The housewife uses the Wants in getting servants, disposing of disused and obsolete articles of furniture to advantage, securing roomers and boarders, and in many other ways.

The Times Dispatch

Scores of the household needs which are advertised through the Wants in to-day's paper will be filled quickly and satisfactorily.

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1854. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,311. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1913. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAPANESE ENTER PROTEST AGAINST ALIEN LAND LAW

Renewal of Old Quarrel Over California Is Threatened.

BRYAN IS VISITED BY BARON CHINDA

Move Construed by Some to Mean That Japan Believes More Lenient Policy Will Be Adopted by New Administration—May Seek to Pick Quarrel.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 4.—Japan has protested to the United States against the proposed California alien land law.

Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, called at the State Department to-day and had a long, earnest conference with Secretary of State Bryan.

After the conference the Secretary of State admitted the objections of the Japanese were known to this government two weeks ago. Mr. Bryan said the negotiations were still in the conversational stage.

The protest from Japan in some quarters is construed to indicate that Japan believes there is to be a new policy by this government affecting foreign relations, under which it will be possible to obtain concessions which were not obtainable under the mailed fist policy of Colonel Roosevelt, later adopted by President Taft.

The only alternative to this belief indicated by Japan's protest is a desire to raise an issue with the United States. In this case, no one can foreshadow the end.

President Roosevelt answered Japan when it was endeavored to have the Federal government take California by the throat. For a long time the purpose of the famous cruise around the world was kept secret, but it was finally admitted that it was an object lesson to Japan; a lesson that taught the Eastern nation that the "Japan question on the coast" had ceased to be a matter of diplomacy.

The State Department declines to state whether or not there has been any communication with Governor Johnson, of California, concerning the alien land law. It is considered likely, however, that the Japanese objections have been communicated to the California authorities.

Japan has simply raised the old question that any discrimination is a violation of the treaty between that country and the United States, according to those who have made a study of the case.

The recrudescence of the Japanese trouble is regarded as unfortunate by the State Department at this time, as it is felt that the Japanese might precipitate a condition that would make it impracticable for Japan to participate in the Panama Exposition.

The difficulty in dealing with a foreign power on local laws has many times been treated in American foreign correspondence as one that arises out of relations of the States to the nation.

Great Britain and Japan are allies, and each now seems to have a grievance against the United States. There is a general feeling in well-informed circles that Japan chose her time to interfere again, and for that reason there is a great deal of curiosity to know whether the present administration will apply the heroic method to a question which was once settled in that way.

SENATOR IS ACCUSED

Charges Against Western Man Made by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 4.—United States Attorney Clarence R. Wilson to-day began an investigation into charges preferred by an Oklahoma woman against a United States Senator.

Five witnesses, including Mrs. Minnie E. Bond, the complainant, and her husband, J. R. Bond, were summoned to the United States attorney's office by Detective Frank Helan, who is attached to the prosecuting attorney's office. The other witnesses, all of whom live in Oklahoma City, were J. R. Jacobs, a wholesale feed dealer; Kirby Fitzpatrick, an attorney, and State title examiner, and T. E. Robertson, another attorney.

Mrs. Bond was questioned for more than two hours by the prosecutor, and every phase of the case was canvassed.

The complaint to the United States attorney's office was made Wednesday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Bond, who then outlined in a general way the charges against the Senator. Mr. Jacobs accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Bond on their first trip to the prosecutor's office.

INSIST ON REPLY

Powers Do Not Propose to Await Pleasure of Balkan Allies.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

London, April 4.—It having come to the knowledge of the powers that the Balkan allies had decided not to deliver their reply to the terms of peace drafted by the ambassadors until Scutari is taken, it was decided at to-day's conference of the ambassadors held at the Foreign Office to insist that the reply shall be not delayed. This decision will be made known to the allies through the ministers of the powers stationed in the Balkan capitals.

The settlement of the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, which all the parties have agreed shall be drawn in a straight line from the Gulf of Enos to Midia, gives the powers the necessary excuse for hurrying the allies.

