CASES OF HUGHES LISTED BY NORRIS

Action May Portend Fight in Senate Tomorrow on Confirmation.

With the Senate judiciary committee planning to take up the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court tomorrow a list of the cases in which Mr. Hugher has appeared as counsel before the Supreme Court since January 1, 1925, and up to February 1 was given out yesterday.

Senator Norris, chairman of the judiciary committee, made the list public. but in doing so indicated he had no comment to make.

It is understood that Senator Norris It is understood that Senator Norris had the list prepared by the clerk of the judiciary committee at the request of some of the members of the committee. In Senate circles yesterday there was no little speculation as to whether it portended a fight against Mr. Hughes' confirmation. Senator Norris, although not discussing the giving out of the list of cases, indicated he did not know of opposition in the committee.

in the committee.

It is pointed out that Mr. Hughes will be unable to participate in the deliberation of these cases yet before the court. This always has been the practice of the court.

Cases Held Important.

The list contains a total of 54 cases The list contains a total of 54 cases. All are well known legal controversies, especially so to attorneys and others who follow the Supreme Court proceedings closely. They include railroad and public utility cases of great moment, as well as radio cases and, in general, cases involving some of the greatest corporation litigation of the last five years.

Among the cases is that of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., involving
the 5-cent fare on New York subways.
In this case Mr. Hughes appeared for
the Interborough Another noted case is
that of United States et al vs. Los
Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Co. In
this Mr. Hughes appeared for the railroad company in support of valuation
contentions made by the road.

In the recent WGY case, that of the
Federal Radio Commission vs. General
Electric Co., Mr. Hughes was counsel
for the General Electric Co., but withdrew when his son was appointed solicitor general. Among the cases is that of the Inter-

List of Cases Given.

The list of cases is given below, with date of argument, and with the name of the clients for whom Mr. Hughes appeared in italia.

Provost et al. vs. United States 269 and United States 443, argued November 18, 1925; Victor Talking Machine Co. vs. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 269 United States 547, November 23, 1925; Beech-Nut Packing Co. vs. P. Lorillard Co., 269 United States 551. January 11, 1926; Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. vs. Victor Talking Machine Co., 269 United Co. 269 United States 551. January 11, 1926; Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. vs. Victor Talking Machine Co., 269 United States 581, November 23, 1925; United States 581, November 23, 1925; United States 681, November 23, 1925; United States 681, November 23, 1925; United States 142, April 22, 1926; Appleby vs. City of New York, 271 United States 364, March 1 and 2, 1926; Burrows vs. Lord, 271 United States 403, March 1 and 2, 1926; Burrows vs. Lord, 271 United States 587, December 8 and 9, 1925; David: Belais, Inc., vs. Goldsmith Brothers Smelting & Refining Co., 271 United States 587, June 7, 1926; Hanover Fire Insurance Co. vs. Harding, county treasure, 232 United States 494, October 18, 1926; Duffy former collector, vs. Mutual Engl. Life Insurance Co., 272 United States 613, October 21 and 22, 1926; United States 613, October 21 and 22, 1926; United States 592, November 30 and December 1, 1926; Beech-Nut Packing Co., vs. P. Lorillard Co., 373 United States 629, March 17, and 18, 1927; Vietor Talking Machine Co. vs. Brunswick-Balke Collender Co., 273 United States 670, March 14, 1927; Max Hart vs. B. F. Keith Vaudeville Exchange et al., 273 United States 703, October 18, 1926; Max Hart vs. B. F. Keith Vaudeville Exchange et al., 273 United States 704, February 25, 1927; Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Germany vs. Leopold Zimmermann et al., 273 United States 780, February 25, 1927; Zimmermann vs. Sutherland, alien property custodian, 274 United States 593, March 1, 4927; Weedin, commissioner of immigration, vs. Chin Bou, 274 United States 657, March 16, 1927; William H. Blodkett, fax commissioner of immigration, vs. Chin Bou, 274 United States 657, March 16, 1927; William H. Blodkett, fax commissioner of immigration, vs. Chin Bou, 274 United States 657, March 16, 1927; William H. Blodkett, fax commissioner of immigration, vs. Chin Bou, 274 United States 657, March 16, 1927; William H. Blodkett, fax commissioner of immigration, vs. Chin Bou, 274 United States 657, March 16, 1927; William H. Blodkett, fax commissioner of 253. March 1, 4927; Weedin, commissioner of immigration, vs. Chin Bow, 274 United States 457, March 16, 1927; William H. Blodgett, tax commissioner, vs. Silberman & al., 274 United States 728, April 18, 1927; Thompson-Starrett Co. vs. La Belle Iron Works, 274 United States 748, May 31, 1927; Mason vs. Routzahn, collector, 275 United States 175. October 6, 1827; Hughes was amicus curlae; Richmodd, Serew Anchor Co. vs. United States, 375 United States 331, December 1, 1927; Barber Asphalt Paving Co. vs. Standard Asphalt & Rubber Co., 275 United States 372, October 4 and 5, 1927; Aetna Insurance Co. vs.

