"FOLKS, SPEED UP," URGES MR. CLAYTON

Public Lacks Ginger, He Says, in Recommending Expeditious Traction Service.

DECLARES THAT PEOPLE SHOULD CO-OPERATE

Also Advocates Abolition of "Fire Stops"—Problem Before Officials Difficult One.

Greater co-operation by the public with the street railway companies is what is needed to expedite traction service in Washington, in the opinion of William McK. Clayton who, as chairman of the public utilities committee of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, is planning to have this subject given considerable study by the federation this winter.

"It is time we were recognizing the fact that Washington is a big city, that traffic conditions have become greatly congested within the past few years and that the people must do their part to improve the street car service," said Mr. Clayton. "What we want here is a little more ginger; we don't move fast enough. Many persons do not leave their seats to alight from a street car until the car has come to a complete stop. Think of the time that could be saved if they would move to the door when the car begins to slow down and be ready to step out the minute the door is opened. This is one way in which the public could co-operate in expediting service. Another way would be for standing passengers to voluntarily move to the front part of the car, leaving as much room as possible for incoming passengers and thus save the time that is lost through crowding and the effort of the conductor to keep the crowd moving forward."

Would Abolish "Fire Stops."

Mr. Clayton is interested in the subject of street car service from the standpoint of suburban residents and has some suggestions to make to the Commissioners regarding a speeding up of the schedules. He favors the abolishment of "fire stops," as recommended by the Washington Railway and Electric Company, but believes that, as a measure of precaution, signal bells should be established at these designations to stop all traffic when fire apparatus is approaching.

It is the opinion of officials of the railway company that if street cars should be required to observe "fire stops" the regulation should be enforced against all traffic at these points. According to their view, it is inconsistent to stop a street car when a heavy coal truck, for example, traveling parallel with the car, continues at its regular rate of speed. The danger, they point out, lies in the fact that the car may have obstructed the view of the driver of the truck and prevented his discovering the approach of fire apparatus.

Think Danger Slight.

The traction company authorities do not take the position that all danger would be eliminated in abolishment of the "stops," but they believe the danger would be so slight as to justify this move being made in the interest of gaining time that could be applied to improving service. They point out that the cars are manned by experienced operators, who could not fail to observe the excitement caused on a street when fire companies are approaching, and that the exercising of ordinary judgment would be as good a safeguard against accident as the present compulsory "fire-stop" system.

Officials of the fire department are opposed to the suggestion for abolishing the "stops," because they feel that fire companies, in responding to an alarm, should have an unrestricted right of way and that responsibility for avoiding collisions should rest primarily and principally upon the street railway companies. If the drivers of fire apparatus are required to slow down at the street car crossings the loss in time in reaching a fire would be considerable, they maintain.

Five Tracks to Cross.

The relative merits of the proposition can be fairly well judged, they say, on the basis of the requirements of one of the principal fire runs. No. 4 truck company, for example, in responding to an alarm from the box at 12th and M streets, crosses five car tracks—at New Jersey avenue and M, 4th street, 7th, 9th and 11th streets. This company last year responded to 196 first alarms, 10 second and 11 local alarms. On many of these runs it crossed the five tracks alluded to.

During the year the time lost by street cars in stopping at the points on No. 4 truck's regular run amounted to hundreds of hours of traveling time.

The whole problem resolves itself into the question of whether the public would be better served by a continuation of the "stop" system or a utilization of the time that could be saved through abolishment of the "stops" in better service and shorter schedules.

The Commissioners realize that the problem is not an easy one and it may be a couple of weeks before Commissioner Brownlow is ready to make a recommendation to his colleagues on the board.

LOSES IN BYE-ELECTION.

Critic of "Government Inefficiency" Defeated for Parliament in England

LONDON, January 26.—The bye-election for the Mile-end division of Tower hamlets, made necessary by the elevation of the Hon. H. L. Lawson to the peerage, attracted interest through the candidacy of Pemberton Billing, who recently resigned his commission in the British air service in order to ventilate his opinion on "government inefficiency" in dealing with air raids.

His candidacy was actively pushed on this ground by the Daily Mail, but he was defeated, Warwick Brookes being elected by 1,991 votes to 1,615 cast for Billing.

Representative Dyer to Speak.

Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri will discuss the situation in Mexico and the preparedness question at the meeting of the Sunshine and Community Society, to be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the New Ebbitt Hotel. Mrs. Ellis Logan will speak on the work of the Sunshine Society. Mrs. Ella S. Knight will preside. Reports of work accomplished by the society during the year will be a feature. The meeting is open to the public, it is announced.

