

Fair to-day and to-morrow; decidedly colder. Temperatures yesterday—Maximum, 65; minimum, 57.

NO. 2352

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1913.—FORTY-TWO PAGES, AND BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

FIVE CENTS.

BRVAN GUEST AT DINNER OF SONS OF OLD IRELAND

Representative Men of Irish Extraction Hosts at Rauscher's.

THE COMMONER SPEAKS

Wisdom of American Forefathers Praised for Laying Foundation of Country so Sure.

In anticipation of March 17, more than 150 sons of the "Emerald Isle" and their guests, representative business and professional men gathered at Rauscher's last night to hear eulogies upon the spirit and character of the Irish people and the memories that last through generations.

Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, for once, at least, in his life the Commoner seemed to regret that, with "Mr. Dooley" he could not spell it "O'Brien"—was the guest of the evening. Secretary Bryan was introduced by Senator Martin of New Jersey. Mr. Bryan congratulated his auditors upon being citizens of a "country" where we can come together without regard to ancestry or creed and rejoice together in those characteristics which have given the Irish people possession of that of which they may well be proud, the ability to create and realize together a degree of satisfaction they have not yet known.

Practical Wisdom of Forefathers. Mr. Bryan spoke feelingly of the wisdom of the fathers who had devised a form of government which made possible a quiet, bloodless revolution, such as the country had never known in the transfer of authority from a Republican to a Democratic administration. He referred to the fight for home rule in Ireland and the overthrow of the House of Lords.

"The Irish people there were a factor in a contest that is world-wide, when the House of Lords stepped down and admitted that the English people would speak not through heredity, but through the people they had elected to power. Then was the end of the rule of heredity. Ireland has looked ahead in a very sympathetic way with the movement for popular government that is at work throughout the world.

"The people who were fighting for home rule were fighting a world-wide battle, and those who opposed it meant that they were opposing such a world-wide movement.

"That does not mean truth and thus does wrong destroy wrong."

Mr. Bryan declared, amidst uproarious applause, that the strong influence of woman in the Irish home strongly was responsible for the political tendencies of the race. "Man needs a place where he can gather inspiration," he said in this connection.

Next to this influence, Mr. Bryan declared, is the religious strain which runs through every Irish home.

Maritime is Introduced. In introducing Senator Martin, Yeastmaster Henry W. Sobon spoke of the characteristics of the Irish race which have made Ireland famous and beloved.

"We meet to-night with some of the most distinguished sons of Ireland. We have with us the son of a French father, the son of a German mother, the Hon. James Martin."

In reply to Mr. Sobon's introduction, Senator Martin pleaded guilty to the introduction, but declared that he was first and last a son of Ireland.

"All my life," he said, "I have heard of St. Patrick's day in the morning. If there is any difference between that and St. Patrick's day in the evening, I have never found it, unless in the control of the police force—and they seem to control the police force in every city."

Senator Martin presented Secretary Bryan as one whom he believed to be closer to the pulsing hearts of the American people than any other man in public life.

PUT BAN ON RATS? NO! GIRLS LIMIT DRESS TO \$10 BUT MUST HAVE PUFFS

Special to The Washington Herald. Spokane, Wash., March 15.—After voting for a simple costume to include black footwear and white dresses (cost not to exceed \$10), senior girls of the Lewis and Clark High School were thrown into confusion when one of their number moved that rats be banished.

Cries and exclamations of one character and another followed, until the question was hurriedly put to a vote and was decided, irrevocably, in a deluge of "nays."

Another motion that would have placed puffs, curls and switches under the ban, likewise failed of passage, but had more support than the "no-rat" proposal. The girls voted to spend a maximum of \$10 on their dresses, and decided that simplicity demanded the elimination of gloves, hair ornaments and flowers.

U. S. MAY DEMAND FRIEDMANN 'CURE'

Public Health Surgeons to Request Secret of Serum Ingredients.

FEAR IT IS DANGEROUS

German May Be Prohibited from Transporting Vaccine—Engaged in Private Practice, Is Report.

New York, March 15.—The disconcerting experiences which befell Dr. Friedrich Friedmann before his departure for Canada last Monday bid fair to be repeated following his return to-morrow.

