WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; rain to-morrow or to-morrow night.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

The Herald has the largest morning home circulation, and prints all the news of the world each day, in addition to many exclusive features.

NO. 1986. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1912. ONE CENT.

COAL OPERATORS WILL NOT ACCEDE TERMS OF MINERS

Strike Is Imminent, but May Be Averted Through Political Pressure.

WHAT THE MEN ASK

Conditions in Europe Render Situation Here Serious and Give Hope of Compromise.

New York, March 13.—The coal operators to-day, at a conference with President John T. White, of the United Mine Workers of America, refused to accede to the terms of the miners. President Baer read the refusal, which said that "our offer to continue the present agreement seems to be all that the present industrial conditions will warrant."

"Let us understand the situation exactly," said President White, when the utterance had been concluded. "Does this communication dispose of definitely and finally the proposition which we presented to you?"

Baer was clearly taken unawares, as were also his associates. After an instant's hesitation, the spokesman for the operators replied: "Yes. Our proposition disposes absolutely of your demands."

Some Talk of Compromise.

Talk of a compromise is already in the air, however. From an authoritative source it is learned that as a final resource the operators will consent to an increase in wages, if the miners in turn will forego their demands for recognition of the union, these being the two principal points in disagreement.

With the British coal strike unsettled and rioting in progress in Germany, where a similar strike is in progress, and the French miners chafing, the situation here, however, is still grave enough to cause apprehension in business circles of a world-wide tie-up of coal mines, which would stagger industry in a hundred different directions.

Following to-day's conference, President White said:

"There will be absolutely no modifications of our demands, and if the operators refuse to meet our terms the strike will in all probability be called on April 1."

Miners Ready to Strike.

President White is authority for the statement that a total of 500,000 anthracite and bituminous miners will be called out if a strike is ordered.

President White also asserts that the union is in good financial condition to engage in war. In addition to its own resources, it is pointed out, the United Mine Workers, being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, would receive all the assistance needed from that army of a million workers.

Since the present contracts between the operators and the miners expire on March 31 at noon, there must be speedy work if peace is to be maintained.

Political Pressure Felt.

Tremendous influence already is being brought to bear on both sides, to prevent a strike. The possibility of a great industrial strike in a Presidential year is not regarded favorably, particularly by Republican politicians, and it is this phase that tends to the belief that the operators will relent before war is actually declared.

On March 29 there will be a conference in Chicago of the bituminous miners, whose contracts for the first time in the history of these agreements will expire coincident with the contracts of the anthracite men. The anthracite men will participate in this conference, and it is expected that definite steps will be taken at that meeting to settle matters for the future.

COLLISION OF TWO AEROPLANES IN AIR

Berlin, March 13.—Two aeroplanes, circling the aerodrome at Johannisthal, collided to-day. Both aeroplanes were smashed and fell to the ground. The one passenger, Badowski, was slightly injured, but the two aviators, Schade and Rettibger, escaped.

Paris, March 13.—Lieut. Seiville fell 100 feet in his monoplane to-day and was instantly killed.

OIL MAGNATE'S SON WEDS STEPSISTER

Palm Beach, Fla., March 13.—Ray E. Pierce, son of Henry Clay Pierce, the Standard Oil magnate, whose home is at 15 East Twenty-seventh street, New York, eloped last night with his stepsister, Miss Virginia Burroughs. Pierce is about twenty-four years old, and his bride a couple of years his junior.

The groom, since coming to Palm Beach a month ago, had a former marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, a Boston actress, declared void. His runaway match of last night so upset his father, who had brought about the annulment of the former union, so it was said upon good authority here to-night, by paying Mrs. Chapman $100,000, that he locked himself in his apartments and refused to see family friends who came to make inquiries.

PACKERS SEEK DELAY.

Chicago, March 13.—The suddenness of the decision of Federal Judge George A. Carpenter that the fate of the ten indicted packers must be decided by a jury has wrought dissension in the ranks of the millionaire defendants and their counsel. As a result, the packers have adopted a policy of delay.

Secretary Knox Entertains.