Scutari Reported Fallen.

Paris, April 4.—A dispatch to the Matin from Belgrade says that some of the newspapers there have received news from Cettinje and Aleisso announcing that Scutari has fallen and that the Montenegrin and Servian troops entered the city Friday afternoon. The correspondent adds that the Servian government has received no official confirmation of the reports.

CONDITION UNCHANGED

Henry M. Flagler Is Showing No Improvement.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Palm Beach, Fla., April 4.—Henry M. Flagler's condition has been practically unchanged since his rally from the relapse that he suffered on Tuesday morning, according to to-day's reports from his physicians. The impression prevailing among his most intimate friends here, however, is that Mr. Flagler's condition is very grave.

MEN SUSPECTED OF CRIMES LAID TO SUFFRAGETTES

Believed to Be Carrying Out Women's Campaign of Destruction.

ANOTHER COUNTRY HOUSE DESTROYED

Votes - for - Women Advocates Promise to Stagger Humanity by Their Crimes in Retaliation for Imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst—Authorities Take Precautions.

London, April 4.—The suffragettes, continuing their campaign of retaliation against the sentence of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, their leader, to a term of imprisonment, to-night succeeded in destroying another large country house by fire.

As in several previous cases of the kind, the residence, which was situated at Chorleywood, Buckinghamshire, was unoccupied, but was being prepared for the reception of a tenant. The owners of the building, a firm of contractors, estimate their loss at $12,500.

Cards bearing the inscription, "Votes for Women," and other suffragette mottoes, were found on the grounds. No arrests were made.

The police believe that some of the recent criminal acts attributed to the suffragettes, principally the attempts to destroy railway property, were the work of men engaged by the women. All the railway stations and tunnels are being patrolled to prevent miscreants from damaging them.

Miss Scott-Troy, the California suffragette, to-night forwarded to Secretary Bryan at Washington samples of the "instruments of torture," used forcibly to feed suffragettes, including Miss Zelie Emerson. An accompanying note explained that the samples do not contain the metallic tip, which all the women declare is used in the prison.

Dr. Mansell Moullin, who Mrs. Emerson desired to visit her daughter in prison, also has written Secretary Bryan, declaring that one of the greatest dangers of forcible feeding as practiced in the prisons, is the absence of proper antiseptic precautions.

May Stagger Humanity.

The suffragette campaign of violence, which began to-day with several comprehensive pin pricks, promises developments that will stagger humanity.

The militants declare they will not be content with burning empty houses and dynamiting railroad stations. The campaign will be "unprecedented in history," and they will "strike at the very heart of the nation."

Kidnapping important persons is one startling threat.

"So long as Mrs. Pankhurst is in prison," said one of the heads of the movement to-night, "we shall make reprisals and will see that some one suffers as she is suffering."

The authorities are fully aware of this peril, and have redoubled their precaution. Scotland Yard's best watchdogs are shadowing the members of the royal household, the Cabinet ministers and judges. Priceless national treasures also require close guarding against their irreparable loss. Women visitors to the British Museum and National Gallery, as well as to the Tower of London, will be subjected to the strictest scrutiny and shadowing.

Suffrage leaders are evidently bent upon big things. As one said to-night:

"It must be something that will hit hard and bring the country to its senses."

It is significant that men are suspected of the latest outrages.

Mrs. Pankhurst has carried out her threat to go on a hunger strike. The last meal she took was luncheon before sentence was imposed upon her yesterday. Since she entered Holloway Jail she has conformed to all its rules except that she refuses food. Mrs. Pankhurst will be removed to the women's penal establishment at Aylesbury, where any steps that are considered necessary to feed her will be taken. Miss Kerr, secretary of the Woman's Social and Political Union, discussing the statement of one of the suffragette letters to the effect that human life was in peril because of the sentencing of Mrs. Pankhurst, said that while the union considered human life sacred, "we cannot answer for what may or may not be done by women in their individual capacity."

