

**THE WEATHER.**  
Rain today; Saturday generally fair and colder.

# THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1913.

**AS TO ADVERTISING:**  
If the man who says: "I can't afford to advertise" will look over the list of big concerns that were LITTLE concerns before they started to advertise, he will be more likely to say: "I can't afford NOT to advertise!"

VOL. XCI—NO. 148. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,277.

## ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE RESIGNS

### Huntington Wilson Doesn't Like Administration's Chinese Policy

### J. B. MOORE TO SUCCEED HIM

Counselor of Department of State Will Act as Secretary—Wilson Accepts Resignation—Secretary's Statement.

Washington, March 20.—Huntington Wilson, assistant acting Secretary of State has resigned that office and insisted upon immediate acceptance of the resignation because of his radical difference of opinion with the administration regarding its Chinese policies.

President Wilson immediately accepted the resignation.

Mr. Wilson, like all assistant secretaries in the various departments, tendered his resignation as a matter of form to President Wilson directly upon the latter's assumption of office. Mr. Wilson was requested to continue in his place until it should be convenient for the President to name his successor. He consented to do so to accommodate Secretary Bryan in his desire to make his present visit to Lincoln, Neb.

The issue of the statement from the White House defining the administration's attitude regarding the Chinese loan negotiations is believed to have been regarded by Assistant Secretary Wilson as sufficient to justify him in requesting to be relieved at once from duty.

After telegraphic notice to Secretary Bryan of his intention, Mr. Wilson late yesterday afternoon dispatched a note to the White House terminating his own service and President Wilson at once designated Second Assistant Secretary Adee to act as Secretary of State during Secretary Bryan's present absence.

The probable result of the resignation will be the immediate appointment under a recess commission, of John Bassett Moore, as Counselor of the Department of State with authority to act as Secretary.

In a thousand word letter to President Wilson, the former acting Secretary of State set forth that when he consented to continue for a time with the new administration he did not understand there were to be any radical changes of policy for which he would be called upon to act as spokesman. The letter continued in part:

"It today becomes the duty of the acting Secretary of State, in dispatching instructions to the representatives of this government abroad and as the channel of communication with the representatives of foreign government at Washington, to be the spokesman of the President in regard to a new Far Eastern policy which is apparently deducible from your statement issued to the press last night. Inasmuch as I find myself out of harmony with this radical change of policy as I understand it, I think that when he stands with the view that it was not appropriate that I should longer retain the responsibilities of the office which I have now relinquished.

"I have no reason to suppose that the officials now on duty in the Department of State would learn first from the newspapers of a declaration of policy which I think on its face shows the inadequacy of the consideration given to the facts and theories involved and the failure clearly to apprehend the motives leading to the purposes of the policy superceded. I had no reason to suppose that the fate of the negotiations which had so long had the studious attention of the foreign officers of six great powers would be abruptly determined with such quite unnecessary haste and in so unusual a manner.

"These methods, against which I respectfully protest, are the very extraordinary circumstances which I feel vitiate my understanding with Mr. Bryan and completely relieve me of any further obligation in the premises.

"The repeated utterances of the past administration must have made it perfectly clear that the motives and purposes of the policy now abandoned were first and primarily the protection of China's integrity and sovereignty, the uplift of the Chinese people morally, materially and governmentally, the development of China's resources and the maintenance of our traditional policy of the open door or 'equality of opportunity' for American enterprise. Precisely because of the ultimate possibility of a measure of foreign control of China's government, which may be inferred from a study of other countries which have found themselves in a similar situation, it was deemed imperative that there should be American participation in the rehabilitation of China's finances, in order to make sure of the presence of the potent, friendly and uninterested influence of the United States. The only practicable method of such participation was by the use of reliable American bankers.

"In the consideration of the Far Eastern policy, I have felt that so much should be promised and that the problem of the government's using (Continued on Page Eight.)

## CRISIS IN BALKAN SITUATION

### Austrian Government Makes Peremptory Demands on Montenegro and Dispatches Three Battleships to Support Them.

Vienna, March 20.—The Austrian government brought the Balkan situation close to a crisis today by making several peremptory demands on Montenegro.

The Austrian minister at Cetinje was instructed to inform the Montenegrin government that it must comply with the following:

Free exit from Scutari of all non-combatants.

Explanation of the death of a Catholic priest named Pale, who was said to have been slaughtered because he opposed violent conversions of prisoners.

Violent conversions must cease instantly.

