Rain and Colder To-night; Tuesday Fair.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

NUMBER 7707. Yesterday's Circulation, 43,413 WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1913. Fourteen Pages PRICE ONE CENT.

WOMAN CRAZED BY MISFORTUNE, KILLS HERSELF

Death of Sister and Murder of Father Drive Her to Inhale Gas Through Tube.

ACUTE MELANCHOLIA GIVEN AS CAUSE

Miss Margaret Kirby, of Sixth Street, Had Been Seriously Ill for Weeks.

Her mind racked by the murder of her father nearly five years ago, and brooding over the tragic death of her sister, who died just a month ago today, Miss Margaret C. Kirby, thirty-one years old, ended her life today by inhaling illuminating gas through a rubber tube in the kitchen of her home, 913 Sixth street southwest.

Coroner Nevitt, who was called to the house by Miss Kirby's brother, Dr. Patrick Kirby, formerly connected with the Home for the Aged, gave a certificate of suicide as the result of acute melancholia.

Father Stabbed to Death.

On February 21, 1908, the woman's father, William C. Kirby, was stabbed to death in the kitchen of his home by a colored man, who followed him to the house from a saloon where Kirby had stopped on his way home. Refusal of Kirby to buy the colored man a drink was the cause of the murder. On December 27 last, just two days after Christmas, Miss Kirby's sister, with whom she lived at the Sixth street house, died from diabetes.

Had Been Seriously Ill.

Since that time Miss Kirby had been a nervous and physical wreck, and had been under the care of a physician. An aunt who has been living at the house since the sister's death in December heard Miss Kirby get up about 7 o'clock. She said she was going to take a bath.

Over an hour later she was found lying on the kitchen floor with a rubber tube connected with an open gas jet between her lips. Dr. Kirby, who has an office in Four-and-a-half street, a short distance from his sister's home, was hastily summoned. Dr. Louis C. Johnson, who had been attending the woman, was also called in. From the manner in which Miss Kirby inhaled the gas it is believed she only lived a few minutes after turning it on.

The physicians notified Coroner Nevitt, who went to the house shortly before noon and issued the necessary death certificate.

Brutal Murder of Father.

The murder of William Kirby was one of the most brutal and cold-blooded that ever occurred in Washington. Kirby worked at night and at that time lived with his two daughters in K street southwest. On his way home from work shortly before midnight, he stopped in the barroom and a strange colored man asked him to buy a drink. Kirby refused and left the saloon.

The colored man followed him to his home. Kirby did not go in the front door, but went through an areaway, and in the kitchen entrance. The colored man was right behind him, and as he entered the kitchen the man drew a knife and stabbed him twice in the neck. Two colored men were arrested and held for the grand jury on charges of murder.

Later it developed that only one of the men had been implicated in the killing. He made a confession, and was sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Falkner and Rowe Are Named Appraisers

Dr. Rowland P. Falkner, assistant director of the Census, and Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, have been apopinted by President Taft as members of the joint committee which will appraise the value of land taken by the United States in the Panama Canal Zone regarding the value of which Panama and the United States have been unable to agree.

There will be two Panamanian members appointed making a commission of four acting under the authority of article VI of the treaty between the United States and the republic of Panama.

Practically all land about which dispute may occur has been taken by the United States and this commission is expected to settle finally all the differences between Panamanian owners and the United States.

The commission will do its work this coming summer.

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.

Rain and colder tonight; Tuesday generally fair and colder.

TEMPERATURES.

U. S. BUREAU.		AFFLECK'S.	
8 a. m.	44	8 a. m.	45
9 a. m.	45	9 a. m.	48
10 a. m.	48	10 a. m.	50
11 a. m.	48	11 a. m.	52
12 noon	50	12 noon	52
1 p. m.	50	1 p. m.	52
2 p. m.	52	2 p. m.	54

TIDE TABLE.

High tide, 11:50 a. m.
Low tide, 6 a. m. and 6:33 p. m.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets.....6:33

ENGLAND DEALS KNOCK-OUT BLOW TO SUFFRAGISTS

House of Commons Repudiates Pledge to Submit Equal Suffrage to Vote of Members.