Prof. Holmes Not Plaintiff in Suit.

Prof. William H. Holmes, the scientist and artist of this city, it is explained, is not the plaintiff in the suit-at-law to recover damages filed yesterday against Whitman Osgood. The plaintiff is from Chicago, it is stated, and is not related to Prof. Holmes in any way, although their names are identical.

MONTENEGRINS IN VAIN FIGHT TO SAVE SCUTARI

Compelled to Give Way in Face of Superior Force of Austrians.

ROME, January 25, via Paris, January 26.—A dispatch from San Giovanni di Medua to the Idea Nazionale says that the Montenegrins made a determined stand on Mount Tarabosch in an effort to save the city of Scutari, but that the approach of a strong Austrian column forced the garrison to evacuate the place and the detachment on the mountain to retreat.

The women, it is stated, conducted themselves as heroically as the men, carrying on their backs during the retreat everything that was necessary to continue the struggle.

Disarming the Montenegrins.

VIENNA, January 24, via London, January 26 (delayed).—The disarmament of the Montenegrins, it is reported here, is progressing favorably. Lack of communications, the nature of the country and unfavorable weather rendered it difficult for the Montenegrin government to reach outlying districts.

It was necessary that notice of the government's intention to capitulate should reach every house, because every Montenegrin was armed, and this task, in the absence of rapid communications, was found more difficult than at first supposed.

To Feed Conquered People.

The Austro-Hungarian military authorities, it is announied, are showing much consideration for the conquered people, and have permitted the members of public safety organizations to retain arms, although Austro-Hungarian troops have already assumed police duties.

Measures have been taken to feed the population, which is greatly in need of the necessaries of life. Fifteen hundred Serbian soldiers who had taken refuge in Montenegro were taken prisonrs by the Austrians.

WILL OF DAVID RIORDAN GIVES ESTATE TO FAMILY

Bequests to Testator's Wife, Children and Grandchildren in Document Submitted for Probate.

Several parcels of real estate are disposed of by the will of David Riordan, dated January 18, 1916, three days before his death, and offered today for probate. Premises 200 I street northwest is given to his son, Thomas J. Riordan; house 1114 1st street northwest to a grandson, Raymond Madigan; property 235 2nd street northeast to the testator's wife, Mary Agnes Riordan; 128 Pierce street northwest to a daughter, Nora B. Riordan; 132 Pierce street northwest to another daughter, Anna F.; 134 Pierce street northwest to two daughters, Jennie C. Pumphrey and Johanna Auldridge; 119 Pierce street alley northwest to a son, David L. Riordan, and a half interest in 121 Pierce street alley; the other half interest and the entire interest in 123 Pierce street alley to another daughter, Mary Ellen.

The stocks and bonds, including stock of the North Capitol Savings Bank, are left to a son, Thomas J., and a daughter, Anna F. Riordan. The interest of the testator in the Postal Savings Bank goes to the daughter Anna and a policy of $1,000 is to be distributed among the children and grandchildren of the deceased.

The remaining estate is devised to the wife, Mary Agnes Riordan, who is also named as executrix.

PROPOSED CHANGES ARE DISCUSSED BY BOARD

Managers of Associated Charities Hear Commissioner Newman's Views.

A long discussion concerning Commissioner Newman's views pertaining to changes regarding the board of charities featured a special meeting of the board of managers of the Associated Charities, held last evening at the home of Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., 1417 Massachusetts avenue northwest. No resolutions were submitted.

Col. Archibald Hopkins was elected chairman of the board to succeed the late Prof. Bernard T. Janney. Tributes were paid by those present to the life and work of Prof. Janney, a member of the board for thirty years and chairman for the past twenty-one years.

Those present were: The president of the society, Cuno H. Rudolph; John Joy Edson, Hennen Jennings, William H. Baldwin, Ernest Bicknell, J. Philip Herrmann, Dr. George M. Kober, Henry B. F. Macfarland, Miss Helen Nicolay, Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, Dr. William C. Rives, Dr. Willard S. Small, Miss Florence P. Spofford, Rev. John Van Schaick, jr.; George S. Wilson, J. W. Faust, Walter S. Ufford and Commissioner Newman.

DELAYS TAKING THRONE.

Yuan Shi Kai Fears Exclusion From Peace Councils Following War.

Official information has reached Washington indicating that realization that he might be excluded from the peace councils at the close of the European war was the principal factor in Yuan Shi Kai's decision to postpone his assumption of the throne of China.