Acajutla, San Salvador, March 13.—Secretary of State Knox and party left here this evening on the Maryland for San Jose, Costa Rica, where the Maryland is due to-morrow morning. Before leaving here, the Secretary entertained on board the Maryland a party of fifty persons who had accompanied him on the return trip from San Salvador to Acajutla.

JAPAN OVERLAND TRIP DELIGHTFUL, DECLARE TOURISTS

The Washington Herald last night received the following cablegram from The Herald tourists who are making a trip around the world:

Nagasaki, Japan, March 13, 1912.

The Cleveland left Kobe and here on time. Japan overland trip was very successful. Delighted with hotel arrangements and cruise. During the stay here the inhabitants arranged a lantern parade, which was very much enjoyed. A great reception was given by the American consul. Weather delightful.

Nagasaki, one of Japan's most alluring cities, is the sailors' romantic port and several times has been portrayed in scenes in successful comic operas. Carving the tortoise shell is a favorite industry. In Nagasaki the two-wheeled rickshaw is the taxicab—only it is much cheaper.

MEDICAL SOCIETY TO FIGHT CHARGE AGAINST DOCTOR

Dr. W. L. Masterson Must Appear in Court for His "Negligence."

CASE OF "RECOVERED"

Physicians Pledge Support and Express Indignation at Health Officer's Action.

Dr. William L. Masterson, a prominent physician of Stoneleigh Court, has been ordered by Health Officer Woodward to appear in the Police Court to-day on the charge of violating a health regulation in allowing a scarlet fever patient to appear in public when, according to the health officer, complete cure had not been effected. When Dr. Masterson reported all the circumstances to the Medical Society at its meeting last night that organization decided by unanimous vote to employ its own counsel in defending him and pledged him its support.

Allege Unjust Action.

Dr. Masterson, in reporting the case to the society, says that it was unjust on the part of the health office to charge him with negligence. He said that he had reported the case, a six-year-old boy on Tenth street northwest, to the health office when scarlet fever developed, and he had also reported it recovered. He explained to the department, he said, that the patient had been instructed to remain indoors, and that the scarlet fever sign would be kept on the front of the house until an inspector of the office had visited the patient and rendered a satisfactory report.

Several days later the health department inspector called at the Tenth street residence and returned to the office with the report that the "recovered" patient had not recovered. As a result, Dr. Woodward brought the charge of negligence against the physician and summoned him to appear in court.

The scarlet fever sign has never been removed and is still on the front of the Tenth street house. Raymond has practically recovered.

Dr. Woodward Remains Silent.

After the explanation of the situation had been presented by the physician, Dr. Woodward, who was in the audience, was urged by many of those present to offer his side of the question. Dr. Woodward declined to make any statement, although he was called on by the members and requested by the president of the society.

Dr. R. Arthur Hooe and Dr. Anthony M. Ray then made stirring speeches, in which they upheld Dr. Masterson and promised him their support at the hearing to-day. After much discussion, in which Dr. Masterson was vindicated, the resolution was adopted, pledging the physician the legal support of the society.

Dr. Masterson announced late last night that he will ask for a continuance of the case when it is called in Police Court this morning. He will be represented by counsel.

Owen Plan Discussed.

A resolution favoring a plan of permitting physicians to attend patients in the open wards of local hospitals was introduced by Dr. W. O. Owen, who pointed out that at present patients in the open wards are attended by physicians on the staff of the institution. Other physicians, he explained, are not permitted to attend such patients.

The resolution was vigorously assailed by many of the physicians present, who contended that the plan, if adopted, would interfere with the work of the medical student who depends largely upon hospital practice for his education. After a heated debate, a vote was taken on the resolution. It was defeated by a vote of 78 to 24.

MARLBOROUGH INJURED.

The Duke Breaks His Shoulder Blade Riding to Hounds.

London, March 13.—The Duke of Marlborough, who married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, met with a serious accident to-day, his right shoulder blade being broken while the duke was following the Quorn hounds in the Melton-Mowbray district. The duke had just taken a fence. His mount, however, picked badly after landing, and the duke was thrown to the ground, landing on his back.

A surgical examination revealed that he had broken his right shoulder blade completely across. He was brought to London to-night, where he is under the care of Sir Alfred Fripp.

