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WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE SNOW THIS AFTERNOON OR TONIGHT; COLDER. SATURDAY GENERALLY FAIR.

HEARINGS ON METALS

Tariff Committee Takes Up the Iron and Steel Schedules Today

Washington, Jan. 10.—The iron and steel schedule was taken up by the house ways and means committee this morning when it resumed tariff hearings. Two days will probably be taken up by this section and many prominent steel men will be heard.

Confronted by contradictory testimony in the course of the earthenware and glass schedules, the committee today began the practice of requiring all witnesses to testify under oath. The beginning of this practice was at the suggestion of Representative James of Kentucky and the committee agreed to it by unanimous vote. The basis of the hearing today was the Underwood metal revision bill, passed but vetoed during the last session of congress.

Duty on Each Article.

The Democratic bill places the duty on the value of each article instead of the specific list like the Payne-Aldrich, and places a duty of 15 per cent, on iron ore, tungsten ore, barbed and other wire fencing, horseshoe nails, iron or steel cut nails or spikes, tacks, staples, horseshoes and cash registers. The Democrats are expected to reduce the tariff on articles in that schedule.

The proposal to put printing presses on the free list instead of a 30 per cent ad valorem duty as under the present tariff, brought a protest from James E. Bennett of New York, representing 22 printing press manufacturing companies, that the present tariff should stand. He challenged government statistics of exports of printing presses and said when he went to the New York custom house to verify the figures officials there told him they had to go by the manifests and that they could not tell whether packages were "printing presses or feather beds."

Printing Press Monopoly.

"So far as the American market is concerned," asked Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, "the American printing press manufacturer has a monopoly?"

"Yes, with a slight exception."

Chairman Underwood told the witness the Democrats were seeking a tariff for revenue and "not to protect profits," and that there was no disposition to maintain a tariff unless there was some revenue to the government. The witness contended that the business was being run on a small margin.

Chairman Underwood said that the proposition was to make all articles on the dutiable list pay some reasonable duty.

Mr. Bennett, pressed for a suggestion as to the point of revision that the American manufacturers could stand, said they would be willing to experiment with the government on a 25 per cent tariff.

Mr. Bennett said the 30 per cent tariff really went to labor, as it was less than the difference in the cost of labor between the United States and foreign countries.

He said that while actual experts of American printing presses were increasing they were not making the increase the Germans were. He admitted that the tariff would not help the Americans in the foreign markets, his contention being to protect the home market against cheaper labor abroad.

Western Lead Mines Oppose Cut.

Rocky mountain lead miners opposed the proposal of the cut in the tariff on lead to a 25 per cent ad valorem rate. Frederick Burbidge of Seattle, testified that there was less than 5 per cent stock on the capital invested in the Couer d'Alene lead mines, in which he was interested. The Couer d'Alene mines, productive and non-productive, including the subsidiary features of the company, employs 5,000 men and the Couer d'Alene country was dependent upon the lead industry, he said.

Speaking for the Utah lead producers, George Riter of Salt Lake City advocated tariff not less than the present rates.

Gold Leaf Tariff.

Edwin Radford of Brooklyn wanted the tariff on gold leaf raised from 35 per cent ad valorem to 50 per cent and said any reduction would result in reducing the wages of workingmen.

"How many men do you employ?" asked Representative Palmer.

"Two."

"And you would have us levy a greater tax on gold leaf to protect these two men?"

"Not mine alone, but others in the business."

The witness foresaw possible invasion of Germans in the American market.

Oppoes Zinc Tariff.

The zinc industry presented a block of arguments against the removal of the zinc tariff.

Otto Ruhl of Joplin, Mo., said there was no mining industry in the country so free from monoply or combination.

H. F. Samuels of Wallace, Ida., speaking for the Coeur d'Alene zinc industry, expressed the same views.

The attitude of the Internaational Association of Machinists and Helpers in New Jersey to put printing presses on the free list was voiced by Hugh V. Reilly of Newark, who agreed with the manufacturers that the present 30 per cent tariff should be maintained.

Albert S. Waitzfelder of New York City appealed for retention of the tariff of 15 cents a pound and 60 per cent ad valorem on tinsel braids and similar products on the ground that they were luxuries and do not enter into the cost of living.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senate:

Convened at noon.

Resumed consideration of omnibus claim bill.