May Enter Capitol.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 4.—Suffragettes to-day received permission to enter the rotunda of the Capitol on Monday to deliver petitions to members of Congress asking for votes for women. The suffragettes promised to leave their bands and banners outside.

Sergeant-at-Arms Higgins, of the Senate, and Sergeant-at-Arms Riddell, of the House, sent a letter to suffrage headquarters notifying the women that ample provisions would be made for the distribution of the petitions.

LONDON IS GLAD WILSON REVERTS TO FORMER TYPE

Welcomes Appointment of "Scholar Diplomat" to Court of St. James.

PAYS COMPLIMENT TO BRITISH SENSE

The Nation Believes That Even in This Spendthrift Age Wealth Is Not Necessary to Ambassador, and Coming of Page May Teach London Society Needed Lesson.

WHAT IT COST

	Per Year.
Levi P. Morton, Paris	$ 75,000
John Hay, London	75,000
Charlemagne Tower, Berlin	80,000
Geo. Von L. Meyer, Rome	50,000
Whitelaw Reid, London	125,000
Myron T. Herrick, Paris	100,000

The official salaries of these ambassadors was $17,500 a year.

Benjamin Franklin, the first and the greatest American ambassador to France, spent little more than $5,000 per year. This was in the days of real democracy—Jefferson's time.

London, April 4.—The Nation, a weekly newspaper of liberal tendencies, this week deals at length with the "interesting experiment," in his reversion to the "scholar diplomat," which President Wilson has made in his appointment of Walter Hines Page as ambassador to the court of St. James. "In offering the London embassy to Mr. Page," the Nation says, "the President has made an interesting experiment. He has boldly reverted to the scholar diplomat as the type of man most qualified to represent the United States abroad. In doing so, he has paid a silent, but striking compliment to the good sense of the British people. He has assumed that what we most value in an American ambassador is not his wealth and his ability to lavish it on magnificent houses and huge entertainments, but his personality and his achievements and the extent to which he brings with him the true flavor of American life."

The Nation declares that President Roosevelt tried the same experiment with Dr. David Jayne Hill, former American ambassador to Germany, successor to Charlemagne Tower. After a description of Mr. Hill's previous career, the Nation says:

"The change was, as Mr. Roosevelt intended it to be, a thorough one. It was an appeal from the eccentric, commercialized Berlin of to-day to the city of plain living and high thinking of a generation ago.

"There is no need to go into the details of the unhappy but illuminating sequel. Neither the Emperor nor Berlin came out of it with credit."

After commenting on the recent ambassadors to England and paying tribute to Whitelaw Reid, the Nation adds:

"President Wilson was right in thinking, from the American even more than the British standpoint, that there should be a reversion to the Bancroft, Washington Irving and Lowell type; that even in these spendthrift days wealth is not essential in a nominee to the London embassy. We welcome and honor that demonstration. It fits in with one's conception of what America should be, and at her best really is, and it may not be without its usefulness in restoring to London society a more just sense in values."

The Nation warmly welcomes Mr. Page as an American who, it says, will gain much and suffer nothing by coming to the London embassy simply on his own merits as a citizen and a servant of the republic.

The Weekly Spectator also extends a cordial welcome to Mr. Page.

FIREMAN IS KILLED

Train Is Caught by Landslide and Overturned.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Marshall, Tex., April 4.—A fireman was killed and two other train employes on a Texas and Pacific passenger train was seriously hurt today when part of the train was overturned by a landslide east of Provencal, La.

The recent heavy rains which swept over the northern part of Louisiana, causing great damage to property, are believed to have loosened the earth in the railroad embankment and caused the slide. None of the passengers was reported to have been hurt.

Engagement Is Announced.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

London, April 4.—The engagement is announced of Edward Hamilton, second son of L. Hamilton McCormick, of Chicago, and Phyllis Mary, second daughter of Francis Samuelson, of Breckenborough Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire. The wedding is to be held in July.

