

EMPEROR'S WORDS
STILL A MYSTERYLord Rosebery Calls the Whole
Affair Ridiculous and a
Closed IncidentCONTENTS OF LETTER
NOT TO BE MADE PUBLICLondon Times Is Severely Lectured by
Sensational Newspapers of London
for Exploiting Such an Un-
seemly Story.

London, March 9.—The government has decided to keep private the personal letter written by Emperor William to Lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, in which, it was charged by the London Times, his majesty attempted to influence legislation in the matter of the naval estimates of Great Britain. How this decision, which was announced in both houses of Parliament this evening, will please the country remains to be seen. Since A. J. Balfour, speaking for the opposition, endorsed the policy of the cabinet, it may be predicted that the public may consider the incident closed.

The remark made by Lord Rosebery that the nation was making itself ridiculous over this affair finds much support. The discussion today was brief and dry. All the participants proceeded as if they were walking on eggs, for criticism of the ruler of another nation is a delicate business. The fact that Lord Tweedmouth criticized Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, before replying to Emperor William's letter, was the only new fact brought out and it goes far to diminish the criticism of Lord Tweedmouth because it relieves him of all suspicion of anything resembling disloyalty to the interests of the navy. The character of Emperor William's letter is now generally understood. The spiciest passage is believed to be the reference to Lord Esher, that he had better occupy himself with the pipes and keep his hands off the navy. Lord Esher was engaged in improving the drainage system of Windsor castle when Emperor William was there recently.

An amusing feature of the affair is that all the sensational newspapers of London are lecturing the Times for its sensationalism in exploiting the story.

Lansdowne's Remarks.
Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, twitted Lord Tweedmouth with not being able to keep his own secrets. He said that about as much privacy appeared to have been attached to this correspondence as usually was attached to the private view at the Royal academy, that marked the commencement of each session, but he said, he had no intention of pressing the first lord of the admiralty to depart from his decision not to make the letter public.

The feature of the session in the House of Lords was a speech by Lord Rosebery who had the Prince of Wales in a seat beside him. The former premier made an attack upon the "yellow journalism" of England, with special reference to the inferences drawn by the London Times from the letters.

"We have witnessed," Lord Rosebery said, "the whole world drawing the absolute insane inference that the German Emperor was attempting to influence Lord Tweedmouth with the view of cutting down the naval estimates and checking the increase of British armaments. This country has been placed in an unseemly and ridiculous position, and I am quite sure the idea mentioned never entered the Emperor's head or the head of any educated person entitled to remain outside of a lunatic asylum."

"There is a section of the press which seems anxious to create bad feelings between these two countries, and there is an impression abroad that because Great Britain has arrived at a friendly feeling for France she should be hostile to Germany. This section of the press took up this trivial incident to excite morbid suspicions between the two countries, suspicions which in my opinion gradually are developing into danger for the peace of Europe."

Must Keep the Peace.

Continuing, Lord Rosebery reminded the country that its friends of today might be the enemies of tomorrow, and vice versa. He drew the lesson from the present excitement that neither the English nor the German press should to anything that might endanger the peace of Europe. Though thoughtful observers, he said, should not overlook the fact that the German army of 4,000,000 men represented practically a German nation. Before any German government, however, powerful, could be able to declare war on any country it must have the support of the nation behind it and it could only have the support of the German nation in a war against Great Britain when the feeling of the nation had been so exasperated as to render the continuance of the peaceful condition impracticable. So far as the British government is concerned, the statements this afternoon in the house of commons and in the house of lords are regarded as closing the incident of Emperor William's letter to Lord Tweedmouth. There is no truth in the report that an exchange of views is going on between the two governments concerning this correspondence or dealing with a possible reduction in naval armaments. The suggestion which was advanced in several quarters that the incident had a prejudicial effect on the relations between Great Britain and Germany was widely repudiated at the foreign office today.

In view of the anti-German excitement prevalent at the present time, the official statement made this afternoon that the Emperor and Princess of Wales are going to Germany at the end of this

BAILEY SPEAKS
UPON FINANCETexan Argues Against Giving
Great Powers to Banks

PRESIDENT IS CRITICISED

Bailey Declares That the President
Has Exalted the Nation to the
Detriment of the State, and
Is Too Arbitrary.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, a member of the finance committee which reported the Aldrich currency bill today, held the attention of his colleagues and visitors who crowded the galleries of the Senate for over two hours with a speech in opposition to that measure. When he concluded his address he was greeted by a storm of applause and senators from both sides of the chamber as well as many members of the press crowded about him to extend their congratulations. The Senate also spent over an hour in debating the Frye bill providing that materials and supplies shipped from the United States for the Panama canal shall be shipped only in American vessels.

