an unusual thing even for the opening of a Congress session. The galleries were crowded with interested spectators, most of them the wives or daughters or other female relatives of Congressmen. Mrs. Taft was there, accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. Charles P. Anderson and Mrs. Louis More of Cincinnati, and the President's military aide, Capt. Archibald W. Butt of the army. Capt. Butt was in uniform. Mrs. Taft and those with her sat for the first time in the President's pew of the Executive gallery, which, like all the other galleries, was crowded. The President's wife and her sisters went to the White House for luncheon, but came back again.

When the House was called to order at noon there was hardly a vacant seat on the Republican side. A score or more of Democrats who had not returned from the caucus of their party held just previously did not arrive until after the proceedings were under way. Many Senators came over from the other end of the Capitol to witness the exciting scenes. Among them were Senators Root and Depew of New York, Cullom of Illinois, Bailey of Texas and others prominent in the upper house. In the corridors on the gallery floor hundreds of men and women surged back and forth vainly seeking an entrance to one or another of the galleries. Spectators sat on the steps of the galleries aisles, while more spectators were framed in the doorways, holding their places by main-strength against the pressure from the throngs behind them.

NOMINATIONS FOR SPEAKER.

Alexander McDowell, Clerk of the House in the Sixtieth, or last Congress, presided up to the time Speaker Cannon took the oath. After a prayer by the blind chaplain of the last House, the Rev. Henry N. Couden, who was reelected to-day, the roll of Representatives elected to the Sixty-first Congress was called. This consumed half an hour. Clerk McDowell then announced that the House would proceed to the election of a Speaker. Representative Currier of New Hampshire, chairman of the Republican caucus, nominated Joseph G. Cannon, "a Representative from the State of Illinois." He did so in the fewest possible words. There was loud handclapping from most of the Republicans. Representative Clayton of Alabama, for the Democratic caucus, nominated Champ Clark of Missouri. The Democrats were more vociferous than the Republicans. They began with handclapping, which was drowned in cheers. The galleries did a little handclapping of their own.

The roll was called again to enable Representatives to declare their preference for Speaker. Most of the regular Republicans responded with the single name "Cannon." Most of the Democrats said "Champ Clark." Through the As and Bs all the Republicans voted for Cannon. The first Republican break came when Representative Carey of Wisconsin named Representative Henry A. Cooper of his State for Speaker. Carey and Cooper are insurgents. Cooper is Senator La Follette's principal representative in the House and it was he who presented the La Follette platform to the national Republican convention in Chicago last summer. A few Republicans applauded Carey's choice. When Cooper's name was called he voted for Representative George W. Norris of Nebraska, another insurgent. Augustus Peabody Gardner of Massachusetts, one of the insurgent leaders, voted for Cannon. So did other insurgents, thus making good their assertions that the fight was not against Mr. Cannon but against the rules which his organization stood for.

CANNON CHOSEN SPEAKER.

Just before 1 o'clock the roll call was completed and Clerk McDowell announced the result: For Cannon 204 votes were cast. The regular Republicans cheered loudly over this announcement. Champ Clark received 166 votes. The Democrats gave a good round of handclapping. Cooper of Wisconsin got 8 votes, Norris of Nebraska 2 and Esch of Wisconsin and former Representative Hepburn 1 each. The reported intention of some of the insurgents to vote for Theodore Roosevelt did not materialize. These Republicans voted for other candidates than Cannon:

For Cooper—Carey of Wisconsin, Davis of Minnesota, Hubbard of Iowa, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Morse of Wisconsin, Murdock of Kansas, Nelson of Wisconsin and Poindexter of Washington.

For Norris—Cooper of Wisconsin and Hinshaw of Nebraska.

For Esch—Kopp of Wisconsin.

For Hepburn—Lindbergh of Minnesota.

Campbell of Kansas, Clark of Missouri and Bartlett of Georgia were appointed to bring in the new Speaker. Uncle Joe appeared in a moment leaning on Champ Clark's arm. He looked debonair. Nearly everybody cheered as Mr. Cannon marched down the main aisle and ascended the rostrum. Champ Clark presented him as the second man in the history of the House elected to the Speakership for a fourth time. There was more applause at this. Mr. Cannon made a short address which was interrupted by applause two or three times. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The election to the high office of Speaker, which I now have for the fourth time by virtue of your confidence and judgment, is a compliment the honor of which I do not underestimate and of which I am not lacking in personal appreciation.