To-day it was learned that the government, before proceeding with the clinic arranged at Bellevue, under the supervision of Dr. John F. Anderson and Dr. Arthur M. Stimson, of the Public Health Service, will "request" that Dr. Friedmann divulge to it the secret of the composition of his turtle germ vaccine. This request will be virtually a command and all sorts of complications are likely to be the result.

The government, before further experimentation, wishes to assure itself absolutely that Dr. Friedmann's vaccine is harmless. Surgeon General Rupert Blue and his associates at Washington desire to assure themselves that the Friedmann bacillus is not a virulent infecting agent, the introduction of which might be potentially dangerous to the human system, but that it is a true anti-toxin.

It was also learned that the County Medical Society and the society's members have heard rumors that private patients have been treated by Dr. Friedmann or his brother, Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann, and Dr. Sturm, house physician of the medical society. As a result of these rumors the County Medical Society is closely watching every move made by members of the Friedmann party.

May Stop Serum Shipment. Dr. Sturm was quoted to-day as stating that he had watched the improvement of six patients inoculated with the bacilli eight days ago and all have shown phenomenal improvement.

Dr. Sturm was also quoted as saying that Dr. Friedmann will refuse to be blank to reveal the secret of the composition of the vaccine, which is known to only one other man, Prof. Schleich, of Berlin.

On the other hand, the government, with the knowledge that Friedmann attempted and still desires to patent his vaccine in this country, announces that unless the German meets every test in proving the safety of the vaccine he will not be allowed to send or carry his culture from one State to another and will not be permitted to import it into this country.

MINISTER OFFERS LIFE TO SAVE CLAUDE ALLEN

Rev. John M. Cline Asks to Be Allowed to Go to Chair in Place of Hillville Clansman.

Richmond, Va., March 15.—Offering to die in the electric chair for Claude Allen, the younger of the two condemned Catholics sentenced to death, scheduled to be electrocuted March 20 in Virginia penitentiary for their part in the Hillville tragedy, Rev. John M. Cline, of Marshall, Va., a member of the Baltimore Methodist Conference, who is now being treated at the retreat for the sick for nervous prostration, to-day wrote the following letter to a newspaper here:

"I am writing to you because I believe the State is only two weeks off. I have thought much about it. I do not at all regret my death. I am a sick man, but the chances of my recovery are doubtful. I may never be of service to any one again. I can yet serve the world by showing this act of love to my unfortunate brother, who has a wife and four children awaiting my death in recovery. If the law will accept the offering I make, I leave it to Mr. Allen's honor to see that they do not suffer for the necessities of life. I am afraid that I shall never be able to provide for them. A strong man like Claude Allen can. So, for the love of my family and my brother, and of Him who died for us all, I give you my life."

Ban Mock Funerals. London, March 15.—Cambridge is threatened with the disappearance of one of the cherished delights of the undergraduates. The university authorities and the municipal authorities have decided to cooperate in an attempt to put an end to the burlesque displays known as "mock funerals," carried out by undergraduates when and one of their number is sent down.

Indorse Commissioner Candidates EACH SECTION OF CITY HAS FAVORITES Interest Among Associations Very Keen

Contest Is Being Watched to See What Influence the Indorsements Will Have in Choosing the Men.

Indorsement by citizens' associations of the several candidates for District Commissioner is being watched closely, as many are anxious to learn if these organizations have any considerable influence in determining who shall govern the city of Washington.

Not all of the associations indorse candidates for office, their constitutions prohibiting any consideration of "politics." In the present "campaign," however, the interest has been unusually keen, and most of the associations, not estopped by their own limitations, have expressed their choice, which has been quite varied and seems to have been influenced often by a sort of local or sectional patriotism.

Of the prominent candidates, almost none has been lacking in indorsement, one or more of the citizens' associations, and two or three of the candidates, notably Cuno H. Rudolph, William McK. Clayton, and James F. Oyster, have been recommended by several of the organizations which play a prominent part in voteless Washington.