Full satisfaction must be given for the violence shown by Montenegrins and Servians at Sanjovani Ni Medea toward the crew of an Austrian merchant vessel.

Three Austrian battleships and three smaller warships left Pola, the chief Austrian naval station, yesterday for an unknown destination. It was supposed they were to support today's demand.

### Says Complaints Are Untrue.

London, March 20.—M. Popovitch, the Montenegrin delegate, now in London, declares that incidents on which the Austrian complaints are based either are untrue, or of small importance.

The story of the molestation of the Austrian steamer Skodra is officially denied by the Montenegrin government. She is an insignificant river craft, according to the Montenegrin statement, carrying a crew of eight men.

The Montenegrin commanders, M. Popovitch says, have long known that the Franciscan Monastery, the Austrian's orphan home, the Italian schools and other foreign private buildings in Scutari, which fly the Austrian flag, have been employed for military purposes, and it is not surprising, therefore, he asserts, that they have been fired on. The allegations of the ill treatment of Catholics and of forcible conversions, he declares, are false.

### Fighting at Tchatalja.

Sofia, March 20.—Severe fighting occurred yesterday along the Tchatalja lines. According to an official statement a Turkish division with artillery advanced against the Bulgarian left wing, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Another Turkish division, which advanced against the center, was put to flight by a Bulgarian counter attack. The Turks left 500 dead on the field. In the evening six battalions tried an attack on the extreme left, but were forced to retreat under heavy artillery and rifle fire.

### REFUSED APPEAL.

No Federal Question Involved in Allen Case, Says Judge.

Richmond, Va., March 20.—On the ground that no Federal question is involved, Judge James Keith, president of the State Supreme Court today refused to grant an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to Claude Swanson Allen, who is awaiting execution with his father, Floyd Allen, for their part in the Hillsville court murder on March 14th, 1912.

Having failed in the only chance that remained in a Virginia court, counsel for Claude Allen announced tonight that they will apply tomorrow afternoon to Chief Justice White in Washington for a writ of appeal and supersedeas, their claim being that the prisoner was twice placed in jeopardy for the same crime. This proceeding does not affect the status of Floyd Allen, who will be executed in the State penitentiary on March 28th. Claude Swanson Allen will die on the same day unless a writ is secured tomorrow from the Chief Justice of the United States.

### WANT NATION-WIDE FIGHT

Illinois Legislators Offer Federal Aid in White Slave War

Chicago, March 20.—Lieutenant Governor O'Gara and four State Senators composing the legislative vice commission, left tonight for Washington to ask President Wilson to call a National conference of Governors and law-makers to institute a country-wide fight on white slavery.

Besides asking that a conference be called, the commission will petition for a Federal investigation of woman's wages and request the President to make a public declaration giving his moral support to the work being done by the commission.

It was suggested by Dr. Maurice Loebel that segregation of sexes in the city schools will be investigated by the commission on its return. The physician says the adoption of such a plan would greatly aid in the teaching of sex hygiene.

### FINAL SESSION HELD

Porto Rican Legislature Regulates Labor of Children

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 20.—The Porto Rican Legislature held its final session today. The bills passed include measures regulating child and woman labor, establishing an employment liability law, providing for the construction of roads and bridges and increasing the revenue by the imposition of taxes on liquors, cigars and cigarettes.

A commission will be sent to Washington when the tariff comes up for discussion in Congress.

## SAYS MADERO WAS KILLED IN PALACE

### Assault by Guard, Merely A Ruse, Declares Mexico City Publisher

### IN A POSITION TO PROVE IT

### Col. Alcala Says Madero Was Shot and Suarez Strangled—Guards Poured Lead Into Dead Bodies on Way to Prison

San Francisco, March 20.—Colonel Manuel Blanche Alcala, publisher of the New Era, a Mexico City newspaper, generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the late President Madero's administration, arrived here today with the assertion that he "is in a position to prove" that Madero was shot to death and that Vice President Suarez was strangled in the National Palace on the night of February 22nd and their bodies taken to the prison in an automobile.

"The reported assault by the guard," said Alcala, "was merely a farcical ruse and a part of the plot. When the automobile was fired upon guards were only pouring lead into the dead bodies of the President and Vice President, who were murdered in the palace hours before."

Colonel Alcala described himself as an intimate friend of Madero. His mission in this country, he said, would be to expose the plot which brought about the Diaz uprising and the deaths of Madero and Suarez.