Resolutions of sorrow upon the announcement of the death of Representative Adolph Meyer of Louisiana were adopted and at 4:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned as a further mark of respect to his memory.

The House was in session but a few minutes, adjourning at 12:12, upon the announcement of Mr. Meyer's death.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, a member of the Senate committee on finance, from which the Aldrich currency bill was reported, addressed the Senate today at length and generally voiced the views of the majority upon the subject of emergency currency. He did not believe his substitute for the Aldrich bill would result in inflation, although it provided for \$500,000,000 as a permanent part of our money supply.

"The truth is," he said, "the national banks of this country are seeking to establish a system of asset currency; and they will strive to defeat any measure which compels them to secure their circulation. They want the privilege of issuing their notes without interest and without security, and lending them to the people for interest and upon security. For my part, I will never support a bill which legalizes such an arrangement; and I shall always insist that the right of currency is of infinitely more importance to the country than the size of bank dividends."

Investment for Banks.
He wanted to compel banks of the south to invest part of their capital and surplus in state, country district and municipal bonds. He quoted court decisions to show that there is no question as to the right of Congress to authorize the issuance of money by the government and make it legal tender for all debts.

"The national account," he said, "for the general but unfounded notion that the issue of currency is the function of a bank except upon the theory that so many governments have abdicated their sovereign power and have permitted the banks to exercise it so long that men have come to believe that it is, and has always been, a banking privilege. Nothing could be further from the truth than this."

Not Greenbackism.
He insisted that the issue of government notes proposed by him could not be charged as a recrudescence of greenbackism. The greenbacks, he added, had done great service for the government and he defended the record of that class of currency. But he explained his substitute bill did not propose money similar to the greenbacks.

The fact that his substitute is not drawn in the interest of the banks, Mr. Bailey said, is shown by the fact that it nearly every banker in the country to it. The interest required on the money so provided, he added, would prevent the banks from making anything out of it. He opposed the idea of making the great staple products security for these deposits of emergency currency. Its nature as emergency currency would be, he said, because it was not to be a permanent part of the money supply.

Mr. Bailey declared that he had his own opinion on the cause of the recent panic.

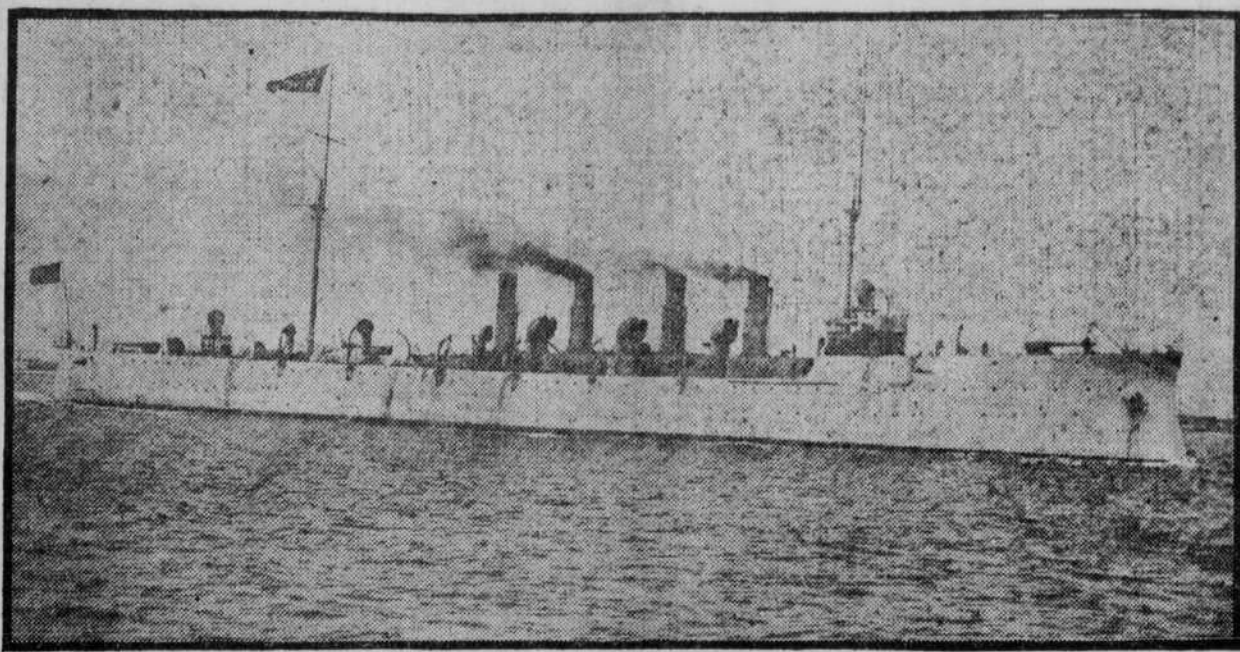
"I did not, of course," said Mr. Bailey, "overlook the fact that it has been charged in many quarters that the trouble was due to the persistent demand of the President of the United States for the enactment of new laws and the enforcement of the old laws to regulate and control our railroads; but that charge has been made by men whose minds are heated with resentment, and it will not bear a close analysis. The President has demanded only that the railroads of this country should be required to deal justly with the people; and he has evinced no disposition to harass or to oppress them."

