LOOK FOR THE PLANOGRAVURE SECTION

The Sunday Star.

WEATHER.
Partly cloudy today; probably showers by night. Tomorrow partly cloudy; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ended 11 o'clock last night: Highest, 76; lowest, 44.
Full report on page 2.

No. 581.—No. 20,311. WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1916. FIVE CENTS.

BELIEF STRONGER BREAK IS AVERTED

Official Copy of Note Is Being Studied Carefully by President.

OPINION IS DIVIDED ON NECESSITY FOR A REPLY

Chief Executive Understood to Be Displeased at Language Used in Certain Passages.

The probability that a diplomatic break with Germany has been averted, at least temporarily, was strengthened yesterday when the official text of the German note, laid before President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, was found to be almost identical with the unofficial version sent to the United States in press dispatches.

Officials had indicated that should the official text bear out the unofficial version they thought it improbable diplomatic relations would have to be severed, unless there should be further attacks upon merchant ships in violation of the new pledges given.

Disappointment has been indicated, however, over certain features of the German reply, and some high officials believe that it at least cannot be accepted unconditionally. The President and Secretary Lansing studied the text carefully yesterday, going very minutely over the phraseology and the shades of meaning that might be attached to various expressions.

Opinion Divided on Reply.

Opinion as to whether the note requires an answer seems divided. Decision rests with the President, and until he has made up his mind it is unlikely that an official expression of opinion will be forthcoming. So far he has not indicated to any one his final judgment in the matter.

It is entirely possible that no reply will be sent, for the present at least, and that the President will maintain complete silence for a time, allowing Germany to demonstrate on her own behalf the good faith of her intention to carry out the policy indicated in her new orders to submarine commanders. Although the President realizes that the promises given are the cardinal elements of the note, he is understood to be displeased over the language used and the conditions apparently attached.

Should the note be accepted as satisfactory and a reply sent, it is expected to take the form of a notification to Germany that the United States has decided not to sever diplomatic relations as long as the new submarine orders remain effective and are observed.

Secretary Lansing Leaves City.

Several members of the cabinet were not in Washington yesterday. Secretary Lansing left last night to spend the week end at Annapolis, taking with him an official copy of the German note. He expects to have fully digested its statements by the time of his return tomorrow.

The only intimation regarding the personal attitude of President Wilson was obtained yesterday from persons close to affairs of the White House, who described him as feeling himself in a position where he could not question Germany's good faith unless the declarations made by the German government should not prove effective.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, returned to Washington yesterday from New York. He said he had no instructions from his government to discuss the situation with Secretary Lansing, and that he did not intend to go to the State Department unless he should be so instructed by Berlin or Secretary Lansing should invite him to call. Officials would not be surprised, however, if the ambassador should be instructed to call upon Secretary Lansing next week after he and President Wilson have had sufficient time in which to reach conclusions.

Copies in Two Languages.

The official text of the German note was made public yesterday by the State Department. Ambassador Gerard, in transmitting the document, said he had received copies in both German and English, probably accounting for the fact that the official and the unofficial versions are so nearly identical.

A slight difference in the text occurs in that paragraph where the unofficial version says that Germany "has decided to make further a concession adapting the methods of submarine warfare to the interests of neutrals." In the official text the words "in adopting" appear in place of the word "adapting." Another difference has to do with an omission, probably due to an error in cable transmission. The words in the unofficial version "Several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon," preceding the words, "the British government to act accordingly, failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British government," and missing from the official text, the omission being indicated.

The only other discrepancy is that the unofficial version speaks in one place of the "incontrovertible rights" to freedom of the seas, while the official text employs the term "incontestible."

Herr Harden Defends President Wilson's Course and Lauds U. S. Policy

BERLIN, Friday, May 5, via London, May 6.—After figuratively taking the public's breath away two weeks ago by a daring article captioned, "If I Were Wilson," Maximilian Harden today returns to an exhaustive defense of President Wilson, his policy and the entire American standpoint.