Dynamiters' Trial October 1.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 13.—Under the ruling of Judge Anderson to-day the entire fifty-two defendants indicted by the Federal grand jury in the alleged dynamite conspiracy will be tried simultaneously on October 1 under such restrictions as to certain counts of the indictments as the judge may deem proper out of fairness to all the defendants. Twenty-nine indictments were consolidated into or became counts of the third indictment charging general conspiracy on motion of United States Attorney Miller.

CAPITOL STORMED BY SUFFRAGISTS

Senate and House Committees Told Why Women Should Have Ballot.

HEARINGS THRONGED

Dr. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Victor Berger Among Visitors—One Member Loses Seat.

Leaders in the national movement for woman suffrage marched on the Capitol yesterday. Hearings were held by both the Senate and the House committees on pending bills providing for the extension of the ballot to women.

Among the well-known leaders of the movement who urged action by Congress were the Rev. Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago; Miss Inez Milholland, Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Harriet Burton Ludlow, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of New York, and Ida Husted Harper.

The entire official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was, in fact, divided between the Senate and the House committees. The proceedings before the two Congressional committees were managed by a committee of Congressional women including Mrs. Kent, of California; Mrs. Owen, of Oklahoma; Mrs. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Stone, of Illinois, and Mrs. Burleson, of Texas. Wives and daughters of members of the House and Senate crowded the committee rooms.

400 at House Hearing.

More than four hundred women were jammed into the little hearing room of the House Judiciary Committee when Chairman Clayton dropped his gavel to still the flutter of gossip. A swish of silk, a scraping of chairs, and a general raising of lorgnettes greeted the sound of the gavel as the women settled back to listen.

As Miss Jane Addams, the well-known Hull House worker, of Chicago, proceeded with the opening address, the crowd grew momentarily, and before she had finished women were standing on chairs, in window seats, and on desks to get a view of the committee and the speakers. Mere members of Congress were crowded to the wall to give the women places.

Representative Dupre, of Louisiana, a member of the committee, who came in late, found his chair occupied by a fair suffragist, and gallantly volunteered to stand during the greater part of the hearing.

"In presenting our arguments for your consideration," said Miss Addams, "we wish to show you how many women already have the suffrage. More than 1,000,000 women will vote for President next fall, and more than 500,000 more will have the ballot in municipal elections.

"Women are constantly building up and instituting philanthropic reforms, which are taken over by the various governments; then the women are shut out from their management, taken over by men who have the vote."

Miss O'Reilly Serious.

She then introduced Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of New York, who, she said, would present the arguments of the working women for suffrage. Miss O'Reilly was an earnest, energetic, and pallid woman.

"Don't make fun of us," she began. "I want you to understand that I speak in all seriousness. There are 8,000,000 of us women in the United States who must earn our daily bread. Now we come to you and say that we must have the ballot to enable us to guard our interests while we are doing that. We come to you as to a big brother, and we say, 'Do this for us.'

"You think you want to protect us, to care for us. Well, you've made a pretty poor job of it. We want the ballot so we can straighten out the political mess you have made."

The Gallant Mr. Lafferty.

Representative Lafferty, of Oregon, expressed the wish that fifty of the best mothers in the United States could be in the House of Representatives and twenty-five of these sainted mothers in the Senate. This sentiment the women applauded loudly.

The constitutional questions involved were presented by Mrs. Ida Harper, of New York, former associate of the late Susan B. Anthony.

On the Senate side of the Capitol the delegation of militant women, led by Rev. Dr. Anna H. Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, bore down upon a Senate committee to argue for "votes for women." The committee room was packed. Senator Overman, of North Carolina, is chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the audience were leaders of the woman suffrage movement from all parts of the country. Several men were present to listen to the arguments. Not a few of the young women who are employed about the Capitol listened to the speeches of the leaders of their sex, and many of them apparently approved them.

Mrs. Berger at Hearing.