We have before us a most important and difficult session of Congress. The adjustment of the national revenues has been since the foundation of the Government a fundamental question, yielding to none other in importance. Even in the civil war the question of adequate revenue marched side by side with the valor of our armies and the patriotism of our people. And in time of peace even disordered finances are a prolific source of national ills, not so acute as those of war, but yet fruitful of calamity for the general interest and suffering for the individual.

These considerations should animate us to a high devotion to the duty before us. We must subordinate personal feelings to the general good, trusting to the considerate judgment of the people for approval of our work when it shall have been completed.

Then Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania, who bears the complimentary title of "Father of the House," because he has served longer consecutively than any other member, administered the oath. He did it in an impressive manner. Speaker Cannon got down to business right away. All the Representatives present were sworn in by groups of States, the officers of the House in the last Congress were reelected, and a committee was appointed to join a committee from the Senate to inform President Taft that Congress was ready for business.

FIGHT OVER THE RULES BEGINS.

Interest was revived as soon as these routine things were out of the way. There was a noticeable stir among those on the floor and in the galleries when Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, spokesman of the Cannon organization, offered a resolution providing that the House rules in the Sixtieth or last Congress should be the rules of the House in the Sixty-first Congress, with the changes made as concessions to the insurgents a few weeks ago. "And on the adoption of the resolution I demand the previous question," said Mr. Dalzell.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.), who was to play a conspicuous part in the future happenings of the day, thought the House ought to know what the rules were.

Speaker Cannon declared that his inquiry was not in order, and Mr. Fitzgerald sat down.

Champ Clark demanded the yeas and nays on Dalzell's motion for the previous question. Speaker Cannon wanted to know if there was a second.

"Up, guards!" shouted Mr. Clark to the Democrats, and they rose almost in a solid mass to back his demand.

It was nip and tuck between the regular Republicans on one side and the Democrats and the insurgent Republicans on the other. As the vote proceeded it was seen to be so close that the majority either way would be very small. Some of the Democrats voted with the regular Republicans and increased the uncertainty. Nobody away from the rostrum knew how the thing had turned out until the official ballot was announced.

REGULARS WIN FIRST BLOOD.

The regular Republicans won—that is, the House ordered the previous question on the adoption of the Dalzell resolution by 194 yeas to 188 nays. The regular Republicans cheered frantically when Speaker Cannon announced that their side was successful. Seven Democrats who voted for the Dalzell motion saved the Republican organization from ignominious defeat at the outset. If four of these had voted with the great majority of their party associates Dalzell's motion would have been defeated.

These are the Democrats who voted with the regular Republicans: Broussard of Louisiana, Conroy of New York, Estopinal of Louisiana, Goldfogle of New York, Moon of Tennessee, O'Connell of Massachusetts and Riordan of New York. Goldfogle had been very ill and was hardly able to walk into the House. Moon had bolted the Democratic caucus held in the forenoon, saying he would not be bound by its action.

These Republican insurgents voted with the majority of the Democrats: Carey, Cooper and Davidson of Wisconsin; Davis of Minnesota, Fowler of New Jersey, Gardner of Massachusetts, Good of Iowa, Gronna of North Dakota, Haugen of Iowa, Hayes of California, Hinshaw of Nebraska, Hollingsworth of Ohio, Hubbard of Iowa, Kendall of Iowa, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Kustermann of Wisconsin, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Lindbergh of Minnesota, Lovering of Massachusetts, Madison of Kansas, Morse of Wisconsin, Murdock of Kansas, Nelson of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Pickett of Iowa, Poindexter of Washington, Steenerson of Minnesota, Volstead of Minnesota and Woods of Iowa. Total, 29.

Each of Wisconsin, a Republican insurgent, was absent. He was called away by the dangerous illness of his father. Nine Democrats were absent or failed to answer to their names. They were Burgess, Russell and Sheppard of Texas; Clark of Florida, Legare of South Carolina, Fornes of New York, McDermott of Illinois and McHenry and Rothermel of Pennsylvania. Clark and Legare are ill. Russell hoped to be present, but did not arrive in time.

FIRST VICTORY FOR THE OPPOSITION.