Co., 276 United States 610, February 20, 1928: Aetna Insurance Co. vs. Baker superintendent of insurance, 276 United States 628, March 5, 1928; Blodgett vs. Silberman, 277 United States 1. March 12 and 13, 1928; Holland Furniture Co. vs. Perkins Glue Cb., 277 United States 245, March 14 and 15, 1928; Willing vs. Chicago Auditorium Association, 277 United States 274, April 19 and 20, 1928. States 21e, April 19 and 20, 1920.

Served as Special Master.

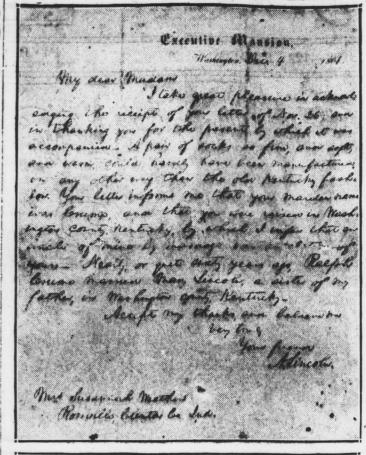
Wisconsin vs. Illinois, 278 United States 367 (Mr. Hughes was special master); Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. vs. De Forest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Co., 278 United States 562, October 18 and 19, 1928; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Wisconsin vs. Illinois, 278 United States 367 (Mr. Hughes was special master); Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. vs. De Forest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Co., 278 United States 562, October 18 and 19, 1928; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. vs. United States et al., 278 United States 562, October 18 and 19, 1928; United States industrial Chemical Co. vs. United States Industrial Chemical Co. vs. United States Industrial Chemical Co. vs. Theroz Co., 278 United States 608, October 8, 1928; Anaconda accompanied Van Coppenolle's testimony vesterday was changed by him today after the number of the room in which he said he met with a group of gangsters in the Book Cadillac Hotel was found to be that of a room occupied at the time by an assistant prosecutor. The detective went to the hotel and picked out another room as the one he visited. A thorough investigation of hotel records was ordered.

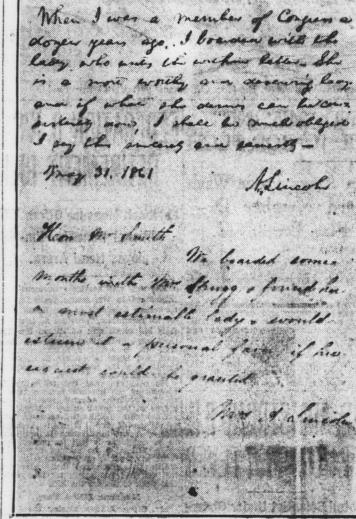
Detective Sergt. Arthur Pleper, who vs. Theroz Co., 278 United States 608, October 8, 1928; Anaconda Copper Mining Co. vs. Carson Investment Co., 278 United States 635, October 22, 1928; Satterthwait vs. McMan Oil & Gas Co., 278 United States States 640 October 22, 1928; Gilchrist vs. ment Co., 278 United States States
640. October 22, 1928; Gilchrist vs.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 279
United States 1929; Wabash Railroad Co. vs. Barclay & Willoughby Co., 279 United
States 828, March 11, 1929; Austin vs.
Barclay & Willoughby Co., 279 United
States 828, March 11, 1929; Walace vs.
Barclay & Willoughby Co., 279 United
States 828, March 11, 1929; Walace vs.
Motor Products Corporation, 279 United
States 859, April 23 and 24, 1929; Haskell vs. Perkins, 279
United States 872, June 3, 1929; Proter,
June 3, 1929; Haskell vs. Perkins, 279
United States 872, June 3, 1929; Proter,
Sunted States 875, February 25, 1929; Federal
Radio Commissioner of finance of the State of Idaho vs. United States, 279 United States 875, February 25, 1929; Federal
Radio Commission vs. General Electric
Co., 280 United States (preliminary print) 17a (Mr. Hughes withdrew when kell vs. Perkins, 279 United States 872. June 3, 1929; Haskell vs. Perkins, 279 United States 872. June 3, 1929; Haskell vs. Perkins, 279 United States 875, June 3, 1929; Porter commissioner of finance of the State of Idaho vs. United States, 279 United States 875, February 25, 1929; Pederal Radio Commissioner vs. General Electric Co., 280 United States (preliminary print) 17a (Mr. Hughes withdrew when his son was appointed solicitor general) Wabash Railwag Co. vs. Barclay, 280 United States on docket for October, 1929, term (Mr. Hughes withdrew when his son was appointed solicitor general):