One of those conspicuous at the hearing was Mrs. Victor Berger, wife of the Socialist member of the House from Wisconsin, and one of the most forceful speakers for equal suffrage was Mrs. Elsie Cole Phillips, of Milwaukee, who accompanied Mrs. Berger, and who is a leading Socialist orator and worker.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw made a brief speech in opening the meeting, in which she declared suffrage was guaranteed in the Constitution when a representative form of government was guaranteed.

Dr. Shaw introduced Mrs. Susan Walker Fitzgerald, of Boston, daughter of Admiral Walker, corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Suffragists and recording secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Several other speakers followed Mrs. Fitzgerald, among them Mrs. Harriet Laidlaw, of New York, and her husband, James Laidlaw.

Spectacular River Fire.

New York, March 13.—In one of the most spectacular river fires seen here in a decade, the steamship San Jose was burned at her pier at the foot of Maiden lane to-day with a loss of $225,000. A cargo of kerosene and gasoline which fed the flames caused a mountain of fire which rose high in the air and cast a pall of smoke seen for miles. Later the hull was sunk in the East River. The San Jose was owned by the United Fruit Company.

ICE SAVES TRAIN FROM DEATH ROLL

Twentieth Century Limited Plunges Over Embankment.

FRACTURED RAIL CAUSE

Thirteen Persons Injured in Derailment About Four Miles Above Poughkeepsie.

New York, March 13.—The second section of the Twentieth Century Limited, long called by the New York Central as the "most famous train in the world," escaped to-day by marvelous good luck the title of "the most deadly train in the world."

Entering the homestretch of its Chicago-New York run, the flyer struck a fractured rail four miles above Poughkeepsie. It was traveling on a curve at a speed admitted by the company to have been forty-five miles an hour, and said by some of the passengers to have been seventy miles an hour.

Five of the Century's Pullman sleepers were shot off the line, down an embankment, and into the Hudson River. In these were about fifty persons, the whole train carrying fifty-eight. Only the fact that there was an eighteen-inch coating of ice over the river saved the lives of most of these. This semi-solid surface kept the cars from plunging further outward into water of drowning depth. In milder weather they would most likely have been all submerged.

Rail Recently Laid.

That bit of luck—and the fact that the cars were of steel—saved a long death list. But it was apparently lax construction on inspection of the roadbed that caused the wreck, and its result was bad enough: Thirteen persons injured, a quarter of a mile of track torn up, all trains delayed from one to three hours, and $50,000 worth of equipment in the river.

The broken rail was the primary cause. This was a standard length piece of steel put down in June, 1910. It was marked in raised figures in its side: "Lackawanna, 1910." It is said that all rails of the Lackawanna type are manufactured by the United States Steel Corporation at its Bethlehem works. Broken rails are held responsible for the wreck of a dozen or more fast trains within the last few weeks.

A contributing cause of the wreck, experts said to-day, was the fact that all the rails thereabouts on a "banked" curve of the line were fastened to "soft" Georgia pine ties. The injured passengers and crew were brought to this city as soon as possible after their hurts had been attended. It is not likely that any of them will die.

An official statement by the company blames the wreck directly upon the broken rail and says it was put down last year and should have lasted for twenty years.

FERRYBOATS CRASH AND CAUSE PANIC

Several Hundred People Are Endangered Through Heavy Fog in New York.

New York, March 13.—Hundreds of persons were thrown into a panic to-day, when the ferry boats Pierrepont and Whitehall collided in the fog off Whitehall street.

The Pierrepont, bound for New York, had about 400 persons on board.

The overhang of the Whitehall was damaged, while the bulwarks of the Pierrepont were torn away for twenty feet.

Navigation in the bay was greatly hampered by the fog. The Cristobal, from Colon; the Prinz Sigismund, from Jamaica; the Havana, and the Caroline were hung up in the bay.

EX-SENATOR PEFFER IS CRITICALLY ILL

Topeka, Kans., March 13.—W. A. Peffer, the first Populist elected to the United States Senate from Kansas, is critically ill at a hospital here. Senator Peffer underwent the amputation of his right leg above the knee to-day to check gangrene, which first affected his foot, and has rallied only partially from the operation.

SUFFRAGETTES ARE COMMITTED TO JAIL

London, March 13.—Terms of from four to six months were pronounced to-day by the Superior Court on the suffragettes found guilty of window smashing on March 1.

