

thrown up by scores of broad wheeled army wagons rumbolling under their loads of war supplies. Nearly every other soldier seems to have a sharpshooter's medal on his breast. Some display several medals. The field artillery forces are polishing up their weapons and overhauling their carriages. A big open blacksmith shop is shoeing horses as fast as the smithies can work. Each of the evel corral for the cavalry mounts has its quota of "rail-birds" discussing the fine points of the animals. In separate corrals are the pack mules, the hide worn tough where the field and machine guns have rubbed their sides. Everyone in camp is on the watch for a glimpse of a troop of the "Fighting Thirteenth," which is momentarily expected to dash in from Marfa, Tex., to complete the Thirteenth's mobilization.

Planning Again to Call Refugees from Mexico

Fearing that the movement of American troops across the border in pursuit of Francisco Villa may be the signal for anti-American demonstrations, the State Department is considering the advisability of renewing its efforts to persuade citizens of this country to leave interior sections of Mexico. A special trainload of refugees, including thirty-five Americans, was expected to leave Chihuahua City this morning. Twenty other Americans in the city and seventeen in the vicinity of the town have refused to come out. Refugees arriving at El Paso from Chihuahua City several days ago declared that the Carranza garrison there was manifesting hostility toward Americans. The feeling of tension regarding the attitude of the Carranza authorities toward the Funston expedition was somewhat relieved today. The State Department received reports from border States of Mexico stating that the agreement of the United States to extend reciprocal privileges to Carranza troops to cross into American territory when pursuing bandits raiding Mexican towns from the American side had been well received. No report from Silliman. United States Consul Silliman, who laid the note of the United States before Carranza last night, has not yet reported. An advance guard of Funston's forces was expected to get under way this morning, but if the start has been made the War Department has not been advised. The reports from the border stating that Villa has abandoned his foray against the American Mormons at Casas Grandes, and is in the neighborhood of Galeana, heading eastward, may cause a change in the plans for the troop movements. Army officers are inclined to believe that Villa has changed his tactics with the deliberate purpose in view of forcing the American troops to cross through territory controlled by the Carranzistas, and endeavor thereby to stir up complications. The situation was discussed at length at today's meeting of the Cabinet. Secretary Baker is understood to have reported that Funston is now in readiness to pursue his campaign. The President conferred earlier in the day with Acting Secretary of State Fox, who informed him of the favorable reception of the note to Carranza among the people of northern Mexico. The President also talked with Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee concerning the outlook. He is said to have expressed to Senator Stone a belief that there would be no trouble with Carranza. Before the Cabinet meeting Secretary Baker conferred separately with Senator Chamberlain and Congressman Hay, chairman of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committee, in the course of which, it is understood, he urged that the army preparedness bills be expedited in order that the War Department might be prepared for any eventualities. Reports from Mexico to the effect that Carranza has selected Gen. Alvaro Obregon as minister of war in his cabinet have caused some uneasiness in view of the statements in Mexican circles here that Obregon is decidedly pro-American in his sentiments. Officials of the War Department refused today to comment on press dispatches from San Antonio, Funston's headquarters, stating that the general has asked for 50,000 troops for service along the border during the time the anti-Villa expedition is operating in Mexico.

HOPKINS MEN WILL SEE GERMAN CAMPS

Selected to Look Into Sanitary and Other Conditions Surrounding Prisoners. NEW YORK, March 14.—To make a scientific examination of conditions prevailing at the great prison camps in Germany two surgeons of the staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital have resigned and are now on their way to Berlin, where they will report to American Red Cross headquarters at the American Embassy. For the last six months it has been rumored that two American physicians would be named to undertake this work. Johns Hopkins Hospital considers the naming of two of its staff an honor of no little importance. The surgeons, who were designated are: Dr. Stewart Vernon Irwin, a graduate of Hopkins Medical School, class of 1914. He is a native of Oakland, Cal., and a graduate of the University of California, class 1911. Dr. Jerome Pierce Webster, a graduate of Hopkins Medical School, class 1915. He is a native of New York, N. Y., and a graduate of Trinity College, class 1910.

Got Kaiser's Permission. It was necessary for the American Red Cross to obtain permission from the German military authorities for the work to be done by Drs. Irwin and Webster. The Baltimore surgeons will have access to the immense prison camps, where hundreds of thousands of British, French and Belgian prisoners are confined. Dr. Irwin and Webster, it is said, will be attached to the American Embassy. According to Dr. Rhoades Fayerweather, the British government requested the American Department of State to name two surgeons to visit the British prisoner camps in Germany. Dr. Fayerweather's name was mentioned as one of the two to go to Germany, but he was unable to accept the appointment. It is believed that Dr. Irwin and Webster will be attached to a Red Cross unit after reaching Berlin, and that they will immediately begin their work of inspection. The Baltimoreans will devote most of their time to the British camps, and their reports will be made to the British government, though subject to the scrutiny of the censor.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The forecast for the District of Columbia—Unsettled tonight and Wednesday; probably rain or snow; temperature tonight 24 to 36 degrees. Gentle to moderate easterly winds becoming variable. Maryland—Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably rain or snow. Moderate northeast winds. Virginia—Unsettled tonight and Wednesday; probably rain or snow in north and rain in south portion; colder in extreme west portion. Moderate, easterly winds. TEMPERATURES. (U. S. Bureau.) 8 a. m. 35 9 a. m. 33 10 a. m. 41 11 a. m. 43 12 noon 45 1 p. m. 48 TIDE TABLE. High tide—2:52 a. m. and 4:16 p. m. Low tide—10:32 a. m. and 11:19 p. m. SUN TABLE. Sun rose, 6:13 | Sun sets, 6:07 Light automobile lamps 6:37 p. m.