WIDOWS OF TITANIC DISASTER WILL PAY REMARKABLE TRIBUTE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 4.—Mrs. Jacques Futrelle, Mrs. Henry B. Harris and Mrs. George Thorne—all widowed by the Titanic disaster—will pay a wonderful tribute to the memories of their husbands on the anniversary of the sinking of the huge liner.

The three, accompanied by as many other women similarly bereft as find it possible to go, will sail from Boston for Europe early on the morning of April 13, and, according to the plans now under way, will be on the scene of the disaster about 2:15 o'clock on the morning of April 15—the time and date of the calamity.

Baskets of flowers, wreaths and armfuls of cut blossoms will be tossed out into the night and upon the water where the most fearful chapter in the lives of these women was written. A short memorial service, conducted by the liner's chaplain, will be held just prior to the flower rites, and as the liner leaves the fated spot the women will sing the memorable Titanic dirge—"Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The idea was conceived by Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Futrelle. Mrs. Futrelle, up until a few weeks ago, has been making monthly pilgrimages to the seashore, and on the fifteenth of each month has cast scarlet flowers into the water. Jacques Futrelle loved scarlet flowers. He had them about him and wrote of them. Mrs. Futrelle inaugurated the custom at her summer place in Scituate, Mass.

The plans will be completed early next week. Just who will accompany the three women has not been decided. Several of their sister survivors have declared themselves willing to join the party, but thus far decline to make their names public.

MISS BOARDMAN TELLS DETAILS OF RED CROSS WORK

Object Now Is to Rehabilitate Stricken Communities.

AID MUST BE GIVEN TO INDIVIDUALS

In No Other Way Can Towns Ruined by Floods Be Put on Self-Sustaining Basis—All Contributions Generous People Can Give Are Needed.

Washington, April 4.—How the American Red Cross has undertaken the rehabilitation of home and business life in the flood-stricken districts of the Middle West and in what manner that organization met the first call for relief from the sufferers in this disaster—probably the greatest with which it has ever been called upon to deal—were described in a comprehensive statement issued to-night by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the Red Cross National Relief Committee.

Must Consider Individual.

Rehabilitation of the individual sufferer, declared Miss Boardman, is what is necessary to restore normal conditions. "To continue merely to give out food and clothing," she said, "will mean the continuation of the paralysis of the all-important business life of the community. In many of the flooded districts the merchants have lost all their stock, and have no insurance as in case of fire. Unless an effort is made to aid them make a start again, unless the people are assisted in such a way as to enable them to resume the normal condition of buying, the business of the community will remain in a hopeless condition. To accomplish this the individual must be considered, or his or her rehabilitation will mean that of the whole city, town or village.

"While factories are closed for repairs, men can be given work for which they will be paid for the clearing away of the immense amount of debris, such cleansing being necessary for sanitary and other reasons. Thus a purchasing power will be given them again. They may be aided in the repair of their houses, and thus employment provided for others.

"The re-establishment of his market will enable the merchant to re-employ his staff, and thus again others can return to a normal existence. Where men or women have been paying for their homes by monthly instalments they can be assisted in such payments for a time so as to prevent the loss of their homes and possibly the failure of mutual building associations, which would be disastrous to many of the working people. All this great work the Red Cross, with the generous contributions of the American people, is undertaking.

Need of All Contributions.

"This work of individual rehabilitation will lead to the rehabilitation of the entire community and the setting again in motion of the wheels of normal life will be the greatest help that can possibly be given to the unfortunate victims of the flood. So many thousands have suffered, so many cities, towns and villages in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois have been affected that there will be need of all the generous contributions received.

"With the courage of the American people on the side of the disaster, and, on the other hand, with the generosity of our sympathetic public, the Red Cross believes this can and will be accomplished."

