

REBEL REPORT OF TORREON'S FALL DENIED

Message to Bryan From Consul at Durango Starts Rumor.

NO NEWS FROM VILLA

Definite Information From Front Lacking in Washington.

FEDERALS ISSUE DENIAL

Reinforcements Sent by Huerta Said to Have Reached Northern City.

EL PASO, March 31.—After ten days of practically uninterrupted fighting at Torreon rebel officials at Juarez are still without definite news from the front, although it was announced officially this afternoon at the rebel headquarters that the beleaguered city had fallen.

This announcement was made following the arrival in Juarez of a despatch addressed to "William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, Washington," and signed "Hamm." Theodore C. Hamm is the American Consul at Durango. This message announced that Torreon had been captured and that part of the Federal garrison had escaped. The rebel officials announced at once that this despatch was from the American Consul and the report created great stir on the border. Throughout the evening, however, no confirmation was received from the front.

The rebels in Juarez accepted the message as final and fired several cannon in celebration. However, as time wore on and the rebel officials did not receive confirmation of the good news from Gen. Villa they became sceptical and waited with anxious faces about the telegraph office. They were prepared to believe the fall had taken place, however, as all of Villa's messages had been of a cheerful character for several days past, each new message reporting that he expected to have the city in a few hours.

According to the rebel officials in Juarez, who discussed the message from Hamm fully as if it were public business, the telegram stated that some of the Federals escaped from the city of Torreon and that Villa did not capture many prisoners.

The rebels continued during the early hours of the evening to wait patiently for news from Villa confirming the message, wondering why it should be left to Consul Hamm at Durango to send the first news of the Torreon fall. They sent messages to Chihuahua and Durango and received replies that cleared up the situation to a certain extent.

Chihuahua said the wires were all down south of there to Torreon. Durango said that Gen. Villa had telegraphed to that city from Torreon of the capture of Torreon and had ordered a resumption of train service between Torreon and Durango, the latter city having been held by the rebels for some time. Juarez can work the wire to Durango without going through Torreon, it is explained.

CONSUL HAMM DENIES REPORT.

Says Federal Reinforcements Have Reached Torreon.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Federal reinforcements from Saltillo reached Torreon today, according to advices received at the State Department to-night from Consul Hamm at Durango.

This message from Consul Hamm was the third telegram received from that official to-day, the three messages constituting practically the first official news the State Department has received on the situation at Torreon since the fighting began.

The first two messages were dated yesterday, and stated that the Federals were then reported to be evacuating Torreon. The third message, received to-night, stated that the two messages sent yesterday were premature and that the reports upon which they were based were unreliable. The Consul added in his third message that Federal reinforcements were then reported to have reached Torreon.

Consul Hamm is in rebel territory and sent his messages via Nogales, Ariz. At 10 o'clock to-night State Department officials queried the telegraph office in El Paso through which messages from Mexico are relayed to Washington and found that no further messages had been received here to date to-night. With this information, the officials went home for the night.

The reinforcements spoken of in Consul Hamm's last message are presumed to be the force of 5,000 men which was reported to have left Saltillo on Thursday of last week to attack Villa. Velasco at Torreon is but 200 miles west of Saltillo, and is connected with that city by three railway lines.

Military men here consider that if the State Department's reports regarding reinforcements arriving at Torreon are correct the chances of Villa's taking the city are very seriously reduced. The injec-

tion of a force of 5,000 fresh troops into the situation should be enough, it is said, to swing the contest wholly in favor of the Federal commander.

Rebel agents here to-night were in great confusion. They received early in the evening a report that Torreon had fallen, but this was denied later.

FRESH TROOPS NEAR TORREON

Newspaper Correspondents Sent by Huerta to Besieged City.

Mexico City, March 31.—Gen. Javier de Muro has defeated the rebels at Concordia, midway between San Pedro and Torreon, and is pursuing them.

The railway lines between Saltillo and Monterey have been restored, but only military trains are running.

Gen. Muro yesterday sent the newspaper men who had been invited to Mexico by President Huerta with an escort from San Pedro into Torreon, after he had obtained additional funds for them from the Government.

While the wildest rumors are current in regard to Torreon, the Government denies the report of a rebel success there. Prominent Maderistas here are receiving telegrams from Chihuahua and El Paso which say those places are without news, which they fear indicates a rebel defeat.