In a leader in the Zukunft, entitled, "The Real Wilson," Herr Harden praises President Wilson as "a man of high moral and high spiritual character of whom we might be proud if he were ours." What the writer characterizes as "lazy ignorance" is represented as "shattering from the mantle of world-be patriotism, which in reality has nothing in common with genuine patriotism, when President Wilson is assailed as he frequently has been.

"Ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the so-called war literature," Herr Harden continues, "should be sent where it belongs—to the paper mills—and the public should return to books from which a wideawake spirit speaks, including President Wilson's 'The New Freedom.' Then, perhaps, pure common sense will return to you and awaken you to the duty of respecting the dignity of foreign peoples."

Herr Harden follows with a brief character sketch of President Wilson in which he calls the President "A brave opponent of evil and abuses," and alludes to him as "actuated by a love for his people and possessed of the will to lead them to the heights of his ideals after they had gotten into the swampland."

"Germany," he adds, "should be ashamed of people who slander him because they have read calumny in newspapers."

In all his controversies with Germany, says Herr Harden, President Wilson has acted from absolute conviction. "Dare we measure by the standard of a student's squabble the complaints of a great free nation led by a man of weight and importance of President Wilson?" asks the writer. "If President Wilson, after a thorough investigation, is convinced that warlike acts of Germany have broken the laws of humanity, it was not only his right, but it was his duty to talk with clearness. He owes this not only as a duty to himself, but to us."

Turning to the position of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the present controversy, Herr Harden says:

"The daring of the chancellor must not approximate that of a submarine commander." Herr Harden next turns his guns on Herr von Heydebrand, conservative leader in the reichstag, because of his attack on America in connection with the Sussex note, characterizing the attack as "sorrowful abuse, in which there is not a glimmer of statesmanship." In alluding to Herr von Heydebrand's assertion that America stood in close connection with England before the war, Herr Harden points out that Germany also did so with Italy, Russia, Japan, Portugal and England. Herr von Heydebrand's assertion that America was at first secretly and then openly on the side of Germany's enemies, Herr Harden claims not to have been proved, and he declares that America has never violated neutrality.

OHIO BULL MOOSE LOOK TO REUNION OF PARTIES

Uninstructed Delegation Chosen at Convention; Garfield Declares Roosevelt Big Factor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6.—An uninstructed and free-handed delegation will go from Ohio to the progressive national convention at Chicago June 7. This was decided here today at the progressive state convention, which did not instruct the eight delegates at large and the district delegates it selected.

The convention, held in the same room in which the Ohio progressive party was born four years ago, selected its officers, heard the keynote speech of James R. Garfield of Mentor, as permanent chairman, elected delegates, and then adjourned without indorsing any candidates for office.

The convention was characterized by an apparent desire to offer no obstacle to a possible amalgamation at Chicago in June of the progressives with the republicans.

"Should Forget Partisanship."

"Partisanship should be forgotten and the needs of the country should be looked to this fall in the election of a President," declared Mr. Garfield in his address. "We should forget the past for the present and future, without relinquishing the fight for the principles of the party." The former member of the cabinet stated that the country at large is looking toward Theodore Roosevelt as being one of the deciding factors in the election of a President this fall.

The eight delegates at large selected by the convention will have a one-fourth vote each. Two delegates, with a one-half vote each, were elected from most of the twenty-two congressional districts, but several of the larger districts were given four delegates, each with a one-fourth vote.

Roosevelt Indorsed in Bay State.

BOSTON, May 6.—Theodore Roosevelt was indorsed for President and prolonged cheering greeted every mention of his name at the state convention of the progressive party here today.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, permanent chairman, sounded the keynote by demanding "a vigorous foreign policy." He spoke of "millions of words exchanged" and "little done."

"Congress has been dragooned into passing some preparedness laws, but they are not sufficient," he said. "We want not only men and ships, but also transportation and resources. We should build at once a double track from Maine to Key West to protect the most vulnerable section of our country. We need armament and we need a man that would have the courage to use it."