POPE WON'T SANCTION MARRIAGE OF PRINCE

King Ferdinand's Heir Must Turn Catholic to Obtain Dispenation. ROME, March 14.—Pope Benedict has refused the request of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary for the necessary dispensation for the marriage of the Austrian archduchess who is to wed Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria. The pontiff insists that this dispensation can be granted only by the Vatican if the heir to the Bulgarian throne again becomes a Catholic.

The refusal of the Pope to sanction this marriage appears on the face of it to be a stumbling block to the proposed strengthening of the Austro-Hungarian bonds by a new marriage. When King Ferdinand, as crown prince, married Princess Marie-Louise of Bourbon-Parma, in 1901, the family of the prince had the consent of the Pope. A constitutional amendment to this effect was passed by the Bulgarian Parliament. In 1888, however, the King's eldest son and heir, Prince Boris, then only two years old, was converted to the Orthodox faith, the Orthodox Greek Church being the national faith of Bulgaria. This was done to effect a reconciliation between Bulgaria and Russia. The condition stipulated by the family of King Ferdinand's first wife in marrying the King did not apply to Prince Boris. There are no children from the second marriage. Curiously enough, the chief object of the young prince's conversion, which had been a marriage between him and the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of Czar Nicholas, had fallen through. The marriage was to be announced at King Ferdinand's coronation in 1912, but never was. The chief reason is believed to have been the refusal of the Czar's daughter to marry Boris, the grand duchess, according to general report, having been in love with the Grand Duke Dimitri. With the failure of this marriage began the gradual estrangement between Bulgaria and Russia.

Cars Tied Up While Funston Needs Them

NEW YORK, March 14.—Thousands of freight cars lie docked on eastern rails in the seaboard freight tie-up while Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston is beseeching railroads in the southwest for cars to transport soldiers and supplies to the border. Army men, however, pointed out that after Funston's border patrol is established and the active expedition is under way there will be supplies available from the Middle West sufficient for several months' campaigning during which time the tie-up will have to be alleviated.

To Prevent The Grip. Colds cause Grip—Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." E. W. Grove's signature on box. 25c. —Adv.

WATER POWER BILL MAY MEET WITH VETO

President Does Not Want Question of Use Settled in the Wrong Way.

(Continued from First Page.) In an assurance that the Administration will at once take a hand, Mr. Kent and the President's letters have been made public with the President's permission. Kent's Letter to Wilson. Mr. Kent wrote in part: This water power development is something that, under any proposed legislation, will run at least fifty years, and under the Shields bill as it is being fought out in the Senate, will run for an indefinite time unless upset by revolution or cured by the sovereign power of taxation. The bill as it is being passed in the Senate will be extremely vicious, and the amendments we can secure by conference with the House committee are unknown. Unless someone in the Administration takes strong ground, there is every chance that nothing at all will be done, and that the waters will go to waste simply because someone will feel that a waste for a year or two is better than to sacrifice all public rights practically in perpetuity. I know of no greater service that can be immediately rendered by the Secretary of War than the consideration of a bill that would give authority on navigable streams, which comes immediately under his jurisdiction, and it will be my pleasure to put him in touch with the best authorities. We are making a fight against the situation, and we are sure that immense fortunes to be made out of control of these, our common assets, for influence and lobbying work, the waste of money and the shrewdest and most dangerous people that we have to fight in the country today. It is inherently necessary that there should be no doubt about what will happen if a bill is passed that does not duly protect the public interest, and one in such a nature that the injustice may be continued through an indefinite term. Indicates He Would Veto It. The last paragraph of Mr. Kent's letter was an appeal for the President to indicate publicly that he would veto such a measure as the Shields bill, and the President's reply is construed as conveying about as direct an indication as could well be expected from the White House. His letter said: Thank you for your letter of March 7. You may be sure that I will call the attention of the new Secretary of War to the water power question at the earliest possible moment, for you know, I am sure, my deep and genuine interest in it. I agree with you that it is better to let the water power run to waste than to settle the question of its use in the wrong way. I am watching the progress of legislation with a great deal of anxiety, and I hope that in the last session of Congress the President made a statement on this same subject, which was used, though only privately, with much effect to prevent the passage of what was considered a dangerous water power bill at that time. The fact that this time he has authorized publication of his plain warning is regarded as pretty nearly insuring that there will be no legislation at all this session. Even among those who voted for the Shields bill in the Senate there was widespread recognition of its unsatisfactory character as a conservation measure. Thus Senator Walsh, on the last day of the discussion, said the bill was imperfect, and did not serve the public interest; but he relied on its being corrected in the House, and so proposed to vote for it. Aero Fund \$350,000. LONDON, March 14.—The armored aeroplane fund opened in India now amounts to more than \$350,000.

