

Warmer, With Light Rain
Tonight or Tomorrow.

The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1910.

PRICE ONE CENT.

BOARD OF TRADE JOINS IN ATTACK UPON HIGH PRICES

Will Assist Committees of
Congress in Finding Out
Real Cause.

OTHER REDUCTIONS TO FOLLOW BUTTER

Women Form Organization to
Work for Cheaper
Living.

The chain of attack in the local food price war will be completed this afternoon, when the last of the big civic organizations, heretofore not represented in the hurried mobilizing of the forces, will take its place on the "firing line."

It is the Washington Board of Trade, numbering nearly 800 members.

COMMITTEE NAMED.

Through a special committee, representative of the best brains of the organization, the board will set itself to the co-operative task of assisting the committees of Congress and the people in bringing about a reduction in the cost of living.

The committee, announced this morning, and which will go into session at 3 o'clock this afternoon, is composed of:

- Jackson H. Ralston, chairman.
- John E. Larner.
- E. H. Thomas.
- Leon Tobler.
- Walter C. Clapham.

Ready for Work.

At the last meeting of the directors of the board, appointment of such a committee was authorized, the selection of its personnel being left with the chairman of the board on law. This selection was not made until yesterday, and several members of the committee were not informed of their appointment until today.

It was the view of each member that the committee should get to work immediately, and Chairman Ralston, accordingly, called the first meeting for this afternoon.

In general, the work of the committee will be similar to that of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Allen D. Albert, jr., its chairman, was appointed for a like purpose. It was suggested today that there was a possibility of the two committees getting together and holding joint hearings and conferences.

Reflective of Opinion.

Should this be done, followed by the making of joint recommendations, they would be so nearly reflective of the majority opinion of the citizens of the District as to what remedial steps should be taken that undoubtedly immediate and effective legislation could be secured through Congress, is the general belief.

Fusion of effort, caused by a more general understanding of the situation, appears to have been the result of the development of yesterday.

In the first place, the wide publicity given the subject through the various meetings held during the day undoubtedly had the effect of convincing the public that the war is on in earnest, and that it is resolving itself into a fight along practical lines to secure practical and beneficial results.

Secondly, the drop of 6 cents a pound in the price of butter, which was the most sensational development of the day, created a general impression that the food articles are not invulnerable; that prices of articles of consumption could be lowered all along the line without wrecking the market, and that all the consumers have to do is to stand together if they want about more tolerable living conditions.

Concessions on Butter.

The butter market today continued to be the principle topic of conversation. As far as prices were concerned they remained unchanged. But, if anything,

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WEATHER REPORT.

The Western storm will move rapidly northeastward, attended by unsettled weather and rain in the Middle Atlantic States and the upper Ohio Valley, and rain or snow in the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the east Gulf and the Atlantic States within the next thirty-six hours. In the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the east Gulf and the Atlantic States the weather will be partly cloudy tonight and Thursday.

Much warmer weather will overspread the Eastern and Southeastern States tonight and Thursday, and a change to colder weather is expected for the upper Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the lower Mississippi Valley during the next thirty-six hours.

TEMPERATURE.

8 a. m. 36
9 a. m. 36
10 a. m. 36
11 a. m. 36
12 noon 36
1 p. m. 36
2 p. m. 36

TIDE TABLE.

Today High tide, 8:56 a. m.; 9:19 p. m.
Low tide, 3:30 a. m.; 3:44 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 9:40 a. m.; 9:55 p. m.; low tide, 3:18 a. m.; 4:02 p. m.