Three hundred and forty-seven delegates, including twenty-five women, were present. Delegates at large to the national convention were elected as follows. Albrt Bushnell Hart, Cambridge; H. Heustis Newton, Everett; Daniel T. Callahan, Winthrop; Alvin G. Weeks, Fall River; Nelson B. Clark, Beverley. Alternates at large are: Richard Talbot, Springfield; James S. Thompson, Worcester; Russell S. Wood, Cambridge; Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg; Eugene Cox, Malden.

SENATE REJECTS PLAN TO BUY SNOW COURT

Defeats Amendment Appropriating $600,000 for Building of Model Dwellings.

By a vote of 38 to 14, the Senate yesterday afternoon rejected an amendment offered to the pending good roads bill by Senator Works of California which would have appropriated $600,000 for the purchase by the government of Snow Court, one of the "slums" of the capital. The amendment also provided that the buildings in the court should be removed and that the government should construct model sanitary dwellings of such a character as could be rented to the poor and laboring classes at a moderate rental.

Senator Works had introduced and intended to offer another amendment providing $10,000,000 for the eradication of all the slums in the capital in the same manner as that proposed for Snow court. But after the vote on the Snow court amendment he announced that he would not take the time of the Senate for consideration of the second amendment. Earlier in the day the Senate defeated a third amendment of Senator Works which would have appropriated $100,000,000, or as much thereof as might be necessary, to purchase for the government the property along Pennsylvania avenue between the Capitol and the Treasury.

Debate on the good roads bill continued throughout the day without a final vote being reached. An amendment offered by Senator Lee of Maryland, proposing an investigation of the best transcontinental military road, was rejected. Senator Taggart of Indiana urged the passage of the bill in his maiden speech in the Senate.

BRILLIANT EVENTS OPEN HORSE SHOW

Initial Day Gives Promise of Most Successful Series of Performances.

QUALITY OF HORSES, SKILL OF RIDERS CONSPICUOUS

Absence of President Disappoints Big Gathering—Program the Best in Show's History.

Amid a brilliant setting, flanked by boxes filled with lavishly gowned society folk of the capital and a score of eastern and southern cities, Washington yesterday afternoon opened its annual spring horse show at the exhibition grounds, 18th and D streets northwest.

But one disappointment marred what otherwise would have been the most auspicious opening day in the history of the association, the failure of the President and Mrs. Wilson to attend.

Eager eyes turned often on the specially draped box reserved for the chief executive and his family, but despite the official announcement that the White House would be represented, the seats of honor remained empty throughout the afternoon. A battery of camera men and a special police guard were among those disappointed.

Producing nothing of the sensational or spectacular, the show still was distinctively a remarkable one in number of entries and quality of the horses exhibited, skill of the riders and spirit of contest that appeared to affect riders and horses alike.

West Triumphs in Two Big Events.

The west triumphed over the east in two of the big harness events through the magnificent performances of horses owned by John L. Bushnell of Springfield, Ohio. As generally forecasted, the Glen Riddle farms of Pennsylvania were prominent in the hunting events, winning the massive silver punch bowl offered by Gen. James A. Buchanan, president of the show, for the Corinthian class.

Judge William H. Moore of New York city and Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia got in the ribbons, as did Mrs. Allen Potts of Gordonsville, Va., a favorite with Washington horse show audiences. Her riding yesterday in saddle and jumping events displayed the skill which has made her famous as the only woman master of hounds of Virginia. Washington owners were conspicuous in several of the numbers. Ralph Coffin did some splendid riding in the Corinthian and other classes, and provided the feature of the afternoon's entertainment by jumping his horse, "Rabbit," over an automobile owned by Sylvanus Stokes and occupied by Mr. Stokes and a party of friends at the time the unusual feat took place.

Mount Becomes Unruly.

William Corcoran, a comparatively recent addition to the ranks of local horse-owners, got away to a flying start on Prince William, but his mount became unruly before the last two hurdles were reached, insisted on backing around the ring until several of the assistants were forced to scamper to places of safety, and finally eliminated himself from the contest by abruptly taking the outer show ring fence and making for the paddock.