No Apologist.
"I am no apologist for the President; and I have no patience with the adulteration of the fact that he has been charged with a sweeping denial of all vital points sworn to by John Smith and the other commonwealth witnesses, Miss Lizzie Evans, a niece of Ed Callahan, contradicted Smith's testimony in part. The case will probably be argued tomorrow."

Cockrell Murder Case.
Jackson, Ky., March 9.—In defending himself of the charge of murdering James Cockrell, John Abner took the stand today and made a sweeping denial of all vital points sworn to by John Smith and the other commonwealth witnesses, Miss Lizzie Evans, a niece of Ed Callahan, contradicted Smith's testimony in part. The case will probably be argued tomorrow.

Seaboard, best line Eastern points.

Cruiser Birmingham Ready For Test Of Ability



Rockland, Me., March 9.—The new scout cruiser Birmingham, which arrived yesterday from Boston for her official acceptance trials this week, was given a number of unofficial spins over the Rockland course today in preparation for the screw standardization test. (From a Photograph taken as she steamed down Fore River, Quincy, Mass., on the way to the trial course off Rockland, Me.)

LAST VICTIMS OF
FIRE ARE BURIEDOne Big Public Funeral Is Held
for the Dead

SCHOOLS ORDERED CLOSED

One Big Building in Cleveland Is to Be
Torn Down and Replaced by a
Modern Fire-proof Brick
Building.

Cleveland, O., March 9.—When 21 flower-strewn white caskets were placed beneath the ground in Lake View cemetery today the last of the 167 charred remains of children who lost their lives in the burning of the Lake View school in Collingwood Wednesday last was laid to rest. The 21 caskets contained the bodies of the 17 unidentified children and four that were buried at the last moment. All were buried together in one big public funeral.

Funeral services were held in each of the eight churches in Collingwood. The parents of the unidentified ones attended the church of their respective faith. Following this, the public service was conducted by Rev. Gerard Patterson at the morgue. When the services were held all of the church bells were tolled simultaneously. Also memorial services were held in all of the Cleveland schools at the same hour.

At the coroner's inquest today Fritz Hirtler, the janitor of the ill-fated building, was exonerated from all blame for the fire by Coroner T. A. Burke.

Late this afternoon a public meeting was held by Cleveland city school officials, city officials and editors of the Cleveland daily papers. The school board was requested to recommend immediately repairs to the present buildings, but it was deemed necessary to close all of the buildings until the repairs have been attended to.

Tonight the school board decided to raise the Mayflower school building, to erect a new building, and to erect a modern fire-proof building in its place. Other schools were ordered closed in various parts of the city until fire escapes can be built. Fire wardens will be stationed at all of the dangerous buildings, who will patrol the buildings until they are placed in an approved condition.

DISTRICT COURT
AT DOTHAN FIXEDPRESIDENT HAS APPROVED THE
COURT BILL—SOUTH GETS BEN-
EFIT OF SHIPPING CEMENT TO
THE ISTHMUS.

