is no law that prevents them from doing so. As there has been no attempt in recent years to alter the excise laws I have no reason to feel suspicious."

**AMERICAN OIL MEN SAFE**

Aguila Company Employees at Tampico Unharmed.

The seventy-five or one hundred employees, mostly American, of the Aguila Company, a Pearson concern at Tampico, Mexico, are safe. None has been hurt in the fighting between the Federals and the Constitutionalists. This was announced here yesterday by the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Company, which had received the following dispatch from its agent at Vera Cruz:

"Dr. C. W. Hayes, first vice-president of the Aguila Company, informs by wireless from Tampico all Aguila employees safe. Please reassure relatives."

**NEEDLE CASE REPORTED**

Mark on Girl's Wrist Such as Might Thus Be Made.

A report was sent in to Police Headquarters late last night that Elizabeth Donnelly, nineteen years old, of No. 120 West 90th street, had been pricked in the wrist by a poisoned needle.

The Alexander avenue police station, in reporting the case, said that Miss Donnelly was on her way to visit her brother, who is a patient in Lincoln Hospital, and while getting off a car at 138th street and Jackson avenue a man threw some powder on the left sleeve of her coat. He apologized, and, grasping her wrist, brushed the powder off.

Miss Donnelly reached the hospital and then became faint. She was treated by Dr. Burt, who made an examination, and found a puncture, such as would be made with a needle, on her left wrist.

**ELIHU ROOT WARNS AGAINST INFLATION**

Continued from first page.

securities are going to be keenly alert regarding the soundness of the financial policy of this country. Once started a run on us and it would take very little not merely to stop foreign investments but to send our stocks tumbling back upon us, where we must buy them and pay for them in gold. And all the gold would go to Europe. Before October, 1907, more than \$200,000,000 of securities were sent back to us just on the suspicion that things were not going right. Last September over \$200,000,000 came over on the judgment of some people that it would be wise to reduce their risks.

"I am in favor of doing away with the speculative money in New York. But that is quite a different matter from doing away with the great masses of our securities, which are the instruments of credit. If they go down in value the business of the country goes to ruin with them.

**War Would Lower Securities.**

"It is well for us to remember that Europe is an armed camp. For many years peace has been kept by a most delicate adjustment and the most strenuous efforts of many men in many countries. But war is always possible; the fear of it always present. If war comes, immediately our securities drop. This is true in all countries. There people convert them immediately into available gold. It is not necessary to wait for war itself. Fear of it alone produces this conversion.

"If we enter upon this career of inflation we shall do it in the face of a clearly discernible danger which, though clearly recognized, will result in a dreadful catastrophe. Gold always leaves the country in which the amount of currency exceeds the legitimate requirement of business. This is an inexorable law.

"Putting it in another way, gold always leaves the country of high prices and goes to the country of low prices. You can kill people who are engaged in business; you cannot stop the operation of these inexorable economic and natural laws.

"When confidence is lost you can raise the rate of interest to the roof and not bring in a dollar. Long before we wake up from our dream of prosperity through an inflated currency the sources of gold which would keep us from catastrophe will have lost their confidence, and no rate of interest will tempt it."

**Can't Issue Its Own Bonds.**

Mr. Root pointed out that in the past when an emergency arose the government itself came to the relief of commerce and issued its own bonds to supply the needed gold. That, he said, could not be done under the pending bill.

"This bill," went on Mr. Root, dramatically, "proposes to put in pawn the credit of the United States, and when your time of need does come in the United States the government itself is discredited."

Expressing the view that the men who would be appointed as members of the Federal Reserve Board would be of the highest character, Senator Root referred briefly to the part played by Secretary Bryan in the construction of section 16, without mentioning him by name, and declared that the members of the federal board undoubtedly would be approved by the authority so potent in this particular phase of the legislation and "under the same dominating, commanding and irresistible influence."

"Under the provisions of this section 16," continued Mr. Root, "these men would be bound to proceed under the same theories that were advocated in 1896 and 1900. They can't escape it, for these theories are in these measures which provide that the government of the United States must supply an unlimited amount of money for the people.