Telling of the emergency relief work of the Red Cross, Miss Boardman said:

"So rapidly and almost completely was Dayton cut off from connection with Columbus that the first intimation that the Governor of Ohio received of the calamity there came from the Red Cross at Washington. Immediately the first flood relief measures were set in motion by the State, rescue work and police protection, largely by the National Guard. Sanitary matters under State and Federal officials, with the aid of the army physicians, next were in order. About 100 Red Cross trained nurses were immediately sent to the flood country and are assisting not only in caring for the sick, but in co-operating with the sanitary inspectors in house-to-house visiting.

Major Charles Lynch, United States Army, of the Red Cross first aid department, is giving assistance in this sanitary work to Surgeon-General Hall, of the National Guard of Ohio. Where necessary, small emergency hospitals were established. Food, clothing, blankets and cots, with medical supplies, were rushed to the devastated districts by the War and Navy Departments under experienced and competent officers. Later, without notice from the Red Cross, other supplies came from more remote localities. Kitchens were put into action, and later from relief stations in schools and other suitable places food and clothing were distributed. These were constantly replenished from the carloads coming in from all parts. Coal also was given out. I saw one or two carloads dumped at the side of a street in the flooded district of Columbus for any one's use, but as yet little or no inroad has been made upon it.

Immediate Aid Offered.

"The Red Cross, immediately upon information of the disaster, sent telegrams to both the Governors of Ohio and Indiana offering assistance, and began to move into the field its personnel of trained agents as well as the nurses. These agents are men connected with various philanthropic associations, and who have had special experience and training in disaster relief work for the Red Cross. The national director, Ernest P. Bicknell, on his way to Omaha for the cyclone relief, was recalled, as the Red Cross agents sent from Chicago and St. Louis reported the work there well in hand.

"Governor Cox, acting as president of the Ohio State Red Cross board, appointed a special relief committee of such members of the board as were in the State and others as substitutes for two that were absent. These are all

(Continued on Third Page.)

Leading Fight Against Free Sugar

SENATOR JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, of Louisiana.

BRIDE PROMISES TO OBEY HUSBAND

No Hesitation When Question Is Put to Miss Ethel Roosevelt.

NOW MRS. RICHARD DERBY

Oyster Bay Pays Tribute to Popularity by Almost Tearing Veil Away.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 4.—Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the former President, was united in marriage with Dr. Richard Derby, at Christ Episcopal Church at noon to-day; and in marked contrast with the White House wedding service of her half-sister, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, from which the word obey was omitted, the bride of to-day in full, rich voice promised to love, honor and "obey" her future lord and master.

Oyster Bay paid tribute to the popularity of the bride, by almost ripping her bridal veil from her when she arrived at the church with her father in a motor car a few minutes before the ceremony. The crowd, which a short while before had driven the bridegroom in flight across the lawn to the chancel entrance, surged about the Roosevelt car and, though the protecting arm of the Colonel was thrown about his daughter, the pretty bride's veil was seriously torn awry before she could escape from her admirers into the church.

Thronged With Society Folk.

The edifice, decorated with rambler roses, apple and cherry blossoms and Southern smilax, was thronged with a representative gathering of New York, Long Island and New England society folk.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Cotton Smith, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, which the Roosevelts attended during Colonel Roosevelt's administration, assisted by Rev. George E. Tallmage, rector of Christ Church, and Rev. Endicott Peabody, of Groton, Mass. Colonel Roosevelt gave the bride away.

The morning had been dull and cloudy, but as the hour of the ceremony approached, the sun, which has smiled so often on the Roosevelt fortunes, broke through the clouds and flooded the little edifice with light, which continued for the fifteen minutes the service lasted.

At the request of the bride, Hanhan Franko rendered Liszt's "Liberstrum" with an orchestra accompaniment preliminary to the "Wedding March" from Lohengrin, and as the members of the bridal party emerged from the church after the ceremony the Oyster Bay brass band serenaded them.