The Democratic leaders were furious over the defection on their side. The regular Republicans were jubilant. But things switched around the other way before very long. The Democratic leaders got to work right away. Former Representative Watson of Indiana, manager of the Cannon forces, was out in the Speaker's room talking to members, Democrats as well as Republicans, who were regarded as uncertain.

The next question was on the adoption of the Dalzell resolution itself. To adopt it meant putting the old rules in force and giving speaker Cannon all his former power. A roll call was demanded on Dalzell's motion to adopt the resolution. As the call proceeded there was much excitement. Members gathered in the space in front of the Speaker's rostrum, while others checked up the vote. There was a noticeable increase in the excitement when Conroy of New York, Democrat, switched over to the side of his party. Goldfogle of New York switched also. The House, almost disorderly before, became still when Speaker Cannon arose to announce the result.

"On this question," he said, "the ayes are 189 and the noes 193."

The Democrats cheered and cheered when they realized that the old rules, seemingly on the verge of adoption, had been knocked out. Some of them hugged each other. Others banged their desk covers loudly. Uncle Joe stood calm and serene, showing a poker face. The Republican insurgents cheered with the Democrats.

On this vote Conroy, Goldfogle, Moon and Riordan, Democrats, who had voted with the regular Republicans the first time, stood by their own side. Broussard, Estopinal and O'Connell, Democrats, voted again with the regular Republicans. McDermott of Illinois, Democrat, did not vote. These Republicans voted with the Democrats: Carey, Cooper, Davidson, Kopp, Kustermann, Lenroot, Morse and Nelson, all of Wisconsin; Davis, Lindbergh, Steenerson and Volstead of Minnesota; Fowler of New Jersey; Gardner and Lovering of Massachusetts, Good, Haugen, Hubbard, Kendall, Pickett and Woods of Iowa; Gronna of North Dakota; Hayes of California; Hinshaw, Kinkaid and Norris of Nebraska; Hollingsworth and Johnson of Ohio; Madison and Murdock of Kansas, and Poindexter of Washington.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS PROPOSITION PRESENTED.

When the demonstration was over Champ Clark as the Democratic leader offered the resolution sanctioned by the Democratic caucus of the forenoon. It provided that the rules of the last House, except as amended in the resolution, should remain in force for the extra session; that the Speaker should appoint committees on Ways and Means, Printing, Accounts, Mileage and Enrolled Bills, and that a Committee on Rules, to consist of fifteen members named in the resolution, should be elected by the House and not named by the Speaker to revise the old rules and report to the House when Congress convened in December. The members of the proposed new Committee on Rules named in the resolution were Dalzell, Smith of Iowa, Mann, Currier and Gaines, regular Republicans; Gardner, Nelson, Norris and Hayes, insurgent Republicans, and Clark, Underwood, James, Hitchcock, Hay and Burleson, Democrats. This would give the Democrats and insurgent Republicans ten of the fifteen members of the committee.

Mr. Clark said he would follow the example of Mr. Dalzell by moving the previous question on the adoption of the Democratic resolution. His Democratic associate, Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, wanted to argue against the previous question proposition, but Mr. Clark refused to yield the floor. Mr. Fitzgerald protested that it was undemocratic to cut off debate in this way and threatened to vote against Clark's motion.

"Vote against it if you want to," retorted Clark, "this is a free country."

EXCITEMENT OVER THE ROLL CALL.

The excitement was intense as the roll call proceeded on Leader Clark's motion. Two or three times Democrats called out things that indicated dissatisfaction with the presence of Republican Representatives in the Speaker's rostrum. Finally Champ Clark interrupted the roll call to demand that every person on the rostrum who was not entitled to be there should be removed. There was a hint in what he said that there might be tampering with the roll call. Speaker Cannon resented Mr. Clark's attitude and told him he was out of order. By this time the only man on the rostrum besides the Speaker and the clerks was Representative Dalzell.

"John Dalzell," yelled Clark to indicate that the Pennsylvania Representative had no business at the Speaker's desk while the roll call was proceeding.

Dalzell and Clark exchanged hot words. With fire in his eye Speaker Cannon banged vigorously with his gavel until the House came to some semblance of order. Then he said:

"The character of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is too well known, as is also the character of the gentleman from Missouri, for there to be any misunderstanding as to the intentions and actions of either. The gentleman from Pennsylvania says he came to the clerk's desk to examine the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Missouri."

