

TAFT MEETS GREY ON TARIFF SCORE

Canada's Governor General Expounds Good Will.

UPHOLDS NATION'S LAWS

Says Country Like United States Is Guarding Interests.

Speech Before University Club at Albany Drifts Into Anglo-Saxon Ideals with Name and Aims of Cecil Rhodes in the Foreground. President Speaks for Reciprocity and Advocates Cordial Relations.

Albany, March 18.—On the eve of his conference to-morrow with W. S. Fielding, minister of finance of the Dominion of Canada, over the question of tariff reciprocity, President Taft spoke to-night to the University Club of this city on the relations that should exist between the United States and her near neighbor, Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, and Gov. Hughes spoke also.

In the speeches of all three, the President, the governor general, and the governor, were sounded calls to the men of the Anglo-Saxon race "to get together," to do in the world what the dominant, all-powerful race should do.

Earl Grey in his address drew a picture of what Canada hoped to be in the future and praised highly the great "throbbing country" of the United States. "I deeply appreciate the welcome you have given me. I recognize in the warm cordiality of my reception the friendliness of your feelings for the people of Canada.

Upholds Canada's Laws. "While resolutely determined, like you, on all occasions to defend fearlessly your laws and legitimate rights, they entertain toward you to secure your good will and to promote your interests that you, on your part, entertain toward them.

"I never visit the United States without experiencing a feeling of pride that we, the Canadians and Americans, are related by the close ties of a common ancestry, and that consequently, although living under different forms of free and enlightened government, we are, so far as the real big things of this world are concerned, practically one people.

"The hope that filled the great heart of Cecil Rhodes with fond imaginations was that one day the English speaking people of the world—of your republic and of the free democracies of the British empire—would be joined together as co-workers for world purposes in a great Anglo-Saxon consolidation; strong enough, perhaps, to stop unnecessary wars and powerful and high souled enough to lead the nations in the march of progress and reform.

"In this hope Cecil Rhodes founded his scholarships. He reverently prayed that they might one day provide an effective stepping stone to the attainment of that Anglo-Saxon consolidation which would appear to be the chief hope of suffering mankind.

Highest Aim of Two Nations. "Perhaps some day, through the munificence of an American benefactor, a further stepping stone may be established in a similar endowment of scholarships in one of your great American universities for the most promising men that can be selected from the various parts of greater Britain, thus providing further opportunities to the English speaking people of the world—of your republic and to acquire a better understanding of and a greater love for one another and additional securities for the permanent peace of the world and the unchecked advancement of our highest hopes."

Gov. Hughes didn't confine his remarks to the unity which ought to exist between the United States and Canada. He nearly named and nearly praised the press, showed how he felt about the inserting of the knife where the body politic is rotten and predicted that "Every fair-minded citizen honors and esteems President Taft, who shall receive recognition so long as there is absolute justice, and whose fame shall be secure forever."

Urges Reciprocal Tariff.

President Taft said in part: "We have inherited from our Anglo-Saxon ancestors a very smug opinion of ourselves, and we have been looking for larger countries and have not been paying attention to the smaller countries, that are making wonderful strides; and it is time we realized what the potentiality of the Dominion of Canada and her people is. With three thousand miles of border between us, we must study to avoid conflict, trade or otherwise, and we must be as close friends as possible for the mutual benefit of both. Now, I do not say this just because I am entering into negotiation, though I hope it will help, but I said it and I appeal to Gov. Hughes if I didn't say it when we were making that all-star combination tour of Lake Champlain, and I am impressed with it. They are growing rapidly, they are most prosperous, and it is to our great advantage to be just to them as it is to their great advantage to be just to us."

The President had an easy trip across the State. He made a few rear platform speeches, but spent much of the time resting.

Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, arrived in Albany about two hours after the President. The Canadian official was given a reception, with military honors, Troop B of cavalry and the second battalion, Tenth Regiment, National Guard, acting as escort to the Hotel Ten Eyck. Before they left to attend the meeting of tuberculosis workers President Taft and Gov. Hughes went from the executive mansion to the hotel and paid their respects to Earl Grey. To-morrow the governor general, with Minister of Finance W. S. Fielding, of Ottawa, will lunch with Gov. Hughes at the executive mansion, at which time it is expected that the tariff deadlock between this country and Canada will be discussed.

There are branch offices of the Washington Herald scattered over the city, but if none is conveniently located for you, your ad. will be accepted over the phone at the regular rate.

PRESIDENT URGES REFORM BUREAU

Continued from Page One.

the aids of the two executives, rode to the executive mansion, where the President is to be a guest until to-morrow night. The President's first engagement was at a conference of the local committees on the prevention of tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association.

The President and Gov. Hughes were the last two speakers of the day. Joseph M. Choate, Robert W. de Forest, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Simon Flexner, and others preceding them. The President said, in part:

What Nation Does for Hogs. "We have an Agricultural Department and we are spending \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000 to tell the farmers by the result of our research how they ought to treat the soil, and how they ought to treat the hog, and how they ought to treat the cattle and the horses, with a view to having good hogs and good cattle and good horses.

"Now, there is nothing in the constitution specially about hogs or cattle, or horses, and if out of the public treasury at Washington we can establish a department for that purpose it does not seem to be a long step or a stretch of logic to say that we have the power to spend the money in a bureau of research to tell how we can develop good men and women. Some of our enthusiastic conservators of natural and national resources have calculated how much the life of each man and woman in a community is worth to that community.

Hygiene Short of Needs. "I do not think it necessary to resort to that financial calculation in order to justify the saving of human life, such as can be accomplished by the results of the research and advice that will proceed from a bureau of health properly established at Washington, and circulating the results of its investigation through the country. It is quite true that Congress has no authority to lay down rules of action in matters of this sort for the States.

"It can only do so in the District of Columbia, and I am sorry to say that if you were to investigate the hygiene, if your experts were to investigate the hygiene of the departments at Washington, you would find them to fall far short of the rules which your society and your law here lay down for preserving the health and preventing the spread of tuberculosis. We have much to learn there from you, and I am hopeful, by the constant assault that the American Medical Association and other earnest associations of physicians are making upon the national government, that within a few years, at least, we shall have a recognized authority in Washington whose directions shall be followed out, at least in the District of Columbia."

Gov. Hughes, who preceded the President, was received with great enthusiasm.

SOLONS HELD WATCH

Senators Waited in House to See Fight's Finish.

TAKE OPTIMISTIC VIEWPOINT

Members of Upper Branch of Congress Declares Chaotic Conditions Have Been Clarified and that Administration's Legislative Programme Will Go Through.

The proceedings in the House were watched with as much interest by Senators as by members who were participating in them. Practically the entire membership of the Senate was in the House at odd times throughout the day, and those who were forced to remain in their offices for any length of time had their secretaries at work to keep them posted as to every development.

Some of the Senate leaders did not leave the floor of the House throughout the session. They were deeply interested in the result, which they realized would have a big influence on the legislation to be enacted at this session.

Remained Until End. Not until the vote of vindication for the Speaker, which came practically at the last moment, were any of the Senators willing to admit that the situation was one of encouragement.

It was freely admitted that the de-thronement of the Speaker would have resulted in a legislative deadlock between the Senate and the House; but as results have finally shaped themselves the Senate leaders do not anticipate any serious trouble in putting through the administration's legislative programme.

A prominent Senator said, in summing up the situation last night, that the chaotic conditions in the House had been clarified during the day, with the result that the prospect for putting through the administration's programme is even better than it was prior to the inauguration of the fight.

It was pointed out by this Senator that the power possessed by the Rules Committee is mostly a matter of sentiment, and that the discovery would soon be made that the House would go on with the transaction of public business pretty much the same as before.