Washington, March 9.—(Special.)—The President today approved the bill providing for holding terms of the United States district court at Dothan.

The bill of Senator Frye of Maine, providing for the transportation of cement, coal, iron, lumber and other material to be used in the construction of the Panama canal and stipulating that they be carried in ships of American bottom, was through the efforts of southern senators amended so as to include South Atlantic and gulf ports.

Senators Johnston and Bankhead are making arrangements for fixing a day in the Senate for eulogies upon the late Senator Morgan and Pettus. The eulogies will take place the latter part of this month or early in April.

Representative Wiley has recommended the appointment of Emmet McMillin, son of Lee McMillin of Gastonburg, a cadet at the military academy, to the naval academy Sam McDowell of Camden.

A meeting of the Senate judiciary committee was held this morning, but no reference was made to the Hundley case.

The sub-committee is expected to meet the latter part of the week and it is now believed to be assured that a pronounced majority will favor confirmation and so report to the full committee.

W. S.

NEW ORLEANS WILL GET
SOME OF CEMENT TRADE

Washington, March 9.—The Senate today discussed at considerable length Senator Frye's joint resolution providing for the carrying of materials for the Panama canal in American bottoms only.

Mr. Frye advocated the adoption of the resolution, saying that at least 5,000,000 barrels of cement would be required in the work and that so long as foreign vessels were permitted to compete it would be impossible for the domestic ships to participate in the transportation because of the difference in cost, both in construction and operation. He said that in both respects British built ships had an advantage of at least a third.

An amendment by Senator Foster of Louisiana providing that the restrictions should not apply to the gulf ports or any part of the United States from which vessels of the United States could not be secured for the trade was accepted by Mr. Frye. Senators Fulton of Oregon and Bacon of Georgia sought to have the amendment extended to the northern Pacific and southern Atlantic coasts, respectively, but were unsuccessful. Mr. Lodge, commenting upon the propriety of securing cement on the isthmus, said it would cost \$1,000,000 to erect a plant there for that purpose.

Mr. Culberson said there was need of protecting the United States from extortion by the monopolies that would be benefited by the resolution.

Mr. Bacon thought the resolution should not leave the discretion to the President to determine that American ships should be given this business when their charges were not extortionate nor unreasonable. He wanted the restriction mandatory, so that every bidder could know what he would get in the way of transportation. Mr. Tillman, declaring against buying cement in the United States at greater cost than elsewhere, called Mr. Lodge to his feet with the statement that if he wanted free cement he should apply the same principle to lumber and other materials used on the canal in this country.

"I would like powerful well to have that done," retorted Mr. Tillman, "as I represent a good many farmers who would be benefited by cheap supplies."

Mr. Tillman added that the need for campaign funds made it necessary to look after the interests of the shipping trust. The resolution was then laid aside with the understanding that it would be taken up next Wednesday.

There was a rail around the boiler. Recently I noticed that it was a little blistered by the heat. I have no license as an engineer. The heating plant in the school was a steam furnace. It has no boiler. No license was required to run it. I had seven children. Three of the five at school perished. I never complained to the board of education about the rail getting hot. I had some kindling wood back of the furnace to start fires with. I used also for cleaning a little coal oil, which I kept in a closet.

"I saw Miss Miller and her class. She was holding back her children from the rear door. Miss Lynch had already passed open the door. I saw Miss Rose trying to open the catch of the left-hand inner door. I pulled it open. Then came the rush and the panic."

JANITOR NOT TO BLAME
FOR COLLINGWOOD FIRE

Cleveland, O., March 9.—"You did your duty and were in no wise to blame," said Coroner Burke to Janitor Hirtler at the conclusion of Hirtler's examination at the inquest today.

Hirtler said he was at the school building from 7 o'clock on the morning of the fire until he was driven out by the fire. He said the fire started about 9:20 o'clock. He said he knew of the fire from three little girls who had been in the basement. When they went upstairs, he said, they discovered the smoke and one of them called to him.

"I ran up the steps," Hirtler testified, "and opened the door. I saw the smoke coming through the basement stairs at the top step. About as much as a cigar would make. I did not lock the doors back. The doors stayed back without hooking."

"Then I went to room No. 1, Miss Cavlin's room, on the first floor, then to the rear entrance and opened the inside and outside doors. The right hand doors I hooked back, the two left-hand doors stayed open. Then I ran to Miss Rose's room, No. 2, opened the window and threw out two children. One fell. I jumped out the window and picked them up."