Accompanied by his wife, two small children and his brother, Joaquin, an army captain, Alcala fled from Mexico City February 22nd, taking an obscure route to Salina Cruz. The party disguised themselves as peasants. On reaching the west coast port they remained in seclusion 12 days, believing they would be killed if discovered by agents of the new government. They chartered a barge to reach Acapulco, whence they took passage with other refugees.

Colonel Alcala asserted the news of Madero's fate was known in Washington before the hour named in the official version as the time of the alleged attempt to rescue him.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "President Madero and Vice President Suarez were killed between 8 and 9:30 o'clock, Mexico City time, on the night of February 22nd. The President was shot from behind and the powder burned his neck. Suarez was choked to death. His secretary, Fernando de la Raguera, saw the body two days later and there were finger marks on the throat. One eye had been forced from its socket and the tongue protruded."

Colonel Alcala was positive in his assertion that Madame Madero had told him there was no hope for her husband, basing this fear on an interview she had had with American Ambassador Wilson on the afternoon of February 22nd.

"Madame Madero and Madame Suarez went together to the ambassador to implore him to intercede for their husbands' lives," he said. "I saw them when they left the embassy and they told me there was no hope. The ambassador Wilson had expressed to them his belief that the President and Vice President would be executed as the Huertistas regarded their deaths as for the good of the country."

"General Ascarde was in command of the guard that night. I was told by another officer of the guard that it was he who shot Madero and Suarez." Bitter in his criticism of Ambassador Wilson, Colonel Alcala declared the American diplomat had declined to intercede to save him from arrest and death.

"I had protected 15 American families in my school, the Internado Nacional," said he, "where I commanded 300 soldiers, feeding the Americans and housing them during all the fighting from February 9th to 18th. After the Huerta coup, fearing arrest and execution, I went to the ambassador and appealed for his aid, in return for my protection of his people. He told me at first he could do nothing. Finally he asked me to write my name on a card with that of my brother. Soon afterward a friend of mine rushed to me with the information that the American ambassador had given a card on which were the names of my brother and myself to Secretary of the Interior Granados and the latter had immediately issued orders for me, myself and my brother to be arrested. This friend had overheard part of the conversation between the ambassador and Granados in which he said the ambassador had said that my brother and I were in fear of arrest. Granados replied that he would attend to our cases at once, and the order of arrest was issued."

"My friend hastened to me, gave me his purse and urged me to flee. I left Mexico City disguised as a track laborer at 10 o'clock that night. My wife and babies were disguised. Thanks to a friendly train conductor we made our way to Salina Cruz and embarked for San Francisco."

Colonel Alcala said Mexico will know no peace for years. Alcala asserts that papers that have been smuggled out of Mexico will assist in proving his charges. He said these papers will reach him at Los Angeles, for which city he left tonight.

## CURRENCY REFORM WILL BE TAKEN UP

### Wilson Thinks Extra Session Will Have Time to Dispose of it

### WILL BE A PARTY MEASURE

### President Has a Long String of Callers Dr. C. W. Elliot Under Consideration for Ambassadorship to Great Britain

Washington, March 20.—Encouraged by the rapid progress already made in preparation of a tariff revision bill, close friends of President Wilson predicted tonight that there surely would be currency reform before the extra session of Congress adjourned next Summer.

The President talked informally with some of his callers about the prospects for currency legislation. They went away convinced that while the President would devote himself first and foremost to tariff revision, he now hoped that at least a start on monetary reform would be possible during the extra session.

From the first the President has believed in the necessity for immediate currency reform and though anxious that Congress should focus its attention and that of the nation on the tariff question, he never has given up the idea of getting a currency measure before the country within a few months. Some of his friends said today they were particularly hopeful for currency reform because of the attitude of Democratic leaders in Congress toward expeditious action on the tariff.

Like the tariff, the currency bill when drawn will be presented as a party measure, carefully worked out by Congressional committees in cooperation with the President. It will not be made public, it is said, until the cabinet is closely studied by members of the cabinet, recognized authorities on currency questions and some of the leading business men of the country, in whose judgment the administration has confidence. It is pointed out that all the work of preparation can be carried on inconspicuously while the tariff debates occupy the center of the stage in Congress.

The President is expected to stay in Washington throughout the extra session giving every attention to legislative matters. He has been declining invitations every day to make speeches outside the capital. Two such invitations are extended today for speeches in Baltimore and Chicago.