HOUSE VOTES TODAY ON BORLAND RIDER

Crisp Gives Treasury Department and Holman Rule Benefit of His Doubt.

(Continued from First Page.) Hardly on anyone, but simply submit this proposition to the House. If the House approves of the proposal, it may vote it down. The Chair thinks the substitute amendment comes within the Holman rule, and therefore overrules the point of order. Congressman Borland's substitute proposal, as published heretofore in The Times, proposes not only an eight-hour day, but requires reduction of 10 per cent in the present working force of all the Government departments, this reduction to be made on or before June 30, 1917. It is hardly believed Congressmen will vote for wholesale dismissals to offset an eight-hour day of labor on the part of the underpaid survivors. Bill To Pass Today. The House will pass the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as soon as it disposes of the Borland substitute. The eight-hour provision constituted the last paragraph in the annual budget bill, and the measure is scheduled for final passage this afternoon. As soon as the legislative bill has been passed it is the plan of Majority Leader Kitchin to call up the bill repealing the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff law. This is the first of the revenue measures which Congress must consider at this session. The Democratic leaders of the House still hold to the belief that all other revenue legislation should be included in an omnibus bill, although the President is inclined toward separate consideration of the Administration tariff commission bill. Immediately after this ruling debate was begun to the effect that all other revenue legislation should be included in an omnibus bill, although the President is inclined toward separate consideration of the Administration tariff commission bill. The parliamentary discussion on the substitute was participated in by Congressmen Mondell, Stafford, and Borland, the two former alleging that the substitute was not in order. They contended that Mr. Borland sought to do indirectly that which he failed to do directly on Saturday when his original eight-hour rider went out on a point of order. Both of these members insisted that the Borland substitute was a divisible proposition; that two substantive proposals were contained in it and that they were not related one to the other. Congressman Borland contended that the propositions were closely related; that the reduction in force was followed by a longer working day for the clerks remaining, and the two proposals went hand in hand. Mr. Stafford argued that the legislative appropriation bill did not cover all Government departments, notable exceptions being the Agricultural, Interstate Commerce Commission, and the District of Columbia, whereas the Borland substitute would cover all departments. Therefore, said Stafford, the substitute was not germane. Chairman Crisp said he took this into consideration, but the pending appropriation bill covered most of the clerks. He said he believed in the order under the Holman rule for a member to offer an amendment reducing the number of clerks and retrenching expenditures and that the second part of the Borland substitute was a natural consequence of the first. Approximately 200 members of the House were present during the debate. The attendance on the Republican side, where opposition to the Borland bill is especially strong, being more reticent than that on the Democratic side.

A Fine Appetizer

A well-made cocktail taken before a meal, makes an excellent appetizer as well as a rejuvenator for that tired feeling. Ours are made of the purest and highest grade materials. Manhattan \$1.10 Dry Martini Bottle. To-Kalon Co., Inc. 1405 F St. Phone Main 998

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HOUSE VOTES TODAY ON BORLAND RIDER

Crisp Gives Treasury Department and Holman Rule Benefit of His Doubt.

(Continued from First Page.) WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., March 14.—Whether a convicted husband-killer shall break North Carolina's long record of no capital punishment for women, will be decided Monday when Governor Craig will hear appeals for clemency for Mrs. Ida Bell Warren. Unless he grants mercy, Mrs. Warren and Samuel Cristy, with whom she once lived as his wife, will die if the electric chair March 31 for the murder of James G. Warren. Governor Craig refuses to give the slightest intimation whether the appeals for mercy by women's clubs, or the State supreme court's opinion of the murder as the most brutal that ever came to its notice, has most influenced him. Mrs. Warren's own story is that she chloroformed her husband while he slept, and that Cristy strangled him. Then Cristy and Mrs. Warren's son-in-law, mutilated the dead man's head so it could not be recognized, and buried it in a creek where it was found. When Mrs. Warren and Cristy saw it in a morgue, they declared they could not identify it, but Warren's family did later, and the trial resulted. Appeals for Mrs. Warren's life have been made by the Anti-Capital Punishment League and by numerous women's organizations, the latter basing their appeal on sex. Mrs. Warren wrote that they passed their resolutions on Lincoln's birthday.

Cardinal Gotti Is Near Death; Gets Last Rites

ROME, March 14.—Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the propaganda, is gravely ill. He has been given the last rites of the church.

APPEAL FOR MERCY FOR HUSBAND-KILLER

North Carolina Women's Clubs Petition for Clemency to Save Her From Chair.

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Marriage Licenses. William S. Smith, Chicago and Natalie R. Cowell. Earl T. Sager and Nellie M. Moorhead, Mt. Jackson, Va. Edward L. Mueller and Virginia T. Davis, Raleigh. George Thomas and Bessie Stamm, Richmond, Va. Nunnally and Binnie R. Palmer, Richmond, Va.

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