The sentences affected ten women. They were tried in the Superior Court because the damage done had exceeded $25.

WILL MISS MARY DUKE WED FRENCH PRINCE?

New York, March 13.—Members of the family of Benjamin N. Duke, the multi-millionaire, declined to-day to either confirm or deny the report that Miss Mary Duke was engaged to Prince Pignatelli d'Aragon, who sailed from New York yesterday for Europe. Mr. Duke, whose fortune is estimated at between fifty and sixty millions, is at his home in North Carolina. The prince is a member of one of the oldest Spanish-American families. His income is estimated at about $500,000 a year. He had been in New York ever since last August.

$40.21 to California, Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico. March 1 to April 14. Tourist sleeper without change. Berth, $9. Washington-Sunset Route. A. J. Poston, 905 F, 7th-12th.

LAWRENCE STRIKE AT LAST ENDED

New Schedule Raises Pay of the Operatives in the Various Mills.

Lawrence, Mass., March 13.—The Lawrence strike committee to-day voted to accept the terms offered the strikers by the American Woolen Company. This is regarded here as meaning that the strike is practically ended. The committee recommended that the schedule be voted upon by all the strikers in a body. This will be done to-morrow or Friday.

The new schedule, which raises the pay of the operatives from 5 to 25 per cent, will be posted in all of the American Woolen Company's mills in all the languages spoken by the operatives.

PRESIDENT LAUDS ARMY CORPS MEN

Civil War Veterans Give the Chief Executive a Rousing Welcome.

DINNER A BIG SUCCESS

Standing and waving handkerchiefs, every member and guest present at the twentieth annual banquet of the Second Corps Association, Army of the Potomac, last night at the Arlington, greeted President Taft with three hearty cheers as the next President of the United States when he entered the banquet hall at 10:40 o'clock.

Gen. Sherwood was speaking when the President arrived, and finished his remarks after the ovation to the commander-in-chief of the army. Capt. Newton M. Brooks, toastmaster, then called for "The Star Spangled Banner" by the orchestra, and all the old soldiers stood and sang with gusto. President Taft was then introduced, and paid a high tribute to the Second Army Corps for their great record in the late war, and wished them many years of continued health and prosperity.

The President's Address.

"Gen. Miles did me the honor to-day to come and ask me to attend the meeting and dinner of the Second Army Corps, and I am here in response to those orders," said President Taft. "In addressing a general and miscellaneous gathering of soldiers, you are not always sure that all of them have seen the most active service, or that the breasts of every man that you look at have been really exposed to the bullets of the enemy, but when you come into the Second Army Corps, you know that you are up against it. The history of that famous body of soldiers through the Wilderness and through all those campaigns under its gallant leader, Hancock, is one of the great leaves from the history of this country that every son of the United States is proud of."

The Many Toasts.

The decorations of the banquet hall were most elaborate. The walls were draped with army corps bunting and "Old Glory," and at regular intervals all around the room, flag poles extended from the frieze upon which hung the different flags of the corps. At the rear of the banquet hall suitably draped was the emblem of the corps, the "Trifoil" blazed in a myriad of tiny incandescent electric lights, surrounding the red center of the emblem.

Following the last course, Capt. Newton M. Brooks, president of the corps, the toastmaster, made a short address. Former Senator John M. Thurston told of the results of the great struggle in which the Second Army Corps distinguished itself.

Judge Anderson, of the District Supreme Court, told of the wisdom of our fathers in the building of the republic, when they created three co-ordinate branches of government, in which one had no right to encroach upon the powers of the other. Gen. Bates gave a few words of cheer to his comrades. He was followed by Admiral Selfridge, who praised the Second Corps as the corps that never lost a standard during the conflict. Gen. Sherwood then spoke, followed by President Taft.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in his address, paid tribute to President Taft as the defender of the same principles of government that the old soldiers there assembled fought to preserve.