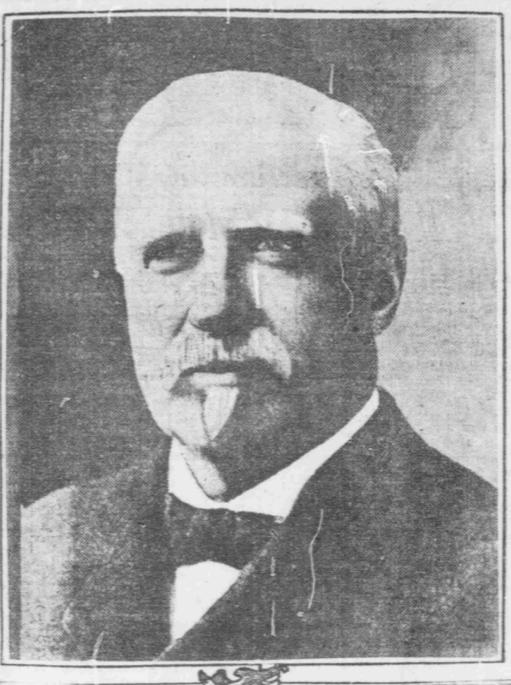
SUN TABLE.

Sun rises 7:11
Sun sets 5:19

CONDITION OF WATER.

HARBOR FERRY, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Both rivers very muddy this morning.

Preparing for New Post



RICHARD C. KERENS,
Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

KERENS COMMENCES DIPLOMATIC COURSE

Ambassador-Elect Is Given
Training by State Department
Officials.

Ambassador-elect to Austria-Hungary, Kerens began his diplomatic training under the supervision of State Department officials today.

He called upon President Taft and then proceeded to the State Department, where he met Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson. Mr. Wilson turned him over to Third Assistant Secretary Chandler Hale, who is at the head of the European division.

Secretary Hale will put Ambassador Kerens in touch with the diplomatic questions pending at the Vienna post. The latter probably will remain in Washington a couple of weeks, thoroughly familiarizing himself with the situation. He will then sail direct for his post.

It was stated this morning Minister Calhoun also probably will remain in Washington for another week of coaching before departing for his post in China.

COMMITTEE FAVORS ANACOSTIA ROAD

Representative Smith's Bill, Authorizing Condemnation of
Right of Way, Approved.

The District of Columbia Committee of the House today ordered a favorable report on Representative Smith's bill authorizing the opening of a road along the Anacostia river. The route of the new road is best described by the bill:

Adjacent to the high water line of the Anacostia river from Monroe street, extended to the right-of-way of the outfall sewer at or near Poplar Point, and the southwest corner of the ground of the Government Hospital for the Insane along the high water line of the Anacostia river to Galesboro Point, near the western terminus of Monroe street.

The Commissioners are authorized to condemn the lands as may be necessary to open a road of fifty feet width.

MILITARY HONORS FOR COL. J. H. JOLLY

Loyal Legion and Masonic
Lodge Will Direct Services Friday.

The observance of full military honors will mark the funeral services of Col. John H. Jolly, the aged, civil war veteran, who died early this morning at his residence, 1809 Park road northwest after a long illness.

The Loyal Legion and the Federal Masonic Lodge, No. 1, will have full charge of the ceremonies. Services will be held at the residence on Friday afternoon and interment will be made in Arlington.

Colonel Jolly was born near Ripley, Ohio, November 6, 1835. He studied law and practiced in the vicinity of his home. He organized the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry in the civil war, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. For gallantry he was brevetted colonel.

At the close of the war Colonel Jolly went west to Iowa, and practiced law at Bedford. Later he was appointed special examiner in the Postoffice Department, and for the last fifteen years was located in this city.

Colonel Jolly is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Jolly; one daughter, Beatie; one son, Capt. Wade Jolly, U. S. M. C., who is on his way to the Philippines at this time.

BREAD LINE FORMS IN STRICKEN PARIS

Flood Situation More Menacing as Snow Melts and
Temperature Rises.

RIVER FACTORIES CEASE OPERATIONS

Fifty Thousand Men Out of Work.
200,000 Homes and Many
Buildings Inundated.

FACTS ABOUT FLOOD DEVASTATING PARIS

Crest of flood expected Thursday morning.