DEFEAT FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The roll call was resumed. When it was completed the situation in the House became tense as floor and galleries waited the announcement of the result. Speaker Cannon read the figures. There were 179 ayes and 203 nays. Clark and the Democrats had been defeated by a majority of 24, the biggest majority of the day up to that time. The regular Republicans banged their desks and shouted. These Democrats voted with the regular Republicans against Clark's motion: Broussard and Estopinal of Louisiana, Conroy, Fitzgerald, Fornes, Goldfogle, Harrison, Lindsay and Riordan of New York; Howard and Livingston of Georgia; Kelliher, O'Connell and Peters of Massachusetts, and Moon of Tennessee. McDermott of Illinois voted "present."

The Republicans who voted for the Democratic caucus resolution were Carey, Cooper, Davidson, Kopp, Kustermann, Lenroot and Morse of Wisconsin; Davis, Lindbargh, Steneerson and Volstead of Minnesota; Fowler of New Jersey; Gardner and Levering of Massachusetts, Gronna of North Dakota; Haugen, Hubbard, Kendall, Pickett and Woods of Iowa; Hayes of California, Hinshaw and Norris of Nebraska, Madison and Murdock of Kansas and Poindexter of Washington.

FITZGERALD BUTTS IN TO SOME PURPOSE.

The alert Fitzgerald, who had opposed the efforts of the Republicans as well as those of his own Democratic associates, jumped into the breach. He offered a resolution that was somewhat complicated and not fully understood by the galleries or even by all those on the floor. It covered several propositions. It created a special calendar to be known as "the calendar for unanimous consent" from which bills could be taken on days when the rules were suspended for the passage of measures to which there was no objection. The Committee on Rules was forbidden to report a rule which should provide that certain business should be set aside by less than a two-thirds vote or any rule which would prevent a motion to recommit. After the previous question had been ordered on the passage of a measure one motion to recommit was to be in order and the Speaker should give preference in recognition for that purpose to a member opposed to the measure. Wednesday of each week was set apart for taking up bills for the calendar, and it was provided that the Speaker should not entertain a motion for a recess on any Wednesday, thus preventing filibustering. To obtain an adjournment from a calendar day a two-thirds vote should be necessary. The resolution provided for continuing in force the old rules of the House except as amended.

Both Republicans and Democrats were quick to recognize that the Fitzgerald resolution left in the hands of the Speaker the power to name all committees. But it took considerable explanation from Mr. Fitzgerald before all the membership got the hang of his proposal. Some of the Democrats had voted against Champ Clark's proposition to have the House elect a Committee on Rules because they regarded this as merely a means of providing a committee that would select the membership of all the other committees. They preferred to have that great power left in the hands of the Speaker instead of in the hands of an all powerful combination of Representatives.

CHAMP CLARK AND FITZGERALD CLASH.

Mr. Fitzgerald denounced the practice of demanding the previous question. He had to answer many technical questions. He said that the greatest legislative outrage could be perpetrated under a special rule for the consideration of a measure. Champ Clark, angry over the defeat of his resolution and particularly angry over the defection of Fitzgerald, wanted to know some things. He said he had some questions to ask and Fitzgerald told him to go ghead with them. Something in Fitzgerald's manner or words provoked the Democratic leader all the more.

"I am going to," he retorted, "but I don't want any of your slackjaw about it."

There were shouts both of derision and approval at this. Fitzgerald protested that Clark, who had the floor by Fitzgerald's courtesy, was acting unfairly.

"Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Missouri?" asked Speaker Cannon.

"He has already yielded," Clark called out.

"Well, I take it back," responded Fitzgerald sharply. And he added that Clark had no right to take advantage of his courtesy.

Fitzgerald, however, yielded to Clark, but the latter returned the hot shot that "I absolutely refuse to take advantage of it." Everybody laughed. Fitzgerald said he was sorry if he had given offence.

There was cheering from the Republicans when Fitzgerald said he was opposed to having the House name a committee on rules, because it would be a selection by a few men and as bad as the old system. He urged that the rules be amended at once, as he proposed, instead of waiting until December, as the Democratic resolution proposed, thus giving time for pressure to be brought on members to vote as the majority wanted.