Senator Murray Crane, Senator Carter, Senator Bacon, Senator Overman, and a score of others from the upper branch of Congress did not leave the floor of the House until after adjournment. The venerable Senator Cullom, who is past his eightieth year, occupied a front seat when the House assembled, and not far from him was the blind Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. Gore.

Most Interested on Floor.

They were among the most interested on the floor. The insurgents of the Senate were not indifferent to the result of the fight of their comrades in the House. Senators Clapp, Cummins, La Follette, and Brewster were on hand patting on the back their fellow-insurgents who were working in harness with Democrats for the overthrow of the Speaker.

The Senate and House insurgents put their heads together many times during the day.

It was the comment of old-timers around the Capitol that not in this generation have Senators shown so much interest in a session of the House.

Make No XQQQ. Merchant, if you would like in TVV And XXX, old, be YYY. Right now your golden chances OOO. And XXX, old, be YYY. For if you don't end your DAAA. A silent business soon de KKK.

NORRIS RESOLUTION BRINGS ON DEBATE

Continued from Page One.

Dalzell Tries to Make Peace Terms, but in Vain.

CHAMP CLARK ON THE FLOOR

Democratic Leader Declares It Is Not a Personal Fight—Underwood, of Alabama, Believes It Safer to Have Power in Chairman of Rules Committee Than in Speaker.

When the House was face to face with the issue whether a new committee on rules should be organized along the lines suggested in the Norris resolution, the responsible leadership of the House officially acknowledged that it was no longer in control.

Representative Norris held the floor. It was true, of course, that the presiding officer was friendly to the regulars, but the insurgent-Democratic combination had shown on 176 votes that it was in command. For the first time within the memory of man Representative Dalzell, of the Committee on Rules, and the leader in all Republican fights over the rules, was compelled to seek terms with the insurgent leader.

An effort was made to reach an agreement for a debate on the merits of the resolution, Representative Norris suggesting that each side have an hour and a half. To this the regulars objected, insisting that five hours should be allowed for each side. The regulars, however, were in the attitude of asking their enemies' consent on this question of House procedure.

The squabble ended, however, without any understanding being reached, and the debate proceeded under the ordinary rules of the House.

Champ Clark Speaks.

Representative Champ Clark, leader of the Democratic minority, was the first speaker.

"This is not a personal fight against Joseph G. Cannon," said he. "I can lay my hand on my heart and say that my relations with that distinguished personage always have been pleasant. This is a fight against the system. It doesn't make any difference if the system has been sanctified by time. No other proposition, in my mind, is pending before us to-day. I have always believed that the Speaker's position as chairman of the Committee on Rules gives him more power than any one man ought to have over the destinies of this republic.

"This is a revolution." Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, an insurgent, urged all Republicans to vote to change the rules and take away the Speaker's power. This was the only means, he said, of serving the Republican party in the campaign about to be begun, or of insuring the election of a Republican House.

Representative Nye, of Minnesota, delivered a stirring appeal to the Republicans to stand by the regular organization.

"I have not always been in accord with the desires of the Republican party," said he, "nor have I been close to the present Speaker of the House, but for forty years this country has done Joseph G. Cannon honor, and now you seek to sacrifice him to make a Roman holiday."

Nye's Speech Applauded. Mr. Nye quoted from "Old Ironsides," urging the Republicans "to set every threadbare sail and give her to the god of storms." Prolonged applause greeted his speech.

"If this proposed amendment to the rules is adopted," said Representative Underwood, of Alabama, a Democratic whip, "we will have reached an era of parliamentary practice in this body. Speaker Reed, in securing the adoption of rules to enable a majority of the House to do business at any time, vested more power in the Speaker than any one man should have. There the power has remained until to-day. After this resolution passes, the real leader of the majority party in this House will be the chairman of the enlarged Committee on Rules, and not the Speaker."