For the most part the jumping was clean and this in spite of the fact that many of the entrants were young horses. On account of the large number of nominations in the hunting numbers the management was unable to keep the program up to the time table, and by 6 o'clock the exhibition was one hour behind the schedule. Night was fast approaching when the ribbons were tied in the class for military hunters, the next to last number. The closing number, which was for ladies' phaeton horses, was advanced to Monday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock.

The starter's bugle got the show under way promptly at 2 o'clock, the first event, for thoroughbred stallions, going to Knox, owned by Harry G. Wilson.

Army Horses in Jumping Feats.

Nine army horses, appearing in the second number, provided the first jumping feats, and in this class Capt. William Mitchell of Washington, riding Highland Chief, was returned the winner.

Judge Moore drew first blood in the first class for harness horses by winning with Memnon and Malden in the class for novice pairs, and E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, with his world-famous Ruby and Lasca, captured the blue in the class for pairs of roadsters, which followed. In the latter contest John O. Gheen of Washington was second, with Baron Herbert and Bob Powers.

Then came the first triumph of the west, when John L. Bushnell, driving the Governor, a Kentucky horse, beat Judge Moore's Mogul and Micah; William A. Lieber's Buttonwood Belle and Buttonwood Lass, and Miss Ella F. Ivers' Sealight in the heavy harness division, for best horse suitable for a gig.

Mr. Bushnell followed up this victory a little later by driving Gypsy Maid to victory in the runabout class, beating the entries of Mrs. Allen Potts, Mrs. Larz Anderson, William P. Collins and A. D. Addison.

Moore Entry Successful.

Probably the most interesting contest in the harness division, however, took place when Miss Constance Vauclain and Judge Moore gave the judges a difficult task of deciding which had the beter pair of horses of the heavyweight type. Miss Vauclain drove Elegant Dilham and Lady Dilham, which she purchased last year from Edward B. McLean of Washington, but saw them go down to defeat before Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn, the Moore entry.

The Glen Riddle farms, which is represented by a stable of Irish steeplechasers now racing at Pimlico, figured most conspicuously in the hunting numbers. Besides capturing the Corinthian prize, for which twenty-five riders in full hunting livery contested, this stable accounted for both first and second places in the class for pairs of hunters and first and third places in the class for middle and heavy-weight jumpers.

Arthur White of Virginia, who is an annual exhibitor at the local show, rode several new horses, and annexed the blue and red with Oracle and Col. O'Bannon in the class for light-weight green hunters.

Sixteen Events of High Order.

Sixteen events in all were contested, and the competition throughout was of the highest order. It was the consensus of opinion that the horses shown were of better quality than any ever exhibited in Washington, and in-

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

RIGGS TRIAL TOMORROW

C. C. Glover, W. J. and H. H. Flather to Answer Indictments Charging Perjury.

Charles C. Glover, William J. Flather and Henry H. Flather, president, vice president and former cashier, respectively, of the Riggs National Bank, will be called for trial tomorrow morning before Justice Siddons in Criminal Division 1 to answer four indictments charging them with perjury in connection with an affidavit filed by them May 20, 1915, during the hearing on an application of the Riggs National Bank for an injunction against John Skelton Williams, controller of the Treasury, and William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. One of the indictments charges the financiers jointly with the crime of perjury and the others allege an individual act of perjury against each of them.

The array of counsel both for the prosecution and the defense indicates that the legal propositions that may arise during the trial will be contested stubbornly, and the case bids fair to occupy the attention of Justice Siddons for the next two months.

May Take Time to Get Jury.

Because of the widespread publicity given the contest between the Riggs bank and the officials of the administration and the extensive acquaintance of the three defendants it is considered likely that two or three days will be consumed in obtaining jurors who have not formed or expressed an opinion concerning the matter or who are not acquainted with the accused.