On other points Hirtler said:

"I was not outside the building that forenoon except for two or three minutes I was at home."

"There was a rail around the boiler. Recently I noticed that it was a little blistered by the heat. I have no license as an engineer. The heating plant in the school was a steam furnace. It has no boiler. No license was required to run it. I had seven children. Three of the five at school perished. I never complained to the board of education about the rail getting hot. I had some kindling wood back of the furnace to start fires with. I used also for cleaning a little coal oil, which I kept in a closet."

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LILLEY HOUNDED
BY DETECTIVESHOKE SMITH IS
OFFICE SEEKERGeorgia's Governor Is Candidate
for Re-election

STRONG FOR PROHIBITION

Governor Smith Condemns Reported
Plans of Liquor Interests to Spend
\$1,000,000 in South to Con-
trol the Elections.

Atlanta, March 9.—Gov. Hoke Smith opened his campaign for re-election as governor of Georgia with a speech at Decatur today. He referred particularly to the disfranchisement bill passed by the last legislature and said the people would have an opportunity to ratify it at next election. Referring to the franchise act the governor said:

"Under our new law when satisfied the state will be freed of danger at the ballot box from that class of citizens who, unable to govern themselves, are utterly unfit to provide for the government of others. For generations to come white supremacy will be preserved in Georgia without the necessity for intimidation or violence, and even though the white voters may be divided there will still be no danger at the ballot box from the ignorant and the purchasable negro votes."

The governor referred in strong language to lobbying influence on elections and said:

"I have no doubt that in time gone by there has been a combination in Georgia between certain railroad interests and the liquor dealers' association which put up the money for candidates for the house of representatives and the senate. I believe they put up the money to pay the expenses of candidates for even more important offices."

One Million for Elections.
"The press dispatches have brought me the information that the brewers' association has recently raised \$1,000,000 which they propose to spend in the south to control elections."

"Georgia was named as one of the states in which the money is to be used."

"The state has been deluged with printed matter, all printed in Louisville, Ky., attacking our reform movement, so far as railroads are concerned. No foolish cry, especially if it came from Georgia, unworthy of notice by Louisville publishers."

"I urge legislation which will make it a crime for any of these interests to contribute money for politics in Georgia."

In discussing Georgia banking laws the governor said:

"Our banking system in Georgia should be perfected. We should have a well organized, proficient system of bank examination, upon which the public can depend."

"Our insurance laws should be improved. The utmost care should be taken to see to it that the public is guarded against putting its money into insolvent companies. The rule should not only apply to insurance companies, but to all that class of guaranty companies that solicit money from the public, to prevent schemes impossible of performance or visionary and unbusiness-like in their nature."

Prohibition Question.
On the prohibition movement he said:

"I am opening my campaign two years before the legislature met. I frankly told the people that I was a local optionist; that I would vote against the sale if called upon to vote in my own county, but that, while I did not advocate a state prohibition law, I would approve it if the legislature passed it."

"At that time I did not believe the temperance sentiment in the state was sufficiently strong against the sale of liquor to enforce prohibition all over Georgia. I have never believed it wise to undertake by legislation to prohibit the sale unless public sentiment had developed for years between my first announcement for governor and the meeting of the legislature the temperance sentiment in the state grew with wonderful strides, and the legislature in passing a state prohibition bill responded to the overwhelming will of the white people of the state."

"Since the legislature adjourned the temperance sentiment has continued to grow, and I believe in the near future a state prohibition law will drive the sale from Alabama, Tennessee and North and South Carolina, and I hope to see Florida, Texas and other southern states fall into line."

"Where there are advantages in permitting a local vote upon this subject, with the conviction that the local sentiment of the white voters in practically every county is against the sale, it is useless to leave this disturbing question to harass the people longer in county elections. I consider it wise to adhere to the legislation which has been passed, amending the bill, perhaps in some particulars, as experience teaches, with which to make it more perfect."

Out of Politics.
"I say this in advance thus positively because I trust to see the question relegated from the politics of Georgia for years to come, and the way to let those interested in the sale understand how useless it will be for them to make a struggle for the sale."

"I consider that I consider that the bill should be perfected by the friends of prohibition rather than by its opponents."