McCarty testified that Thompson, in the presence of himself and Commissioner withiam P. Rutledge, said that Garvin had bungled the investigation of his son's kidaping and ought to be "hung, shot and tarred and feathered." The occasion, McCarty testified that Thompson, in the presence of himself and Commissioner withiam P. Rutledge, said that Garvin had bungled the investigation of his son's kidaping and ought to be "hung, shot and tarred and feathered." The occasion, McCarty testified that Thompson, in the presence of himself and Commissioner withiam P. Rutledge, said that Garvin had bungled the investigation of his son's kidaping and ought to be "hung, shot and tarred and feathered." The occasion, McCarty testified that Thompson, in the presence of himself and Commissioner withiam P. Rutledge, said that Garvin had bungled the investigation of his son's kidaping and ought to be "hung, shot and tarred and feathered." The occasion, McCarty testified that Thompson, in the presence of himself and Commissioner withiam P. Rutledge, said that Garvin had bungled the investigation of his son's kidaping and continued the investigation of his son's kidaping and continu

States. 276 United States 311, October 3 and 4. 1927; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. vs. United. States General Electric Co. et al., 276 United States 610, February 20, 1928; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. vs. De Forest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Co., 276 United States 610, February 20, 276 United States 610, February 20, 278 Agrag Languague Co. vs. Baker

NEW LINCOLN MANUSCRIPTS







Three newly found Lincoln writings are shown above. They are a letter of thanks to an Indiana woman who made him a present of a pair of socks; another asking consideration for his former boarding house mistress, with a note added by Mrs. Lincoln, and the lines Lincoln wrote in a little girl's autograph album.

KIDNAPING RING IN DETROIT IS LAID TO POLICE OFFICIAL

(Continued From First Page.)

Garvin, who was in the corridor around the trial room all day today suffered a fracture of his wounded arm when he bumped into Van Cop-penolle as the latter was standing in front of a door posing for newspaper photographers.

A detail of Van Coppenolle's testi-Anaconda accompanied Van Coppenolle on the rison Investites 635, Oc- and was unable to fix the date of the

OPTIMISM SHOWN AT TAFT'S BEDSIDE

More Nourishment Taken and Reports Declare He Had Satisfactory Day.

Physicians attending William Howard Taft said last night in their 7 o'clock bulletin that "the Chief Justice has had a satisfactory day and taken more

nad a satisfactory day and taken more nourishment."

The optimism of those watching over the ill jurist was shared by his brother, Horace D. Taft, headmaster at the Taft School, at Watertown, Conn. After visiting the bedside he decided to return to New England. He expressed confidence that his brother was in no immediate danger.

Husband's Pigeon Overdue 2 Years, Wife Asks Divorce GIFT TO LINCOLN

ADMIRAL HUGHES

Alarmed by Condition of

Operations Chief.

Jahncke Tells of Attack.

INCREASED RANCOR

MARKS FIGHT TO

West Virginia Senator would be greatly interested in the doctrine of Goff that the consumer "is guilty of laches because he did not appear before the finance committee."

"I am not surprised," said La Fol-lette, "at the Senator's position. His

lette, "at the Senator's position. His reactionary record since he has been in

the Senate is a clear indication that he regards the interests of property as superior to the interests of humanity."

record as I am proud of my reactionary

Fears for Consumer.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, February 8.—Three of the four carrier pigeons John Preuss, 48, took with him when he left Chicago almost two years ago to scout the Canadian north woods came home with messages for Mrs. Preuss, but there will be no necessity for him to launch the fourth bird, she said in applying for a divorce today.

It had been two years since pigeon No. 3 arrived and she was tired of waiting for No. 4. Communication to Woman Throws Light on Man's Personality.

(Continued From First Page.)

LETTER REVEALS

politically gracious than in this acknowledgement of a pair of personally knitted socks?"

As it happens, this is the first time the socks letter has been published. What it reveals is nothing essentially new about Lincoln. It merely tells us of a way we are familiar with from many previous incidents.

From year to year the collectors of Lincoln data, the seekers of materials bearing on the question "What kind of a man was he?" go on with their work. Their research often carries over into jobs of sleuthing, of ferreting out individuals, of tracking down documents, of examining faded and ragged court house records, of hunting relatives, heirs and friends of So-and-So who many years ago was said to have received a communication from Lincoln. Neither Jackson nor Jefferson nor Washington nor Napoleon nor Cromwell nor Luther nor Joan of Arc nor Francis of Assissi has been followed and noted in so authentic a way, with so many streaks, colors and shadings of personality presented to us as in the case of Abraham Lincoln.

of personality presented to us as in the case of Abraham Lincoln.

Autographed for Girl.

Years ago we arrived at the point where new findings, fresh discoveries, bring nothing essentially revealing; they merely deepen the impression we already have of this or that phase of Lincoln. Thus it is with a few lines Lincoln wrote in an autograph album for a little Kansas girl, now an elderly resident of a city in Texas. The lines read:

Idition.

The admiral's physician, Comdr. L. Pratt of the Naval Medical Corps, had the conviction that his patient would soon be back at his desk in the way Department, directing the far-flung activities of the Navy he has fortified in this opinion by the sturdy physique of Admiral Hughes, was fortified in this opinion by the sturdy physique of Admiral Hughes, lines read:

lines read:
"Dear Mary:
"With pleasure I write my name in your album. Ere long some younger man will be more happy to confer his man will be life.

name upon you.

