

# OFFICIAL WASHINGTON EXCITED OVER RUMORS OF GERMAN PEACE TERMS

## PROBE IS REOPENED INTO PURCHASE OF POLICE UNIFORMS

Commissioners Find New Evidence, and Order Renewal of Investigation.

## OHIO AGENT TO BE CALLED

Washington Firm's Bid, Though Lowest, Was Rejected, It Is Claimed.

Announcement was made by the Commissioners today that additional evidence having been discovered, the investigation into the purchase of policemen's uniforms will be re-opened and may continue for another week.

The report of the investigating committee, which was placed in the hands of the Commissioners today, was withdrawn, and the committee will resume its sessions and will summon as a witness a representative of Pechelmer Sons, of Cincinnati, to whom the clothing contract has been awarded for the last nine years.

While the Commissioners decline to discuss the evidence, correspondence between Julius I. Peyer and the superintendent of police made public today indicates that in 1906 bids offered by a Washington firm were rejected and the contract awarded to the Cincinnati firm at a higher figure.

## Letter From Mayor.

In answer to a protest from Mr. Peyer, attorney for the Harry Kaufman Company, a letter was received from the superintendent of police stating that the award of the contract for police uniforms for the ensuing year was taken up and considered by the captains and lieutenants composing a board of officers of the Metropolitan Police Department, with instructions to dispose of the matter for the best interests of the department.

It is further stated that the contract was given to the Pechelmer firm and that it was reported by the committee on award that the bid of the Harry Kaufman Company was not complete and that it was so determined and reported after due consideration.

Following, according to Mr. Peyer, is a comparison of the prices offered by the Kaufman Company and the successful bidder. Overcoats, Pechelmer, \$22.75; Kaufman, \$21.50; frock coats, Pechelmer, \$16.75; Kaufman, \$14.50; sack coats Pechelmer, \$9.30 and \$9.10; Kaufman, \$8.55; winter trousers, Pechelmer, \$7.45; Kaufman, \$7.25; boots, Pechelmer, \$2.75; Kaufman, \$2.70; summer trousers Pechelmer, \$5.55; Kaufman, \$5.20; rubber drivers overcoats, Pechelmer, \$16.75; Kaufman, \$13.60.

## Bid Rejected.

In his letter requesting a review of the award Mr. Peyer said: "Notwithstanding the fact that my client is a local institution and was the lowest bidder the said proposal was rejected. My client has submitted every bid submitted was in keeping with the specifications received from your department dated January 15, 1906; the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

## MAY SEND OFFICER FOR ROBERT LINCOLN

Industrial Relations Commission Wants Pullman Directors' Chairman to Appear.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A sergeant-at-arms may be sent to Washington with a physician representing the United States commission on industrial relations to find out how sick Robert T. Lincoln, son of the martyred President, really is.

The industrial relations commission is extremely anxious to have Lincoln, who is chairman of the board of directors of the Pullman Car Company, testify in the commission's investigation into wages and working conditions of Pullman conductors and porters. Lincoln has been "asked" to appear. Chairman Walsh said today he had not heard from him excepting a notification that he was "too ill to appear."

"Mr. Lincoln's testimony is essential to our investigation," said Chairman Walsh today. "I wish he appears by Saturday. It is likely a sergeant-at-arms will be sent to Washington with an attendant."

Efforts to communicate with Mr. Lincoln by telephone at his home at 175 N. Street today, elicited the information he was out for a walk.

## Dies in "Poverty," Thousands in Bank

Police Looking for Relatives of Mrs. Elizabeth Scholl, Reclusive in Avenue Room.

In a poorly furnished room at 463 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, where Mrs. Elizabeth Scholl had lived in apparent poverty for a year bank books showing several thousands deposits and deeds to Washington real estate were found near her dead body today.

The police are now looking for relatives, but thus far have no trace of any in this country or in Germany, from which country Mrs. Scholl immigrated to America more than thirty years ago.

John J. Ramsey Nevitt said that death was due to natural causes. Apparently the woman had died some Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. The occupants of the house became alarmed when she did not appear, and Police Officer J. A. Stranley was called. He broke open the door and found the woman dead in her bed.

The body was removed to the morgue and later in the meager effects of the woman two bank books and deeds to real estate were found. The woman was seventy years old. For many years she served as a cook for wealthy families in the neighborhood. She was much of a recluse and her only companions were three cats.

## WILLS FIVE MILLION TO LIFE-LONG FRIEND

Miss Mary Garrett in Testament Bequeaths Fund to President of Bryn Mawr.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Five millions of dollars becomes the property of Miss Mary Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, according to the terms of the will of Miss Mary E. Garrett, daughter of the late John W. Garrett, one time president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The document is one of the strangest testamentary instruments ever filed here, and reveals the unusual friendship which for many years existed between Miss Garrett, herself deeply interested in the betterment of women, and Miss Thomas, who is known as one of the foremost of women educators.