A report that Saltillo has been attacked is pronounced false by the Government. Despatches from that city report everything quiet in that vicinity and at Monterey.

The Government admits that the rebels hold Chilpancingo, the capital of Guerrero. There has been no news from Tampico for two days as the wires have been cut between that place and Cardenas. The Government does not believe that any serious attack on Tampico is probable.

Fifty of the richest ranch owners in Tamaulipas visited Minister of the Interior Alcocer this evening and offered to equip and arm forces at their own expense to start a counter revolution against the rebels if the Government will authorize such a movement.

The individual offers of these ranch owners ranged from 300 to 1,000 pesos. Senator Alcocer thanked the men for their offer and requested that they present a memorandum specifying the amount each one is willing to contribute. He promises to give them an answer as soon as this information is forthcoming.

FEDERALS WIN, SAYS CONSUL.

Huerta's Representative Here Reports "Serious Rebel Defeat."

The following message was communicated yesterday to THE SUN by the Consul-General of Mexico in New York city:

"The rebels have suffered serious defeat at Torreon. The Federal General de Muro with 5,000 fresh soldiers from Saltillo is near Torreon, at the rear of the rebels. In recent engagements in Monclova the rebels had about 1,000 casualties, as well as about 100 at Sierra de Artega. The advance guard of the rebels in Tamaulipas has been annihilated."

"O. U. VERER,"
"Consul-General of Mexico."

MR. BENNETT REPORTED TO HAVE HAD RELAPSE

Physicians in Attendance on "Herald's" Proprietor All Through Night.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 31.—A Cairo despatch to the Central News says James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, who arrived at Suez about a week ago, accompanied by special physicians, has suffered a relapse after showing improvement.

Physicians were in attendance on him all last night.

Another despatch from Cairo says that Mr. Bennett is extremely weak and unable to eat. Two doctors and two nurses are in constant attendance upon him. The patient has been confined to his bed since his arrival, when he was carried from his automobile to his room.

A despatch from London printed in THE SUN on Sunday said that Mr. Bennett had not been heard from in five days and it was feared that he had suffered a relapse of the attack of bronchitis from which he is suffering, a though such periods of silence on his part were not altogether unusual.

At the office of the New York Herald it was said last night that despatches from Mr. Bennett received by his friends here on Monday, announced that he was convalescent. Little credit was placed in the truth of the despatch from Cairo that he had had a relapse.

FRUIT ALL ROUND, NONE TO EAT.

Longing for Manhattan, Boy Beats Way From Florida.

ROSELLE, N. J., March 31.—Benjamin Wicham, 14 years old, who traveled here from Jacksonville, Fla., in a fruit car, told to-day in court of being for two and a half days without anything to eat or drink. Fruit was all about him, but it was out of his reach.

AUTO INJURIES WIN BRIDE.

Victim Also Gets New Clothes, Gen- erous Check and a Job.

SIEGEL HAS LARGE ASSETS, WIFE SAYS

Bitterly Attacks His Business Methods and His Mar- ital Conduct.

HOTEL MAN MAY SUE HER

Director of the Netherland Re- sents House Being Named in Divorce.

The managing director of the Hotel Netherland, Augustin E. Foran, has under advisement with Louis F. Doyle of 111 Broadway, counsel for the hotel, a suit for damages against Mrs. Henry Siegel, because in her complaint for divorce she named the Hotel Netherland, Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, as one of the places where Henry Siegel was alleged to have lived at various times between November 28, 1910, and the present date with a Miss Smith, said to be a trained nurse, but unidentified in any other way.

Mr. Foran's statement to this effect last night followed directly the publication of the intended divorce suit and a bitter arraignment of Siegel's business methods and marital conduct contained in a personal statement from Mrs. Siegel in the afternoon. Mrs. Siegel charged chiefly that Siegel made her married life unbearable, that he treated her more cruelly than ever several years ago when she warned him that he was "facing jail" by his business dealings with his bank depositors, that Siegel suggested a separation in order to prevent her from disclosing this information, and that she left Paris only on the express promise of her husband to support her.

She also charged that Siegel spent large sums of money on women, which she accounted for some of his "losses," and inveigled his son-in-law's family into investing in his bankrupt concerns. She adds incidentally that hers was only "one set of books."

Siegel Served After Siege.