WILD DEMONSTRATION FOLLOWS ANNOUNCEMENT

Hisses, Jeers, and Catcalls Hurled at Premier Asquith, While Conservatives Cheer.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Votes for women in Great Britain, as far as this parliament is concerned, "died a-bornin'" today when Premier Asquith arose in the house of commons and announced that the government formally withdrew the franchise reform bill.

The premier vigorously repudiated the charge of trickery imputed to the government by some of the fiery advocates of equal suffrage, and explained that the cabinet exceedingly regretted its inability to carry out its pledge to the women to submit equal suffrage to a vote, because of the ruling of Speaker Lowther that the adoption of the Grey amendment necessarily would entail the reintroduction of the bill.

Hisses for Premier.

A hush that would have permitted the hearing of a dropping pin pervaded the commons and the galleries when the premier made his momentous announcement, but at its conclusion a wild clamor broke forth that put to blush the demonstration that greeted the passage of the Irish home rule bill.

Suffragettes in the galleries hissed Premier Asquith, and jeers and catcalls flew about the chamber. Conservatives cheered to the echo.

When the news spread throughout London that the bill was withdrawn thousands of militants thronged the streets and were bitter in their denunciation of the premier. Street-speakers began harangues, and the police were kept busy dispersing them.

The police guard about the premier was doubled, and all cabinet members were given all possible protection. The officials openly admitted that they feared real violence at the hands of the disappointed and enraged suffragettes.

Proceedings Were Short.

A special cabinet meeting toay decided to withdraw the bill, and when the house of commons met the proceedings lasted only a few moments.

Premier Asquith asked Speaker Lowther if his tentative ruling announced Friday, amending the franchise reform bill, still held. Lowther replied that if the measure were amended by the commons, it would have to be reintroduced. He announced that this ruling would not apply to the Grey amendment carrying with it votes for women, but would apply to all other amendments.

It was then that Asquith formally withdrew the measure.

MEN ARE BLAMED FOR SOCIAL EVIL

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Declares Fallen Women Are Victims, Not Contributors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Man is chiefly responsible for the fall of woman. The vast majority of cases she is the victim of man's viciousness. Poverty, low wages, improper home conditions and lack of training are contributing causes.

This was the keynote struck by John D. Rockefeller, jr., today in an interview upon the announcement by the Bureau of Social Hygiene of the plan and scope of the work it has undertaken with money he contributed in a permanent campaign against the greatest of all social evils, which was made public last night. As the founder and chief financial backer of this organization, the younger Rockefeller has taken up the task of a searching investigation of all the contributory causes leading to the widespread exploitation of women.

"The idea of establishing a permanent organization to cope with the social evil in this city," he said today, "was the outgrowth of my service of six months as foreman of the special white slave grand jury appointed in New York city at the beginning of 1910. I came at that time to realize the extent and horror of the evil and to believe that it constitutes one of the great and vital world problems of the day.

"In the judgment of eminent medical men, it forms from the point of view of disease, the greatest single menace to the perpetuation of the human race. Therefore, as a result of conference with many people, the Bureau of Social Hygiene was established.

"In answer to the question as to whether the unfortunate woman is a victim or a contributor to her own vicious career, I say unhesitatingly that in a vast majority of cases she is a victim. Social evil, commercalized, as now conducted in this country and in Europe, is very largely a man's business; the women are merely tools in the hands of the stronger sex. It is a business run for profit, and the profit is large."

Senator Crane Lost in Mazes of House Side

Despite ten years of Congressional services, Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusettes, got "lost" today in the Capitol.

Crane was seeking the office of House Minority Leader Mann. He became confused in the maze of corridors, offices, and marble pillars at the House end of the building. Wandering into the Sergeant-at-arms office, Crane secured a "pilot" who steered him to his haven.

SEVEN MEASURES TO AID DISTRICT PASS IN HOUSE

Congressmen Vote to Replace Electric Chair for Gallows for Executions.

"ANTI-JOY RIDE" BILL LIKED BY CONGRESSMEN

Serious Opposition to Reforms Lacking When Lawmakers Take Up Local Affairs.

Taking up District business, for the first time this session, the House today passed seven bills affecting the District. The Senate bill substituting the electric chair for the gallows as the means of executing those found guilty of murder in the first degree was among the bills passed.

The House devoted forty minutes to the consideration of District bills and there was practically no opposition to any of the measures called up by Chairman Johnson.