Another strange phase of the will is presented in the provisions indicating one method of distribution of the estate in the event of Miss Thomas' death before that of the testatrix, and another if, as it happened, the circumstances should be reversed.

The \$5,000,000 is the residue of the Garrett estate, but at the same time constitutes the bulk of the property to be disposed of.

So far-reaching appears the friendship which existed between the two women, that indications are found in the will leading to the belief that each had agreed to will to the other virtually all her possessions. This assumption is further strengthened by the fact that the two women lived together at the Deany, in Bryn Mawr, and not only possessed the mutual interest of similar purpose in their efforts to bring about the higher education of women, but considered their individual possessions as part of a common fund.

Hand in hand with this custom, it is said that each of the women wished the other to have the entire disposition of both estates in the event of the death of either.

Inherited Estate. Miss Garrett was the daughter of the late John Garrett, was the last of his immediate family, and at her father's death came into possession of his large estate. As soon as she obtained control of her inheritance, she manifested a marked interest in the uplift of women and made many large gifts to educational institutions.

Miss Thomas, who by the terms of the will is to receive the residue of the estate after a few minor bequests, is the daughter of the late Dr. James Carey Thomas, of Baltimore, the sister of Dr. Henry M. Thomas, and has long been known as one of the leading women educators of the country. She holds degrees from Cornell, Johns Hopkins, the University of Leipzig, the University of Zurich, and the Western University.

Among the provisions of the will is one which gives the land, building, and apparatus now occupied by it to the Bryn Mawr School for Girls, founded by her in this city for college preparation. A codicil of the will releases that of the residue of a \$65,000 indebtedness to Miss Garrett.

Many provisions of the will, placed therein to meet the contingency of the death of Miss Thomas before that of Miss Garrett, are now rendered null. Among them was a \$10,000 bequest to the National Woman's Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia to form part of the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Endowment Fund.

Chinese Now Demanding Passports of Tourists

The Department of State has received a telegram from the American consul general at Hongkong, stating the authorities there demand passports of all persons passing through that colony. The consul general adds that American tourists have received a contrary impression, which it is important to correct.

## 'I'LL LAND OLD DEAR,' SAID MRS. M'NABB IN NOTE ABOUT KINNEY

Letter Produced by Counsel for Aged Millionaire in Heart Balm Suit.

WOMAN GRILLS PLAINTIFF QUIZZES HER ON EVERY SENTENCE IN COMMUNICATION FROM MINE OWNER SHE'S SUING.

"I think I'll land the old dear," wrote Mrs. Ida M. McNabb, the Milwaukee boarding house proprietress, who is suing John S. Kinney, the seventy-year-old Michigan mine owner and millionaire, for \$50,000 "heart balm" in the District Supreme Court, according to a letter offered in evidence at the continuation of the trial of the suit today.

The reading of the letter was the sensation of the day's testimony. It was written on May 22, 1912, a short time after Mrs. McNabb and the aged defendant met in Michigan, and was addressed to the writer's housekeeper in Chicago. It read:

"Dear Ida: I haven't time to write to the girls. I won't write again until I start from here. I am very anxious to see you. There is always something hard in store for all of us. Maybe I am up against mine now. The Canal Zone and eradicating the epidemics of yellow fever, other Americans have been giving their lives in the attempt to do in Serbia.

Dr. Magruder was sent to Serbia by the Red Cross with two surgeons and six nurses last fall. He was in charge of one unit and Dr. Eghan Flagg Butler of the other. They were sent to the town of Gevgeli, in southern Serbia. The place proved a veritable pest hole.

It was stated at Red Cross headquarters today that the entire personnel of two Red Cross units at Gevgeli had been stricken with typhus, the exception of a single physician. But the recovery of all who are now ill is expected.

Leaves Widow and Child. Dr. Magruder was forty years of age. He leaves a widow and child, who are now in Scotland. For five years he had been clinical professor of surgery at Georgetown University. He comes of an old and prominent Maryland family.

Owing to quarantine restrictions, it will be impossible to have the remains of Dr. Magruder returned to the United States at this time. Later on, after the war, it will doubtless be possible to remove the body for burial in this country.

## Death of Dr. Magruder Confirmed in Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 9.—Word was received here today by C. C. Magruder, clerk of the Maryland court of appeals, that his son, Dr. Ernest P. Magruder, with the American Red Cross unit in Serbia, died recently.

## 'Billy' Sunday Getting Paterson Into Line

PATERSON, N. J., April 9.—Billy Sunday is "getting 'em." Despite reports of Sunday's revival being a "frost," all Paterson admitted today that Sunday's dramatic preachings were popularizing the sawdust trail of conversion. The tabernacle bulged yesterday with record-breaking crowds—with offerings on the same scale. He has talked to 50,000 persons already in eight meetings.