Samuel Gompers argued for anti-injunction and contempt bill before judicial committee.

Court of impeachment heard concluding argument of counsel for defense in trial of Judge Archbald.

House:

Convened at noon.

Began consideration of postoffice appropriation bill.

George F. Baker continued testimony before "money trust" investigating committee.

Metal schedule of tariff taken up by ways and means committee for a two days' hearing.

Merchant marine committee continued its investigation into alleged South American steamship pool.

Adopted resolution appropriating $20,000 for rearrangement of seats and desks of house chamber.

STORM BULLETINS

Fruit Growers Order Smudge Oil.

Los Angeles, Jan. 10.—Anticipating the freeze which the weather bureau predicted for the citrus fruit region tonight, orange and lemon growers received today a shipment of thirty carloads of smudge oil. Preparations were made for extensive smudging tonight.

Growers will meet here tomorrow to discuss the situation created by the recent three-day freeze which affected much of the crop.

Arroyo Grand, Cal., Jan. 10.—The lowest temperature of the vanishing cold snap in California was recorded early today at Hasuana, San Luis Obispo county, in the Santa Lucia range, where the thermometer registered 8 degrees above zero.

The mountains are deep in snow.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 10.—With cold weather today and a cessation of rain and snow all the railroads crossing the Cascades are operating trains with only a little delay.

The storm is not yet ended, however, and more snow is threatened.

End Not In Sight.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9.—The end of the storm which carried a flurry of snow far beyond the climatic "dead line" and gave many residents of this city their first glimpse of sight, Prof. A. G. McAdie of the government weather station here said last night that rain and variable winds, with the probability of snow, would continue tomorrow through northern California, and warned ships at sea to move cautiously in view of the certainty of rough going along the northern water ways.

Disabled Steamer Makes Port.

Norfgolk; Va., Jan. 10.—The British steamer, Alcazar, with a crew of twenty-three, which had severe times off the North Carolina coast for two weeks and was reported last night leaking and calling for quick assistance, off Diamond shoal lightship, passed in the Virginia capes under her own steam today, with a bad list to the port, but otherwise in fairly good condition.

Schooners Are Safe.

Astoria, Ore., Jan. 9.—Two steam schooners for which anxiety was felt today—the Westerner, which lost part of her deck load of lumber when a wave hit her off the Columbia river bar today, and the Rochelle, forty eight hours over due—put into port tonight. The Westerner had suffered considerable damage, but the Rochelle weathered the gale without mishap.

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COMPETITION PREVENTED

Companies Have Oral "Understandings" to Maintain Rates.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Oral understanding to maintain rates between the Lamport and Holt line the Houston line at the Prince line, the Barbour and the Wetweir lines, carrying commerce between New York and La Plata, Montevideo, has existed since January, 1912, according to testimony of Paul G. Gerhart, New York agent of the Prince line, testifying today before the house committee on merchant marine.

He further testified that he had understandings with other lines running from New York to South America. In the La Plata trade, he declared, there were no rebates and no division of territory. "The La Plata line was where we were permitted to make rates on certain articles. Now they are made in London, however."

"When was that change made?" asked Representative Humphrey.

"I should say about two years ago."

London Offices Control Shipping.

Speaking of the South African trade the witness said he believed there was no pooling, but he had no doubt that the London offices saw to it that each line got its proportion of the trade by regulating the trips of the respective seamers.

Mr. Gerhart testified that with the four or five largest New York exporters to the Plata, special contracts were made by the lines and smaller explorers then given the same rates. Representative Alexander suggested this prevented competition in rates.

Rate Cutting Unfortunate.

"Rate cutting is a most unfortunate position to be in," replied Mr. Gerhart. "You can't run steamers unless on a paying basis. You can't do it on a paying basis except you have an understanding against cutting rates. We have had some bitter experiences."

Trust Controls New York Trade.

William E. Halm, New York agent for the Prince line, testified that a "trust" controlled New York trade to South Africa.

"I may say that I know the freights are pooled," he testified.

Subject to that conference were the Houston line, the Prince line, the Hansan line, the Clay line and the Hans-Africans line. He declared not a shipper was dissatisfied with the South African service. His line had a special contract with the Standard Oil company, agreed upon in London and duplicated to the New York Lubricating company.