"Don't allow it, Mary, until fully assured that he is worthy of the happiness. Dec. 7, 1859.

"Your friend,
A. LINCOLN."

At a later time, when she was a grown woman, "Mary" obtained an autograph of U. S. Grant, then in the White House, to go on the same page of the album.

me in punger or his made public at the Navy Department yesterday afternoon, when Acting Secretary Ernest Lee Jahncke issued a communique in which he said:

"I am advised this morning by Comdr. L. L. Pratt (M. C.), U. S. N., attending physician, that Admiral Hughes has had an incomplete mild stroke of paralysis. He has not been unconscious and is mentally clear. This morning his temperature and pulse are normal and he had a restful night. Blood pressure moderately elevated."

Naval officials announced last night that there was no change in the condition of Admiral Hughes from that in dicated in the official bulletin of Mr. Jahncke. Admiral Hughes is at his home in the Naval Observatory grounds. Arrangements were made yesterday by Mr. Jahncke to have bulletins issued those those those to be taken out of the service, on the sale of obsoluted at work on the reconditioning of destroyers to replace those to be taken out of the service, on the sale of obsolute of the service, on the sale of obsolute of the service, on the sale of obsolute of the service on the s of the album.

From the manuscript collection of Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago we have another characteristic piece of Lincoln writing. In this Mrs. Lincoln joins her husband in a recommendation of Mrs. Sprigg, who kept a boarding house where in 1848 Representative Lincoln and his wife were members of what who ate there regularly.

At the table of Mrs. Sprigg Lincoln held long conversations

held long conversations with his friends Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, a combative abolitionist, and Alexander Stephens of Georgia, later vice president of the Confederate States of America.

In the course of a year, it seems, Mrs. Sprigg's boarding, house massed.

In the course of a year, it seems for Mrs. Sprigg's boarding house passed from her hands, and in May, 1861, she was seeking a place to earn a living in Government employ.

Though Lincoln in that month was confronted with tangled and terrible problems, he took the time to write a gracious note of recommendation for the troubled woman. The note subjoined by Mrs. Lincoln indicates that the position sought was in the Department of the Interfor, of which Caleb 18 Smith of Indiana was secretary. The notes read:

notes read:
"When I was a member of Congress
a dozen years ago, I boarded with the
lady who writes the within letter. She

lady who writes the within letter. She is a most worthy and deserving lady; of and if what she desires can be consistently done. I shall be much obliged. I say this sincerely and earnestly, "May 31, 1861. A. LINCOLN." I "Hon. Mr. Smith: "We boarded some months with Mrs. Sprigg, and found her a most estimable lady and would esteem it a personal favor if her request could be granted.

MRS. A. LINCOLN."

Early in 1865 a woman ran the block-

Early in 1865 a woman ran the block-ade, hoping that in the North she could zet clothing material for her children. She was the wife of Col. A. S. Bledsoe, a high official in the Confederate War. Department at Richmond. Also she had known Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in had known Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in her younger days in Springfield, Ill., and she wrote to Bishop Charles P. McIlvaine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that when the first child of the Lincolns arrived, Robert Todd, she had been a helping friend and neighbor, and that she gave the baby its morning bath for a number of days before the mother got on her feet again.

Bishop McIlvaine was a relative of the Blectsoes by marriage, and he asked

the Blecsoes by marriage, and he asked that President Lincoln should grant that President Lincoln should grant her an interview and hear her request for a pass through the Union Army lines southward. Lincoln wrote a pass and handed it to Bishop McIlvaine to forward to Mrs. Bledsoe. A tradition among the Bledsoe descendants now living hear Sound Beach, Conn., has it that as Lincoln handed the pass to the Bishop he remarked: "Do not tell Stanton I gave it."

among the Bledsoe descendants now living near Sound Beach, Conn., has it that as Lincoln handed the pass to the Bishop he remarked: "Do not tell Stanton I gave it."

A Pass Through the Lines.

Six years later Mrs. Bledsoe presented Jefferson Davis this identical card on which Lincoln wrote an Army pass. And the former president of the Confederate States wrote on it an affectionate autograph and returned it to her. The writing on the card follows:

"Allow the bearer, Mrs. Harriet C Bledsoe, to pass our lines with ordinary baggage and go South.

"January 16, 1865."

"Anuary 16, 1865."

Fears for Consumer.

He held the consumer would be bound, gagged and delivered" if the doctrine of Goff were to apply. Senator La Follette's scoring aroused Goff, and with no little heat he declared that he was a "regular Republican." though Senator La Follette's La Follette had used that term with scorn.

"If I were not a regular Republican." he ac ded, "I would not sit on this side of the chamber and would not take as nember of the Republican party."

Defending himself against the charges of the Wisconsin Senator, he said:

"I hope the Senator from Wisconsin as proud of his radical socialistic record as I am proud of my reactionary Bledsoe, to pass our lines with ordinary baggage and go South.

"January 16, 1865."

"Secretary Davis for his deer friend.