## Tyler's Granddaughter Quits Navy Department

Secretary Daniels has accepted the resignation of Miss Letitia C. Tyler, granddaughter of President Tyler. Miss Tyler was born in the White House and has served as a clerk in the Navy Department for twenty-two years. Her resignation was voluntary and was accepted by Secretary Daniels with expressions of regret.

## American Minister to Cuba Instructed Not to Further Recognize Fighter.

"Jack" Johnson, defeated heavyweight champion of the world, has been refused passports as an American citizen for his return trip from Havana to Paris.

## Motorists, Attention!

The Saturday Times Tomorrow will carry a pictorial page made up of photographs of Washington's most beautiful automobile drives.

## DR. MAGRUDER GIVES HIS LIFE FIGHTING TYPHUS IN SERBIA

Washington Physician Succumbs to Dread Disease. Member of Red Cross Unit.

WORKED IN A "PEST HOLE" ENTIRE PERSONNEL OF AMERICAN EXPEDITION AT GEVGELE ACCEPT ONE STRICKEN.

Another American Red Cross physician has gallantly given his life in the campaign to halt the ravages of the dread scourge of typhus which is sweeping over Serbia.

The victim is Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder, of Washington, for four years superintendent of Emergency Hospital and widely known among the medical men of the Capital and the East.

Dr. Magruder died in a hospital at Belgrade April 8. The news of his death was cabled to Red Cross headquarters here today by Dr. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, in charge of the Red Cross unit at Belgrade.

Dr. Magruder is the second American physician to be killed by typhus in Serbia. Dr. James F. Donnelly, of Brooklyn, being the first.

All But One Stricken. What American surgeons have done in cleaning up Cuba and the Canal Zone and eradicating the epidemics of yellow fever, other Americans have been giving their lives in the attempt to do in Serbia.

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## Great Line of Battle In Carpathian Heights Is Over 100 Miles Long

PETROGRAD, April 9.—By moving a strong force along the southern forks of the Beskid mountains the Russians have converted the operations of the separate columns invading Hungary into a general battle which now is developing across a broad front. Great masses of infantry are pressing slowly into the Hungarian valley.

During the last eight weeks desperate but unsuccessful efforts have been made by the Germans to force the pass into the Straz valley. They had to substitute an entirely new attacking force three or four times, so great were their losses from rifle fire, the bayonet, and a flood in the snow-covered ravines.

The Russians are now approaching the best farming land of Hungary. Great re-enforcements, both Austrian and German, are being prepared to defend the positions. Large numbers of forts have been thrown up to protect the southern roads. The present battle extends nearly 100 miles practically due east and west. It should prove the most decisive struggle of the campaign so far, since it is impossible for it to end in an entrenched deadlock like the battles in Poland and Poland.

The Russians have captured Smolnik east of the Luppok Pass. They have also thrown back the Austrians in the district of Bartfeld and in the district of Luppok. Having advanced through the Rostok Pass, they have forced a wedge between the Austrian armies.

## BATTLES 700 MILES APART PURPOSED TO MAKE VIENNA YIELD

Sudden French Offensive Prevents Kaiser From Sending Re-enforcements to East.

AUSTRO-GERMANS GIVE WAY THEIR LOSSES IN CARPATHIANS 300,000—HUNGARY IN TERROR AS RUSS DESCEND PLAINS.

LONDON, April 9.—On two great battlefields, 700 miles apart, the allies are co-operating in a mighty attempt to crush Franz Josef's army and force Austria-Hungary to sue for peace.

The official and unofficial dispatches received today indicate that the allies are moving slowly to success. The Russians are pressing forward into Hungary with the Austro-Germans in retreat at nearly every point. The fierce drives of the French around St. Mihiel have caused the Germans to hurry re-enforcements originally designed to stem the Russian onslaughts in the Carpathians.

Losses Put At 300,000. Various reports indicate that Hungary is in a state of terror over the Slav invasion and demanding that the dual monarchy ask a separate peace.

A Bucharest dispatch today estimated that Austro-Hungarian losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners in the defense of Hungary total more than 300,000. At least 100,000 of these are prisoners, according to the British report.

The Berlin claim that France's sudden offensive around St. Mihiel was vainly opposed by the Russian advance generally accepted here. Though aiming at the St. Mihiel wedge, the French are generally believed to be forming part of a great plan of campaign worked out at Petrograd, Paris, and London.

Unable To Send Aid. General Joffre is keeping the Kaiser too busy to send more aid to the retreating Austrians.

The same strategy, according to the French, saved Warsaw from Von Hindenburg after the Russian defeat in the Mazurian Lakes.

While the Slavs were falling back out of east Prussia in a disordered retreat, the French allies began swift smashes against the German trenches in the Champagne. Von Hindenburg cried for re-enforcements for a grand assault on Warsaw. The German general staff had none to send. Every man available was plunging the German line around Perthes.