"Joy Ride" Bill Wins.

The "anti-joy ride" bill, which imposes heavy penalties upon any person who purloins an automobile or vehicle belonging to another, and who uses it against the wishes and without the consent of the owner, was unanimously approved.

Prompt and favorable action was taken on the following bills:

Senate No. 7508—To reincorporate the German Orphan Asylum Association. This bill is designed to permit an increase or decrease in the number of the directors of the association, which is now limited to eighteen.

Senate joint resolution No. 153—To permit the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard to use the corridors of the Courthouse of the District during inauguration week. The marshal of the District reported that the courthouse corridors had been used by the Maryland soldiers at previous inaugurals "and the occupancy was attended by no inconvenience or injury in any way; the whole conduct of the men was characteristic of the high repute of the regiment."

Chair For the Gallows.

Senate No. 7182—Providing that punishment of murder in the first degree in the District shall be by electrocution instead of hanging.

The bill provides also that punishment of murder in the second degree shall be imprisonment for life, or not less than twenty years. The bill further authorizes juries, in finding a person guilty of first degree murder, to qualify the verdict by adding "without capital punishment."

Chairman Johnson in presenting the bill to dispense with the gallows and install the electric chair in the District jail observed that his personal opinion was that persons already sentenced to hang would have to die that way, regardless of the pending legislation, but there was no debate on the subject.

In the event electrocution should be held to apply to those already condemned, Nathaniel Green, who has been sentenced to hang March 21, will be the first person to sit in the electric chair in the District.

Needs Taft Signature.

The above bill passed the Senate January 18 and now needs on the signature of the President to become law.

Senate No. 1072—To prohibit the dumping of refuse in the Potomac river. It is provided that no person, including the owner of a wharf or the master of a vessel, shall deposit in the Potomac dead fish, dead animals of any kind, decayed vegetables, oyster shells, condemned oysters or any other filthy substance.

Senate No. 6919—This bill hits the "joy riders" hard and provides:

"Any person who, without the consent of the owner, shall take, use, operate, or remove, or cause to be taken, used, operated,' or removed from a garage, stable, or other building, or from any place or locality on a public or private highway, park, parkway, street, lot, field, inclosure, or space, an automobile or motor vehicle, and operate or drive, or cause the same to be operated or driven for his own profit, use, or purpose, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both such fine and imprisonment."

To Legalize Title.

H. R. No. 22829—To legalize the title to certain real estate in the District held by Catherine Maroney, of Leadville, Col.

Senate No. 2600, increasing the police powers of the District Commissioners by authorizing them to prevent the exhibition of any obscene or indecent pictures in any theater or moving picture show or other places of amusement in the District.

The bill provides that no picture shall be exhibited in the District without previous submission to the Commissioners for their investigation and approval.

WAR ON MOROS WILL BE WAGED BY U. S. FORCES

Band That Killed Seven American Soldiers Is to Be Punished.

ATTACK IN PHILIPPINES CONFIRMED BY OFFICIALS

Captain and Scouts Victims of Savages Who Have Been Active for Years.

An aggressive campaign against the Moros, in Jolo, Philippine Islands, which may recall the rapid marches, the spirited engagements, and the fierce hand-to-hand fighting of American soldiers there eight years ago, will follow the disaster which befell Philippine scouts and members of the constabulary January 23.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the department of Mindanao, will be in charge of the operations, but the punitive expeditions against Moros probably will have official recognition at headquarters after, rather than before, the action.

Conflict Is Confirmed.

Confirmation of the death at the hands of Moros of Capt. Patrick McNally and six enlisted scouts, and the severe wounding of Lieut. William Townsend and Lieutenant Whitney, of the constabulary, with eight enlisted men, was received at the War Department today.

Several times the constabulary, doing police duty in Jolo, has been surprised, and one or more men have fallen victims to the bolo. The disaster of January 23 is the most portentous that has been reported recently and has done more to excite the old feeling against the Moros.

Savage and fanatic, they are irrepressible, and, despite the success of the constabulary in maintaining quiet most of the time, an attack is expected whenever the men are in an exposed position. The only curative measure effective for any length of time appears to be a genuine punitive expedition, in which the Moros are driven into the swamps.

Attacked By Moros.