United States Attorney Laskey will be in charge of the prosecution and will be aided by Assistant Attorney General Fitts and Assistant United States Attorney Archer. The defendants will have as counsel J. J. Darlington, William G. Johnson, Frank J. Hogan, George P. Hoover and Daniel W. O'Donoghue.

FAMOUS PRIEST DIES.

Tolstoi's Confessor, in Exile Thirty Years, Succumbs in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—On a little ranch near Hayward, across San Francisco bay, Father Agapius Honcharenko, the confessor of the Poet Tolstoi, lies dead today. He died alone after thirty years of freedom under the American flag.

Father Honcharenko, with his wife, was driven from Russia thirty years ago. A year ago the wife died, and since then the old Russian priest had been failing fast.

HOLD-UP TOO REALISTIC.

Detective Shoots Policeman Who "Played Part" of Highwayman.

NEW YORK, May 6.—In front of the grandstand on 5th avenue, where 3,000 spectators were watching a demonstration of police methods in connection with the annual police parade today, a police officer who was playing the part of a highwayman in a hold-up scene was shot in the head by a detective who apparently thought the hold-up was real.

The supposed highwayman, Lieut. Christopher Reilly, after snatching a handbag from a police matron who was playing the part of a shopper, had been pursued by patrolmen and police dogs and surrounded. While the police were pretending to overpower him the detective rushed in and fired at Reilly, the bullet passing through his chin and neck. The detective was placed under arrest and the wounded policeman was removed to a hospital.

Crew of Lost Ship Landed.

LONDON, May 6.—The crew of the British steamer City of Lucknow, which was sunk in the Mediterranean Tuesday last, was landed on the Island of Malta Thursday, according to a Lloyds dispatch from Malta under Thursday's date. The steamer was torpedoed without warning, the dispatch asserts.

RADIO PHONE TO VESSEL OFF THE VIRGINIA CAPES

Navy Department Opens Demonstration of Communication System Taking in All Land Stations.

Wireless telephone communication between the Navy Department and a warship at sea was established late yesterday for the first time as part of a demonstration of the possibilities of wireless telephony. Simultaneously the department was in touch with all of its land stations in continental United States and gave orders verbally to the various commandants.

Secretary Daniels and ranking officers of the navy assembled at the department for the demonstration, talked to the battleship New Hampshire, far off the Virginia capes and heard distinctly the replies of her commander. Representatives of the telephone companies, whose resources had been made available for the occasion, told the Secretary that communication by wireless telephone between a land station and a ship at sea never before had been accomplished anywhere, and that the United States was the only nation that knew how to perform such a feat.

The demonstration was opened by Secretary Daniels, who told Capt. Chandler, commanding the New Hampshire, to get under way by 10 o'clock this morning and report his position by wireless telephone every hour until further notice. The naval station at Pensacola next was called, and the commandant there was instructed to furnish the department with a detailed report concerning aviation work.

Until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning all business between the Navy Department and the naval forces will be conducted largely by wireless telephone.

DIE IN A SUICIDE PACT.

Young Lovers Decided That Tuberculosis Would Prevent Marriage.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Clasped in each other's arms the bodies of Helen Fiegenschue and her fiance, Spencer Shelby, who disappeared Sunday night, were found in the Mississippi river here today, victims of a suicide pact.

The couple left notes stating both were suffering with tuberculosis, which would prevent their marriage, and that they had decided to die together.

FOR THREE YEARS OF WAR.

Lloyd C. Griscom Says British People Are Preparing for Long Conflict.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Lloyd C. Griscom, former American ambassador to Italy, who has been in Europe for some time representing the Chicago meat packers in their claims against the British government, arrived here today on the steamship Baltic from Liverpool.

Mr. Griscom said that while the thinking people of Great Britain have no doubt as to the outcome of the war they look for it to continue three years yet, and preparations are being made toward that end.

SENTENCED FOR ASSAULT.