Leader Clark got the floor next. "This is one of the greatest days the House of Representatives has seen in a quarter of a century," he began in his attractive drawl. The Republicans laughed. "It don't matter if we beat you a few votes or you beat us a few votes," he continued, "the jig is up with the House machine." Democratic applause came then. Mr. Clark told of the demand for a revision of the House rules and got plenty of applause.

DEBATE GROWS BITTERER.

The debate grew bitterer as it progressed. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, insurgent, taunted the Republican leaders with trading with the Democrats and defied any man to rise in his place and say that he had been asked by President Taft to stand with the organization. At heart he declared Mr. Taft stood with the insurgents for a change in the House rules.

"They have charged us," he said, addressing the organization, "with trading with the Democrats. We have; I admit that. Will the House organization be equally as frank and admit that they have done likewise?"

"Before I would stand for the present order of things in the House," said Norris of Nebraska, insurgent, "I would go down to my political grave. I will not sacrifice principle at the behest of the manager of a legislative menagerie or yield to the persuasions of the head of the nation."

Mr. Norris agreed with Mr. Gardner that the President at heart favored a change in the rules.

Mr. Fitzgerald closed the debate. He was hooted by the Democrats and completed his speech in the midst of great disorder on the Democratic side. Questions were put to him by Democrats that by inference meant nothing or less than a suspicion existed among them that Mr. Fitzgerald had made a trade with the Republican leaders.

Mr. Fitzgerald was asked by Representative Clayton of Alabama if he had not been in conference relative to his resolution with Republican leaders. He replied in the negative. Another Democrat asked Mr. Fitzgerald why he had not submitted his resolution to the Democratic caucus held this morning. Mr. Fitzgerald replied with some heat that he had only three minutes in caucus to explain his position toward the rules.

FITZGERALD'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

It was growing late when Representative Tawney demanded the yeas and nays on the Fitzgerald resolution. The vote resulted 211 ayes and 172 nays, a majority of 39, the biggest of the day. Twenty-two Democrats voted with Fitzgerald and the Republican regulars in favor of the Fitzgerald resolution. All the Republican insurgents, except Steneerson of Minnesota, voted with the majority of the Democrats against them.

These were the Democrats who voted for the Fitzgerald resolution: Bartlett of Nevada, Brantley of Georgia, Broussard of Louisiana, Edwards of Georgia, Estopinal of Louisiana, Fitzgerald of New York, Fornes of New York, Goldfogle of New York, Goulden of New York, Griggs of Georgia, Harrison of New York, Howard of Georgia, Kelliher of Massachusetts, Lee of Georgia, Lindsay of New York, Livingston of Georgia, McDermott of Illinois, Moon of Tennesssee, O'Connell of Massachusetts, Peters of Massachusetts, Riordan of New York and Sparkman of Florida.

There was cheering when the result was announced. It was rather tame, however. Then the House adjourned until to-morrow without going through the usual first day's ceremony of drawing lots for seats. It was 5:25 when adjournment came.

NEW RULES OF WAR AT SEA.

Captured Ships May Be Sunk Sometimes; Contraband at Any Time.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 15.—The decisions of the International Naval Conference, which ended here a few days ago, were published to-day. Briefly speaking they are opposed to what has hitherto been the established usages of Great Britain.

They decree that in certain circumstances, including the pursuit of a captor, the capture may be sunk, subject only to the question of compensation if sunk wrongfully, but what is termed absolute contraband may be sunk at any time under any circumstances.

Exhaustive lists have been framed of what is and what is not contraband under three categories. Foodstuffs are contraband in neutral ships only when directly consigned to military forces. All neutral vessels coming within a blockade may be seized.

BIG KRUPP WORKS FOR MEXICO

To Make Smokeless Powder and Guncotton—Coast Defence Plans.

MEXICO CITY, March 15.—Arrangements have just been completed by the War Department with the Krupp Company of Germany for the installation of an extension to the Mexican military powder works at Santa Fé, a short distance from this city, for the purpose of manufacturing smokeless powder and guncotton. The news of the final arrangements having been concluded comes coincident with the completion of the quarters that will house the machinery. Fourteen buildings of steel and zinc, built in accordance with the requirements for the manufacture of powder, have been erected on the banks of a little stream on the outskirts of Santa Fé.