Last week Captain Rhea and a force were attacked by Moros while crossing the Aubulug river. An expedition was sent after the attacking band, and it is thought Captain McNally may have been with this force when he met his death. Details of the engagements have not yet been received by the War Department.

That specific orders will be issued from the department to chase the Moros and to kill off the chief offenders is doubtful. But, in the course of running down those who have offended against the rule of the constabulary, it will be an easy matter to wage quite as aggressive a campaign as if such specific orders were issued.

There have been a number of campaigns in the Philippines of which the story has never been written. Local conditions change the viewpoint so that what seems justifiable to men in constant danger of a night attack or the bolo of a Moro who has crept into a tent might arouse resentment in the United States. Therefore, it is probable, that General Pershing will know of some of the expeditions after they are well on their fay, the leaders going with the quiet purpose of avenging their comrades.

Mostly Are Spaniards.

The enlisted men are said to be Spaniards largely, natives who have enlisted in the constabulary.

Expeditions against the Moros are necessarily directed against the men themselves. Their houses are so fragile, so easily erected, that they do not represent a considerable property value. Their furnishings are ordinarily even less valuable.

The destruction of property and crops would not and has never affected the Moros noticeably. The only tempering agent has been the bullet.

Petition Opposes New Commissioners

Senator Gallinger, as Presiding Officer of the Senate, laid before that body this afternoon a petition of the Wilson and Marshall Club of the District of Columbia protesting against the confirmation of the new Distrct Commissioners recently appointed by President Taft.

The petition asked the Senate to take no action on these nominations or any nominations for District Commissioner until after March 4. The chief reason given for opposition to confirmation is that the District Commissioners, being in frequent and close relation with the President, the Senators, and the members of Congress, the men holding these offices should be in sympathy with the Administration and with Congress.

Although the petition referred to a matter that is ordinarily considered in executive session, it was presented in open session by Senator Gallinger.

Senate Republicans will hold a caucus tomorrow which will determine how far they will go in trying to force confirmation. The general expectation about the Senate is that the new appointees for Commissioner stand little or no show of confirmation.

Go To Mardi Gras

New Orleans, Pensacola, Mobile. Greatly reduced fares. Southern Railway offers splendid service. Consult Agents, 705 15th St. and 905 F St. N. W.—Advt.

Leading Fight Against Moros

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. J. PERSHING.

SICKLES' WIFE WILL HELP, ON CONDITION

She Offers to Rescue Aged General If Housekeeper Is Forced to Leave.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—In an effort to overshadow his present difficulties with his war record Gen. Daniel E. Sickles today sent the following letter to Sheriff Harburger, as the county officer was preparing to execute the order for the arrest of the aged veteran for the conversion of the State monument commission funds:

"Dear Friend Harburger:

"Perhaps it will interest you to read the inclosed pamphlet, in which you will see from Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet that I won the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg and that Lieutenant General Sheridan agrees with Longstreet."

A few moments later Attorney Daniel F. Hays, counsel for the general, called at the sheriff's office to discuss the matter of bond. Hays said he thought he could get a bondsman in a few hours and the sheriff agreed that if satisfactory bond was obtained he would no remove the general from his home in Fifth avenue, but would serve him with notice of arrest and let the bond go into immediate effect. If the bond were not produced the sheriff said he would be forced to go to the general's house, arrest him and take him to the Ludlow street jail.

In either case Sickles' only chance to evade service of the order for arrest on the application of Attorney General Carmody rests with the decision of Mrs. Sickles.

The general's wife had delivered as an ultimatum a promise to come to her husband's aid for the full amount of the shortage, $23,000, on the condition that Miss Wilmerding, who has been the general's housekeeper for fourteen years, must leave the house.

Neither the general nor Miss Wilmerding could be seen today.

HEIDE LOSES CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Conviction of Participation in Sugar Weighing Frauds Is Affirmed Today.

Conviction of Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, for alleged implication in the sugar weighing frauds against the Government in 1907, was affirmed today by the Supreme Court. He was sentenced to eight months in prison and fined $5,000.

A strict interpretation of the immunity statute, regarding testimony for the Government "trust-busting" and interstate commerce cases, was made in the court's decree.

"The obvious purpose of the immunity statute," said Justice Holmes in reading the court's opinion, "is to make evidence compulsory. It is not intended as an inducement to crime.