Miss Roosevelt wore an ivory white satin gown, trimmed wth old lace which had adorned the wedding gown of her mother. She carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and gardenias. She was attended by Miss Cornelia Landon as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Helen Coster and Hester Chanler. They carried sweet peas. Miss Josephine Osborn, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, who was also to have acted as a bridesmaid, was kept away from the ceremony by death in her family, and Miss Marguerite Derby, a sister of the bridegroom, who was also to have acted as a bridesmaid, was also unable to attend because of illness.

Roger Derby, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were Lloyd Derby, Archie Roosevelt, Nelson Bartlett, John Waterbury, Edmund Rogers and Dr. Henry James. The gift of the bridegroom to his bride was an emerald pendant, surrounded by two rows of diamonds, and to his ushers gold cuff links.

Characterized by none of the ostentation which marked the White House wedding of Mrs. Longworth, the ceremony to-day was given a rather unconventional note by little Miss Grace Roosevelt, daughter of Theodore Roose-

(Continued on Second Page.)

INITIAL CAUCUS OF PROGRESSIVES

Third Party Members Get Together and Plan Campaign.

MURDOCK FOR SPEAKER

Denounce Democrats and Republicans and Laud Theodore Roosevelt.

Washington, April 4.—At its first caucus, held this afternoon, the Progressives, the third party organization in the House, nominated Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas, as candidate for Speaker of the House, and perfected plans for an aggressive legislative campaign. Fifteen members of the House attended the conference and the affiliation of four members who have not yet reached Washington was announced.

The caucus, or conference, was held in the majority conference room of the House Office Building, and a crowd of interested spectators, many of them women, attended. A flood of oratory swept through the entire proceedings, and the new Congressmen were accorded abundant applause as they denounced both Democratic and Republican parties, spoke of "bossism" and "standpatters," and lauded Progressive principles and Theodore Roosevelt. An expected "keynote message" from Colonel Roosevelt failed to materialize. The members who attended the conference were: Representatives Ruply, Temple, Walters, Lewis, Hulings and Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Bell and Stephens, of California; Murdock, of Kansas; Hinebaugh and Copley, of Illinois; Bryan, of Washington; Lafferty, of Oregon; Chandler, of New York, and Lindbergh, of Minnesota. Those recorded but not present were: Falconer, of Washington; Woodruff, of Michigan; Nolan, of California, and Thomson, of Illinois.

Action Not Binding.

The caucus adopted a resolution declaring that its action was not binding upon the members attending, but that each member was free to support progressive measures appearing in the House from any source.

After a lengthy discussion, in the course of which Mr. Murdock said the Progressives were entitled to representation on the important House committees, not only because of their numerical strength, but also because of the large Progressive vote cast for the party in the presidential election, a committee was appointed to consult Majority Leader Underwood about Progressive committee assignments. Mr. Murdock said he expected thirty or forty committee places for Progressives.

A legislative committee composed of Representatives Kelley, Chandler, Copley, Bell and Lindbergh was appointed to frame the legislative measures which will form the Progressive program.

All of the Progressive members will meet next Tuesday with Dean Lewis, of Pennsylvania University; Jane Addams, Gifford Pinchot, Walter Weyl and other members of the legislative committee of the national Progressive party to consider the legislative program.

Attacks Present Rules.

Representative Lafferty, of Oregon, attacked the present rules of the House, and offered a number of amendments to the rules for consideration of the conference. A committee was appointed to take up the matter. Still another committee was named to consider the complaint of Representative Bryan that the new members were being discriminated against in the assignment of office space.

The conference went on record in favor of the creation of a standing committee of the House to consider the woman suffrage question.

SUGAR SCHEDULE ALL THAT REMAINS TO BE COMPLETED

With One Exception, Democratic Tariff Bill Is Complete.

WILSON DELIVERS HIS ULTIMATUM

Tells Sugar Interests They Must Accept 1-Cent-a-Pound Rate, With No Duty After Three Years, or Prepare to Fight Against Free Product Now.

