

WILSON TO DISMISS DOLLAR DIPLOMATS

Men at Latin American Posts Said to Be the Victims.

BRYAN INVITES ATTACKS

Foreign Envoys Get Chance to File Complaints—James Case Starts Rumpus.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan are planning to remove from the diplomatic service several men regarded by them as having outstanding alliances with "the dollar diplomacy" of the last Administration.

Though no names have been mentioned the diplomats are mostly at posts in Latin America.

Publicly given to Henry L. James, formerly of the State Department, but now serving by appointment from President Taft as one of the arbitrators in the case of the Quito and Guayaquil Railroad, a New Jersey corporation, against the Government of Ecuador, led to the official statement that changes in the diplomatic service are to come. The proposed recall of James is merely the beginning of a general movement along this line.

It is said that Mr. James has a financial interest in the railroad. Similarly it is declared there are a number of men in the diplomatic service whose financial interests in the opinion of the Wilson administration make it improper for them to continue to represent the United States abroad. Details of the complaints against other men have not been disclosed.

Secretary Bryan has practically invited all the Latin American diplomats in Washington to attack the officers of the American diplomatic service in their respective countries. The Latin American Ministers are hastening to urge the removal of Americans whom they would like to see ousted.

The American Ministers thus complained by the Latin Americans are those who have been most assiduous in insisting on the protection of American life, property and other interests in the countries to which they are accredited.

One Latin American diplomat confided to a friend that the officials of his Government are now in a hurry to get an American Minister at their capital whom they could handle.

The movement is regarded here as another step in the repudiation of dollar diplomacy, but it is likely that it will be none the less acceptable to Latin Americans. It is not known generally, however, if any of the American Ministers have business interests which would bring them under this ban.

The Ecuador Government has raised the issue against Mr. James, it is understood here. Mr. James, however, is not an officer of the United States diplomatic service. He is the representative of the Quito and Guayaquil Railroad and paid by it. He is not on the payroll of the State Department.

The arrangement under which James became engaged in this arbitration is peculiar and it is declared by some lawyers here that the President cannot make his recall effective. The contract between the Government of Ecuador and the railroad corporation provides that any dispute which cannot be settled directly shall be referred to arbitration.

The President of the United States and the President of Ecuador, the contract provides, shall be the arbitrators and in case they do not care to act personally they shall appoint representatives. Mr. James was appointed in this way by President Taft last fall.

The railroad is paying him, but the Ecuadorian Government is paying his representative.

D. A. R. ELECTION STILL HANGS.

Mrs. Stors of New York Remains in Lead, Gaining 18 Votes.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Another day of fruitless balloting by the daughters of the American Revolution for President-General resulted in Mrs. William C. Stors of New York city making a gain of eighteen votes over her count of the first ballot, concluding the day with 574.

Mrs. John Miller Barton of Buffalo gained twenty-three votes, finishing second with 542. Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Memphis lost sixty-one votes from her original 107.

The election will be resumed tomorrow morning. After the fruitless first ballot yesterday, with no candidate for President-General having a majority, the second ballot was started at noon today. The roll of States was reversed to permit those who suffered the longest vigil yesterday to enjoy the shortest wait today before voting.

The story delegates appeared this morning wearing daisies, the insignia of the conservative party. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott when she saw the numerous white and yellow blossoms announced from the chair that the wearing of party emblems was forbidden. The Storsites were prompt to obey the President-General's order, but they carried the daisies in their hands, giving their mark of partisanship even greater prominence.

The congress today voted the following Vice-presidents general into office, having ten candidates to fill seven offices: Miss Sophie Waples, Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Kilo, Mrs. Allen P. Farley, Miss Harry L. Lake, Mrs. James Eastman and Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr.

Two thousand daughters paid their respects to President-General Wilson. The Marine Band was stationed in the great vestibule of the White House and the President and Mrs. Wilson, unassisted, welcomed the visitors in the Blue Room.