## Germans Repel Fierce French Assaults, and Retake Drei Grachten

BERLIN (via wireless to London), April 9.—Despite enormous losses in the fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle, the French are attacking "with increased fierceness," according to an official statement from the war office today.

At every point the Germans are maintaining their positions in the face of terrific attacks, and along the St. Mihiel-Pont-a-Mousson line the French are slowly driving southward.

On the southeast a German detachment has again captured Drei Grachten on the west bank of the Yser, taking Belgian officers and 100 men prisoners. In retaliation for French bombardment of villages behind Beaulieu, the Germans have bombarded Rheims with incendiary shells, setting fire to many buildings.

The most furious fighting in the Meuse-Meuse region is going on in the Ailly forest and the Selouse woods, near St. Mihiel, according to war office dispatches.

German artillery broke up a French charge in the Selouse woods, and in the Ailly forest the enemy not only has been checked, but is being driven slowly back. Hard fighting is proceeding north and northeast of Elire, near Pont-a-Mousson.

ROME, April 9.—King Constantine of Greece described the situation in his kingdom as extremely critical in an interview granted a correspondent of the Rome newspaper, Tribuna, and published here today.

"The whole country will fight again with enthusiasm if the interest of the country demands it," King Constantine was quoted as saying. "My people are thoroughly patriotic, but those who govern should judge well the time and opportunity for action."

## Here Are Germany's Present Peace Terms

According to information presented to the United States Government, Germany would consider peace upon these terms:

1. No extension of territory for any of the belligerents.
2. Restoration of all colonies, especially in Africa, as before the war.
3. German evacuation of Belgium, without indemnity from Germany.
4. Payment to Belgium of a reasonable sum for the Congo Free State.
5. A general international agreement establishing freedom of the seas.
6. Immunity of all commerce from attack in war.

## FRENCH KEPT BACK BY GERMAN DEAD

Trenches Near St. Mihiel So Choked With Corpses That Armies Are Hampered.

PARIS, April 9.—German trenches, choked with mangled German corpses, the French troops were unable to occupy them, and woods full of dead and dying, were described in official dispatches today, telling of the terrible battles now raging around St. Mihiel.

So frightful has become the loss of life in the savage attacks against the German positions between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson and Etain that military operations actually are being hampered by the piles of dead bodies.

The battles are being waged with such fury that neither army has had time to go to the aid of its wounded, much less to bury the dead. The sides of the Cambresis plateau and the Eparges region north of St. Mihiel are strewn with corpses.

The official communique from the war office this afternoon threw but little light on the progress of the French offensive. The French have made some progress near Eparges and have repulsed German counter-attacks in the Ailly woods, east of St. Mihiel, capturing six machine guns and two mortars.

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## BERLIN SENDS INTIMATION OF READINESS TO END STRUGGLE

Restore Territorial Status Quo as Before War and Exempt Commerce From Interference by Belligerents.

Confidence Expressed That Allies Will Make No Further Progress—Would Buy Congo From Belgium, Is Report.

Rumors of peace in Europe are once more in the air, as spring approaches, and there is reason to believe that feelers are being thrown out by at least some of the governments involved to find out how the land lies and whether the time is auspicious for serious peace efforts.

Although skepticism is felt in some of the best informed quarters here whether peace is possible for many months, keen interest has been aroused in the fact that the United States has been informally made acquainted with the terms which Germany would be willing to consider.

The attitude of Germany has been communicated informally within the last forty-eight hours to the United States Government.

MOVE SIGNIFICANT. That Kaiser Wilhelm caused the statement of his position on the question of peace to be presented to the American Government on the eve of the opening of the spring campaign, in which Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men is scheduled to play an important part, is regarded here as unusually significant.

The information as to these terms comes from high sources.

This Government has been informally advised that Germany does not expect to crush her opponents, but that she will not sue for peace, and that she expects the allies to tire of the conflict when their armies have smashed away hopelessly at the German lines, and have wasted blood and treasure heavily in finding out that Germany cannot be broken.

GERMAN HOPES. Much comment was caused today by the disclosure of the peace terms Germany is willing to consider, and of the fact that the Kaiser no longer has hopes of pounding his opponents into the earth.

This means he has no hope of reaching Paris or penetrating far into Russia.

It means that Germany will be content in the main to hold her lines and fight in the main on the defensive, or the defensive-offensive, preserving German soil from invasion.

It appears Germany would be willing to see restored the status quo before the war.

It must not be overlooked, however, that these are the terms Germany permits to become known. On the theory that when a man trades he does not at first put forth the utmost he is willing to do it may be assumed Germany would make greater concessions than those indicated.

It is understood that the United States will informally advise the other governments what Germany is willing

to accept.

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