Henry Siegel was finally served with papers in the suit, it was said at the Hotel Maderista last night, after a process server had besieged his rooms all day and part of the preceding day. Louis S. Levy of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for Siegel, would not discuss the case or service on his client. Siegel's comment after many attempts to get him to talk over the telephone and after it was practically assured that he had been served was this:

"Oh, hell! There is nothing to it all."

The attack by Mrs. Siegel was made at the office of Rockwood Haldane, 60 Broadway, her attorneys. She said she came to New York to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Cotton Chase, at whose home in West Fifty-fifth street she had been married to Siegel April 24, 1898, after she had been introduced to him by friends at a dinner party. She denied ever having been in his employ or getting an offer to work for him. Although her married life, she said, was full of trials and troubles, she tried to protect Siegel from his own weaknesses.

Wife Charges Ill Treatment.

"Several years ago," Mrs. Siegel continued, "I learned incidentally of the dealings of Henry Siegel with the money of depositors in his bank, and I immediately remonstrated and warned him, as I thought that it was my duty to do, that he was 'facing jail.' He regarded like a madman and treated me shamefully—more, if possible, than ever. This continued for several weeks, when he finally changed his attitude toward me and at a dinner party, at which Frank Vogel was present, he made light of my predictions and endeavored to convince me that I had been misled and misinformed and that I was unjustly suspecting him, whereas he was a noble and honest citizen seeking only the welfare and advantage of those with whom he was connected."

"Thereafter Mr. Siegel continued again to mistreat me in a variety of ways, which it is not necessary now to divulge, and continually suggested that we should be separated, and from what I have believed that he was actuated throughout with the evident intention of having me leave the country so that I would not divulge my information of his illegal operations or reproach him further with my suggestions concerning the same. In any event, I finally left for Paris upon his express promise and agreement to provide for me."

"This promise was kept for a time and then discontinued, and upon the face of the situation it looks as though I was in the same position as any other creditor. The statement made by Mr. Siegel and others in the public press that he had furnished me with vast moneys and that I wasted his funds and led him into extravagance both here and abroad is all absolutely without foundation."

Says He Has Large Assets.

Mrs. Siegel says that she is without property or money, that she was compelled to sue for divorce to protect her rights. When Siegel was supposed to have an income exceeding several hundred thousand dollars a year, she says, he did not give her over \$24,000 a year to maintain his elaborate establishments.

The statement says that Siegel's pretended losses in mines were ten years ago at least and that now "he has very large stock investments in corporations other than the mercantile companies controlled by him."

Mrs. Siegel denies that Siegel made any settlements on Mrs. Julia Siegel Cavendish or to her daughter when they were married and charges that he induced his son-in-law's family to invest in his companies and to sign seven year contracts to ship oil to him from extensive olive orchards. They went into business on the strength of this, she says, and borrowed money on tremendous financial

responsibilities, and had to sue him before he would pay them.

She deplores the "situation" of the poor depositors in the "alleged bank," which was not even examined, she says, but she adds she is left in the same situation financially as the "other people whom he has victimized."

Mr. Foran of the Netherland denied the possibility of misconduct by Siegel in the hotel without the management knowing about it. Siegel came to the hotel, he said, August 26, 1910, had a suite of two rooms and bath, and left February 23, 1911. The only female visitors, Foran said and his employers in the hotel were ready to swear, was his daughter, Julia F. Siegel Cavendish, who came January 25, 1911, had an adjoining suite and left February 18.

The manager declared that at the time Siegel was at the hotel several Smiths, one a maiden lady, 70 years old, were there. He said his counsel, Louis F. Doyle, had been consulted about a damage suit against Mrs. Siegel. Doyle later called up ex-Judge Rockwood, Mrs. Siegel's counsel, and heard the divorce complaint read to him over the telephone. The suit was not filed yesterday, presumably because Siegel was not served with the papers.

Efforts to trace the two women named in Mrs. Siegel's suit, Miss Smith, a trained nurse, and Mrs. Eddy of Dorchester, were fruitless.

CLARKE WINS IN ARKANSAS.

Last Returns Give Him 231 Majority —Contest Expected.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31.—The last election returns to-day showed James P. Clarke as the successful candidate for his own seat in the United States Senate. Until that moment the returns had been overwhelmingly for W. F. Kirby, his opponent. The vote shows 58,244 for Clarke and 67,793 for Kirby. This gives Clarke a majority of 231 votes.