Chairman Alexander asked whether the Houston line was in any agreement regulating freight or passenger traffic between the house and the Plata. Rates for this trade, the witness said, were made in New York at conferences between representatives of the various steamship lines, although no written agreements were entered into. The conferences, he said, were held once a week on the floor of the stock exchange or wherever the representatives happened to get together. In fixing rates, the witness added, an effort was made to keep them on a parity with rates from Germany and England.

Mr. Halm declared that his company had not given rebates on outgoing cargoes for many years.

Rebates on Cargoes.

"I know nothing about rebates on cargoes from Argentina to the United States," said the witness, "but I know from correspondence that rebate arrangements exist."

Representative Humphreys wanted to know whether there were any agreements between railroads and steamship companies as to through rates. Mr. Halm said that as far as he knew no such agreements ever were entered into.

Asked if any lines in the South American trade did not participate in the rate conferences, the witness named the Norton line.

KNAPP AND NEILL MEET THE FIREMEN

New York, Jan. 10.—Martin A. Knapp, presiding judge of the United States commerce court, and Charles P. Neill, federal labor commissioner, met here today with the conference committee of railroad managers, representing fifty eastern railroads, as mediators in the controversy between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers over the latter's demand for higher wages and additional firemen on large locomotives.

CAPT. BURNSIDES NOW A BENEDICT

San Francisco, Jan. 10. — Captain William A. Burnsides, Fourteenth infantry, U. S. A., and military attache at the United States embassy in Mexico City, and Mrs. Olave Belle Warnack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clark of Los Angeles, were married here late yesterday by Justice of the Peace Solon Bryan. A court bailiff was the only witness of the ceremony.

Captain Burnsides and his bride could not be found today.

ROBIN MUST SERVE A YEAR IN PRISON

New York, Jan. 10.—Joseph G. Robin, skyrocket financier, was sentenced today to serve one year in the penitentiary at Blackwell's island for the larceny of $27,000 from the Washington Savings bank, of which he was an officer.

His light sentence was due largely to a plea for clemency made on his behalf by District Attorney Whitman, because of the aid which Robin had given him in prosecuting Charles H. Hyde, former city chamberlain, and William J. Cummins, in connection with transactions with the defunct Carnegie Trust company. Both Hyde and Cummins were convicted.

Robin has been twenty-three months in the Tombs since his indictment. There were eight indictments against him and he pleaded guilty to one. The other seven were dismissed today.

CASTRO NOW IN NEW YORK

Confident of Final Release, Secures Rooms at City Hotel

New York, Jan. 10.—Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, set foot on United States soil today for the first time. In charge of an inspector he left Ellis Island, where he has been detained since his arrival from Europe and appeared in the federal district court, before Judge Holt, his counsel arguing for his release on a writ of habeas corpus.

The little Venezuelan took off his top hat and saluted the Goddess of Liberty from the deck of the ferry boat which brought him from Ellis Island and again lifted his hat to the American flag which greeted him when he landed.

"It is a pleasant thing," he said, "this landing in New York. It is wonderful."

A crowd including several moving picture operators escorted him to the capital. This did not seem to worry him. He smiled and gesticulated incessantly, emphasizing his remarks with a gold-headed cane. He was faultlessly dressed and wore a luxurious fur overcoat. Seated in the court room, he expressed confidence of release and said he had already engaged a suite at a New York hotel.

The habeas corpus proceedings brought by Castro to compel the United States government to let him land were suspended today until Federal Judge Holt can decide whether Castro can be released from Ellis island under bond before his status as an immigrant has been settled.

The writ obtained by the attorneys of the Venezuelan ex-president, a week ago, was returnable today in the United States district court. Attorney Wise maintained that the writ should be quashed because Castro's case was incomplete and the court should not interfere with the immigration authorities.

Before Judge Holt reached a decision on the district attorney's motion, the question arose as to whether Castro should be released under bond until a decision had been reached by the board of inquiry at Ellis island. Mr. Wise contended that to give Castro his liberty at this time would be a bad precedent and defeat the purpose of the immigration law. The question of bail therefore became the principal one at issue and Judge Holt suspended his decision regarding the writ of habeas corpus and asked the attorneys to file briefs.

Castro Returns to Ellis Island.