The line descended from the Blue Room through the Green Parlor into the spacious East Room. In one corner of the big room Mrs. Matthew T. Scott and friends of the administration party shook hands with the delegates, who had filed past the President. Not to be outdone Mrs. Stors's followers organized an impromptu ovation.

When the women returned to Congressional Hall each side charged the other with having taken advantage of White House hospitality for political purposes.

Cable Despatches by Mail.

The Commercial Cable Company has issued the following notices: "Telegraphic communication between Puerto Rico and the Island of Fernando Po has been interrupted since April 10. Messages for Puerto Rico are forwarded from Cuba by steamer when the opportunity offers. The next sailing will be on April 23."

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INSURANCE PAID AT DEATH TO ESCAPE TAX

"Error" in Underwood Bill to Be Corrected by Committee To-day.

CAUCUS NEARLY THROUGH

President Is Again Criticized as the Tariff Schedules Are Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A meeting of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will be held tomorrow to make certain changes in the Underwood bill. These relate largely to phraseology. Consideration also will be given the income tax section.

Errors in that provision will be corrected notably the paragraph that proposes to levy tax on the proceeds of life insurance policies paid on the death of the insured. Democratic leaders say they had no intention of applying the income tax to insurance policies.

President Wilson's alleged "meddling" with the party tariff programme was again the subject of criticism today when the Democratic caucus resumed consideration of the Underwood bill. Every effort to amend the bill in important particulars, however, failed. On one occasion it seemed as if the Underwood leadership was about to be ousted, but the easy boss from Alabama arose in his place, contributed a few well chosen remarks and his critics took to their seats.

The caucus made progress on the bill today. The wool, silk, wool pulp and paper and the sundries schedules were passed just as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Debate on the free list also was concluded.

All that now remains to be disposed of are the administrative features of the bill and the income tax section. The leaders said tonight that the caucus would conclude its work on Saturday night and the bill will be called up for discussion in the House early next week.

Only one change was made in the bill today. Phosphoric acid, which was taxed 2 per cent by the bill, was transferred to the free list at the request of Representative Bartlett of Georgia, who said the product was an important element in the manufacture of fertilizers. He pointed out that this product was on the free list of the existing law.

The long fight of the day was made over an amendment offered by Representative Bathrick of Ohio, providing that ready-made clothing should be admitted free. He insisted that as raw wool was to be admitted free of duty a like policy should be adopted in the case of clothing. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 66 to 65. A substitute amendment providing a rate of 10 per cent on ready-made clothing also was defeated. The caucus thus retained the 35 per cent rate of the Underwood bill.

During the absence of members interested in the wool, silk, rubber and tungsten ores, all of which are on the free list of the pending bill, was deferred to the present.

Representative Decker, a new member from Missouri, severely criticized the President for his alleged interference in the framing of the tariff bill. Mr. Decker said the Ways and Means Committee was attempting to run the whole House and complained that the committee as well as other veterans were inclined to criticize the President. He urged the majority to express themselves in the caucus. Mr. Decker said the veterans had gone to the extreme of hooding new members and added that he was tired of such treatment.

Mr. Decker said the President had gone too far in his suggestions relative to the tariff. The Missourian appeared to be of the opinion that Mr. Wilson should "shiny on his own side."

"President Wilson has just as much right as any other citizen to express his views on the tariff," replied Representative Thomas of Kentucky. Mr. Thomas said there were 1,000 items in the Underwood bill. The President had recommended changes in only two of them. He suggested that sugar and raw wool be placed on the free list.

This town is full of lobbyists and corporation attorneys who are trying to impress their views as to the tariff on members of Congress," declared Mr. Thomas. "Why should not the same right be accorded the President? The President has done nothing improper in this matter and I regret that he should be criticized in this Democratic caucus."

\$71,000 SENT FLOOD VICTIMS.

Merchants' Association Gets Report of Relief Work.

To the flood and tornado sufferers of the West has been sent by the Merchants' Association through the American National Red Cross Society \$71,256.76, according to the report of the association's relief committee submitted yesterday.