It has been intimated that as the allies would refuse to recognize the projected imperial government, and as the republic meanwhile would have disappeared, China could claim no representation in the peace conferences which would end the war. Without a voice in the peace councils, China would not be in a position to demand the recession of the important possession of Kiaochau which Japan wrested from Germany under a conditional pledge to restore to China.

HEARINGS ON GAS LEASES.

Will Be Given by Secretary Lane January 31.

Applications for gas leases on the Osage Indian lands will be given a public hearing at the office of Secretary Lane of the Interior Department January 31, according to an announcement made by Commissioner Cato Sells of the bureau of Indian affairs. It was recently charged before a Senate committee that higher prices could be obtained for the gas than the Indian bureau now is getting.

Secretary Lane today wrote the Senate Indian committee a letter to refute recent charges by George Alberty, an Osage Indian, that Indian Commissioner Sells was not getting as much for the gas rights on the Osage lands as the Indians themselves could get.

The secretary wrote that the gas rights had not been disposed of and that he had been giving the question his personal attention.

RETREAT OF SERBIANS TO ALBANIAN MOUNTAINS.

INDICTMENTS RETURNED AGAINST ABOUT FORTY

True Bill Found Against Daniel Toliver, Colored, on Charge of First-Degree Murder.

Daniel Toliver, colored, was indicted today by the grand jury on a charge of murder in the first degree. It is alleged that January 3 last he caused the death of George W. Morris, a special officer, at an amusement resort in Southeast Washington.

Perjury is charged in an indictment against Thomas N. Nuckols, jr., of Detroit, who is said by the police to have posed as the son of Henry Ford. The indictment alleges that December 29 last Nuckols, whose age is said to be eighteen years, applied to Col. W. A. Kroll for a marriage license and gave his age as twenty-two years. He then swore to the license application, it is alleged. The record shows that Rev. L. Morgan Chambers married Nuckols the same day to Miss Estelle L. Crobarger of Richmond, Va., whose age is given as twenty-five years.

The grand jurors ignored a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon against Charles Williams.

More Than Forty Indicted.

More than forty persons are included in the list of those charged with crime by the grand jury. They include:

John Ford, receiving stolen property; John Hassett, forgery and uttering; Ada E. Mansfield, robbery; Ellen Perry, robbery; Cornelius Jordon, Edward Payne, Edward J. D. Payne and Sampson Andrews, housebreaking and larceny; George Wayne, depredation on private property; Joseph Campbell, Willis Conway and Charles Thomas, larceny from the United States; Frederick Yates and William Redmond, housebreaking; Fannie Miller, housebreaking and second offense petit larceny; Elizabeth Forrester, assault with dangerous weapon; William St. Clair Medley and William Fitzhugh, second offense petit larceny; Norman Parker, robbery; John M. Holly, grand larceny; Edward Nelson, depredation on private property; Hattie Simms, second offense petit larceny; Benjamin Boyd and Daniel Anderson, robbery; William Hamilton, Emanuel Forrest and Clarence Turner, robbery; William Hamilton and Clarence Turner, robbery (two cases); William Hamilton, assault to commit robbery, and robbery (two cases); James Hill, assault with dangerous weapon; Benny Fabricant, forgery and uttering (two cases); William W. Barrows, joy riding; Hubert A. Briggett, Peanno Vanlaningham, Martin Bolster, Ralph A. Carr, John Farrell and Clarence A. Hood, non-support.

MORE THAN 1,000 BUYERS ATTENDING FUR AUCTION

Total of 875,000 Skins to Be Sold in New York—Appraised Value, $1,500,000.

NEW YORK, January 26.—More than 1,000 buyers are attending the first fur auction ever held here. In all 875,000 skins are to be sold and their appraised value is $1,500,000.

The first day's sale yesterday realized more than $300,000. It was stated that the attendance exceeded the crowd at the fur auctions in London, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks, in opening the auction, said there was no reason why New York could not become the fur center of the world.

The first day's offerings consisted chiefly of beaver, otter, fisher and foxes. The highest price of the day was $410 for a silver fox skin. Average prices were:

Beaver, extra large, $10.85; small and medium beaver, $5.65; southern otter, $8.50; South American otter, $2.25; extra large fisher, $23.50; medium and small fisher, $19.80; wolverine, $7.40; cross fox, $16; red fox Nos. 1 and 2, $8, and red fox, $5.35.

GRAND LODGE ADJOURNS.