Judge Kirby will contest the election on the ground of alleged suspicious circumstances connected with the bringing in of the vote of Polk county. This vote was brought in by Clyde Goring, a State Senator, author of the Arkansas prohibition law. Going, it is said, brought in an entirely different set of figures from those given by Polk county at first.

EXTRA SESSION ABOUT JUNE 1.

Glynn Will Not Call It Off After His 30 Day Wrestle With Bills.

ALBANY, March 31.—Gov. Glynn announced to-night that the extra session to consider appropriations for the support of the State government would not be held until after the thirty days granted to the Governor for considering bills left for executive action after adjournment of the Legislature.

This period will expire on April 27, and the extra session is now looked for before the latter part of May, perhaps early in June. It is anticipated that every special appropriation bill among the thirty day bills will be vetoed by Gov. Glynn so that all appropriations regular and special, may be considered as the grounds of the extra session.

MME. CALVE REALLY ROBBED.

Loans Jewelry and Tells Police It's Not Press Agent Yarn.

NICE, March 31.—Mme. Calve, the prima donna, has been robbed of her complete outfit of jewelry by her valet, who escaped to Italy. The singer in reporting the robbery to the police, declared that it was not a press agent's yarn.

WEYERHAUSER SINKING.

Lumberman's Condition Worse and Death Is Said to Be Near.

PASADENA, March 31.—With all but two of his children grouped with their mother about his bedside Frederick W. Weyerhaeuser is making to-night what is expected to prove his last stand against death.

A bulletin from the bedside to-night states that the aged lumberman's condition has become worse, and friends of the family say that the end is very near.

Last night oxygen was administered in small quantities. Pneumonia has increased the danger threatened by the cold which he contracted a week ago.

SAY MISSING BOYS ARE SAFE.

Clam Diggers Declare Outgoing Ship Picked Up Canoeists.

Two clam diggers told a story yesterday which leads the police to believe that the two boys who went out in a canoe from Bensonhurst on Sunday and did not return were picked up by an outward-bound tank steamer.

The diggers, William Becker of Bay Forty-seventh street, Ulmer Park, and William Cronwell, say that on Sunday about 3:20 o'clock they were digging clams on Romer Shoal, about midway between Coney Island and Sandy Hook. They saw a canoe with two boys who were yelling for help and started toward them.

When they got near enough so that Cronwell could distinguish the face of one of the boys as Thomas Jordan after seeing his photograph a tank steamer showed her length between the clambers' boat and the canoe and stopped. When she had gone on again the canoe and boys had disappeared, so Cronwell believes they were picked up.

The parents of the boys, Thomas Jordan of 448 Seventy-fifth street, Brooklyn, and Clarence Brown, 153 Bay Thirty-fourth street, Bensonhurst, think that Cronwell's story clears up the mystery and that they will soon hear from their sons.

HOUSE PASSES TOLLS REPEAL BY 86, DESPITE CLARK'S PLEA

STRIKING SENTENCES IN CLARK'S SPEECH.

There is no personal issue between the President of the United States and myself. I trust there never will be. President Wilson does not desire a breach in the Democratic party. I do not desire a breach in the Democratic party and there is no breach in the Democratic party.

I can be happy without being President; I can be happy without the Speakership.

I never hinted to any human being that I would be a Presidential candidate in 1916, and I am not a candidate.

If President Wilson makes a success of his administration he will be re-nominated and reelected in 1916; but if he makes a failure, which God forbid, the nomination will not be worth having.

The amazing request of the President for the repeal, like the peace of God, passeth all understanding.

The repeal means the practical abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. I have steadfastly supported the President until we were called upon to bolt the platform. I absolutely refuse to do any such thing.

We want war with no nation, but rather than surrender our right to our complete sovereignty over every square foot of our globe encircling domain we will cheerfully and courageously face a world in arms.

I would rather see the Panama Canal blown up than controlled by the English. We most earnestly desire peace with all nations; we will buy peace from none.

Now may the God of our fathers who nerved 3,000,000 backwoods Americans to fling the gage of battle into the face of the mightiest nation of the world lead members to vote so as to prevent this stupendous folly—this degradation of the American people and this unspeakable humiliation of the American republic.

Measure Goes Through With Machinelike Rapidity After Speeches.

ONLY 52 DEMOCRATS ARE OPPOSED TO IT

Repeal Has Support of 25 Re- publicans and Two Progressives.