When Victor Murdock, red-headed insurgent from Kansas, jumped to his feet to talk for three minutes he was cheered by the Democrats and his fellow-insurgents. He predicted Republican defeat in the next campaign unless some change was made.

OFFICERS VISIT ACADEMY.

Rear Admiral Nicholson and Surg. Gen. Rixey at Annapolis. Annapolis, March 18.—Rear Admiral Nicholson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, is spending the week-end in Annapolis as the guest of Superintendent and Mrs. Bowyer, of the Naval Academy. He witnessed the gymnastic exercises of the midshipmen. Surg. Gen. Rixey was also a visitor, though he was not in an official capacity. He called at the hospital on the government reservation in the afternoon, and while there he visited Midshipman Earl D. Wilson, quarter back of the navy football team, who was injured in the game with Villanova College, October 18, last fall.

LA FOLLETTE IS SCORED.

Reprehension of Wisconsin Assembly Not for Stephenson. Madison, Wis., March 19.—Instead of scoring Senator Isaac Stephenson for his extravagant use of money in the senatorial campaign in 1908, the report of assembly members of the joint investigating committee devotes most of its vituperative energy to scoring Robert M. La Follette for the alleged use of State employes in former campaigns for political purposes.

The larger portion of the report which was filed with Gov. James O. Davidson this afternoon has the appearance of an anti-La Follette campaign document.

BRYAN REACHES FIFTY.

Congratulations Are Cabled to Nebraska in South America. Lincoln, Neb., March 19.—William J. Bryan, three times candidate for president of the United States, is fifty years old to-day, having been born in Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860.

Friends and business associates in this city joined in sending a congratulatory cable message to Mr. Bryan and his family, who are now in Buenos Ayres, from which place they are to sail in a few days for England en route to the United States.

Largest Morning Circulation.

"IRON DUKE" HITS ENEMIES

Continued from Page One.

and broke they heard him in tense silence.

Speaker Cannon's Speech. Speaker Cannon said: "I am glad indeed to be a member of the great majority, which, I believe, is also, I believe, a social club. You are busy and I am busy, so that many of you have not met me and may not meet me again.

"During a session of Congress the wheels go around, and there is much to go around with them. Representatives are elected every two years. And when we have extraordinary sessions of Congress, as we have had during the Sixty-first, we have more business than usual, especially in renewing our acquaintance with constituents at home and those who are present in Washington.

"Washington, so far as I know, is the most comfortable residence city in which to live in the United States, and I think I have covered the whole world when I say that, because I think the United States is the best place to live, anyway. At times it seems very uncomfortable here, though, as for instance, at the present time.

"To live, it is necessary for all of us to be busy, and we must eat, breathe, and those who are not beggars" must eat bread that has not been made by others. This is not an uncomfortable thing, but rather fortunate.

Labor a Necessity.

"Those who do not labor, but simply live off their fellow-men, are drones, and there is not one in a hundred found anywhere that lives without labor that adds to civilization.

"Some people pray for the millennium. I do not want the millennium to come unless the Almighty reaches down His finger and changes human nature, because if we could touch a button and could get bread and butter without effort we would die with the dry rot.

"It is uncomfortable at times to live under a government by the people, and yet if the people did not rule, thank God, as they do ninety million of us might be ruled by feeble-minded individuals. There are abnormal people, though; whom I call abnormal because they are people who are cranks at times; who make themselves very uncomfortable.

"I know people who monopolize all the wires that lead to heaven, up to the great white throne, while the balance of us only have one single wire. There are people who make a specialty of curing all the ills the flesh is heir to, and defy the balance of the ninety million who, with God, make a majority.

"And yet a man in the United States is entitled to be a crank and a reformer, and proclaim it himself, and he is entitled to do that even from the pulpit.

Find a Monopoly.

"Yet, once in a while we find people who have a monopoly, and who really ought to be indicted under the Sherman anti-trust act, on all the knowledge, and when one disagrees with them it is sacrilegious. As long as the human individual does not interfere with others he has a right to do anything, it seems.