Castro dined at a restaurant and then returned to Ellis island. George Gordon Battle, who appeared for Castro, declared that his clients case was complete because his consent to leave this country had been extorted under duress. To do this he presented an affidavit in which the Venezuelan described his preliminary examination the day he was taken to Ellis island. Castro said that he had been asked a number of extraordinary questions and had refused to answer questions regarding the internal relations of Venezuela and the confiscation of property there.

Must Answer Questions.

He said he was told by the board of inquiry that he must answer these questions if he was to remain here, but that he did not need answer if he would consent to return. Under these conditions he announced his willingness to leave on the steamer which sailed last Saturday.

Judge Holt found fault with the Ellis island authorities for not permitting Castro to see his counsel except in the presence of an immigration officer.

Castro made this assertion in his affidavit, but it was learned that later he was allowed free access to his attorneys.

NEGRESS IS SENT TO LONDON PRISON

London, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Annia Gross, an American negress, was today found guilty of manslaughter for killing Jessie McIntyre, an English actress, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

On the night of December 1, Mrs. Gross, who lived in the same boarding house as Miss McIntyre, attempted to kill her husband, Harry Gross, a ragtime dancer. Miss McIntyre was present and a bullet struck and killed her.

The prisoner pleaded that she fired at her husband in self-defense. She declared that she did not see Mrs. McIntyre.

MORE NAMES ARE SENT TO SENATE

Washington, Jan. 10.—Nominations sent by President Taft to the senate today included that of Bryson P. Blair as register of the land office at Montrose, Colo.

TRUST PROBE STILL GOING

Committee Tracing Morgan and Baker in Controlling Issues.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The millions which the First National bank of New York has available for investment were disclosed at today's hearing of the testimony of George F. Baker, chairman of the board, before the house money trust investigating committee.

Mr. Baker, popularly referred to as "the biggest man in the street," testified that the bank had $74,000,000 available for investment, of which $31,000,000 was out in demand loans, and $25,000,000 in time loans and discounts. The bank holds $43,366,000 in securities and has gross deposits of about $110,000,000.

Samuel Untermyer for the committee, led the banker through a line of questioning which was intended to bring out his close connection with the anthracite field, generally referred to as the hard coal trust, without developing more than has already been brought out.

Washington, Jan. 10.—An effort to trace the joint effort of George F. Baker with J. P. Morgan in the handling of issues by railroads and industrials corporations, as well as the joint interests of the two men in banks and trust companies in New York and throughout the country, was made by the house money trust committee today.

Mr. Baker's examination was continued with particular reference to this connection.

When Mr. Baker resumed the stand today he asked permission to make a statement.

"You made me our such a great holder of directorships yesterday," he said to Mr. Untermyer, "I never became a director for voting trustee of any company at my own volition."

"We have just begun to ask you about your directorships," said Mr. Untermyer.

Many Directorships.

He added that a list furnished by Mr. Baker's bank showed that directors in the First National held eighty-eight directorships in other corporations. In thirty-seven other corporations members of J. P. Morgan and company and directors of the First National bank were common directors.

Mr. Baker agreed to furnish a list of the corporations in which he himself was a director. He thought he held about fifty such places.

Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Baker if he could supply a statement of the accounts by which the First National bank jointly with other institutions handled through syndicates issues of securities. The witness said his counsel had advised him that to demand this information was beyond the powers of the committee. The facts were now known in detail by the comptroller of the currency and he believed the committee had no right to demand them to be exposed to the public.

Long Talk With Counsel.

A long conference between Mr. Baker, Fisher A. Baker, and Senator John C. Spooner ended with the request that the question he passed to permit counsel to consider the legal phases.

A statement of the deposit of the First National bank was placed in the record. Mr. Baker testified the average deposits were about $100,000,000.

Unable to Change Witness' Attitude.

Mr. Untermyer went back to Mr. Baker's opposition to publicity of bank assets, but he was unable to shake the financier's attitude. Mr. Untermyer tried in vain to have Mr. Baker testify that the First Securities company and the First National bank were operated practically as a single concern. The witness did not want to divulge the price at which the securities company sold a part of its Chasebank stock to President Wiggins of the Chase. Mr. Untermyer did not press the question.

Mr. Baker said that despite the sale a practical control of the company lay with the securities company and Mr. Wiggins. He remarked that often a small percentage of actual stockholdings insured control of a large corporation. Loan operations of the Chase bank and the First National on the stock exchange were taken up, but Mr. Baker knew little of the details.