The Omaha relief committee distributed \$5,000 of this amount. Postage and telegraph expenses ate up \$128.50, which the association's board of directors voted yesterday to pay as part of its contribution. The New York Stock Exchange contributed \$1,215 for the relief of flood sufferers yesterday and smaller gifts raised the day's receipts to \$1,354.35, making the total contributions to date \$132,596.12.

Pupils to Call on President.

GREEN RIDGE, N. J., April 17.—President Woodrow Wilson has consented to meet a party of forty-four pupils from the Glen Ridge High School, which left today for Washington.

Held on White Slave Charge.

Morris Levine, alias Joe Cohen, was held in \$500 bail before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of enticing Fannie Stern into white slavery.

Eloped, Now Is Deserted.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 17.—Lewis Oscar Herald is sought by County Detective Doonan on complaint of Mrs. Kathryn Reischer, who alleges he eloped and deserted her after eloping with her.

Accident Insurance Man Killed.

PETERSBURG, April 17.—John W. Orlum, general agent for the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, was killed today by a trolley car while crossing Fourth avenue.

MUNSEY WARNED TO DROP AMALGAMATION

Progressive National Committee Sees No Prospect of Union With Old Parties.

NOT A PERSONAL SLAP

Prendergast Criticizes Statement, but Publisher Wants Time to Think It Over.

Frank A. Munsey's plan to amalgamate the Republican and Progressive parties underwent annihilation yesterday at the hands of the executive committee of the Progressive National Committee. The interpretation put upon the incident last night was that Mr. Munsey will have to stop agitating or retire from the party.

"There is neither prospect nor possibility of any amalgamation or combination of the Progressives with either of the old tory parties," said the official report of the committee's two day meeting. "The Republican party, under permanently reactionary leadership, presents no hope of genuine progressive achievement. There can be no progressive Democracy because the Democratic theory of State rights and progressive legislation are incompatible one with the other. There must be no policy which will prevent our using every governmental power of the nation or of the several States whenever that power is appropriate to serve the cause of the people."

Since the last meeting of the executive committee which was held in New York in January, the Progressive leaders have sent men throughout the States to find out how the members of the party felt about Mr. Munsey's proposal. In New York the spirit against combination with the Republicans is strong, especially in the county committee. The investigators, it is understood, reported that the rank and file in other cities felt the same way about it.

The Progressive leaders were insistent that such action as they took should not be interpreted as a personal slap at Mr. Munsey. They were bent upon smashing his plan, but Mr. Munsey, they wanted to keep with them, proclaimed he will stop talking about amalgamation. Mr. Munsey was asked last night to say how he construed the action of the committee. He said he wanted a day or two to think it over. When the statement was shown to Controller Prendergast he said he didn't think the go it alone scheme was practical; from the beginning he has been a supporter of the fusion plan in the coming municipal election, and he has fought consistently any theory that would militate against it.

"For declaratory purposes the statement is excellent," he said when he was asked to express an opinion. "But declamation doesn't win elections, doesn't pass legislation nor does it solve problems. That statement attacks the position of the Democratic party on the tariff question. There is apparently no difference of opinion between the Progressives and the Republicans regarding the present tariff bill. Why should they be fighting separately against this measure? The ineffectiveness of the present position of the two parties is shown conclusively in the election that took place in the Thirteenth Congress district in Massachusetts. Both the Republicans and Progressives were equally intent upon preventing the election of a man who would vote for the new tariff bill, and the unique method adopted to prevent his election was to keep the forces divided and so insure his election beyond a doubt. The combined Republican and Progressive vote would have defeated this Democratic tariff ripper."

"Those facts speak for themselves. I asked a very prominent Progressive a few days ago how he expected to reclaim the Assembly at the next State election if the same parties were to remain in the same divided condition. His answer was: 'Good Lord, I don't know.'"