Mexico's first attempt to fortify her harbors with modern rifles will be undertaken at Salina Cruz. A commission has just been named to draw plans for the installation of disappearing guns and the erection of proper fortifications, and it is said that other ports will be treated in a similar manner as rapidly as possible.

Work on the Salina Cruz fortifications is expected to begin in six months.

DIG INTO MONTREAL SCANDALS.

Royal Commission of Inquiry to Be Appointed on Court Ruling.

MONTREAL, March 15.—The appointment of a royal commission to investigate the administration of the civic affairs of Montreal is unanimously recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor in council by the Court of Appeals of the Province of Quebec. Judgment to this effect, based on the request of a committee of citizens, was rendered this morning by Sir Henri Taschereau, Chief Justice, supported by Justices Cross, Trenholme, Archambault and Carroll.

The Quebec Government had asked the Court to say whether the provincial authorities had power to order such a civic investigation.

It is expected here that Sir Lomer Gouin and his Cabinet will at once take cognizance of the judgment and name a royal commission with full powers to inquire into the City Hall administration.

Public confidence has been badly shaken of late by the exposure of many scandals in the city government.

Cooper Case Near Its Close.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 15.—The argument in the case of Col. D. B. Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of ex-Senator E. W. Carmack, was concluded to-day, the last speech being made by Attorney-General Jefferson M. McCarn in behalf of the State. When Gen. McCarn finished Judge Hart stated that he expected to be prepared to charge the jury to-morrow.

TO SAVE NICARAGUAN PRIDE

DIPLOMATIC VEIL TO BE WOVEN FOR ZELAYA'S BACKDOWN.

He Is Posing Now as the Party Fearing Attack—More U. S. Warships for Central America—Maybe a Special Commissioner—Emery Settlement Near.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The difficulties in Central America which have been bothering the State Department during the last week are about to be settled. Señor Espinosa, the Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, conferred with Secretary of State Knox this afternoon. He will have other conferences shortly and the statesmanship of the two countries will be directed toward the momentous problem of procuring just what this Government wants and at the same time preserving the national honor and integrity of Nicaragua in the eyes of the world and particularly in the eyes of the people of Nicaragua itself.

Señor Espinosa told the Secretary of State to-day that peace and tranquillity prevail in Nicaragua. He said most emphatically that Nicaragua was not preparing for war and had no desire to engage in hostilities with any one. The great military activity in his country, explained the Minister, was purely defensive and President Zelaya sought to do nothing except prepare himself for attack by menacing nations in his section of the world.

Señor Espinosa's explanation is entirely new to the State Department. It is unofficially regarded as a fine bit of diplomatic sidestepping. The Department's advices from Central America have never indicated that any country was threatening Nicaragua. On the contrary, it seemed that the whole rumpus was caused by Zelaya's desire to attack Salvador and possibly Costa Rica. The Minister now declares, however, that not one single solitary soldier will set his foot outside of Nicaraguan territory unless Nicaragua is attacked by some foe.

Regarding the Emery case, which the State Department insists must be arbitrated speedily, the Minister said that his Government wished to settle the matter. So negotiations will be reopened and it is pretty certain that a satisfactory conclusion will be reached. The Minister is to communicate with his Government. He will call at the Department again to-morrow or next day.

Further explanations of the attitude of the United States with regard to the Emery claim were obtained to-day. The State Department holds that the arbitration of the validity of the annulment of the concession alone, as Nicaragua desires, would be futile without consideration of the payment of damages which the company declares it has suffered. Nicaragua wants to know how much these damages are said to be. The State Department says it does not know, and for this reason the point must be submitteed to the arbitration tribunal for adjustment.

The State Department has about decided to send some special envoy to Nicaragua to look into conditions there and to reach an adjustment of all questions. Who this will be has not been decided. Several names have been mentioned in the gossip, including those of William S. Buchanan, Francis B. Loomis, ex-Gov. Magoon of Cuba and John Barrett.

Mr. Gregory, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Managua, cabled to-day that he had informed the Government of Nicaragua of his recall to Washington. He said that he was busy arranging for transportation. The advices from Mr. Gregory indicate that he is being treated rather roughly in Managua. It is understood that his mail is being tampered with and that generally his position has become intolerable. Mr. Gregory also reported that 6,000 Nicaraguan troops had been mobilized on the frontier and that extraordinary military operations were going on at Corinto, where four gunboats and several auxiliary craft have been assembled. The Department also had additional advices that the countries around Nicaragua were getting excited.