Some Favor Rudolph. Among the citizens' associations that have expressed their favor of retaining Mr. Rudolph in office are Park View Citizens' Association, West End Citizens' Association, Rhode Island Avenue and Suburban Citizens' Association, and Northeast County Citizens' Association. The presidents of seven other associations have announced that they favor Mr. Rudolph's reappointment. Mr. Rudolph's heartiest supporters seem to be those of the Northwest section of the District.

Bristow Adams, president of the Rhode Island Avenue Citizens' Association, and one of the most active men in the city in working for the development and improvement of Washington, believes that Mr. Rudolph should by all means be continued in office.

Mr. Rudolph is peculiarly fitted to all his present position, Mr. Adams said. "The record of his administration is his strongest indorsement. He has the ability which the position needs, and the integrity which the office demands."

Mr. Adams had no choice for the other Commissioner. D. J. Selke, president of the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association, is also warmly in favor of continuing Mr. Rudolph in office. In the appointment of the other candidate, Mr. Selke said, he would like to see the interests of the suburbs taken into account, and expressed himself in favor of the candidacy of E. C. Graham.

John G. McGrath, president of the Park View Citizens' Association, said that he takes a deep interest in the work of the development and beautification of the Capital, is another warm advocate of Rudolph's reappointment.

Mr. Rudolph has given the best possible service during his Commissioner'ship," Mr. McGrath states, "and he and Capt. Oyster, a man of high character, would best represent the interests of our city."

Capt. James F. Oyster seems to be the favorite candidate in the Northeast, Southeast and suburban sections of the District. Heads of some of those associations who consider that their sections

of the District have been the least considered in plans for improvement and development, especially enthusiastic for the appointment of Capt. Oyster.

Allen P. Jackson, president of the Hilldale Citizens' Association, said: "Capt. Oyster is one of the best men available to be District Commissioner. He will not be guilty of favoritism. He is, perhaps, the best fitted of all the candidates to look out for the interests of the District as a whole. Fair play is one of Capt. Oyster's chief characteristics. He is intimately acquainted with the needs of the District, and will be near to the people."

First choice of the Georgetown Citizens' Association is J. Holdsworth Gordon. Frank P. Leach, president of this association, believes that Mr. Rudolph and Capt. Oyster are equally good men, and that the appointment of Mr. Gordon and one of these two would represent the best possible combination.

William McK. Clayton is the candidate whose friends are the most enthusiastic of all. Although he seems to rank about third in point of numerical support, his advocates are both strenuous and competent. They believe his appointment with anybody else as teammate to be the best possible advantage of the District. They claim that he is the most thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the District of any of the candidates. They claim that he would be the most accessible to the people. They insist that in point of necessary knowledge, of fairness and character, he best meets all the needs of the District for one of its Commissioners.

Annocestia for Clayton. One of the first associations to indorse Mr. Clayton was that of Anacostia, which indorsed him and M. I. Weller for Commissioner. Mr. Clayton has a large following among the ranks of the associations, many of whom are not at liberty to indorse candidates through construction of their by-laws. President Charles R. Burr, of the Anacostia Citizens' Association, is an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Clayton's candidacy.

Mr. Adams and Charles W. Darr are the candidates advanced by Henry A. Bushler, president of the East Washington Citizens' Association. Capt. Oyster is the champion of the Park View Citizens' Association. Charles W. Darr and D. J. Callahan are the candidates advocated by Dr. James J. Kilroy, president of the Central Citizens' Association. First choice of the various associations is generally sectional and patriotic.

Results of a wide canvass of the various sections of the District to establish the general sentiment, were on duty along the border to preserve neutrality among the noncombatants. The entire town turned out to witness the fighting. Dr. James J. Kilroy, who was abandoned his automobile on the field of battle while attending the wounded, has not been heard from, and anxious inquiries are being made.

Five troops of the Fifth and Ninth United States Cavalry were on duty along the border to preserve neutrality among the noncombatants. The entire town turned out to witness the fighting. Dr. James J. Kilroy, who was abandoned his automobile on the field of battle while attending the wounded, has not been heard from, and anxious inquiries are being made.

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MRS. WILSON IN CLUBDOM SHE JOINS THE CONGRESSIONAL AN HONORARY MEMBER

Mr. Woodrow Wilson has accepted an honorary membership in the Congressional Club.