Seine still rising, now registering 28 feet at the Pont Royal, or 19 feet and 8 inches above the normal.

Sixty thousand thrown out of employment by closing of factories.

Two hundred thousand houses flooded.

Entire standing army mobilized to aid in fighting flood.

Paris-Orleans railway completely tied up.

Government requisitioning all vacant houses to care for homeless.

Telegraph and telephone communication with rest of country practically destroyed.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Paris hopes for a change in the weather that would relieve the terrible flood situation were met today by a heavy snow, and a rising temperature that melted the snow as fast as it fell.

The hydrometric services promise the crest of the flood will be reached tomorrow morning, when the danger will be the most critical. The stage of the Seine at noon at the Pont Royal was twenty-eight feet, nineteen feet and nine inches above the normal.

The most danger is in the probability of further breaks in the retaining wall of the Seine. It is not believed the subsequent rise will cause the river to overflow the wall, as there is a margin of about three feet remaining.

Swollen, rushing torrent, however, is breaking through in many places. Soup and bread lines, the inevitable result of the destitution wrought by the flood, formed in Paris today.

50,000 Men Out of Work.

The situation in Paris is so appalling that no accurate estimate of the extent of damage has been attempted. It is roughly estimated that 50,000 men are unemployed in the city and suburbs, and that at least 200,000 homes have been flooded.

Not a factory along the Seine, which is one of the great commercial arteries of France, is now in operation. The damage to the river front factories alone will be several millions, with every indication that tremendous additional loss will be suffered.

The Paris-Orleans railway was completely tied up today. The Gare des Invalides, in the Quai d'Orsay, was flooded today, and people were driven from the waiting rooms.

The subway under the Champs Elysee has suspended. The government today began making requisition on all vacant houses in the city for the homeless.

The vault under the July Column, in the Place Bastille, in which rest the sarcophagi containing the bodies of the heroes of the Bastille, is threatened by the flood. Pumps are in operation to prevent the water gaining the vault.

Seven houses along the Avenue Versailles and the Quai des Passy were reached by the flood today, necessitating the vacating of the premises.

Almost the entire standing army of France is now mobilized in the work of combating the ravages of the flood, rescuing the imperiled inhabitants of many towns. Many thrilling rescues have already been reported. Artillery crews in all the seaport towns are manning rescue boats.

The communication with other parts of France is still in a demoralized condition. Robert Bacon, the American Ambassador, is showing his Americanism by "sticking to the ship," the "ship" in his case being his own residence in the Avenue Kleber, in the basement of

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JUDGE THOMPSON VICTIM OF COLD

Dies in House in Which
President Taft Was
Born.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—United States District Court Judge A. C. Thompson died today at the home in which President Taft was born. He has been dangerously ill for two weeks with a severe cold, which caused the reopening of a wound in his lungs received during the civil war.

He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, was sent to Congress from that district, and was appointed to the Federal bench by President McKinley.

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Deposed Special Agent



LOUIS R. GLAVIS.

EAST INSISTS WEST SHALL AID SHIPPING

National Board of Trade Demands Return for Supporting Reclamation.

The absolute dependence of the conservation movement on the upbuilding of the merchant marine; a declaration that the East should exact support for the ship subsidy from the West, in return for indorsement by the East of the reclamation projects, and the unanimous adoption of a strong merchant marine resolution occupied the major portion of the time of the National Board of Trade at its session this morning.

The present condition of American foreign trade was roundly condemned by the delegates and the situation presented an absolute disgrace.

The suggestion that the East hold out its votes for reclamation if the West persisted in its refusal to support the merchant marine measures, advanced by H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, Pa., was heartily applauded by the delegates, as was also the declaration that this question is now the most important matter before the commercial organizations of the country.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the matter of educating young men for the consular service through special courses in all Government aided colleges and universities in the United States was taken up. Henry Gansaway Davis, of West Virginia, former Democratic candidate for Vice President, delegate to the convention, championed the proposition, and voiced his sentiments so positively that the board unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the project.