B'nai B'rith Body Chooses Officers and Next Meeting Place.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 26.—With the election of officers and selection of Richmond, Va., as the next meeting place, the annual convention of the fifth district Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith adjourned here late yesterday after a two-day session.

The officers elected were: President, Milton Klein of Atlanta; first vice president, Edwin L. Levy of Richmond; second vice president, Dr. B. Wildauer of Atlanta; treasurer, H. Sternberger of Greensboro, N. C., and secretary, George Solomon of Savannah.

The members of the general committee are Dr. E. M. Colisch of Richmond, Julius I. Peyser of Washington, D. C.; Judge Charles Feidelson of Savannah and Leslie Weil of Goldsboro, N. C.

Overcome by Illuminating Gas.

Michael Dugan, fifty years old, this morning was accidentally overcome by illuminating gas at his home, 1148 7th street southwest. The gas escaped from a partly closed fixture in his room and he was unconscious when found. Physicians at Emergency Hospital say he will recover.

NO SUSPENSION IS FAVORED BY MINERS

Indianapolis Convention Votes for Continuing Work After Present Contracts Expire.

PLAN WAS RECOMMENDED IN PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Urged It Was to Best Interests of Employes to Stay by Jobs Pending New Agreements.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 26.—The United Mine Workers of America in convention today decided not to suspend work after the contracts have expired so long as negotiations for new agreements are pending. A rising vote, taken after a long debate, showed that 1,000 of the 1,300 delegates favored the proposition of no suspension recommended by President John P. White.

The question of non-suspension was one of the most important to come before the convention. President White in his biennial report recommended non-suspension and his attitude was indorsed by the committee on officers' reports. Those who favored non-suspension urged that it was to the best interests of the workers to continue work so long as there was a chance to get new agreements which expire March 31.

Anthracite Men Unanimous.

Most of the opposition to the policy came from Indiana and Illinois, although President Frank Farrington of the Illinois Miners and International Vice President Frank J. Hayes of Illinois supported President White. The anthracite miners were almost unanimous for the non-suspension policy.

A viva voce vote was first taken on the question and the chair declared that the policy had apparently been adopted. A division was called for and not more than two or three hundred of the 1,300 delegates stood up against the adoption of the suspension policy.

When discussion was resumed today on the non-suspension policy of President White, David Fowler of Scranton, Pa., urged the convention to indorse the attitude of the miner's president. He said he believed the anthracite operators are willing to make a new agreement and that the workers will get a fair settlement. He also said he believed that most of the hard coal workers favored remaining at work.

For and Against Proposition.

Harry Hunter, El Dorado, Ill.; William Bogle, Bicknell, Ind.; Herbert Hall, Westville, Ill., and Charles Rossie, Benld, Ill., opposed the policy.

Edwin Perry, Colfax, Iowa, former national secretary-treasurer; C. H. Sexton, Benning, Ark.; Lee Hall, Columbus, Ohio; Charles Dillen, Tower Hall, Ill.; H. Greenway, Jasonville, Ind.; David Watkins, Buffalo, Ohio, and James Purcell, Philadelphia, president of the central Pennsylvania soft coal miners, supported the non-suspension policy in brief speeches.

Those who opposed the policy were of the opinion that the quickest way to get an agreement was to stop work when contracts expire. The advocates of non-suspension believed it was a wise move to remain at work pending negotiations.

RECIPIENTS OF MEDALS AS THE MARKS OF HONOR

Federal Government Rewards New York Policeman and a Marine for Saving Lives.

Another member of the New York police force probably will receive promotion on the score of having been awarded a federal life-saving medal. It has been the practice of the metropolitan police commission to enter in the record of a policeman any such honor, and it has invariably meant advancement and has become a recognition highly sought after and prompting many deeds of life saving.

Policeman Thomas E. Carmody has been awarded a silver medal of honor by the Secretary of the Treasury in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving a boy from drowning in the East river July 24 last year. James Busteeno, a lad five years old, while playing on a bulkhead, fell overboard. Unable to swim, he was about to sink when Carmody jumped into the water fully clothed and against a strong tide brought him safely to the pier, where the two were assisted from the water by the crowd that had collected.

A marine, Private Patrick J. Nestor, is also awarded a similar medal for the rescue of a comrade from drowning in the waters of Puget sound, Wash., September 1 last year. While returning from shore liberty that night, Albert L. Boettcher, a coalpasser attached to the U. S. S. Paul Jones, fell from the sea wall into the water. The coldness of the water gave him cramps, and he was unable to swim. Private Nestor jumped overboard and supported Boettcher until a line was thrown to them.