The Congressional Club is the official women's club of the National Capital, and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is one of its most prominent members. She was one of the first ladies of the land.

The club ranks high in American clubdom, and a reception in honor of the President and his wife on the day of her brilliant functions of the institution. Now that Mrs. Wilson has joined the club, it is expected that the custom will be continued.

MEXICAN SHOTS HIT U. S. DEPUTY

Firing Across Border Continues at Naco, A. A. Hopkins Being Struck.

REBELS ARE ROUTED Federal Commander Charges Superior Force of Insurrectos and They Retreat in Disorder.

Naco, Ariz., March 15.—Gen. Ojeda, with 45 Federals, by an unexpected move completely put to rout a force of 1,000 constitutionalists under command of Gen. Calles and Bracamonte after three hours of fierce fighting just across the border from this town to-day.

A. A. Hopkins, a Deputy United States Marshal, was shot in the arm as he stood near the international boundary watching the fighting.

Ojeda had refused earlier in the day to move south from the position he held upon the request of the rebel commanders who were afraid of wounding persons on the American side of the border. After considerable fighting between the two forces, Ojeda's soldiers left his fortifications and charged the enemy of twice his strength. Although he was entirely in the open, the general was not wounded, and after a hasty retreat.

A band of 400 Yaqui Indians are making a forced march to re-entrench the rebel force which was defeated in today's battle.

Gen. Ojeda said to-night that his loss during the engagement was nine killed and twelve wounded. He estimated the loss of the rebels as much greater.

It was learned to-night that the direct cause for the sortie made by Ojeda to-day was a firm protest which he received from Gen. E. W. Wheeler, who, in the name of the State of Arizona, insisted that there should be no firing across the border.

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ADMIRAL EATON POISON VICTIM; ARREST SOON

Traces of Chloral Are Found in the Stomach of the Naval Hero.

INQUEST IS CALLED

Special Session of Grand Jury Called for To-morrow—Suspect Is Shadowed.

Boston, March 15.—Four new and startling developments came to-day in the investigation of the mysterious death of Admiral Eaton. The news that Prof. W. F. Whitney, of the Harvard Medical School, reported to District Attorney Albert F. Barker, of Plymouth County, that Admiral Eaton was a victim of poison, and that the poison was chloral.

Second—The sudden calling of an inquest on the Eaton case before the Hingham session of the Second Plymouth District Court to-morrow.

Third—A special session of the Plymouth grand jury has been called for Monday to hear evidence relating to the death of Admiral Eaton.

Fourth—It was learned that State police already have evidence they believe sufficient for an arrest. But they are unwilling to act for a warrant until they have secured the traditional evidence which is being brought out through inquest proceedings.

The news that Prof. Whitney had discovered the presence of poison as the cause of Admiral Eaton's death, and had so reported to District Attorney Barker caused a sensation.

Inquest Called Suddenly. The three distinctive features of the inquest began to-day in the death of Admiral Eaton, were the suddenness with which it was called, the fact that unsuccessful efforts of officers to conceal what they were doing, and the long quizzing at the inquest of Mrs. Ralph P. Keza, of Dedham, and Miss Dorothy Alsworth Eaton, the step-daughters of the admiral.

Judge Pratt held court behind closed doors in Hingham. The District Attorney presided, and the inquest was held in the courtroom of the court. The first witness was Dr. Frame. He was able to give information as to his coming to the Eaton home after the admiral's death, his examination, and his calling to the medical examiner.

Medical Examiner Osgood, the second witness, described his entry into the case, the autopsy he performed on Admiral Eaton's body a week ago to-day, and the subsequent action he took. The third witness was Mrs. Keza, the elder step-daughter. The importance of the testimony of Mrs. Keza, her son, Julius, from the length of time she was in the courtroom—and one-half hour. She went into the courtroom at 1 o'clock, and did not come out until 4:30, when her sister, Dorothy, was called in.

Miss Dorothy Alsworth Eaton was questioned until 7:30 to-night, when the inquest was adjourned until Monday morning.

MADERO SHOT IN HEAD, SAYS WIDOW

Bullet Entered Between Eyes and Powder Marks Showed on the Face.