During the luncheon recess Mr. Baker conferred with his counsel about furnishing the committee with a list of transactions in floating securities in which his company had acted jointly with J. P. Morgan and other concerns.

Baker to Furnish Data.

When the hearing was resumed Mr. Baker announced he had determined to furnish that and other data the committee desired if the board of directors of the First National bank decided that it might be made public. The committee gave him until Wednesday to submit the information.

Then it became apparent that Mr. Baker's examination, which had become detailed and involved, might not be finished today. The committee planned to adjourn until next Tuesday, and it was said Mr. Baker might be asked to return for further examination.

Trustees in Cramp Co.

Mr. Baker said he and E. T. Stotesbury were voting trustees of the Cramp Shipbuilding company of Philadelphia and had since 1903 named the directors of that company. He was asked in detail as to his activities in a number of corporations and in several cases was unable to remember them. The stock of the First National Bank was increased from $500,000 to $100,000,000 in 1901. Mr. Baker said, and 40 per cent of the increased stock went to individuals and the remainder to the bank stockholders.

"Who were those individuals?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

After an argument with Mr. Baker and his counsel, Mr. Baker continued:

"Forty thousand shares of this stock at $200 a share were sold to me," he said, "and I later disposed of it where it would do the most good."

"What is the present prices of the stock?"

"About $1000 a share."

Mr. Untermyer asked if J. P. Morgan had $15,000,000 worth of stock in the First National sold to him. He said he did not want to discuss the personal affairs of his friends or himself.

Mr. Morgan Great General.

"Is Mr. Morgan recognized as the great general in this financial army?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"That's according to who you ask," answered the witness. "We, his friends, think he is."

"He's generally so recognized?"

"Well, yes."

"And you and Mr. James Stillman are his chief lieutenants?"

"We were during the panic," said Mr. Baker.

Three Men Dominate.

"And you three dominate the financial situation?"

"I won't confess to that," said Mr. Baker.

Here John C. Spencer, counsel for Mr. Baker, interrupted with a laugh.

"He isn't required to incriminate himself, is he?" he said.

"Is Mr. Morgan the most dominant figure in the financial world," persisted Mr. Untermyer.

"He would be if he were younger. I know of no one who is more dominant," replied Mr. Baker.

"There is no dominant figure in finance now," exclaimed Mr. Baker. "There was during the panic, but not since the disturbance."

Mr. Untermyer endeavored to trace the relations of Mr. Baker's bank and the Morgan firm.

"Can you give us the name of any issue of security of stock for which you have competed with Morgan and company in the past five years?" he asked.

They Divide Issues.

"No," said Mr. Baker. "We usually divide the issues."

"Can you recall any single transaction of $10,000,000 or more during the last five years that has not involved either Morgan and company or the First National bank."

Mr. Baker could not recall.

Modern Plan of Combination.

"This is the scheme of modern combination and co-operation as against the archaic principle of competition, isn't it?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Well, yes, if you put it in that elaborate way," answered the witness.

Mr. Baker said that he was a member of the finance committee of the United States Steel corporation and that his bank aided in marketing steel securities. The details of methods of floating securities was the basis of a long examination in the courst of which Mr. Untermyer got into the record mention of a number of large issues of bonds in which the First National and Morgan and company operated together.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE SENATE

Washington, Jan. 10.—Republican senators this afternoon declined the proposition made to them by the Democrats to appoint committees from both sides of the senate to consider President Taft's nominations to office.

Senator Martin, chairman of the Democratic caucus, said after receiving the decision that would probably call a caucus of Democratic senators for tomorrow to consider what steps should next be taken.

Confirmation of some of President Taft's recent appointments is expected in the senate within the next week. Democratic leaders, working on a plan permitting endorsement of some of the appointments without approving all believe they will reach a basis to confirm some appointments without action on those they believe to be most objectionable.

The suggestion of a Republican filibuster against all legislation, including appropriation bills unless the appointments were confirmed, has met objection from the Republican side on the ground that the Republican administration would suffer most if the appropriation bills were held up. It is said that the Republicans will not agree to any formal compromise before going into executive session but will endeavor first to force action on all appointments. Failing in that some basis of agreement may be arrived at. An executive session will undoubtedly be taken as soon as the Archbald impeachment trial is disposed of.