MANY TO GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOLS

Those Who Will Receive Diplomas at Business and Tech Announced.

Graduates of the Business High and McKinley Manual Training Schools were announced today. They follow:

Business High, four-year course—William Lee Culligan, Arthur Knabe Fox, Charles Morton Fry, Irwin Gensberg, Jacob Goldberg, Benjamin Jaffa, William Charles LaClair, Frank Henry Marks, Walter Lowry Miller, Jacob Sokol, Marian Estelle Eisenstein, Harriet Porter Ferris, Edith Marie Friedrichs, Marie Josephine Gardner, Sadye Ruth Goldman, Minnie Esther Gorman, Ida Eleanor Lewis, Hilda Ruth Reagle and Rose Wolf.

Two-year class—John Laden Beight, James Stewart Bowden, Charles William Wood Collier, Harry Jerome Cogswell, Adwin Wigfall Green, Albert Marion Joseph, Francis Joseph Kelly, Cleland Conway McDevitt, John Frederic Richter, jr., Maurice Saks, William Webster Saunders, Walter Edward Scott, Carl Robert Weaver, Ethel Veronica Atwell, Anna Bertha Broechin, Katherine Marguerite Byron, Henriette Cissell, Edna Irene Cooke, Annie Copperthite, Mary Alva Crimmins, Marie Elaine Gallahorn, Carolyn Elizabeth Kendrick, Katherine Krupsaw, Helen Marguerite Lanigan, Katherine McClellan Leckie, Margaret Havenet Lewis, Martha Louise Lewis, Clara Lohse, Mina Marie Pairo, Ida Cecelia Paxton, Ethelle Estelle Perry, Esther Comfort Rodier, Louise Marie Schwarzman, Marie Catherine Shea, Blanche Mary Slatterly, Helen Sperling, Helen Alice Strudley, Olive Mary Tracey, Hattie Mae Updike, Frances Wagenheim, Nannie Virginia Walling, Edith Marion Welty, Evelyn Mildred Wiley, Edith Nellie Woodbridge and Elise Ernestine Zuberano.

Graduates at Tech.

McKinley Manual Training School—Doris Estelle Anderson, Frances V. Ashford, Julia Carroll Costello, Anne Myrtle Evans, Matilda Katherine Gerber, Dorothy Louise Keene, Louise Larrabee, Margaret Mary Smith, Gertrude Muriel Swingle, John Kennedy Aitcheson, George Edwin Blandford, Joseph Reginald Boyd, Clay Evans Brooks, Joseph Frederick Chase, William Livingstone Christian, William Ernold de Vault, Lindsey Pettit Deaney, Rudolph Alfred Faust, Adolph Elbert Gude, Charles Clarence Heitman, jr.; Kelvin Chase Kumler, Donald Douglas Lamond, Thomas Michael Lannigan, Randolph Osgood Lewis, John Edwin Linder, William Henry Martin, Eugene Charles Ochsenreiter, Harry Bowdoin Poynton, Charles Merrill Randall, Arthur Oertley Ridgley, Ernest Douglas Roberts, Jacob Roberts, George John Rohrick, Ernest C. Edward Ruppert, Clarence Adrian Smith, jr.; Harold Arthur Snow, Frederick Robinson Steffins, Edward Carrier Taylor, Cleon Francis Throckmorton, John Harris York and Charles James Nicholson.

PHYSICAL VALUATION OF RAILROADS IS THEME

State Commissions Present Their Views to I. C. C. in Reply to Arguments of Companies.

Representatives of state railway commissions presented their views today to the interstate commerce commission on the fundamental issues involved in physical valuation of railroads. They were heard in reply to the position of the roads outlined to the commission several months ago. The discussion today was devoted to consideration of such subjects as the original cost of railroads, the cost of reproduction anew, the depreciation and other technical questions.

Contention by the Railroads.

Counsel for the railroads argued that the state commissioners, in briefs filed with the federal body, have appeared to object to co-operation between that commission and the carriers in carrying on the valuation work on the theory that they should be heard only after a tentative value has been fixed on railroad property. They maintained that the valuation act requires present co-operation, and that needless controversy and duplication of work would result from lack of such co-operation.

Denial of Charge.

A charge that the carriers are attempting to discourage investigation of original cost of railroad properties was denied by counsel for the roads. In a brief filed with the commission the carriers declared that the essential difference between their position and that of the state commissions is that the state commissions have devoted their arguments to rate making rather than valuation of railroad property.

Germans May Have 17-Inch Guns.