"January 16, 1865."
"Jefferson Davis for his dear friend
Mrs. Anna Bledsoe, 15th May, 1871."
A curious "lost speech" of Lincoln's
came to my eyes last Summer one day
as I was reading the Congressional
Globe for 1861. It is the first Lincoln
address one may believe to be seen address, one may believe, to have gone into the Globe since Lincoln was a member of Congress twelve years pre-vious. I designate it as a "lost" speech because I have not thus far met with it in the collections of Lin-coln writings and speeches, nor in any of the newspaper files I have examined

for that period.

"It has, one may infer, been a lost speech to all who have not taken the monotonous journey, wearisome to the eye and the mind, through the yellowing pages of the Congressional Globe for 1861. Nor can one find the speech by referring to the name of Lincoln in the index; that name is not anywhere mentioned in the Globe volumes preceding inauguration.

mentioned in the Globe volumes preceding inauguration.

"Under the heading of 'Presidentelect' one may observe in the index
that a committee was appointed to
notify Lincoln that the votes had been
counted and Congress had duly declared him elected. However, the
speech of the President-elect, informing the committee he would take the

Dr. Thomas A. Claytor and Dr. Francis R. Hagner, who are attending him, issued a bulletin shortly before noon reporting the continued improvement of Mr. Taft. They made it clear, however, that he was not entirely out of danger, and that his improved condition was in comparison with the seriousness of his state when he arrived in Washington. At that time he was so weak that attendants carried him from the train to his automobile, and often he lapsed into semi-consciousness.

Guam Income Breaks Record.

GUAM, February 3 (P).—During the six months ended December 31 last the government of Guam has enjoyed the largest income in its history. New means of raising revenues devised by the administration of Gov. Willis W. Bradley, ir., commander in the United States Navy, are credited with causing the increased income.

record as I am proud of my reactionary record."

Answering Goff, La Follette said he had received a majority of 525,000 votes in Wisconsin, so that his views evidently had the approval of the great body of the citizens there. He added that the Senator from West Virginia would soon have opportunity to submit his record to the people of West Virginia. "It will be for them to say not for me." he added.

He again scored the doctrine of Goff as "ultra-reactionary."

Fess in a speech reminded the Senate that tariff revision always unsettled business and especially where revision downward was threatened. This led Swanson and Barkley of the democratic side to point out that there is depression in the woolen industry, despite the fact the rates in the wool schedule are being raised. Senator Fess did not concede that tariff revision of the people of the tariff revision of the people of the tariff revision developed that tariff revision developed the tariff revision developed the concede that tariff revision delevable of t the fact the rates in the wool schedule are being raised. Senator Fess did not concede that tariff revision disturbed business whether the rates were to go up or down. He did not think the woolen industry could be taken as a fair example. It was depressed, he held, for various reasons.

Senator Smoot, who held there were various reasons for conditions in the woolen industry, said: "Women have not an ounce of wool upon their bodies. They used to use millions and millions.

They used to use millions and millions of pounds."

Senator Fess got into a discussion of the stock market crash. He held this was sure to come in any event and he did not ascribe it to tariff revision. But he admonished the coalition that what is happening in the Senate is adding to business uncertainty and held that to business uncertainty and held that when it became known a combination in the Senate as writing rates below the 1922 rates it had been taken by business as "dangerous."

Dean of Political Writers Dies.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, February 8 (A).

—John T. Bourke, 71, dean of the Cleveland political writers, and associated with the Cleveland News for the last quarter of a century, died here

FRENCH ANSWERS STIMSON'S CRITICS

Reply to Hale's Attack Is Seen in His Championing of Naval Plan.

Representative French, Republican of Idaho, delivered yesterday what he described as "a necessary answer to critics" of the American proposal for limitation of navies announced in London on Thursday by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State and chairman of the SUFFERS STROKE American delegation.

Mr. French hailed the proposal as Colleagues, However, Are Not

"one calculated to inspire confidence in the conference and the belief that great good will flow therefrom." His discussion of the matter was taken as an answer to the criticisms of Senator Frederick Hale, Republican, of Maine, and, in a lesser way, to opposition "presented in the press."

Representative Garner of Texas, Democratic leader of the House, pointed to criticism Friday by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, and other Senators on the position outlined by Stimsen, He deplored any "heckling and criticism" of the Conference until it has concluded its work. its work.

Clear-Cut Outline I: Lauded.

Although the Navy's highest officer, Admiral Charles F. Hughes, chief of naval operations, has been stricken with "an incomplete mild stroke of paralysis," persons close to him were not alarmed last night over his con-In response to a question by Garner, French said he asked for time to ad-

French said he asked for time to address the House "in view of criticism that ought not to have been made." He described the Stimson statement as a "clear-cut outline of a possible agreement on naval tonnage as it concerns the United States."

"Were the results of the conference to crystallize so far as the United States may be concerned in a program substantially indicated by the statement, definiteness would be written into naval programs, which, after all as I see it, is the cardinal, the fundamental principle that is at stake.

as I see It, is the cardinal, the funda-mental principle that is at stake.