The situation was such that it was decided to send two more warships to the Pacific side. Accordingly instructions were sent to the armored cruisers Washington and Maryland to remain on the west coast. The Maryland is at Acajutla and the Washington at Corinto.

The gunboat Yorktown is on her way to Amapala and the Dubuque and Tacoma have by this time reached the Caribbean coast. The whole Pacific fleet is on the west coast and could quickly be brought to the scene of trouble if necessary. Rear Admiral Swinburne is in San Salvador, where he and the officers accompanying him met with an enthusiastic reception.

Despatches were sent out from the State Department this morning to the American diplomatic establishments in Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala. The American diplomats in those countries were instructed to inform the Governments there of the position that the United States has taken in the present matter.

Replies are expected to-morrow or next day, and the United States will probably receive the hearty acquiescence of all these republics.

CUBAN BUDGET OF NEWS.

The Sumner on the Way North—Negroes Want Jobs—From Senate to Lottery.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, March 15.—The transport Sumner sailed for Newport News to-day. Her passengers include Mrs. Gen. Parry and her daughter, a number of officers and their families and civilian employees.

Negroes of Santiago have memorialized President Gomez to keep his neglected promise to give negroes 30 per cent. of the political jobs.

Congress to-day took a recess until April 5. The House of Representatives passed a bill providing for the appointment of an army dental surgeon.

The Senate referred the cockfighting bill to a committee.

The term of Morua Delgado, the negro President of the Senate, has expired. He expects to assume the management of the national lottery.

Vice-President Zayas sailed for the United States to-day to place his son at school and to confer unofficially with American statesmen on the tariff.

Ten of the striking aqueduct employees at Cienfuegos have been indicted for rioting. The American Consul at Cienfuegos has asked the Mayor for protection for the contractors.

A Big Job of Vaccination.

PEORIA, Ill., March 15.—Two thousand four hundred patients, attendants and physicians at the Illinois Central Insane Asylum were vaccinated yesterday and to-day by order of Supt. Dr. George A. Zeller, who set the example by being vaccinated himself.

The general vaccination order followed the discovery that eruptions on the body of Grant Hall, sent to the asylum last Thursday, were those of smallpox.

LOS ANGELES MUDDLE.

Council Elects a Mayor, but His Right to Serve Will Be Contested.

LOS ANGELES, March 15.—William D. Stephens was elected Mayor to-day by the City Council, "to serve until the qualification of the person who received the highest number of votes at the election to be held on March 26, 1909."

Within an hour from the time Mr. Stephens had been sworn in as Mayor it was announced by attorneys for both the recall and the regular Republican organizations that the election was illegal and that the courts would be called upon at once to straighten the tangle.

Attorneys Edwin J. Meserve and W. J. Hunsaker, leaders of the local bar, have been engaged by the Recall and Republican organizations respectively to conduct the court proceedings. Both admit that there is no charter provision under which the Council has authority to name a Mayor for any other length of time than to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor.

City Attorney Leslie R. Hewitt read an opinion before the Council when to-day's session opened that the recall election must go on and that the candidate then elected should be seated as Mayor of the city. Acting on this opinion, the Council elected Stephens. Hewitt has not yet admitted that he was wrong, but many of the most prominent attorneys of the city on both sides disagree with him.

The special Grand Jury, which was drawn to-day, will begin investigating charges against E. T. Earl, Harper and others on Wednesday. Sensational developments are promised from this investigation, and it is common talk in the streets that a number of citizens heretofore unmentioned in connection with the mass of charges and countercharges will find it convenient to leave town.

Harper, the recalled Mayor, has issued a statement in which he says his resignation was a "stupendous blunder."

MORRIS, FUSIONIST IN 1901.

Selected for President of Republican Club in This Campaign.

The nominating committee of the Republican Club reported last night that it had decided to recommend the election of Robert C. Morris to succeed Charles H. Young as president for the coming year. The members of the club intend to take an active part in the Mayoralty campaign and Mr. Young did not care to undertake the vigorous work and asked to be relieved of the office he has held for three years.