LONDON, January 26, 4:08 p.m.—A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, stated in the house of commons today that the British government had no evidence that Germany possessed seventeen-inch guns, but that it was not impossible.

BRITAIN MAKES REPLY TO PROTEST OF THE U. S.

Defends Action in Seizing Mails, It Is Said—To Be Made Public Friday.

LONDON, January 26.—The foreign office handed to the American embassy today an ad interim reply to the American protest against detention of mails. The note states that a formal answer to the representations of the United States will be made as soon as the French government has signified its approval of the attitude of Great Britain.

It is understood the formal reply will defend the action of the British authorities by citing evidence that Germans have been abusing the privileges of first-class mails. The British government will rely on the postal conventions adopted at The Hague for justification of its measures.

Reaches State Department.

Great Britain's preliminary reply to the American representations against seizures of mails reached the State Department today and, with the original American note, will be made public in the newspapers Friday morning.

The United States protested to Great Britain last month against interference with mails between this country and Sweden. Large quantities of mail matter, particularly parcel post packages, have been taken from a number of steamships which were detained in British ports on voyage to the continent.

WIRELESS DETECTIVE INVENTED IN CAPITAL

Tells Where Radio Messages Come From—Naval Test Suggested.

A wireless detective that will tell where radio messages come from has been invented and developed by Frederick Kolster, a wireless expert in the bureau of standards. Secretary Redfield today suggested to Secretary Daniels that the navy test it. The invention is said to be readily adaptable for army field work as well, as it is compact and can be carried by the operator.

The completion of this device is considered an important one from a military standpoint, as officers of the army and navy have been telling of the need of such for some time.

The instrument is adapted to use on merchant and naval ships to obtain the direction from any lighthouses or light ships that may be equipped with fog-signaling apparatus; to obtain the direction of one ship from another at sea; to communicate between ships or ships and shore stations irrespective of direction by reducing interference and atmospherics; to use by the War Department in the field service, as the receiving apparatus is portable. It can be carried readily in a light vehicle, or even by a single observer, to use by the coast guard service to receive distress signals and locate the direction from which they come.

The bureau of navigation of the Department of Commerce can use it to locate amateur or other stations that are not observing the radio regulations or are otherwise interfering with radio transmission of the government or legitimate commercial business.

Simple and Practical.

The standards bureau has been engaged on an investigation of the subject for some time and has developed an instrument which is simple and practical and very efficient in operation. The apparatus indicates the direction of the source at the same time that the messages are being received, and, though very sensitive to radiations in a given direction, is less affected by atmospheric disturbances and interfering radiations from other directions than an ordinary receiving apparatus.

There are three sizes, and messages have been received from Philadelphia, Boston, Glace bay, Newcastle, New Brunswick; New York, Norfolk, New Orleans, Panama, Key West, San Diego and Hannover, Germany. The apparatus is kept indoors.

COMMITTEE TAKES UP THE COLOMBIAN TREATY

Will Vote Wednesday on Pact Regardless of Consequences.

Pending treaties with Colombia, Nicaragua and Haiti were considered today by the Senate committee on foreign relations, which determined to vote next Wednesday on the Colombian convention regardless of consequences. Action on the long-pending Nicaraguan treaty was also deferred until next week on the urgent telegraphic request of Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, who is in California.

The treaty extending a financial protectorate over Haiti, already in operation through modus vivendi, was referred to a subcommittee composed of Senators Swanson, O'Gorman and Brandegee to report next week.

The Colombian treaty still is rigidly opposed by republican senators, and some democrats are against the provision to pay the republic $25,000,000 for the Panama canal strip and to the expression of regret embodied in it for the manner in which this government took possession of the property during the Roosevelt administration.

"What will be the action of the committee on this treaty," said Senator Stone, chairman, "I will not predict, but we are going to vote on it at the next meeting."

The committee took no action with reference to Mexican affairs, republican senators agreeing to wait still longer for President Wilson to reply to Senator Fall's resolution requesting information about the de facto government of the republic.

Would Abridge Right of Appeal.

Appeals on mere technicalities not affecting the vital issues of cases would be prohibited in federal courts by a bill reported favorably today by the House judiciary committee. Everett P. Wheeler of New York and an American Bar Association committee appeared in favor of the measure.

Shipyards Loaded With Work.

Shipyards on the great lakes have taken so many contracts for the construction of vessels that since November 1 they are virtually full and cannot guarantee deliveries for further orders until September, 1917, according to information received at the Department of Commerce and made public by Secretary Redfield today. Governmental agents from the steamboat inspection service are making an investigation of the report.