A. H. Summers Later Paroled by Hyattsville Justice of the Peace.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., May 6.—Alexander Hill Summers, charged with assault and battery upon Miss M. Pauline Mudd, teacher in East Hyattsville School, last Wednesday afternoon, was tonight sentenced by Justice of the Peace Robert E. Joyce, to a term of six months in the Maryland house of correction, but paroled for one year.

Summers also was placed under a peace bond of $1,000 for one year.

A charge of housebreaking was also lodged against Summers by Mrs. Pauline Mudd, mother of Miss Mudd, but was dismissed in the granting of the parole. The defendant was required to pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors for one year and not to molest the Mudd family.

James C. Rogers appeared for the defendant and State's Attorney Marvin Peach conducted the prosecution.

MEXICAN SHIP A PRIZE

British Cruiser Lands Passengers and Crew at Mazatlan; Departs With Former Transport.

MAZATLAN, Mex., May 6, by radio to San Diego, Cal.—The British cruiser Rainbow brought the three-masted auxiliary schooner Leonore to a position off Mazatlan outside the three-mile limit today as a prize and, landing the passengers and crew of the sailing vessel, with the exception of the captain and purser, all of whom were Mexicans, stood off to the westward with her prize in tow.

According to the Leonore's passengers, the capture was effected May 3, off Cape Corrientes. About a week ago the Rainbow captured as a prize in the Gulf of California the power schooner Oregon, owned by the Crowley Launch and Tow Boat Company of San Francisco, and chartered to the German firm of Lingus & Co. of Mazatlan.

The Leonore was said to belong to the Mexican Lloyd Company, in which Capt. Freed Jebson, who owned the notorious steamer Mazatlan, was largely interested. At the time of her capture the Leonore was under charter to Otto Radamacher, German vice consul at Guaymas, Mexico.

In February, 1915, the Leonore was used as a transport from Guaymas for Villa soldiers, and after a short period was captured by the Carranza government and held until a short time ago.

Advices which reached here today indicated quiet conditions at Guaymas and Topolibampo.

AVERT STRIKE OF 75,000 MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS

Manufacturers to Meet Employes to Adjust Conditions—May Grant Closed Shop.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Three thousand employes in the men's clothing industry, who went on strike several days ago, will return to work Monday, and a general strike affecting 75,000 employes in the same industry, which was threatened, has been averted, it was announced tonight.

Herbert C. Ansorge, president of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, said that a board of mediation, consisting of Charles L. Bernheimer, an official of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Henry Moskowitz of the New York civil service commission, and the Rev. J. L. Menges, had been appointed and would meet after the men have returned to work, in the hope of adjusting all differences.

Mr. Ansorge declared that the 125 manufacturers represented by his association were willing to meet their employes on any reasonable proposition, as a general strike at this time would work a great hardship in the clothing industry, which now is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history. The differences were brought about by the workers' demand for a closed shop, which, Mr. Ansorge said, probably would be granted.

HEARS NAVY YARD EMPLOYES.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt at Norfolk to Consider Grievances.

NORFOLK, Va., May 6.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, came to Norfolk today for a conference with navy yard employes on grievances the men wanted to present relative to a wage scale. A delegation of the men saw Mr. Roosevelt this afternoon and a second conference was held tonight.

Mr. Roosevelt came on the Sylph from Richmond. His party, which included Franklin Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Lane and Miss Lane and Adolph C. Miller of the federal reserve board and Mrs. Miller, left the Virginia capital last night and stopped at Upper Brandon, en route to Norfolk. A stop also was made at Jamestown Island.

The party expects to leave during the night for Washington on board the Sylph.

OPPOSES CHANGE IN D. C. FISCAL PLAN

Representative Tinkham Believes Half-and-Half the Soundest System.

ADDRESSES FEDERATION CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS

Believes Congress Will Adopt Only the Most Liberal Policy Toward Capital.

Representative George H. Tinkham of Boston last night practically served notice in a speech before the Federation of Citizens' Associations that he will oppose any effort to change the present fiscal relations between the District and federal governments.

He declared that while he has not investigated the subject as carefully as he intends to, his present disposition is to regard the half-and-half act as the soundest and best law and the one that most effectively will obtain the results that Congress, the District and the country at large desire.