Mr. Morris was chosen by the committee after many conferences among the club members, and his selection is taken to imply that the club is ready to join in a fusion movement this year. Mr. Morris was the chairman of the county committee in 1901 when Seth Low was nominated and elected on a fusion ticket. He worked hard for the putting of a fusion ticket in the field that year.

For vice-presidents the committee nominated Reuben Leslie Maynard, the present secretary of the club, Nathaniel A. Elsberg and Donald McLean. The annual election will take place at the April meeting of the club.

Dies While Hearing Bryan's Lecture.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 15.—While William Jennings Bryan was delivering his lecture on "The Prince of Peace" in University Hall last night, Mrs. C. L. Grimes, 65 years old, who was seated in the balcony, fell dead from heart disease.

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Probably of earlier origin than the plain round-corner head and foot board which we also show. A room furnished in this style requires somewhat different treatment from the later designs of the same period, but we have in stock most of the pieces that will be needed to match.

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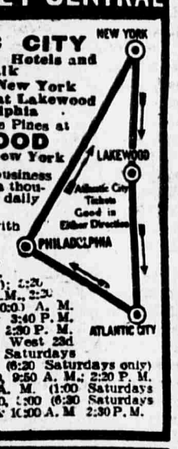

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HUNDREDS OF ODD PIECES AT REDUCED PRICES
Unusual opportunity for professional men and small offices.
HOSKINS, 354 B'way, near Leonard.

Eighth Suit in the Case of the Missing Banker Epstein.

Hyman Epstein, the banker, of 70 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, who disappeared last February leaving several hundred Hebrews unable to get money they had in his bank, was named yesterday as plaintiff in two suits before Justice Thomas in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The suits were brought by Meyer London, trustee in the bankruptcy of Epstein, for the purpose of getting a line on the latter's assets. Seven other suits brought for the same purpose are pending

Thinks His Son Has Been Kidnapped.

Alexander Malfetti, who has a grocery store at 340 East Thirty-second street, asked the police yesterday to look for his son, Tony, 6 years old. Malfetti said that Tony left the house on Sunday night with a penny to buy candy and has not been seen since. He can read and write and speak English. The father thinks he has been kidnapped. Malfetti said that he had received no threatening letters and was too poor to pay any ransom.

DIED.

COLE.—On March 14, 1909, at East Orange, N. J., Malcolm B. Cole, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral Wednesday, March 17, at Brick Church Presbyterian Church, at 2:30 o'clock. Boston and Portland, Me., papers please copy.

CUSHION.—On March 13, at Rye, N. Y., Bridget, beloved wife of the late Richard Cushion and mother of the Rev. Richard B. Cushion. Funeral from her late residence, Wednesday, March 17, thence to the Church of the Resurrection at Rye, N. Y., at 11 o'clock, solemn requiem mass. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DE VALLANT.—On March 15, 1909, Isadore E. De Vallant. Body lying at the Funeral Church, 241-243 West 23d st. (Frank E. Campbell Building). Funeral time later.

DOTZAUER.—On Monday, March 15, 1909, at Queens, L. I., Mary Ann, mother of the Rev. F. W. Dotzauer, aged 84 years. Requiem mass at St. Joachim and Anna's Church, Queens, L. I., on Thursday, March 18, 1909, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers. Reverend clergy respectfully invited.

ECCLESINE.—On Saturday, March 13, at his residence, 75 East 81st st., Joseph Brodie Ecclesine, aged 59 years. Funeral Tuesday, March 16, from Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th st. and Park av., at 10:30 A. M.

GUILD.—On Saturday, March 13, at his home, 37 Monroe place, Brooklyn Heights, Frederic A. Guild, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence Tuesday afternoon, March 16, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Dedham, Mass.

O'MARA.—On Sunday, March 14, 1909, John M. O'Mara, beloved son of Thomas and Margaret O'Mara, brother of Dr. Thomas J., David E. and William O'Mara. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 303 Summit av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 17, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Baldwin and Pavonia avs., Jersey City, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

WOOD.—On Saturday, March 13, 1909, Mills A., beloved wife of James Wood. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 767 West End av., on Tuesday, March 16, at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery at convenience of family.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRINITY CHURCH
BUSINESS MEN'S SERVICE.
12 to 12:30 daily (except Saturday).
All welcome.