CLARK GETS OVATION FROM CROWDED HOUSE

He Denounces the Bill as Degradation and Surrender.

FLASHES OF IRONY TEMPER HIS ADDRESS

Republicans to Make Tolls a Political Issue—Senate Situation in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Administration bill repealing the tolls exemption provision in the Panama Canal act was passed by the House this evening, 248 to 162.

President Wilson thus carried the day over Champ Clark and the other big Congress leaders by the impressive majority of 86.

The following tabulation shows just how party lines were drawn in the vote:

FOR.	AGAINST.
Democrats.....221	Democrats.....53
Republicans.....25	Republicans.....85
Progressives.....2	Progressives.....15
Total.....248	Total.....162

The repeal bill now goes to the Senate, where the contest will be very close. Probably a month's debate will be necessary in that body with the likelihood of bitterness and rancor in the Democratic party becoming daily more pronounced.

Friends of the President acknowledged to-night that the bill now has a margin of only two votes in the upper branch of the national legislature.

Further Wounds Inflicted.

President Wilson's victory in the House was gained after further wounds had been inflicted upon the body of the Democratic organization.

Speaker Champ Clark delivered one of the most remarkable speeches that has been heard in Congress in many years. While attempting to gloss over his personal controversy with the President Mr. Clark attacked the attitude of the Administration unsparingly.

In effect he accused the President of being a repudiator of the Demo- cratic platform and of proposing an un-American surrender to Great Britain.

"A stupendous folly, a degradation of the American people and unspeakable humiliation of the republic," was the way in which Mr. Clark characterized the President's repeal proposal.

Incidentally Speaker Clark disclaimed any intention of advancing his own political fortunes in 1916, declaring that President Wilson if a success would be re-nominated and reelected, and if a failure the nomination would not be worth having for any Democrat.

More a Master Than Ever.

President Wilson emerges from the first engagement in the tolls battle more certainly the master of his party than he has ever been before.

In opposition to the most powerful leaders in Congress he has caused the House not only to reverse itself on the tolls question but to repudiate a plank of the Democratic platform.

RICH MEN ADOPT NAMELESS WAIFS

Baker, Kennedy Heir, Takes One; Columbia Professor Gets the Other.

Two little children of unknown parentage became the foster children and heirs of families of wealth and social position yesterday through orders signed by Surrogate Fowler. One of the children, a little girl, becomes entitled to part of the fortune of Henry Bainbridge Baker of 113 West Fifty-fifth street, one of the nephews of the late John S. Kennedy, the banker, who left an estate of \$6,000,000.

The other child, a little boy, was adopted by Wesley Clair Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia University, and his wife, Mrs. Lucy S. Mitchell, of 37 West Tenth street.

Both children found homes through the agency of the State Charities Aid Association, which maintains a home, finding bureau for children.

Mr. Baker applied to the Surrogate for an order permitting him to adopt a little girl aged 2 years and 5 months. Mr. Baker's petition said that he is a person of substantial means, well able to provide a home for the little girl and treat her as his lawful child.

He explained that he was divorced from his wife under the laws of New Jersey on October 27, 1911, and that the custody of his son, Henry Martyn Baker, now 13 years old, was awarded to him. He told Surrogate Fowler that he desired to adopt the little homeless girl as a companion for his son.

The little girl was committed to the Department of Public Charities as a foundling on February 21, 1912. Later the State Charities Aid Association undertook to find a home for her and she was placed temporarily in the care of Mr. Baker in February, 1913.

"My boy and I have come to love the little girl very much and it is largely at his request that I applied for permission to adopt her," said Mr. Baker. "She is a beautiful child and well worthy of the love of any parent."

"Ever since my little boy was old enough to talk he has asked me to bring him home a little sister for Christmas. Even when he grew older he still talked about it on every Christmas Day. The best I could do to satisfy his wish was to adopt this little girl, and for that reason I have done it. My son is now in the Hill School in Pennsylvania, and he can scarcely wait until vacation time to come home and see his little sister."

The boy's mother, who was Virginia Lee of Boston, was married to Mr. Baker in 1885. She sued for a divorce in New Jersey in 1910. The court gave her a decree, but awarded the custody of the boy to the father.