"Now, in these later days, the trend of the 'uplift magazines,' and some of the newspapers, is to decry all combinations under which we co-operate from time to time to govern the country. It is a government by the majority.

"Now it seems to be fashionable with these uplift magazines to decry organization, and I sometimes think they would not be satisfied unless they could govern the United States and the balance of the 90,000,000 people. The trouble with them is the small minority is that they have not the power to make the people bow and bend to their will.

"Now, in politics, because that means policy, the party to which we belong, the Republican party, has been the party under which we have made the best progress the world has seen in two centuries.

Mentions a Defeat.

"From time to time we have defeats—in fact, we had one to-day. The country believes we have forty-four majority in the House of Representatives, and the country believes we have a majority in the Senate. Now, we have not a real Republican majority in either the Senate or House, as is being demonstrated, and will be demonstrated until the people can speak at the polls next November.

"The forty-four majority, and all the papers of the 'uplift,' some of them will suppress the news to-morrow, some of them will tell stories about it, some will talk about campaigns, and some will talk about the great defeat and the rebuke of the czar of the House received, and all that kind of thing.

"That is what you do suppose this 150 pounds of common clay, were it to drop dead, would halt national affairs? God! what would these uplift magazines do that have been lying and cheating and spreading lying stories? And yet if that were to happen, the two daughters and the son-in-law and the two granddaughters would be exceedingly sorry. My personal friends would be sorry, of course.

"The rest of those who know me would be sorry for a week or a month, but the balance of the world has not time to be sorry about the death of any individual. "That is what this country ever produces. Abraham Lincoln, when he was hunting volunteers, found one who gave the excuse that he had to bury his father; another said he must bury his grandfather. Lincoln said: 'What does that matter against the good of your country?' The Master said: 'Let the dead care for the dead.' That is the absolute necessity of the world. But to-day, with a majority of forty-four in the House, the majority struck hands with the minority and afterward at the Committee on Rules.

Committee Has Privilege.

"The Committee on Rules is the committee which has the privilege to report at any time when it is necessary to obtain legislation. Most people think it can say 'Let there be light, and there was light.' The Committee on Rules has the power at any time to report back to the House, but unless the House acts by a majority and vitalizes the special rule brought in, it is not worth the paper it is written on.

"You understand that here in Washington. But the people elsewhere, due to the uplift magazines and the cowardly members of Congress who have failed us, will not tell the truth, but will join hands and tell them that which is not true. That is one of the penalties of a government by the people.

"Now to-day the Committee on Rules is to be composed of ten members, except that the Speaker of the House shall not be a member of that committee. Well, I trust it may operate well, but it will depend more upon the membership of the ten as to whether it is beneficial and good machinery to report resolutions to the House for its consideration.

"To-morrow morning the Sunday papers, as you will notice, will say that

the Speaker of the House said it was a government of the majority, and that majority made up of a small minority and a 15 per cent of slough-of-the-majority from the Republican side. They will say that the Speaker said he would welcome a resolution to declare the office of Speaker vacant and elect a new Speaker.

"A member of the new majority, one of the Democrats, offered a resolution to vacate the office of Speaker and proceed to elect a new Speaker. It came to a vote, and the men who had been denouncing the personality of the present Speaker, the followers of La Follette and Cummins, were afraid to come to the rescue, and there were but eight of them who had the courage to vote with their new allies; the balance of the brethren did not have the courage, and that is why I was elected Speaker.

Refused to Turn Out.

"They refused to turn me out on my invitation to be turned out, by thirty-seven votes. After all, this is of no importance except as it may result to the best interest of the 90,000,000 of people.

"Now, I want to say one word more in conclusion. I am proud of the State of Illinois, God bless it. The Keystone State of Pennsylvania, that is always in the lead under all conditions, and always in the policies of the Republican party, is the second Commonwealth in the United States. The Empire State of New York is the first, and the third is Illinois.