DEADLOCK OVER A SPEAKER STILL ON

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 10.—The deadlock over the election of a speaker of the lower house of the legislature held through two more roll calls today and the session was adjourned until Monday evening. It was predicted that the speakership fight would be discussed with President-elect Wilson by prominent Democrats tomorrow when he will be in Chicago.

VOTE ON KENYON BILL POSTPONED

Washington, Jan. 10.No sooner had the senate agreed to vote on January 20 upon the Kenyon bill to prohibit shipment of intoxicating liquors into dry states than a parliamentary wrangle developed which put final decision over until tomorrow.

SITUATION MORE GRAVE

Turks Much Dissatisfied But Determined to Hold Adrianople

London, Jan. 10.—The meeting of the peace conference of the European powers this afternoon to discuss the Balkan situation concluded without any definite results. The diplomats discussed the deadlock of the peace conference and conferred as to possible solutions for two hours, after which they decided to refer the points raised to their respective governments. They will meet again Monday.

London, Jan. 10.—The threats of Turkey to recall her delegates from London to Constantinople and talk of a Rumanian invasion of Bulgaria today, brought about the opinion that the Balkan situation had become more grave within the last 24 hours.

Much was expected at this morning's meetings of the ambassadors, who planned to reach a decision concerning the collective attitude of Europe. Rechad Pasha, leader of the Turkish peace delegation, today reiterated the immovable determination of the Turks not to abandon the fortress of Adrianople or the islands in the Aegean sea.

Turks Dissatisfied.

He said: "What kind of a conference is this where all the concessions emanate from one side? Had this been known beforehand there would have been no need to go to the trouble of bringing together a peace conference in London."

Conference to Resume Next Week.

It is not likely that the peace conference will resume its sittings before next week. Premier Venizelos of Greece expects to spend Saturday and Sunday visiting Oxford. Today he lunched with the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, the Right Hon. Charles Hobhouse, and in the course of the conversation emphasized the Hellenic claims over the islands of the Aegean sea, expressing hope that "the country which, under the late William E. Gladstone, gave them to Greece will not change its policy now that Gladstone's disciples are in power."

RUSSIAN ORDERS ARE DISQUIETING

St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.—Orders are expected from the Russian war minister during the three days, retaining with the colors and all those time-honored customs which accompany the release of reserves from military duties, and Russia is preparing for eventualities.

Notwithstanding disquieting reports received from Warsaw, the diplomats in closest touch with the situation are hopeful of peace.

The publication yesterday of a prohibition against crossing the frontier by foreign airmen, although the Russian cabinet authorized the war minister to issue it on November 24, is also regarded as a disquieting factor.

Russia is now acting in full accord with several of the other powers in the matter of bringing pressure to bear at Constantinople.

The report that she had undertaken independent steps to force Turkey to yield is denied here while the projected naval demonstration is postponed indefinitely.

AMBASSADORS SEND NOTE

Constantinople, Jan. 10.—The European ambassadors in the Ottoman capital today succeeded in drawing up a colorless note which probably will be presented on Monday to the Turkish government. The document guardedly advises Turkey to yield on the question of Adrianople but no mention is made of pressure being brought by the powers to assure the acceptance of this advice.

ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA.

London, Jan. 10.—Rumania practically delivered an ultimatum to Bulgaria today by demanding the cession of Silistria and the territory to the north of a line stretching from there to Kavarna on the Black Sea, according to a news agency dispatch from Sofia.

TURKS LOSE 7,000 MEN.

Saloniki, Turkey, Jan. 10.—The Turkish troops fighting against the Turks in the vicinity of Janina, have lost to date 7,000 in killed and wounded. The division of the Greek army left here today to assist in the subjection of the Turkish fortress of Janina.

WILL MOBILIZE ARMY.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Rumania decided today to mobilize her army if she does not obtain within 48 hours satisfaction from Bulgaria in regard to the rectification of her frontier, according to a dispatch from Bucharest to the Temps.

MORE JUDGES TO BE CALLED ON CARPET

Washington, Jan. 10.—A congressional investigation into the conduct of United States District Judge John C. Pollock of Kansas, and Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, of the western district of Missouri, was asked for in a resolution presented to the house today by Representative Dorland, of Missouri.

It is alleged that they appointed three receivers for the Kansas Natural Gas company—a pipe line company—who were friendly "to the interests and purposes of the United Gas Improvement company, of Philadelphia, which controlled it."