The part of the Progressive statement dealing with the tariff, to which Mr. Prendergast referred, had it that the present Democratic method of revision was precisely the same as that which gave rise to past abuses. The Progressives advocate protection which shall extend to the same extent to American and foreign markets and at the same time shall insure a decent standard of living to American workmen.

The executive committee was encouraged, according to the statement, by election returns from Massachusetts, where the Progressives held their own better than the Republicans or the Democrats. They also found comfort in late returns from Michigan, where the Progressives polled 50,000 votes to 105,000 for the Republicans and 100,000 for the Democrats. As for the organizations in other States, the committee found them vigorous.

The committee intends that there shall be Progressive organizations in each of the 435 Congress districts of the country, ready for active work for the next Congress election. County organizations are to be perfected and candidates for Governor and Legislature are to be put in the field in all States where elections for those offices are to be held next fall.

Present at the meeting yesterday were George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee; William Flinn of Pittsburg, Walter F. Brown of Ohio, Charles C. Prentiss of Oklahoma, Miss Frances A. Keller, proxy for Miss Jane Addams, Elton H. Hooker, treasurer, and C. K. Davis, secretary of the National Committee; Victor Murdock, floor leader of the Progressives in the House of Representatives; Medill McCormick, National Committeeman from Illinois; Edwin M. Lee, State chairman of Indiana; ex-Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, Matthew Hale, National Committeeman from Massachusetts; Charles E. Ware, treasurer of the Massachusetts State Committee; and E. A. Van Valkenburg of Philadelphia.

The committee will probably have another meeting in May.

Women Table Suffrage Resolution.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 17.—Nineteen women's clubs, having a total membership of 1,500, were represented at the annual gathering of the Montclair Federation of Women's Organizations here today. A suffrage resolution was laid on the table.



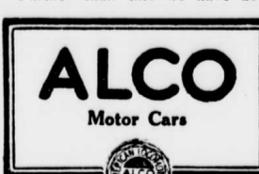
Alco—a car of famous French lineage

To a famous French antecedent—the Berliet—the Alco Six owes much; for its ancestry dates back to the renowned car of France. M. Berliet sold to us the American rights to build his car and we began in 1906 by importing parts from his shops at Lyons, France, and employing his own skilled French mechanics. Today many of these men are still with us in our works at Providence.

We purchased the largest steam drop hammer in the world—one that weighs 250,000 pounds and now our smiths forge every rear axle out of a solid billet of steel. We have standardized every part. Further than this we have done little. Our engineers told us they could improve but little upon their French model and their work has been to reduce noise, simplify and refine.

To express our own satisfaction with this car we placed our own name upon it and called it Alco—which are the first letters of the words American Locomotive Company.

Today we list it at \$6,000. It is set off from other high priced cars not only by price but by sheer intrinsic merit. It has a charm rare among motor cars. We invite your interest. A half hour's time today may mean to you months of motoring luxury later on.



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HOBO UPLIFT MOVE COMES WITH SPRING

International Itinerant Workers Union on the Job.

DEMANDS FEDERAL HELP

Wants Shorter Working Hours, if Any, and Initiative and Referendum.

And if you meet a tramp Who bears misfortune's stamp And is worthy of your hand, why freely give him a hearty grip. With him lock upon his trip. For remember that the poor tramp has to live.

—The Ballads of Inebriate Bill.

In the sad, bad, glad, good, old days Inebriate and his kind stirred themselves from Bowery lodging houses and Park row dumps at the first whiff of vernal breezes, took the open road westward, equipped only with a tomato can and unflinching optimism and let the future take care of itself. But times have changed.

The hoboes of to-day are all a-flutter with the uplift spirit. They are rushing toward progressivism. They are tinkering with the initiative and the referendum, the minimum wage law and the eight hour day reform. They take the road nowadays, armed with union cards and swagger like walking delegates. They are (please don't laugh) looking for work. Soon not a hobo will be left to sing at dusk beside the flickering campfires along the railroad tracks the husky ballads of vagabondage.