"We think it plain that merely testifying to his own name was not enough to give him (Heike) the benefit of the act.

"He could not have prevented production of the company's books and papers before the grand jury.

"The evidence in the former case (the Sugar trust investigation) had nothing to do with the defendant's action in this case."

JAIL TURK LEADERS; SULTAN POWERLESS

Revolutionists Rule Constantinople as Three Regiments Hasten to City's Aid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The French reign of terror was rivaled in Constantinople today, when wholesale arrests were made among adherents of Kiamil Pasha, the deposed grand vizier, at the behest of Enver Bey, Turkey's "man of the hour."

More than 200 influential men, suspected of fomenting the counter-revolutionary plot, were jailed, and among them were the minister of the interior and the minister of instruction of the Kiamil Pasha cabinet.

A military tribunal was declared by the Young Turks, with Zekki Bey as provisional president, and Turkey was under military dictatorship. The Sultan is practically powerless, and Kiamil Pasha himself is under the strictest surveillance by henchmen of Enver Bey. The revolutionists feared to arrest him in view of the indignant protest that went up from all quarters when Nazim Pasha was assassinated. Constantinople is now convinced that the aged commander-in-chief of the army was brutally murdered in accordance with a well-organized plot.

That the day would see bloody strife in Constantinople was confidently expected. Three regiments were reported to be on their way to Stamboul from the Chataija lines, to reinstate Kiamil Pasha in his cabinet.

Fighting Delayed Until Next Week By Armistice Terms

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Renewed fighting in the Balkans, which today was regarded as a possibility, and will not occur until next week, if at all.

Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian, today informed the ambassadors gathered at the foreign office that the Balkan envoys would hold in abeyance for three days their determination to terminate the armistice. The Baghtche protocol provided that should either side decide to end the armistice, four days notice should be given before the warfare was resumed. The allies will respect this agreement so that fighting cannot begin for a week, should the Turks fail to do anything to alter the determination of the allies.

Coal Trust Gets Decree Modified

Opposition to a request for the modification of the Supreme Court's decision in the "Anthracite Coal trust" case was made today by the Department of Justice.

The court was asked by Attorney General Wickersham to refuse to relieve the New York, Susquehanna, and Western Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, and the George F. Lee Company from complying with the decree ordering cessation of operation of the "65 per cent" contracts.

The Government consented that the decree be modified so as to permit execution of certain contracts between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company.

INAUGURAL RECEPTION AT WHITE HOUSE IS FORBIDDEN BY WILSON

President-elect Wants Democratic Simplicity to Rule in Preparations for Ceremonies Here on March 4—Furbelows and Frills Not His Style.

SUFFRAGETTES DECLINE ARRANGEMENT WITH CONTRACTOR, PLAN OWN STAND

There will be no White House inaugural reception.

President-elect Wilson today put his veto on the talk of such an affair. Furthermore he wants "no reception that is not democratic."

This means that there will be no reception probably, because the citizens' inaugural committee is not disposed to take up further social plans, and Congress has washed its hands of a Capitol reception.

Governor Wilson said today at Trenton that he wants no reception in Washington the day of his inauguration unless "it is held on a democratic basis."

Then, concerning the suggestion of a White House reception, he added that the idea is not at all practicable.

"There will be 100,000 visitors in Washington that day," he declared, "and it would be impossible to have the reception at the White House."

Chairman Rustis, of the inaugural committee, and Secretary of War Stimson reported favorably today on the suffragette request for use of Sherman square for a reviewing stand site on March 3.

Senators Wielded "Club"

The report submitted to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds followed the use of the "club" by the Senate committee. It means that the suffragettes have beaten the citizens' inaugural committee by forcing a compromise on the stands question.

The "club" over the inaugural committee resulted in a decision by the Senate committee not to tack a "suffragette rider" to the Sheppard resolution. The reviewing stands' controversy is settled as far as the inaugural committee is concerned, for the Sheppard resolution passed the Senate without opposition. Now the Avenue reviewing stands can be erected, and other details can be arranged as soon as President Taft signs the bill.