Because of the interest he has shown in District matters since becoming a member of Congress and of the House District committee, Mr. Tinkham was invited to address the federation on the needs of Washington.

His utterances relative to the organic act were received with applause, as was later a statement to the effect that tomorrow he will introduce a bill designed to correct the injustices that obtain in the collecting of assessments for street or alley improvements.

His Assessment Plan.

This bill, which has received the approval of the District Commissioners, he said, will provide that assessments shall not become due and payable until the street or alley improved has been actually opened for use. The several assessments, in accordance with the verdict of the condemnation jury, shall operate as a lien until the Commissioners serve notice that the street or alley has been opened and payments are due. Payments may be made in three installments—one-third within sixty days after the serving of notice by the Commissioners; one-third within one year and the remainder within two years, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent after the expiration of sixty days from the serving of notice.

Capital's Development.

At the outset Mr. Tinkham outlined a policy relative to Washington's development, which he predicted would guide Congress in its legislative deliberations. He said:

"Washington is the center of this wonderful and splendid American civilization. Here center more completely the various phases of our civilization, the thought of the American people, their aspirations, than anywhere else in the world. As Washington is the most representative, most national city, so more splendidly, more impressively should it represent all in our civilization which is sound, intelligent and beautiful than any other city in these United States.

"Its laws should be patterned after the latest and most intelligent American thought; its aspect should dazzle the imagination and the eye as no other American city, and its administration should be without rival.

Sure of Liberal Policy.

"The Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States desires to do all that it can to accomplish these purposes and make these ideals existing facts. All that prevents this accomplishment in full measure is the pressure of most unusual and imperative legislation demanded by the extraordinary time in which we are this moment living. Congress has now before it legislation concerning the financial treatment of Washington. There is a proposed change from the so-called half-and-half plan. Whichever system will treat Washington most generously, whichever system will be most liberal to Washington, I feel sure will be adopted. Already the House has passed the juvenile court bill, which represents the most humane and latest and most scientific thought on the care, protection and development of children who may need the fostering care of the state. You know its provisions and have approved it."

Discusses Other Bills.

The Boston member discussed in detail the provisions of the Juvenile Court bill and also the bill to establish here an institution for the care of the District's feeble-minded population. The latter legislation, he stated, would put the District on an equal footing with thirty-four states which have made adequate provision for this class of dependents. In the District there are nearly 1,000 feeble-minded persons, he pointed out.

Mr. Tinkam also explained the need of placing District government employes under the civil service, as provided for in a bill which he has introduced, and of legislation that would insure an immediate trial in the municipal court of cases in which the amount involved is $500 or less. Such a bill is now before Congress, and the prediction was made by the speaker that it would receive favorable action at this session.

There was a big representation of delegates at the meeting, which was held at the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Tinkham was given a rising vote of thanks for his address. Prior to his arrival the federation had passed the Tinkham civil service bill, with minor amendments.

Johnson Bill Debated.

Upon the conclusion of his speech the federation began consideration of the Johnson bill requiring the true consideration to be stated in deeds, and Mr. Tinkham took part in the extended debate which followed. He stated that if the giving of the true consideration would help the assessor's office in its work the objection that this requirement would be an unwarranted interference with private rights might be overcome by a provision requiring the true consideration to be stated in an affidavit which could be filed with the board of assessors for private use. The bill was adopted, however, without amendment.

Several reports made by the committee on finance and legislation were adopted. These favored the Johnson bill to designate parcels of land in the District for

(Continued on Second Page.)

O. K. OF CARRANZA OF THE AGREEMENT SENT TO OBREGON

First Chief Takes Exception, However, to a Few Minor Points.

PROTOCOL MAY BE SIGNED AT A CONFERENCE TODAY

Gen. Trevino Leaves Juarez to Resume Duties in Connection With His Command.

DELAY PLACATES MEXICANS

Latin Officials Had to Combat Widespread Sentiment in Favor of Immediate Withdrawal of U. S. Troops.