Washington, April 4.—The Democratic tariff revision bill is complete to-night with the exception of a final decision upon sugar. From beginning to end it is modeled in accord with ideas of President Wilson, with wool, meats and many other foodstuffs and clothing materials on the free list; with low duties upon all agricultural products and foodstuffs that are not free, and with the tariff on chemicals and steel and other commercial products cut far below the present protective rates.

Senate tariff leaders to-day asked for an opportunity to study the bill until Sunday afternoon. They will then confer with Chairman Underwood, of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and later will have a final conference with President Wilson. A careful analysis of the Senate will be made in the meantime to determine whether free wool, "one-cent sugar" and low rates on "market basket products" will prove acceptable to a majority of the Democrats.

Tariff Developments.

Briefly summarized, the tariff developments of the day were:

President Wilson's ultimatum to sugar interests that they must agree to a tariff of 1 cent a pound for three years, with free sugar after that time, or he would attempt to provide for free sugar at once.

Completion of the bill by the Ways and Means Committee, with the exception of the sugar schedule. On this the committee is prepared to agree on free sugar if the President insists.

Income tax rates fixed at 1 per cent for all corporation incomes above $5,000; 1 per cent on personal incomes from $4,000 to $20,000; 2 per cent from $20,000 to $50,000; 3 per cent from $50,000 to $100,000; 4 per cent above $100,000.

The President submitted his proposal on the sugar tariff to Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, early in the day. Louisiana Senators and Representatives conferred throughout the day, and sounded out other members of the Senate to determine whether enough strength could be secured to fight the free sugar features of the plan. They had reached no decision to-night, however, as to the course to take. Notwithstanding the sugar controversy, events so shaped themselves to-day as to indicate that the House, the Senate and the President will come to definite and final agreement upon the tariff bill before Monday; and that the measure will be presented to the House early next week as an administrative measure, and with all tariff leaders behind it.

After a short meeting of Democratic members of the Finance Committee to-day, Senators Simmons, James and Hughes called on Mr. Underwood and discussed the wool, sugar and agricultural tariffs. A demand from some quarters in the Senate for an increase in the agricultural duties, and a doubt as to the success of both free wool and free sugar in the Senate, constitute the problems over which the Senate leaders will work to-night and to-morrow.

Left in Hands of President.

The House tariff makers have left matters entirely in the hands of the President. Members of the Senate Finance Committee to-day declared there would be an ultimate conference with the President over all contested points. It is understood that unless the sugar compromise is accepted by Senators from Southern States, the Finance Committee probably will act on its own initiative and comply with President Wilson's desires.

The situation as it has developed this week apparently is a consummation of the plan laid out by the President and the House and Senate leaders to bring the executive department and both branches of Congress into agreement upon tariff revision before the new bill leaves the custody of the committee that has drawn it. Leading Senators predicted to-day there would be no important matters unsettled when the bill is introduced in the House.

This situation, unique in tariff history of recent years, is expected greatly to shorten the time required for passage of the bill, and to reduce to an unusual degree the congressional debate and amendment of the measure. A preliminary agreement on the bill, it is claimed, will result in the making of few changes by the Senate when the bill reaches that body.

Chairman Underwood, when the Ways and Means Committee adjourned for the day, seemed in a greatly relieved frame of mind, and expressed the hope that the committee would hear from the President and the Senate committee by Sunday at the latest.

"Our bill is ready," said Mr. Underwood. "The sugar tariff is the only serious point in controversy, and our committee has agreed to do whatever the President wants us to do.

"We expected to get word from the President to-day after his conference with the Senators, but the word did not come. I believe, however, that the whole matter will be determined tomorrow.

"If the President cannot bring about an agreement on this schedule, we are ready anyway, and the bill will go to the House as a committee bill.

His Suggestions Few.

"This committee has agreed thus far to every change the President suggested in our original bill as it reached him. His suggestions were few. Most of the bill met with his heartiest approval. The committee was of the mind that no bill should be presented which President Wilson might veto when it reached him. Having made

(Continued on Second Page.)