Quickly Set to Work.

The morning session was called to order by President L. Lanne at 9:30, and no time was lost in getting down to business. The appointment of a committee of five to investigate the cost of living was the first business taken up in accordance with a resolution adopted yesterday afternoon.

The committee named includes Egisto Mariani, of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, of New York; W. E. Wilson, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum; B. F. Nelson, of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis; Edward H. Howard, of the Hoboken Board of Trade, and E. R. Wood, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

The discussion of the ship subsidy question was taken up immediately after the committee had been appointed. H. R. Cullum, of the Galveston Board of Trade, chairman of the committee on merchant marine, brought in a resolution which declared that this is the greatest question now before the commercial bodies of the United States.

The National Board of Trade, the resolution recites, deprecates the inaction of Congress on this subject, and urges immediate legislation. The carrying trade of the United States is entirely in the hands of aliens, and the safety of the commerce of the United States, as well as of the country itself, depends upon the rehabilitation of the shipping, and the resolution also tenders the thanks and appreciation of the business men of the country to President Taft for his support of the merchant marine.

After W. H. Douglas, of New York, (Continued on Fourth Page.)

FATE OF WILLARD RESTS WITH JURY

Justice Gould Carefully Instructs Men Upon Insanity Matter.

Upon the word of twelve jurymen, all save one of whom are men of families, rests the fate of A. act. H. Willard, slayer of Irving W. Beck, his son-in-law.

His conviction or acquittal rests solely on the question: Was Willard insane when he entered the store of Irving W. Beck, Second and N streets southeast, May 6, last, and shot him down? The jury took the case at 12:30 o'clock.

Last night saw the final curtain fall in the tragedy which detail by detail has for days been re-enacted from the mouths of sworn witnesses for the ears of twelve good men and true.

This morning the argument of the District Attorney and his forces and of Attorney Thomas C. Taylor, who is conducting the defense, were presented to the arbiters of Willard's fate.

Assistant District Attorney Turner characterized the testimony given by Willard in defense of his own act yesterday on the stand, which told of the treatment of the jury, as an imported fabric to prejudice the jury. He also commented upon the appearance of the girl wife in court, and declared that her childish garb was a part of an elaborately prepared stage setting.

Mr. Taylor, for the defense, reviewed in detail the story of "misreatment" which Willard declared his wife told.

District Attorney Baker's argument closed the case.

Justice Gould then charged the jury. On behalf of the defense he instructed the twelve men that the Government must prove affirmatively that Willard was sane at the time he shot Beck or the verdict must be acquittal.

On the other hand, at the request of the Government the court instructed the jury that none of the matters which Willard said his wife communicated to him must be taken as a justification of his act unless the jury believes that by reason of his wife's communication Willard's mind was overthrown.

Willard was sane immediately prior to the shooting, and sane immediately following the shooting, they must find that he was sane at the time of the shooting.

HEALTH INSPECTOR SEEKS TRANSFER

Commissioners' First Hearing Is Petition for Change in Position.

The first of public hearings by the new Board of Commissioners was held this morning.

The only citizen to appear was J. R. Edson, an attorney, who asked that J. R. Mothershead, an inspector in the Health Department, be transferred to the office of the Collector of Taxes or the Assessor's office. Mr. Edson said that Mr. Mothershead had been in the service of the Health Department for twenty-five years, and that his work in connection with the inspection of cold storage plants and the markets had to a certain extent undermined his health.

In recognition of his faithful service he asked, therefore, that he be given a more congenial assignment.

Commissioner Rudolph said that the request would be given consideration. The Commissioners were in conference with Dr. Tindall, secretary to the board, and the heads of the departments regarding routine matters, and received

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BALLINGER-PINCHOT INQUIRY BEGUN BY JOINT COMMITTEE

Glavis, Deposed Special Agent, Is First Witness Heard.