DEMANDS ON CHINA RENEWED BY JAPAN

Representations on Famous "Group 5" Made by Officials in Tokio.

BRITISH PAPER SOUNDS STRONG NOTE OF WARNING

Manchester Guardian Says It Is Essential That Door Be Kept Open in Celestial Empire.

LONDON, January 26, 9:15 a.m.—The Japanese government has delivered to the Chinese minister in Tokio, for transmission to his government, a note embodying seven demands which were included in the Japanese program of last spring, the Manchester Guardian learns from far eastern sources.

The Guardian expresses the hope that this news will be "authoritatively contradicted," as the demands when previously presented were full of danger to China's independence and their general effect would have been to place China under the tutelage of Japan. "It is the aim and hope of British policy," the newspaper continues, "to see China strong and independent, developing peacefully without interference from any foreign power.

"It is a duty we both owe to ourselves and to China," says the Guardian, finally, "to help her in that direction, and we have enormous material interests, too, which reinforce what is for us the only right and just policy."

Japan's Previous Demands.

January 18, 1915, Japan presented to China a list of twenty-one demands, arranged in five groups. The first group related to the Shantung province and to the conceding to Japan of rights and privileges previously enjoyed by Germany in Shantung as well as new prerogatives.

Group two related to south Manchuria and to concessions there for leasing of property, trading, railroad operation and construction, the appointment of Japanese as political, financial and military advisers and other concessions. This group also included demands for special rights to be granted to Japan regarding inner Mongolia. Group three referred to the Hanyeh-Ping company. Group four, known as the "special group," demanded that China proclaim that hereafter she would not yield or lease any coastal territory to any power.

Group five, known as the "general group," was the one which aroused most vigorous protests from the Chinese government. It contained seven articles, the first regarding the employment by China of Japanese as advisers; the second, the construction of Japanese hospitals, churches and schools in China; third, the employment of Japanese in the police departments in the large centers; fourth, China to purchase a certain proportion of war munitions from Japanese; fifth, Japan's right to construct certain railroads in China; sixth, concessions to Japan in the province of Fukien, and, seventh, the right of Japanese subjects to propagate Buddhism in China.

Action of the United States.

The United States government addressed a note to Japan with regard to the demands made upon China, querying in particular with respect to three points: The selection of foreign advisers by China, the purchase of war munitions and the question of foreign loans. The Japanese government replied to the note March 22.

May 25 two treaties between Japan and China, together with thirteen notes, were signed in the Chinese foreign office, covering, it was announced, the practical conclusions reached on the Japanese demands, of which, however, six articles were left for ulterior argument. It was understood at the time that the articles for consideration were those of group 5.

The articles in this group were originally seven in number, but it was later stated that article 3 had been eliminated and that article 6 had been displaced by pledges that China would undertake no military or naval preparations, nor authorize foreigners to undertake such preparations on the Fukien coast in the future. It is possible that the seven demands alluded to in the Manchester Guardian's article were the original seven of group 5.

Consideration Merely Postponed.

Merely postponed and never definitely abandoned was the status of group 5 of the Japanese demands upon China as it was understood by officials here. They have been kept in mind, that the provisions might be again brought forward by Japan at some auspicious moment.

Diplomats here question whether the developments of the military situation in Europe, the dependence of Russia upon Japan for munitions of war and the relations of Great Britain and France with Japan for the maintenance of their interests in the far east have not placed the allies in a position where they may feel that they cannot afford to take issue with Japan over a question which she regards as one properly concerning only herself and China. Many of them feel that the only power in position to make any effective protest against renewal of the Japanese demands is the United States.

Assurance Given by Japan.

When the question was last under consideration a year ago the Japanese government assured Ambassador Guthrie that group 5 never was intended to be included in the treaty or treaties which Japan was concluding with China at that time, and upon that assurance the State Department went no further than an examination of the Japanese purpose.

The demand that Japan be given a monopoly of railroad construction in certain parts of China and in Manchuria was regarded as closing the door to American opportunity for supplying railway material in that quarter.

Meets Instant Opposition.

The proposition to employ Japanese police in the large Chinese cities was construed as a practical assumption of the sovereignty over China by Japan, and the proposition to propagate Buddhism in China developed the instant opposition of the American missionary forces, which feared a design to exclude Christians from China in the end. In fact, all the articles in group 5 were regarded as more or less objectionable by the United States. What the attitude of the government will be toward their renewal is not known at this stage. It is known that the position of the United States in the old negotiations was approved by Japan's allies.

To Give Minstrel and Vaudeville.