**No Authority for Action.**

"New a Democratic party, elected not upon this issue, but upon issues far removed from questions of sound money or inflated currency and without any mandate or authority from the people, undertakes to reverse the oft repeated judgment of the American people on this settled question.

"In perhaps a vain appeal from the judgment of the Democratic caucus in violation of the duties imposed upon them by the demands of the people of the country, I protest against the employment of power thus obtained for such purposes."

Mr. Root then touched upon the political side of currency legislation, saying: "We ought not to be required to discuss the dangers of inflation. It is a closed case. The country has rendered its judgment on this subject. The American people closed the gates against it when they sustained the courage and patriotism of Grover Cleveland in putting at stake all his future when he demanded the repeal of the silver purchasing act. The people again sustained

this principle when McKinley was elected President as against the protagonist of this very idea contained in section 16 of this bill. Again in 1900 the people spoke when they re-elected McKinley.

"This is financial heresy, twice repudiated by the American people, and these men will have to represent that heresy. If that is done, the American people stand to lose. Unless all history and all human experience on this subject have been wrong we stand to learn by hard experience what has really been done by this same section."

Mr. Root severely condemned the proposed guarantee of bank deposits. "The serious side of this proposition," he said, "is that it seeks to give the credit of the United States to every speculator, promoter or blackguard who can scrape together \$25,000 and take out a national bank charter. It is a premium on indifference to honesty and soundness in business; a premium on speculation and disregard for all the rules of business honor. It is an invitation to every adventurer to come into the national banking business and get the indorsement of the United States back of his schemes.

"We give absolute in advance; a letter of marque and reprisal to the managers of all questionable banks of the future.

"Men on both sides of this chamber who have studied this question and who realize and profit by the lessons of the past revolt against the tendency to substitute the support of a paternal government for that individual self-dependence which settled, built, developed and made our country.

"We are turning our faces away from those fundamental principles through which we have come to our present high estate. We seem to be setting our steps in the pathway of a paternal government that brought the mighty power of Rome to its fall."

Concerning the proposal that the government should allow a body of appointive officers the power to bring about inflation, Senator Root said: "This provision exhibits the opinions of a very great leader of the Democratic party, for whom I have a strong regard, respect and admiration and in whose sincerity of purpose and good faith I believe. Yet I am convinced that he proposes an economic principle which is false, which has twice been repudiated by the American people, and the effect of which would be injurious."

Senator Root in opening his attack on the bill introduced an amendment to tax all notes issued after the gold reserve dropped below 50 per cent. It would also provide that any new notes issued after \$500,000,000 had been put out should pay a special tax of 1 1/2 per cent, and that after \$1,200,000,000 notes had been issued a tax of 5 per cent should be imposed on further issues.

"This would allow the issue of some \$150,000,000 more notes than are now outstanding in the national bank note currency," said Senator Root, "and under pressure would allow a further expansion of about \$3,000,000 if the banks found that business needed the currency badly enough to make profitable the securing of currency by the payment of the tax."

After numerous conferences of an informal nature, a tentative agreement was reported to-night to begin voting on the currency bill in its final form December 18, next Thursday. It was stipulated, however, that the agreement should specify the legislative day, thus allowing an unlimited extension of time in order to accord all Senators desiring to present amendments. An agreement for a vote on the legislative day of December 18 probably will be presented for unanimous consent on the floor on Monday. Democratic leaders predicted that the bill would be passed before next Saturday.

Because of his apparent willingness to meet the progressives more than half way he has maintained rather more friendly relations with them than some of the old leaders with whom his political association lay in point of time, if not of experience. At the same time his broad experience in government affairs and his intellectual qualifications have undoubtedly enabled him to make a strong impression on the Senate.

**MOVE TO NAME ROOT FOR PRESIDENCY**

Following Currency Speech, Gallinger Says It's Party's Greatest Opportunity.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Dec. 12.—Political interest among some Republican leaders, brought down to narrow focus by a rather remarkable series of events during the last

week, found utterance to-day in the first stirring of a movement to nominate Senator Root as the next candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States.