Yesterday there came to the Six office C. W. Trenary, Esq., with news of the organization here of a local of the International Itinerant Workers Union, Hoboes of America. Trenary is the grand warden of the international. In the old days heretofore referred to there would have been no such thing as a grand warden or even a warden. A hobo would have shied twenty miles out of his course at the mere suggestion of such a title.

"Listen," said Trenary. "The old time hobo has passed away. The itinerant worker has taken his place. The modern hobo realizes that labor is necessary in the twentieth century scheme of economic and social development. Necessary especially for a hobo. The ancient love for wandering and rambling remains with us, but we want work as well, to labor honestly here and there as we see and study the country. Let me suggest to wealthy citizens that they see their own country first. But never mind that."

"At our international convention in New Orleans, which was held from February 1 to February 5, we adopted a set of resolutions that have been sent to President Wilson. We hobo want Federal legislation. We ask the President to lend his influence toward legislation for an eight hour day, the minimum wage law, the abolishment of the vagrancy act, a free employment bureau in post office and the initiative and referendum.

"Hoboes are not Socialists. We detest the term. At the international convention James E. Howe, the millionaire hobo, tried to put over a lot of socialism and otherisms and we chucked him out. Nothing doing along that line for us hoboes."

Trenary, Esq., reckoned that he would be pretty busy in this city for the next few weeks organizing the local union. He thought there was plenty of material. The central office of the international is in New Orleans, 801 DeCatur street. The list of officers as supplied by Grand Warden Trenary is: President, C. Jeff Davis; vice-president, H. G. Hill; financial secretary and

GOV. DUNNE'S BILL WINS.

Illinois Senate Passes Initiative and Referendum.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—In the State Senate today the initiative and referendum resolution for a constitutional amendment was passed by a vote of 49 to 1. The document now goes to the House for concurrent action. There the big fight will be waged.

The resolution was the one championed by Gov. Dunne. After both branches act upon it, the resolution goes to the people for ratification. The resolution carries a clause stipulating that Cook county will not be able to operate under the initiative and referendum without getting 50 per cent of the petitioners from outside Cook county.

As a precaution against further overflow and in order to expedite relief work if it becomes necessary wireless stations are being established along the river from Vicksburg south. Headquarters have been established at Vicksburg and messages from points along the river will be flashed to Vicksburg while the water remains high enough to offer danger or cause distress.

Reports of serious trouble with the levee at Leulaha, Miss., were denied tonight.

Natchez, Miss., April 17.—The Mississippi River kauger here at 4 P. M. read 50.1 feet, a rise of five-tenths in twenty-four hours.

The sloughing on Sycamore levee just above Vidalia, Concordia Parish, La., was corrected after a hard fight today. The levee will be further strengthened and built up as the river rises. The entire parish with two flourishing towns, Vidalia and Ferriday, will be affected. Three hundred head of live stock were brought over from the parish today to escape the flood.

ROBBED HIS OWN BANK.

Head of Washington National Convicted of Stealing \$30,000.

A jury in the United States District Court before Judge Reibach in Newark yesterday, found Robert H. Pett, former president of the Washington National Bank at Washington, N. J., guilty of embezzling funds of the bank.

In the indictment were twenty-two counts in which it was alleged that the bank lost more than \$30,000 by his peculations. The jury found him guilty on all the counts. The testimony showed that he had been supreme in the bank. Pett denied that he had done anything wilfully to injure the institution.

Pett was lodged in the county jail. He had previously been out on \$10,000 bail.



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Important Announcement

Beginning May 1st passenger trains of the Lehigh Valley Railroad now entering the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be operated to and from the new terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Jersey City, with ferry stations in New York at West 23d and Liberty Streets, North River.

Magnificent double-deck ferry boats are operated between the Jersey City Station and Ferry Stations in New York.

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The Black Diamond Route—To Buffalo, Niagara Falls and West, through the Switzerland of America.

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