"More than that, adoption of the program would prevent expansion of naval establishments. These two con-siderations would mark progress of in-calculable importance in the considera-tion of the problem of naval strength of world powers. of world powers.
"The effective tonnage of battleships.

aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines of the United States—built submarines of the United States—built, building and appropriated for—is 1,-241,522 tons.

"In addition to this, the United States has authorized five cruisers of 50,000 tons and we have obsolete cruisers in the amount of 25,501 tons, obsolete decrease. osolete destroyers in the amount of

16,851 tons and obs with a tonnage of 5,246. Also, the Washington Conference permits aircraft carrier tonnage for which the Congress has not authorized construction, in the amount of 49,914 tons. Congress has not authorized construc-tion, in the amount of 49,914 tons. Battleship tonnage measured by stand-ard displacement is 1.600 tons under our allowance at the Washington Con-

"Turning to the statement of Secre-tary of State Stimson the gross ton-nage is suggested for the United States of 1,200,000 tons and the same for

Great Britain.

"In brief, that tonnage is approximately the present effective tonnage of both Great Britain and the United

both Great Britain and the United States.
"Should the proposal be adhered to in the form presented, it would accom-plish the following:

1. It would write definiteness into Had 26 Years' Sea Duty.

The admiral, who has had 26 years of sea service to his credit—longer than that of any other officer on the active list—is scheduled to retire when he reaches his 64th birthday on October 14 next. Speculation is that Admiral William V. Pratt, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, will seed Admiral Hughes as chief of naval operations. Admiral Hughes has held this post since November 14: 1927/1fe-lieving the late Admiral E. W. Eberle.

During the absence of Admiral Hughes from the department, his work will be carried on by his assistant, Tear Admiral William H. Standley.

States.

"Should the proposal be adhered to in the form presented, it would accomplish the following:

1. It would reduce the battleship tonnage by subtracting 3 battleships with a possible tonnage of 75,000 to 90,000 fons.

3. It would fix the 10,000-ton cruiser strength of the United States at 180.—1000 tons, with 18 cruisers carrying 8-inch guns and cruisers of smaller tonnage sufficient to make a grand total of 327,000 tons.

4. It would fix the 10,000-ton cruiser strength of Great Britain at 150,000 tons. with 15 cruisers carrying 8-inch guns and cruisers of smaller tonnage sufficient to make a grand total of 327,000 tons.

nage sufficient to many of 327,000 tons.

4. It would fix the 10,000-ton cruiser strength of Great Britain at 150,000 strength of the stre

CUT 1922 TARIFFS

right" and Congress was "impotent" to change the rate unless it gave notice to the parties having benefit of the special privilege.

He thought the constituents of the the thought the constituents of the greatly and the gr

His CHARACTER TESTS CUT 1 OF 13 OUT OF CIVIL SERVICE JOBS

(Continued From First Page.)

a very good account of himself in a written mental test. When, however, an applicant is subjected not only to fingerprinting, but to a searching personal inquiry among his associates, neighbors and employers, covering a number of years prior to the time of filing application, there is little chance that he will be able to cover up a bad record.

"In my judgment, the best invest-ment Congress could make as to per-sonnel would be to require every appli-cant to come in with a clean bill of health"

health."

In discussing the growth and development of the commission, Mr. Deming said:

"Time was when a few clerks in Washington easily handled the entire mail of the commission. Today the commission receives more than a million communications annually and disposes of them avanditionsly. lion communications annually and disposes of them expeditiously.
"Figures, however, do not tell the whole story of the growth of the merit system. Tests have been improved and supplemented, as well as multiplied in character and scope.
"In the early days of the commission's history a mental test, a written examination, was regarded as sufficient. Following that came many examinations in which training and experience con-

examination, was regarded as sufficient. Following that came many examinations in which training and experience constituted a ratable element. Now, in addition to the physical inspection required in many cases prior to examination, a second physical examination is given just before or at the time of appointment, wherever the services of a medical officer of the Army, Navy, Veterans' Bureau or Public Health Service is available.

"But the Civil Service Commission does not stop even there. During the

"But the Civil Service Commission does not stop even there. During the last two years more than 10,000 applicants for places in the Bureau of Prohibition and in the Bureau of Customs have been subjected to a searching character investigation, combined with a personal interview. Thus it will be seen that the commission is now working, so to speak, in the fourth dimension."

Notice to the Public The Star does not author-

ize its carriers, or other boys, to solicit the public for any purpose except to obtain subscriptions. Requests for contributions

toward athletic equipment or for similar purposes may therefore be considered fraudulent

Fever Prober III



DR. CHARLES ARMSTRONG.

DR. ARMSTRONG ILL; FEAR PARROT FEVER CONTRACTED IN FIGHT

(Continued From First Page.)

disease had resulted from the same type of bird in the West. of bird in the West.

Experts of the Public Health Service have been baffled thus far in their death-defying efforts to learn the specific organism responsible for psittacosis. More than 200 cultures have been obtained from dead and experibeen obtained from dead and experimental birds, but no organism has been found to prove the exact cause of the

found to prove the exact cause of the disease.