The declaration was made by Senator Gallinger after Senator Root had concluded his speech on the currency bill, that "the Republican party will lose the greatest opportunity that has ever presented itself to that party" if it fails to nominate Senator Root.

This declaration did not fall on altogether unfriendly ears. Several Republicans of the conservative branch of the party were frank in admitting that the Senator from New York was the best qualified member of the party to hold the office of President and that his experience and his attainments admirably fitted him for the place. The question whether or not he could be elected, however, cropped up at the same time, but this did not altogether assume the proportions of an obstacle to his nomination, according to the views of more conservative Senators. They took the view that even if Senator Root were not elected the country would arrive at the conclusion later that he should have been, and that he represented party policies which would receive the indorsement of the electorate at a later election, if not at once.

It would be much better for the party, they said, to maintain a high plane of statesmanship, for the sake of the reward that would ultimately come to it, than to sacrifice fundamental principles and lower its standards to gain a temporary and passing victory at the polls. The admirers of Senator Root insisted that he would receive popular recognition eventually, if the country were not willing to give him credit for his accomplishments now, and that the wisdom of the Republican party in choosing him would be justified in the end.

The events which have undoubtedly contributed to the suggestion that Senator Root be selected to represent the party during the forthcoming Presidential campaign are:

The part taken by him in the state conference of New York Republicans, in which he sounded a progressive note; The designation of him as the recipient of the Nobel peace prize, in recognition of efforts put forward, for the most part, while he was Secretary of State during the Roosevelt administration;

The suggestion of Andrew Carnegie at the White House yesterday that he was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of living American statesmen;

In the rather unusual speech which he delivered in the Senate to-day he arranged the Democratic side for reverting to the inflationary scheme of increasing the national currency which were made an issue during the Bryan campaign.

The interest stimulated by those occurrences found voice in Senator Gallinger's statement, which follows: "The remarkable speech on the currency question delivered by Senator Root to-day stamps him as the ablest advocate of sound economy and financial doctrines in this country. His wonderful powers of analyzing the fundamental problems that lie at the foundation of our government structures were never more marked than to-day. His discussion of the financial bill was brilliant, interesting and unanswerable. Unless the Republican party nominates Senator Root as its next candidate for the Presidency it will miss the greatest opportunity that has presented itself to that party."

The more progressive Republican leaders in Congress received the suggestion of his nomination without comment. Others frankly expressed admiration of his attainments, but were inclined to look on the proposal from the point of view of practical politics—that is, to weigh the possibilities of success before committing themselves. The suggestion, however, evoked still further interest in the Senator from New York, and was received by a number of Republicans at least in a reflective mood.

Despite the fact that the Senator from New York has been associated with the so-called reactionary leaders of the Republican party, he has played in a quiet way a rather important part in the movement for reorganization that is now going on. He was one of the first of the "conservatives" to indorse the plan for a convention to change the basis of representation, provide for the recognition of state primaries and otherwise readjust the party machinery to the demands of the day. He sounded the "progressive" keynote at the New York conference.

Because of his apparent willingness to meet the progressives more than half way he has maintained rather more friendly relations with them than some of the old leaders with whom his political association lay in point of time, if not of experience. At the same time his broad experience in government affairs and his intellectual qualifications have undoubtedly enabled him to make a strong impression on the Senate.

**Big Rumanian R. R. Scheme.**

Bucharest, Dec. 12.—The Chamber of Deputies unanimously voted to-day a credit of \$85,700,000 for an extensive scheme of railway construction. This work will extend over a period of seven years.

**"77"**

FOR GRIP, INFLUENZA, COUGHS, SORE THROAT COLDS

"My husband and myself have used 'Seventy-seven' for Colds with great satisfaction, and think so well of it, that we want your Medical Book, in hopes of finding a remedy for stomach trouble."

"Seventy-seven" leads to the use of Dr. Humphreys' system of medicine for all diseases, his Manual gives the treatment and care of the sick, ask your druggist or send a post card for a copy, free.

The Dollar Flask, holds more than six twenty-five cent vials—for sale by all