The officers of the Second Corps Association are: Capt. Newton M. Brooks, president; Gen. Joseph S. Smith, vice president, first division; Capt. H. C. Magoon, vice president, second division; Lieut. H. C. Kirr, vice president, third division. The members of the executive committee are Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Lieut. Charles Lyman, Dr. William Tindall, Maj. George A. Armes, John Joy Edson, and Capt. Nathan Bickford. Lieut. Hyland C. Kirk is the historian; Charles Lyman, chaplain; John Finn, sergeant-at-arms, and Capt. James S. Wyckoff, secretary-treasurer.

CAPT. WYNNE DYING AT FATHER'S HOME

It was reported at an early hour this morning that the death of Capt. Robert F. Wynne, formerly of the United States Marine Corps, who has been ill of tuberculosis at the residence of his father, Robert J. Wynne, former Postmaster General and United States consul general to Great Britain, 815 Rhode Island avenue northwest, is but a matter of hours.

Capt. Wynne spent a very poor day yesterday, his heart growing weaker and his restlessness increasing. His physicians have given up hope, and look for the end at any minute.

Capt. Wynne served with distinction during the Boxer uprising in China, and his loss of health dates from that period and during his subsequent service in Cuban waters. He spent half of last year in Asheville, N. C., with the hope of improving his health, and on his return was considered in better condition. Since Christmas, however, he has been confined to his bed, and all hope of prolonging his life has been abandoned.

Mexican Situation Becomes Most Acute and Congress Acts

Authorizes the President to Issue Proclamation Forbidding Shipment of Arms and Ammunition.

Revolution Financed with $4,000,000 by Diaz Leaders for the Purpose of Deposing President Madero.

Sensational developments occurred yesterday in regard to the Mexican situation.

An enormous sum of money, aggregating $4,000,000, has been placed in the banks of El Paso by former leaders of the Diaz regime for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition to be shipped into Mexico from the United States for the use of the revolutionists who are endeavoring to unseat President Madero.

This fact having been established, a conference was held at the White House yesterday. Almost immediately thereafter the Senate passed a resolution, which will be agreed to in the House to-day, authorizing the President to issue a proclamation forbidding the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico.

The enforcement of this proclamation will require an army of 25,000 to 30,000 men to patrol the border.

FRIENDS OF DIAZ AT WORK.

While the United States government has no direct evidence connecting Diaz with the present revolution, it is alleged that the two men most largely responsible for the enormous deposits in the El Paso banks are Gen. Terrazas, known as the money and land king at Chihuahua and a lifelong political ally of Diaz, and Enrique Creel, Terrazas' son-in-law, former Mexican Ambassador to Washington and secretary of state in the old Diaz cabinet.

Information that has reached this government is to the effect that this fund has already been liberally drawn upon for the purchase of large consignments of rifles, ammunition, and other munitions of war, some of which have already crossed the border through the regular channels of export.

Extraordinary Action Taken.

It was this startling information that led President Taft to call together yesterday morning the members of the Texas delegation in Congress and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The situation, in the President's opinion, was serious enough to warrant extraordinary action. This action took the form of a joint resolution, presented to the Senate by Senator Root, of New York, empowering the President to issue, in his discretion, a proclamation prohibiting the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States into any American country.

This resolution was introduced in the Senate shortly after noon, was referred immediately to the Foreign Relations Committee, and was promptly reported back favorably, and was unanimously passed by the Senate. All this occurred within four hours, indicating the urgency of the situation. A similar resolution was introduced in the House by Representative Littleton, of New York State, was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will be passed to-day.

The drastic resolution adopted by the Senate constitutes an extension of the power granted to the President of the United States back in the Spanish war days.

Proclamation to Be Issued.

President Taft, as soon as the resolution is passed, will issue a proclamation forbidding shipments of munitions of war from the United States into Mexico. This undoubtedly will force the revolutionists to resort to filibustering, and it is possible that a material strengthening of the guard along the borders will be necessary. The War Department estimates that it will require between 25,000 and 30,000 men absolutely to patrol the border along its entire length.

Even with the President's proclamation in effect it is expected that the propaganda of a $4,000,000 junta will give the United States a good deal of trouble. There will arise the possibilities of the shipment of objectionable war material from Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports. To prevent this would require not only extreme vigilance on the part of the customs authorities, but the use of the revenue cutter service in American waters and the possible patrol by American warships of waters near Mexican ports.