The danger to the scientists lies in the mysterious nature of the organism, so they are unable to guard against it. Anderson, for example, had taken every possible precautien in handling the diseased birds. The organism, whatever it is, is believed to survive in the droppings and in the feathers. Both cages and the birds themselves were sprayed with disinfectants to prevent dust containing the organism arising from them. The birds were handled skillfully.

As soon as Anderson was taken sick, it was learned yesterday, members of

it was learned yesterday, members of the medical staff of the hygienic lab-oratory, realizing the danger of caring for the birds, took over his work.

Effect of Disease Is Gradual. The discovery of the specific organism, it was explained, is the necessary first step both toward accurate diagnosis and possibly an eventual specific remedy. Nearly a half center of the specific remedy. sary first step both toward accurate diagnosis and possibly an eventual specific remedy. Nearly a half century ago, when the disease was first reported in Europe, the organism was reported isolated, but this has not been borne out by the American workers.

Although it might be mistaken for lobar pneumonia, public health experts explained psittacosis presents in the beginning quite a different clinical picture. The onset of pneumonia is sudden and immediately effects the lungs. The onset of psittacosis is gradual, being preceded by a day or two of undifferentiated indisposition, with nausea, and then being first noted in the intestines. Then something closely akin to lobar pneumonia follows. It is not known whether it is due to the psittacosis organism invading the lungs or whether the general resistance is so lowered that the path is cleared for the pneumonia organism.

In the fight against psittacosis the hygienic laboratory is now on the firing line, as it has been with other obscure and fatal diseases which have appeared in the United States—the

ing line, as it has been with other obscure and fatal diseases which have
appeared in the United States—the
workers taking personal risks with them
before they know their exact nature or
what precaution to take. As a result,
the laboratory has contributed more
than its share of martyrs to science.
Practically every person who has worked
with tuleramia, the organism of which
passes to humans from rabbits, has
been ill of the disease. Several have
contracted undulant fever and Rocky
Mountain spotted fever took its victims Mountain spotted fever took its victim

among them.

Anderson was one of the humbler workers in the ranks of medical science, but he fully appreciated the dangers to which he was exposing himself.

tons, with 15 cruisers carrying 8-inch guns and an additional tonnage of smaller cruisers that would make a grand total of 339,000 tons.

5. It proposes a total abolition of submarines under certain conditions and that in any event the operations of submarines be limited to the same rules of international law as surface craft in operation against merchant ships so that they cannot attack without providing for the safety of passengers and crew.

"I could hope, upon further deliberation, all parties to the London Conference could agree to lower tonnage in the several categories in the interest of reduction in naval budgets. If they cannot, then I could hope that the proposition outlined by Col. Stimson might be attained.

CHAPACTED TECTO

**Anderson was one of the humbler workers in the ranks of medical science took its victims among them.

Anderson was one of the humbler to humbler workers in the ranks of medical science, other than a railroad station and the fishing camp. The latter consists of a lodge surrounded by a score, or so of cottages. There is a pier and in a small budget with the hygienic laboratory has been the city their have been several categories in the interest of reduction in naval budgets. If they cannot, then I could hope that the proposition outlined by Col. Stimson might be attained.

CHAPACTED TECTO

Public Health Service, there is little medical science can do for the parrot fever victim except to keep pain at a minimum, try to build up the general resistance of the body and wait for nature to cure. Eventually the body builds up its own resistance, but the course of the disease is long and dragging, unlike lobar pneumonia, where there is a rapid sinking which, if it does not end in death, brings a crisis after which recovery is rapid. Parrot fever has somewhat the same pattern, but the crisis is not sharply marked.

There is no evidence, public health officials say, in the present American outbreak that the disease is communicable from one person to another, although some such cases have been claimed in other outbreaks. All the American victims have been in contact with sick parrots. It is known that the disease passes from parrot to parrot. The parrots seem to have built up a better resistance than human beings, a fact which renders experimental work difficult. Quick diagnosis demands that the medical man know the responsible organism. Otherwise there may be much delay and confusion.

The death of Anderson followed an illness of two weeks which followed the general clinical picture of psittacosis. He was first taken sick nine days after he began to care for the parrots. He continued at work for two days before

He was first taken sick filme days after he began to care for the parrots. He continued at work for two days before he was confined to his bed. Friday afternoon his life wis dispaired of, but he rallied after administration of oxygen only to suffer another relapse which ended in death yesterday morning.

NORFOLK, VA., VICTIM REPORTED. Physicians Agree Stricken Pet Shop

Proprietor Has Parrot Fever. NORFOLK. Va., February 8 (A).-NORFOLK. Va., February 8 (P).—
The malady which necessitated the removal of H. J. Kelly, pet shop proprietor, to a hospital here several days ago, was this afternoon diagnosed "parrot fever." Announcement was made following a conference between Dr. L. F. Badger, United States Public Health surgeon of Washington; Dr. J. T. Buxton, head of the hospital, and H. C. Alexander, personal physician of Kelly. This is the first case so reported in this section.