New York, March 15.—Mrs. Sarah F. Vad de Madero, widow of the slain President of Mexico, arrived here to-day from the United States, where she has been since leaving Mexico City. She is convinced the assassination of her husband had been arranged weeks before the revolution broke out, and she firmly believes Mexico will never be a peace country until the murder is avenged.

If the United States had intervened, the streets of Mexico would have been covered with blood, she added.

With her to-day was Mrs. Francisco I. Madero, mother of the late President, and her daughters, Miss Mercedes and Miss Angela Madero, her son, Julio, the sister of the late President and her children, Maria, Felipe, and Antonio. All were attired in deep mourning and assembled to be glad to have reached New York.

SENATOR SMITH BOOMS DISTRICT

New Head of Senate Committee Says He Opposes Any Niggardly Policy.

TAKES PRIDE IN CAPITAL

Chairman Declares Washington Should Receive Generous Treatment by Congress.

Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland, who was elected chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, following the ratification of his assignment by the Democratic caucus means to devote the major portion of his time from now on to the multitudinous affairs of the Capital.

The Senator is pleased with the appointment. He would have preferred the chairmanship of the Naval Affairs Committee on account of his interest in the Naval Academy, but next to that, he thinks the District Committee offers the best opportunity for active service during the next two years' service.

Incidentally the Marylander wants to have a hand in making Washington the greatest capital in the world. In his first statement issued yesterday he said that the United States, being the greatest nation on earth, there was every reason why Washington should be the greatest capital of them all.

"I propose to give to Washington the best of my next two years' service in the Senate. I realize the importance of the committee on the District of Columbia and realize, of course, the responsibilities which the chairmanship of the committee imposes upon me."

"Since I first came to Washington I have served on this committee as a minority member. I tried during that time as I shall try during the coming two years to encourage every legitimate effort for the development of the Capital of the nation.

VICE PROBERS HEAR TWO SIDES

Some Witnesses Hold Low Wages Responsible and Others Deny It.

PHYSICIAN ON THE STAND

Assistant Superintendent of Poor Hospital Blames Heredity and Environment for Girls' Downfall.

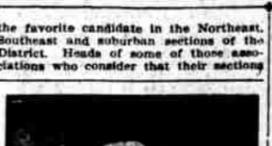
Poor, Ill., March 15.—The State Senatorial white slave commission, headed by Lieut. Gov. O'Hara, heard evidence from local store merchants, manufacturers, and girls from the underworld here to-day, taking testimony on both sides of the question as to whether or not low wages is the cause of the downfall of girls. The girls who testified were unanimous in their statements that low wages had been in a great measure contributory to their downfall. The employers as a rule conceded that low wages might contribute to vice, and they were united in declaring that they were willing and ready to concede anything within reason, which would tend toward the betterment of conditions among girls.

Dr. Eugene Cohen, assistant superintendent at the Poor State Hospital at Bartonville, gave interesting testimony. "Prostitution is the outcome of two main factors," he said. "One is heredity, the other environment. With the proper environment a girl who is born into the world with the stigma of generations of vice behind her may overcome the hereditary instincts and fight shy of the baser things of life. Again a girl whose environment is such as to give her every possible advantage when she starts in life may succumb to improper environments. I really do not believe that low wages cause vice."

"Low wages alone are not responsible for the downfall of girls; but low wages may render possible an environment which is dangerous."

Contrary to Dr. Cohen's testimony, Georgia Hall, keeper of a resort, declared that nine out of every ten cases of fallen girls which had come under her personal observation were directly traceable to "starvation wages."

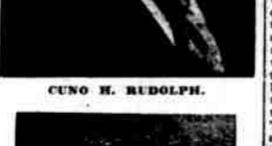
Several local employers of young girls and women testified.



CUNO H. RUDOLPH.



CAPT. JAMES F. OYSTER.



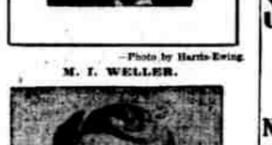
M. I. WELLER.



D. J. CALLAHAN.



WILLIAM MCK. CLAYTON.



CHARLES W. BARR.



ADMIRAL EATON