Senator Sutherland brought the resolution up and made a brief statement that he had received communications from the Secretary of War and the chairman of the inaugural committee to the effect that a satisfactory adjustment as to seats and use of stands had been made with the suffragists. Under the circumstances, he said he would not seek the adoption of the suffragette amendment. He did not explain the nature of the arrangements.

As for the suffragettes, they plan to erect the Sherman square stand, so that visitors on March 3 can view the tableaux on the Treasury steps. If Contractor William S. Riley makes a favorable proposition during the conference now in session, the women may decide to hire the inaugural stands on the Avenue for use on March 3.

Advances Refused.

But his proposition to charge half the cost of construction plus $1,100 damage and repair indemnity, and then divide half the receipts of March 3, has met with no favor. He must reduce his prices or take only the inauguration day receipts.

"I am not a business woman," declared Mrs. Helen A. Gardener, of the suffragettes, in a preliminary conference with Riley's partner today, "but, on the other hand, I am not an idiot. Consequently, I tell you that the suffragettes will not accept such an absurd bargain."

There was a disposition on the part of the women to cut loose entirely from the inauguration committee or its contractor and merely erect the Sherman square stand. The women make no se-

(Continued from Second Page.)

ASSERTS $18 SUIT COSTS FACTORY $3

Dealer Testifies Price of Clothing Would Not Be Cut by Tariff Reduction.

How the average wool $12 to $18 suit of clothes only costs the factory $3, and is sold wholesale for from $8 to $10, was told the Ways and Means Committee today. Joseph D. Holmes, a New York woolen merchant, presented the figures, in asking for retention of high wool duties.

"Clothing would be no cheaper if the duty on cloth were removed," he asserted.

Eben S. Stevens, a Webster, Mass., woolen manufacturer took the same figures to illustrate his point that "it looked as though somebody had an iron clutch on the wool business."

Holmes defended the American Woolen Company, declaring it was not a monopoly.

John P. Wood, of Philadelphia, for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, opposed any change in present duties. Frank P. Bennett, of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, wanted entire removal of the wool duty. He pleaded that politics be taken out of the tariff.

Frank P. Bennett, editor of the "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, was the first witness. He wanted "the incoming Administration entirely to remove the duty upon wool."

"With free wool and 50 per cent duty upon goods, more sheep would be kept in the United States," said Bennett. "With free wool and a duty of 50 per cent upon goods, the textile industries would be as beneficial to our agricultural as to our manufacturing communities.

"Let politics out of the tariff; release the agricultural and textile industries; permit competition in trade and you will have prosperity."

Joseph D. Holmes, a New York woolen merchant, recommended an ad valorem duty on wool, with additional duty on cloths, to compensate for high labor and mill costs.

"A suit or overcoat containing $3 worth of cloth, sells wholesale at $8 and $10 and retail from $12 to $18," said Holmes. "Clothing would be no cheaper if the duty on cloth was removed."

The American Woolen Company was defended by the witness who emphatically declared that it was not a "trust or monopoly."

Banker Must Serve Penitentiary Term

Sentence of J. Thornton Ross, a Portland, Ore., banker, to five years in the penitentiary for larceny of $228,000 of State funds, was affirmed today by the Supreme Court.

Ross' case is unique in Oregon criminal jurisprudence. He once was sentenced to jail for 901 years and fined $576,800. The fine and all but five years of the prison sentence were annulled by the Oregon courts, Ross appealing to the Supreme Court to escape the five-year term.

As president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of Portland, Ross received $288,000 of State Agricultural College funds for deposit. In the failure of the Oregon Savings and Trust Company, the State money was lost, and Ross charged with its misappropriation.

On his first trial, Ross was sentenced to five years in State's prison, 288,000 days in the Multnomah county jail, and fined double the amount of the State's loss.

The high court today dismissed Ross' appeal, declaring no Federal question was involved in his conviction.

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE.

Senate met at noon.
Inaugural permit resolution is passed without hitch or discussion.
Bill to give added power to Department of Justice to reach Coffee trust is reported.
Swanson resolution naming committee of Senators to attend unveiling of Jefferson memorial at St. Louis is adopted.
Messengers hurry in from States carrying electoral votes.

HOUSE.

Met at noon.
Seven District bills were passed.
Debate on rivers and harbors bill was resumed.
Tariff hearings were continued.
Shipping trust investigation resumed.
There was no meeting of the insurance investigation committee.