Kelly is said to be very ill.

PLANS PLANE TOUR.

Maj. Gen. McCoy to Inspect Na tional Guard Units.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 8 (P).—
Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, commander of the Fourth Corps Area, comprising the eight Southeastern States, will make an airplane and automobile tour of posts in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida beginning February 10, his headquarters announced today.

He will visit Columbia, S. C., and Macon, Ga., by plane and thence by motor car to Florida. The object of the trip is to establish personal contact with the National Guard, the organized representatives, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Regular Army in the cities he visits.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR COMPLETE REST

Past Year in White House One of Most Strenuous Since World War.

By J. RUSSELL YOUNG.

President and Mrs. Hoover, accompanied by a small party of friends, left Washington at midnight last night for Long Key, Fla., where the President will fish in the Gulf Stream to his heart's content. He will not return to Washington before February 19 and will live aboard a house boat the entire time he is away.

The presidential party is not making this long journey aboard a special train. Instead, four cars are attached to the regular Key West section of the Havana Special of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are occupying a private car, which, besides two sleeping rooms and bath, is

two sleeping rooms and bath, is equipped with a kitchen and dining room, lounge room and observation

room, lounge room and observation platform.

The train will arrive at Long Key shortly after 6 o'clock tomorrow morn-

Finishes Strenuous Year.

President Hoover's first year in the White House has been one of the most strenuous Washington has seen since the nerve-wracking days of the World War. The President has been under a constant strain from the day he took the oath of office, nearly a year ago, and there is no prospect of a let up in the near future.

and there is no prospect of a let up in the near future.

As far as his health is concerned. President Hoover has come through his first year in excellent condition. But he is tired and needs a thorough rest.

According to the President's frame of mind when he left the Nation's business behind last night, he is not going to lose much time after his arrival tomorrow before donning his old clothes and going in quest of the deep sea quarry. He promised Mrs. Hoover and his glose friends that he will forget all about work while on this trip and will really relax and play.

He is taking along with him four of his boon fishing companions, Harlan F. Stone, associate justice of United States Supreme Court: Mark Sullivan, newspaper and magazine writer of New York

paper and magasine writer of New York and Washington; Lawrence Richey, one of his secretaries, and Dr. Vernon Kellogg of the National Research Council. These friends generally accompanied him on his Winter fishing expeditions in Florida during the years he was Secretary of Commerce and, with the exception of Dr. Kellogg, they are members of the President's "medicine ball" cabinet and are etherwise looked upon as his cronies.

Wives Also Make Trip. With the exception of Dr. Kellogg, these friends are also accompanied by their wives on this trip. The others in the party are Lieut. Comdr. Joel T. Boone, personal physician to the President; Capt. Alan Buchanan, chief naval alde to the President; Miss Myra McGrath personal stenographer to President. Grath, personal stenographer to President Hoover; Miss Mildred Hall, personal atenographer to President Hoover; Miss Mildred Hall, personal secretary to Mrs. Hoover; E. W. Smithers, chief of

the communications section of the White House; nine newspaper correspondents, five news photographers and motion picture men and 10 secret service operatives. Long Key is just one of the hundred or so keys clustered off the peninsula of Florida. It is situated about midway between Miami and Key West and has virtually no permanent population. It is noted for the amazing variety of semi-tropical game fish in the waters nearby. Among some of these are tarpon, barracuda, amberjack, sail fish, bone fish, king fish, bonita, yellow tall, trout and dolphin. These waters also are frequented by sharks and mammoth

Key Has Not Even Village.

REPAIR MAN IS SUICIDE.

Shoots Self After Wife and Girl Are Found Near Death.

BOSTON, February 8 (A).-Clarence BOSTON, February & (P).—Clarence Trefry, Malden auto repair man, whose wife and 4-year-old daughter were found by neighbors in their home late last night with fractured skulls, walked into a sporting goods store today, chose a rife, fitted a bullet into it, and, as the clerk turned his back, shot himself to death. Mrs. Trefry and her daughter are in a Malden hospital. Little hope is held for the girl's recovery. covery.

Former Ann Seton Sues Mate.

RENO, Nev., February 8 (P).—Mrs. Ann Seton Cottier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton. filed suit for divorce today against Hamilton Cottier, Princeton University professor, charging mental crueity. They were married at Greenwich, Conn., June 30, 1923. Custody of a daughter and son is disposed of by agreement. January Circulation.

Daily...111,036 Sunday, 115,818

District of Columbia. ss.:
FLEMING NEWBOLD. Business Manager
of THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR.
does solemnly swear that the actual number
of cooles of the paper named sold and distributed during the month of January, A.D.
1930. was as follows: DAILY.

3,031.300 Less adjustments...... . 111,036 SUNDAY. 468.420 5.146

Total Sunday net circulation ... 468.274
Average net paid Sunday circulation ... 115.925
Average number of copies for service, etc. ... 593

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sth ELMER F. YOUNT, Notary Public.