"I am glad to tell you that, while the Republicans in the Pennsylvania delegation were absolutely sold for the Republican organization, the Illinois delegation was also sold—that is, the Republican part of it. The State of Lincoln, like the State of Pennsylvania, likes its politics like the Kentucky man who takes his whisky straight.

"And yet, there are men claiming to be Republicans who are traveling on the highway of Populism, trying to outrun Bryan and his following in getting to the goal first. God bless them. So far as I am concerned, he only can bleed them.

"I would rather belong to the party of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, and of Taft; the party whose policies have substantially brought us the ability to bring about such great prosperity.

"When lying charges are made by the enemy, whether that enemy is in the pulpit, in the magazines, or in the newspapers, whether it is stated on the stump or on the Chautauque platform, wherever it may be stated, I would rather keep the Republican faith marching under the Republican flag, advocating the Republican policies and fall, rather than march with the men who have attempted to disrupt the Republican party."

The Invited Guest.

John C. Eversman was toastmaster, and he paid a touching tribute to the Speaker when he called upon him. At the table with "Uncle Joe" were the delegation in Congress from Illinois, and several of them made brief speeches late in the evening.

Among those present were Senators Shelby Cullom and William Lorimer, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Representatives Henry S. Boutell, Pleasant F. Chapman, George Edmund Foss, Martin D. Foster, Charles E. Fuller, Thomas Gallagher, Joseph V. Graft, James M. Graham, Frank A. Lowden, Frederick Lincoln, James T. McDonnell, William B. McKinley, James McKinney, Martin B. Madden, James R. Mann, William J. Moxley, George W. Prince, Henry T. Rainey, William A. Rostenberg, Adolph J. Sabath, Howard M. Snapp, John A. Sterling, Napoleon B. Thistlewood, and William W. Wilson.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR INMATES

Little Sisters of Poor Follow Long Established Custom.

After Mass in the Morning Dinner Is Served, Society Folk Waiting on Table.

Following a long-established custom, the annual entertainment and dinner for inmates of the home conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor took place yesterday, the Feast of St. Joseph.

Beginning in the morning with the religious observance, mass was said by Rev. Clement S. Lancaster, of St. Aloysius Church. Three of the old persons made their first communion.

At 1 o'clock dinner was served in the hall for the old of the institution by the Little Sisters of the Poor, under the generous donation of a prominent Catholic.

A group of society folk assisted in entertaining the old people and waiting on them at the table. Among them were Mrs. Jusebrand, Miss Cruz, Miss Alice Riggs, Miss Jane Riggs, Mrs. Edward O. Forney, Mrs. James Barbour, Miss Nina Morse, Miss Hanna, Mrs. Price, and Miss Allen.

Speeches were made by Rev. Eugene De La McDonnell, S. J., rector of St. Aloysius Church, and songs and speeches were given in return by the men of the institution. Following the festivities, benediction was given by Rev. Augustus J. Duarte, S. J., chaplain of the institution.

Seminarians from the Marist College, Catholic University, sang the "O Salutaris" and "Tantum Ergo" of the benediction service, and a hymn to St. Joseph was sung by the old people of the house. Rev. Father Dubray, of the Marist College, and Rev. Ignatius Pealey were among the clerical visitors at the dinner.

KLING CASE HANGS FIRE.

New York, March 19.—The case of Catcher Johnny Kling, of the Cubs, will not be decided by the national baseball commission for several more days. It is understood another conference of the commission will first be held, the date and place of which has not been set.

The national baseball commission at Cincinnati to-day issued the following decisions: The claim of the Chicago American League club against Martin Walsh, recently of the Greensboro, N. C., club, for \$250, advanced money, was allowed, but as Walsh claims he is incapacitated from playing ball, and thus earning money by reason of a sore arm, the privilege was given the player of giving back the money in installments 150 a month and still retaining his eligibility as a player.