Regarding the method of paying pensions to Confederate veterans, the practical having been changed from annual to quarterly, the governor said:

"Under the constitution as it stands with the present condition of the state

finances, I see little prospects to pay \$50,000 for pensions out of the treasury the first of the year. If the old soldiers find that this change works a hardship upon them, they should go further than simply to ask a change of the law. They should ask that the constitution of the state be amended, so that the governor could borrow the money necessary to meet their pensions the first of the year, or legislation of some kind should be passed by which the money is to be raised, so that it will be available the first of the year to pay the pensions in full and yet leave money enough in the treasury to meet the maturing liabilities of the state."

Seaboard, quick line to Atlanta.

Congressman Makes Startling
Charge Before Entering
Upon InvestigationTHREE DETECTIVES
ARE TO BE SUMMONEDMartin W. Littleton of New York is
Counsel in the Inquiry for the
Boat Company—Testimony
To Be Begun Thursday.

Washington, March 9.—The special committee of the House appointed by Speaker Cannon at the request of Representative Lilley of Connecticut "to investigate the conduct of the Electric Boat company of New Jersey and their predecessor, the Holland Boat company, respecting the methods employed by said companies in connection with proposed legislation before Congress," began its investigation today. The committee, which is composed of Representative Boutwell of Illinois, chairman; Stephens of Minnesota, Olmsted of Pennsylvania, Broussard of Louisiana, and Howard of Georgia, met in a room at the House office building at 10:30 o'clock. Before the committee had been called to order, Chairman Boutwell stated that no witnesses had yet been summoned, but that Representative Lilley had been requested to appear before the committee; that as yet the committee has nothing before it, and will not be in position to summon witnesses until Mr. Lilley lays the facts before them.

After the committee had been called to order the clerk was directed by Chairman Boutwell to read the report of the committee on rules pursuant to which the investigating committee was appointed. When the clerk reached that portion of the report which said that Mr. Lilley at his own instance, appeared before the committee on rules in connection with his charges, Mr. Lilley interrupted to say that he had received a written notice from the clerk of that committee to appear before it.

Detectives Mentioned.
When the review of the report had been concluded Chairman Boutwell called upon Representative Lilley and asked him if he was prepared to go ahead and state the facts in his possession. Mr. Lilley said he was not prepared to be examined at this time; that he desired to be represented by an attorney and had not yet secured one. He, however, submitted a number of documents to the committee. He stated he had been shadowed by detectives and said that in order that this shadowing be stopped he would ask to have summoned as witnesses three operatives connected with a local detective agency. He also submitted a list of witnesses that he desired to be summoned.

Mr. Lilley stated that he did not propose to put himself in the attitude of a grand jury and present an indictment, but he would if permitted by the committee and secured by an attorney examine these witnesses and let the committee in bringing out all the facts.

Mr. Boutwell stated that he intended of the committee to have Mr. Lilley first state what he knows of his knowledge concerning the charges and to allow him to procure an attorney. Adjournment was taken until Thursday.

Littleton in the Case.
At the executive session of the committee it was decided that Mr. Lilley should be the first witness called Thursday and action on his request that other witnesses be called was deferred until an investigation discloses that the persons named are connected in some way within the scope of the inquiry. His request that his attorney be allowed to examine and cross-examine witnesses was denied, the committee deciding that the examination should be conducted by a member of the committee and that all questions to be asked the witness should be submitted in writing to this member. Regarding the charge that Mr. Lilley made that he was being shadowed by detectives, the chairman of the committee was authorized to inquire whether Mr. Lilley was being impeded in bringing before the committee anything within the scope of its authority by the alleged detectives and if in his opinion he was being so impeded that the committee would use every effort within its power to protect him as a member of the House and as a witness before the committee.

In addition to the request of Mr. Lilley that his attorney be allowed to examine witnesses the Electric Boat company submitted a like request. Martin W. Littleton and John B. Lindsay of New York were present at today's session as representatives of the boat company.

Mass Meeting of Chinese.
Canton, March 9.—A monster meeting was held here tonight to resist the demand of the Japanese government for the release of the Tatsu Maru. The meeting was attended by a great number of prominent persons, who vigorously asserted China's sovereign rights. A resolution was adopted to the effect that, failing the confiscation of the ship and her cargo, a boycott would be inaugurated against Japanese manufacturers.

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Seaboard, quick line to Atlanta.

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