Difficult to Prevent Exportation.

It is not within the province of the American government to prevent the landing of any such material in Mexican ports unless it is known to have been shipped from American territory. Thus far the revolutionists have no force, but it probably would not require a large force to take some of the Atlantic or Pacific ports. Large numbers of insurgents are already reported to be in the vicinity of Vera Cruz and Tampico, on the Gulf, and Manzanillo, Acapulco, and other places on the Pacific side.

That Gen. Terrazas, Senor Creel, and other leading survivors of the old Diaz "scientific" regime were really the backers of Orozco and the other revolutionary leaders has been suspected by the Washington authorities for some time. It is understood that secret agents of the government who have been operating in El Paso, San Antonio, and other points in the Southwest, had discovered several days ago that a large sum of money had been deposited, as stated above.

Likely to Cause Trouble.

While yesterday's action on the part of the government will probably solve the problem of regular shipments of war materials into Mexico, it will open up a field of new possibilities, which promises to give the American authorities no end of trouble. It is believed that if the revolutionists can manage to buy the arms in this country they will resort to every means to get them out. This suggests the frequency of smuggling and filibustering expeditions, with increased activity on the part of both the army and the navy.

Revolutionists Paid Liberally.

Another evidence that the Mexican revolutionists have a plentiful supply of money is indicated by information obtained here to-night that Gen. Orozco, who recently deserted President Madero to take command of the revolutionists in the northern part of Mexico, is paying his soldiers two pesos a day in Mexican money, or $1 in American gold. Gen. Orozco, it was learned, is giving his men their pay daily, in addition to furnishing them with food.

This method of liberally paying the rebels, it is believed here, will have the effect of rapidly increasing the insurgent army. When it becomes generally known in Mexico that Gen. Orozco is paying his men two pesos a day in real money, and furnishing them food, it is thought that he will have no difficulty in obtaining recruits.

IN THEY COME!

Every Mail Brings Original

DAFFYDILLS

and

LIMERICKS

Competing for the Prizes Offered by The Washington Herald For the Five Best Ones

SEND YOURS NOW

See them published next Sunday

Contest closes at 6 p. m. Friday

GRACE NOW DYING FROM HIS WOUND

His Wife Collapses When She Hears that His Death Is Reported.

Atlanta, Ga., March 13.—Eugene Grace, who claims he was shot by his wife, Mrs. Daisy Grace, formerly of Philadelphia, after being drugged, is in a critical condition to-night, and the surgeons are quoted as saying that they do not see how he can live.

Grace's condition changed for the worse this afternoon, and he failed so rapidly his mother was summoned. Last night it was thought Grace would recover. The surgeons now say the bullet is against his spine, and they intend to operate in a last effort to save his life.

Late to-day Grace's death was reported, and the rumor got to Mrs. Grace in the Tower. She collapsed as soon as she heard the news, and it was some minutes before she was revived. Mrs. Grace has been spending her time reading religious books and praying for her husband's recovery.

EASY FOR ANY ONE TO ELUDE POLICE

New York, March 13.—Miss Frances Tansom, who disappeared from Boston University in 1902, revealed herself here to-day as Mrs. W. A. Roberts, wife of a business man whom she married three years ago.

She left school because she was on the verge of a nervous breakdown, and secured employment as a nurse until she married. Her relatives, to whom she wrote to-day, long ago gave her up for dead. She made no excuse for her long silence.

"I don't think much of the ability of detectives and policemen to find people," she said, "and the best place to hide is right here in New York."

STRIKE IN ENGLAND NEARING SETTLEMENT

London, March 13.—The general impression to-night is that the coal strike is nearing a settlement. Early to-day the Miners' Federation announced its willingness to enter into negotiations with the coal owners in the different districts to secure a settlement of all points in dispute at the earliest possible moment. This concedes the demand rejected a fortnight since as inadmissible.

The great distress caused by the strike and the fact that trade unions are paying out $300,000 a week will make a settlement inevitable. Order prevails everywhere.

Matinee, "The Common Law," To-day, 2:15. Columbia Theater. 50c to $1.