The reappraisals of players, Monte Pfitz and Thomas P. Sheehan for reopening of their cases looking to reinstatement as eligible players were rejected, no new evidence being presented.

The appeal of player Fred Schwartz, of the Des Moines club, against the finding of the national board, in connection with salary claimed by him and to be made a free agent, was rejected, the action of the national board being sustained.

CATHOLICS PLAN RALLY.

Holy Name Society Meets at St. Dominic's Church To-night.

Holy Name societies from all over the city will participate in a big rally at St. Dominic's Catholic Church this evening. Rev. Father Charles H. McKenna, O. P., will conduct the services, and offer benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

New members will be received into the societies and the vows will be administered by Father McKenna.

G. P. O. CLUB ENTERTAIN.

Mrs. Katherine Rose Pepper Reads Paper on Hawaiian Islands. The G. P. O. Veterans' Club held its monthly entertainment last night in Pythian Temple and an enjoyable evening was spent by members and friends.

Mrs. Katherine Rose Pepper, who recently returned from a trip to the far East, read a paper on the Hawaiian Islands. An original poem, "Our Flag," was read by Mrs. William Traut, and a piano solo was given by Miss Grace Goodheart. The Misses Southwick did a song and dance. A recitation by Miss Grace Ross concluded the programme.

HIPPODROME FOR THIS CITY

Amusement Company Leases Ball Park for Summer Nights.

Three Large Stages Will Occupy Illuminated Grounds.

American League Park will be the site of a new amusement enterprise for about twelve weeks this coming summer. The American Hippodrome Company has just taken a lease for a series of performances nightly of an unusual nature.

It is proposed to establish an amusement enterprise that will be something like a cross between a three-ring circus and the Hippodrome in New York City. After the baseball game in the afternoon the infield will be taken up by three large stages, and the outfield will be shut off from view by enormous sets of scenery.

The stages will be lighted by enormous and brilliant spotlights and softer lights placed in the grandstand will provide enough illumination to turn the darkest night into day.

The company proposes to run weekly changes of bill. The programme will contain spectacular productions, ballet effects, pantomimas, comedy work, tumbling, acrobatics, and everything that is seen in circuses and large vaudeville acts. The American Hippodrome Company has already established itself in ten large cities. The admission prices will be 10, 15, and 25 cents.

RIOTS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

War Ship May Be Sent to Quiet Revolutionists.

Political conditions in Santo Domingo are growing unsatisfactory, and it is probable that an American war vessel will be sent there within the next few weeks. Horace G. Knowles, American Minister there, reported to the State Department yesterday that revolutionists in the Macoris district are restless.

A force of 100 malcontents attacked the government guard last week and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition. Suburban residents are moving their effects into Santo Domingo city in apprehension of disorder.

FRANCE UNDER BRIGHTER SKY

Premier Briand Restores Confidence in the Congress.

Paris, March 19.—The political atmosphere has cleared. Premier Briand, fighting pluckily, has saved the government, at least for the present, and votes of confidence in the chamber of deputies and the senate ended the political success of the Duzet affairs—the two million defalcation of this liquidator of church properties. The forecast as to an election for members of the chamber remains unchanged, though the date may be deferred from May 5 to May 22. The Duzet defalcations will play a large part in the election.

A deputation of twenty women candidates for members of the chamber of deputies has made a round of calls on Paris newspapers to explain their programme to the editors. They say their canvass will be purely feminist. General politics will be entirely ignored in these elections. The deputation politely asked the editors to espouse woman suffrage, and in case of refusal, threatened to boycott the papers.

MINISTER PLAYS SUPFRAGE.

Contrary to Laws of Nature, Says Dr. Underhill.

New York, March 19.—At the Republican Club discussion luncheon to-day, the Rev. Mr. Underhill, speaking against woman suffrage, was arrayed against the field. He said his conception of civilization was