The Knights of Columbus Dramatic Club is to give a minstrel and vaudeville performance for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the Immaculate Conception parish in the auditorium adjoining the church tonight and tomorrow night.

TURKS REPORT DEFEAT OF BRITISH NEAR KUT

Enemy Left 3,000 Dead on Field, Says an Official Statement.

BERLIN, January 26, via wireless to Sayville.—The British force going to the relief of the troops surrounded by Turks at Kut-el-Amara attacked the Turkish positions near Menlari January 21, but were repulsed after an engagement lasting six hours, according to an official report issued by the Turkish headquarters' staff.

The British, the announcement says, left about 3,000 dead on the field.

Official Turkish Report.

The text of the Turkish headquarters report follows:

"Irak front: Engagements continue at the Kut-el Amara positions. British forces coming from Imam Ali Gherbi attacked January 21 the Turkish position near Menlarie, about thirty-five kilometers (twenty-one miles) east of Kut-el-Amara, on both sides of the Tigris river.

"The engagement lasted six hours.

"All the British attacks were repulsed by counter-attacks. The British were repulsed several kilometers to the eastward.

"On the battlefield the British left about 3,000 dead. The Turkish losses were comparatively slight.

Truce to Bury the Dead.

"Gen. Aylmer (commander of the British force) asked and obtained one day's truce in order to bury the dead. The British soldiers taken prisoner stated that the British column also had lost 3,000 men in dead and wounded in the preceding engagements near Sheik Said.

"The Turks attacked another British detachment advancing to the west of Korna from Muntefik, which caused the British to retreat. The British left 100 dead."

VILLA'S BATTLE SLOGAN IS 'REMEMBER OROZCO'

Uses Name of Slain Leader to Stir Up Hatred Against Americans.

EL PASO, Tex., January 26.—Francisco Villa, now in western Chihuahua defying the forces of the Carranza government, is using the cry "Remember Orozco" to stir up hatred against Americans and gain recruits for himself, according to foreigners who reached the border today.

Gen. Orozco was Villa's most formidable foe until the latter drove him across the border into the United States after the battle of Ojinaga, nearly two years ago. Orozco was shot and killed last September in the mountains on this side of the boundry some time after he had forfeited the bond under which he was being held as a violator of United States neutrality laws.

Uses Name as Rallying Cry.

Villa, taking advantage of the circumstances of Orozco's death, is declared to be using his name as a rallying cry for recruits.

Western Chihuahua was the home of Orozco as well as that of Villa, and the dead leader had a large following which is said to have been inflamed recently when Villa informed them that Orozco had been murdered in Texas by Americans.

Several persons arriving from Chihuahua City declared that thirty-six Americans were thrown into prison just before Villa evacuated that city, a number of Chinese were shot, and the stores belonging to them and to Japanese merchants were looted and burned. Villa announced, they said, that he intended to hold the Americans until they paid over $30,000, but they were finally released.

RATED AS EQUIVALENT TO TARIFF COMMISSION

Secretary Redfield Has Conference in His Cost of Production Division.

Should Congress provide for a tariff commission at the present session of Congress it is probable that it would take over the cost of production division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, according to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce. This division now is making exhaustive investigations into the cost of production of various articles, and extensive reports have been published on some of the investigations which have been completed, including that on hosiery and knit underwear. Another report which will come out very soon will cover the cost of production of collars and shirts.

Reticent on President's Suggestion.

Secretary Redfield, who strongly believes that his cost of production division is an ample substitute for a tariff commission, would not discuss the report that the President advocated a tariff commission because of the unusual conditions brought about by the present European conflict and the consequent upsetting of the world's trade conditions. He said he had no information on the subject, and did not care to talk about it until he had something definite before him.

In the reports on the investigation conducted by the cost of production division there have been statements that the division really did the work of a tariff commission. One of the department's statements said the reports were being prepared for congressional consideration when tariff changes were contemplated, "the work of the bureau in this respect being exactly similar to that of the old tariff board."

Believes Commission Is Not Needed.

The Secretary, it is known, feels that no tariff commission is needed, in view of the present establishment in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, known as the cost of production division. He feels that the bureau is really doing work of the old tariff board as expressed in one of the statements issued by the department.

However, the Secretary was not disposed to discuss today the latest reports from the White House, indicating that he wanted to get some definite first-hand information before he discussed it in any way. The Secretary had just returned this morning from a week's trip west, during which he delivered several speeches and made inspections of government fisheries stations in the great lakes section, and had not had time to go to the White House.