EL PASO, May 6.—First Chief Carranza sent a message to Gen. Alvaro Obregon tonight informing the Mexican minister of war that he had found the agreement with the United States satisfactory with the exception of a few minor points. It is now believed that the final conference will be held tomorrow, when the protocol will be signed. Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Department of the Northeast of Mexico, departed for his home in Torreon tonight.

The Alvarado Mining and Milling Company and the La Boquilla Company, which operate in the neighborhood of Parral, have arranged to start men and supplies south next Tuesday to resume working their properties, a move, it was said, they hardly would make if they were not assured of tranquil conditions.

In one quarter tonight it was pointed out that it would have been contrary to every Mexican tradition if the conferences had been hurried through in two or three days. Moreover, it was asserted, the unfavorable political effect that undue haste would have produced in Mexico had to be considered. Gen. Carranza and Gen. Obregon, it was explained, still had to combat the undoubtedly widespread sentiment in their country in favor of immediate withdrawal of the American expeditionary forces.

Obregon Consulting Chieftains.

Incidentally, Gen. Obregon is said to have been taking a telegraphic toll of the sentiments toward the tentative agreement held by those military chieftains who were unable to visit him in Juarez.

No information was obtainable as to the result of this action. The only opinion that could be formed regarding it had to be based on the information emanating from across the Rio Grande to the effect that the agreement would be reached soon.

Notwithstanding Gen. Obregon's declaration that there has been a split between himself and Gen. Carranza, persons here in close touch with the Mexican situation pointed out that there is hardly likely to be an increase in the cordiality of the two men's relations after Gen. Carranza's failure to immediately indorse Gen. Obregon's action in the conference with Gen. Scott. The border is beginning to take as much interest in the future relations of the two leaders as in the relations between the United States and Mexico and the present negotiations between Scott and Obregon.

Cavalry Pursues Mexicans.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 6.—Afoot and without proper clothing or food, the tired, broken Mexicans who composed the band routed at Ojos Azules Thursday by American cavalrymen are making their way toward the mountains, according to reports here tonight. The bandits, scattered in small groups, were said to be in the vicinity of Llanos and headed apparently toward Bocoyna, near the terminus of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway and about forty miles from Ojos Azules. Close on their heels are picked troops of the 11th Cavalry, under Maj. Robert L. Howze.

Further reports indicated that Maj. Howze's plan of surprising and making captives the entire band, was frustrated only by the alertness of a goat herder. The cavalrymen had already dismounted and were closing in on the enemy with their pistols drawn, when the sheep herder gave the alarm and the Mexican bugles sounded the retreat. The Americans seized a number of the Villa mounts and a quantity of arms and equipment.

Gen. John J. Pershing, the expeditionary commander, recently received reports of the whereabouts of Villa, in which he is said to place some credence, it was learned tonight. In some quarters belief was expressed that Maj. Howze's command was investigating these reports when they encountered the bandits. Ten Mexicans have been killed in the last few weeks by American soldiers, who caught them cutting the field telegraph wire, according to apparently authentic reports here tonight. It was pointed out that the wire cutting practically has ceased since.

Approval by Carranza Is Expected to Expedite Work of the Expedition

Gen. Carranza's approval of the Scott-Obregon agreement, announced in news dispatches tonight, is expected to clear the way for more thorough co-operation between the American and Mexican troops in the campaign against Villa. It already has been approved by President Wilson.

Details of the agreement never have been made public, but it is understood to provide for more extensive use of the railroads by the American forces and to establish a definite understanding on many questions which officials here and in Mexico City have feared might lead to clashes between the Americans and the Carranza soldiers. Reports that a definite date had been set for withdrawal of Gen. Pershing's expedition have been officially denied. No official notification of Gen. Carranza's decision had reached Washington late last night and officials were in ignorance as to the minor points of the plan on which the first chief was reported as reserving decision. No real obstacle to an agreement is believed to have been interposed.

Resumption of negotiations for a