After her divorce Mrs. Baker married Thomas Cary Welch, assistant executive secretary of the Philippine Government, and went to the islands to live. She came here a year ago to see her son. Learning that he was attending a boys' school in West Fifty-ninth street, she met him on the street at the noon recess and took him to lunch with her at the Waldorf in spite of the protest of the boy's nurse. Mr. Baker was notified at once and hurried to the hotel with his attorney. The mother was permitted to finish luncheon with her son, when she took him back to the school in time for his afternoon's work.

Prof. Mitchell of Columbia said in his petition to Surrogate Fowler that he wanted to adopt "George Taylor," a boy born on May 20, 1912, whose parents are not known to the authorities. Prof. Mitchell said that he and his wife were worth more than \$100,000 and that it would be to the boy's advantage to become their foster child.

The child became a public ward in the Nursery and Child's Hospital and remained in the hospital more than six months, when the State Charities Aid Association found a home for the child with Prof. and Mrs. Mitchell.

Prof. Mitchell, who is 40 years old, was University of California lecturer at Harvard before he was called to Columbia. He is one of the leading authorities on economics in the country.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH.

The Whiskey for Connoisseurs.
ANDREW UESER & CO., Edinburgh—Advs.

ROCKEFELLER GIFT FOR ANIMAL STUDY

Oil King Adds \$1,000,000 to Institute's Endowment Fund.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, at Avenue B and Sixty-sixth street, announced yesterday that it has received from John D. Rockefeller \$1,000,000 as an addition to its general endowment for the purpose of organizing a department for the study of animal diseases. It announced also a pledge of \$50,000 from James J. Hill to aid in the study of hog cholera.

Heretofore the institute has confined its investigations to research work in the fundamental problems of biological science and to investigations in the field of human diseases. The formal announcement of the coming in the near future of its new department contains this statement of the scope of the inquiry:

"Animal diseases are important not only because of their economic significance but because of their close relationship to human diseases. The loss to the country entailed by animal diseases is to be calculated not only in terms of animals destroyed but with reference to the discouraging effects on enterprise in animal husbandry which such epidemics as the recent epidemic of hog cholera always exert. It has been estimated that in the Northwest alone hog cholera has killed \$60,000,000 worth of swine during the last year."

"The history of medical science the work of Pasteur on anthrax and the more recent observations in this country on Texas fever in cattle which opened the door to present knowledge concerning insect carriers of malaria, yellow fever and other diseases are conspicuous illustrations of the value of studies on animal diseases."

It was said at the office of the institute that no announcement will be made as to where the animal research work will be carried on until after the organization of the department is completed.

When the Rockefeller Institute was opened October 17, 1910, Mr. Rockefeller celebrated the event by giving \$3,250,000 in securities to be added to the then existing endowment fund, making the total endowment of the institute in properties and money \$8,240,000, with an actual income bearing endowment of \$6,420,000.

It is understood that one of the big features of the work of the new department will be a study of cattle tuberculosis, with which so many cows are affected throughout the country. Bovine tuberculosis is often contracted by persons through the bacilli in milk that is not properly pasteurized. The State pays thousands of dollars annually to cattle raisers and farmers for tuberculous cows that are condemned and killed by order of inspectors of the State Agricultural Department.

HOG CHOLERA LOSS, \$75,000,000.

Annual Death on Animal Industry a Serious Menace.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Experts of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the annual loss from hog cholera in the United States is \$75,000,000. They regard its eradication as one of the most serious problems that face the bureau of animal industry, for the loss caused by it is approximately as great as that from all other animal diseases combined.

The loss from hogs killed outright by cholera in 1912 was estimated at \$60,000,000. The loss to the hog industry indirectly resulting from the disease was about \$15,000,000 more. The cholera is most common in the corn States of the West and South. The two other chief animal diseases are cattle tuberculosis and Texas fever.

Statistics upon the annual losses from these two diseases never have been gathered by the Department of Agriculture. Texas fever and cattle tuberculosis do not cause anything like the number of deaths that cholera does, but the loss to the cattle industry through illness, interference with reproduction and making cattle unfit for marketing is heavy. The losses run into many millions of dollars a year.

HOUSE ACTS AS MACHINE.

Passes Repeal Bill in a Steam Roller Manner.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The actual passage of the repeal bill came as an anti-climax to the excitement which had pervaded the great hall of the House up to and during the remarkable speech of Champ Clark.

It was preceded by a brief speech by Representative Adamson, who had led the Administration forces through the long