ROOM IS CROWDED AS HEARING OPENS

List of Witnesses Indicates Charges Will Be Gone Into Fully.

The Administration's probe into the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy is on.

With the meeting this afternoon of the joint Senate and House committee to investigate the conservation squabble and its outgrowth of charges and counter-charges, begins what is conceded here to be the biggest overhauling and airing of affairs of two Government branches since the famous postoffice probe of years ago.

GLAVIS FIRST WITNESS.

L. R. Glavis, the deposed special agent, who made the charges against Ballinger, is the first witness before the committee.

Two policies are on trial—the "letter of the law" and the "spirit of the statutes," with Richard Achilles Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, aligned up with the former and backed up by the Administration's strength, and Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, and his associates, the champions of the latter, with the wrath of the Roosevelt policies as their invisible aid.

Beginning of Controversy.

The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy started with a mere difference of opinion between Government officers. It saw its inception in the refusal by Secretary Ballinger to acquiesce in a request by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, made on behalf of Forester Pinchot, to withdraw certain lands bordering forest reserves, for "ranger sites." Ballinger insisted that the action was illegal, since it was only an excuse to add more lands to the acreage of the reserves, and where such action was only legal by Executive proclamation.

While that small incident was still rankling in the minds of both belligerents there came charges, rumors and reports of wholesale restorations by Secretary Ballinger of lands formerly withdrawn for their power site potentialities by Secretary Garfield. It was charged that this was abrogating the Roosevelt conservation policy, and giving the "water power trust" a chance to grab important strategic points.

Explosion Precipitated.

Then came the Glavis letter to the President, precipitating an explosion from an already surcharged atmosphere. Both Ballinger and Pinchot had throughout the summer been the central figures in various conversations in the West, and about them raged a storm of outcry—the word conservation itself the fuse. Their followers started a train that has rumbled and re-created ever since.

Glavis was discharged by the President, called "improvident" by the Attorney General, to whom the Executive had referred the charges, and Ballinger was exonerated, the accusations against him being summed up by the Presidential pen as "shreds of suspicion."

It was hoped to hush up the squabble in this manner, but Glavis waited for publicity of his charges, and, finding the Administration unwilling to grant this, carried the war into the press, publishing the whole story in a weekly magazine.

Climax Is Reached.

From this time on events have come back and fast. After Congress convened came denunciatory speeches by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, attacking Ballinger, and vitriolic remarks aimed at Pinchot by a score or more of legislators.

Finally came the open letter from Secretary Ballinger to Senator Jones, of Washington, demanding an investigation in the matter. Upon the heels of this Gifford Pinchot jumped into the arena with a daring epistle to Senator Dolliver of Iowa. It was this defiant outburst that angered the President and resulted in Pinchot's dismissal.

The Chief Forester was accompanied in his quick return to private life by Overton W. Prinn, associate forester, and A. W. Shaw, assistant law officer, both of whom were admittedly active in the "belligerency" and publishing whose conduct, Pinchot wrote the Dolliver letter.

Principal Witnesses First.

Twelve men, six Senators—Nelson of Minnesota, Flint of California, Sutherland of Utah, Root of New York, Frazier of Kentucky, Fletcher of Florida, and six Representatives—McCall of Massachusetts, Olinsted of Pennsylvania, Denby of Michigan, Madison of Kansas, James of Kentucky and Graham of Illinois—constitute the tribunal before which will be enacted this investigation—a task which it is conceded here will probably occupy the investigators until late in the fall.

Before these men every belligerent and party to the controversy must appear and explain his every action. The committee expects to start with the principal figures—Secretary of the Interior, Richard Achilles Ballinger, and Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, ex-Assistant Forester, Overton W. Prinn, and A. W. Shaw, assistant law officer of the Forest Service—all of the

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