The cabinet will meet tomorrow when the question of making recess appointments will be discussed. The resignation of Huntington Wilson today as assistant Secretary of State leaves the State Department under charge of Alva Adee, second assistant secretary. It is probable, however, that the recess appointments of John Bassett Moore as counselor to the State Department tomorrow so that he can cooperate with Mr. Adee in running the department. The President telegraphed Secretary Bryan that he need not cut short his vacation on account of Huntington Wilson's withdrawal.

The President today had a long string of callers. He talked over (Continued on Page Eight.)

## OUTLINES

The Austrian government brought the Balkan situation close to a crisis yesterday by making several peremptory demands on Montenegro.

In the presence of physicians from all parts of the world, Dr. Friedmann, the Berlin physician, treated 35 patients with his tuberculosis vaccine at New York yesterday.

Encouraged over the prospects for rapid completion of the tariff revision plans, President Wilson yesterday predicted that the extra session of Congress would take up currency reform.

Mrs. Jennie May Eaton was locked up in the county jail at Plymouth, Mass., yesterday, pending a hearing on the charge that she murdered her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, by poisoning him.

The verdict of the Appellate Court in the case of the 106 Koreans charged with conspiracy against the Japanese Governor General, Count Terauchi, was announced yesterday, all but six of the prisoners being acquitted.

## WIFE OF ADMIRAL EATON LOCKED UP

### Mrs. Jennie May Eaton is Charged With Poisoning Her Late Husband

### WON'T BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL?

### Commission is Likely to be Appointed to Pass Upon Her Sanity—Admiral and His Wife Both Led Checkered Life.

Plymouth, March 20.—Mrs. Jennie May Eaton was locked up in the county jail here late today, pending a hearing on the charge that she murdered her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, by poisoning him. She was brought here from Hingham, where she had been arraigned earlier in the day following her arrest.

Through counsel she pleaded not guilty, waived the reading of the complaint and was held without bail for examination March 28th.

It has not been determined whether the inquest into the sudden death of the admiral will be resumed. It was intimated tonight that Mrs. Eaton might not be brought to trial. The possible appointment of a commission to pass upon her sanity was suggested.

Mrs. Eaton, who is a stout woman, 45 years of age, entered the jail here, she was dressed in the black suit she wore at her husband's funeral. A mourning veil partially hid her face. She had been weeping, but generally maintained the composure that has characterized her bearing from the first.

Admiral Eaton died in his bed at the home in Norwell where he lived with his wife, her mother, Mrs. George Harrison, and his step-daughter, Dorothy Ainsworth. The death was unexpected and due, the others members of the family said, to an attack of indigestion which followed a too hearty meal of roast pork.

Circumstances led to an investigation and according to a statement by District Attorney Baker today evidence of arsenical poisoning was discovered by Prof. William F. Whitney, who analyzed the contents of the stomach. The formal report of Prof. Whitney has not been made and the arrest was ordered upon a verbal communication to the district attorney.

For 10 days the authorities have known that the admiral died of arsenical poisoning and their efforts have been directed to finding where and by whom the poison was obtained and to laying bare the home life of the Eaton family.

In the first quest they have not been successful, the district attorney said. Along the second line of inquiry a wealth of evidence has been furnished by friends of the family and neighbors. The picture was not an altogether pleasant one. The admiral and his wife, who was 20 years his junior, did not always agree, it was said regarding those who should be received at the home.

Both had been married before. The admiral's first wife was Mary Anne Varnum, whom he married at Draught in 1871, when he was a lieutenant in the navy. His body was buried beside that of his first wife. From his graduation at Annapolis until his retirement with the rank of rear admiral in 1905 the life of the naval officer was filled with honors, and he acquired a fortune.

Soon after his retirement he met Mrs. Jennie May Ainsworth, the daughter of George Harrison, of Alexandria, Va. Mrs. Ainsworth later divorced her husband, an employe of the Senate in Washington, and she and the admiral were married in 1907.

During an estrangement with his wife, in a statement the admiral has said: "I met Mrs. Ainsworth in Chicago and at that time I thought she was a widow. At that time, however, she was not actually divorced from her husband. It was not until just before my marriage that I learned she had a husband. Then she told me that her husband was alive and that she had just obtained a divorce from him on the grounds of drunkenness and desertion."

"During the time that I paid attention to her knowing her straightened circumstances and thinking that her husband was dead, I helped toward the support of herself and children, giving her money, though at the time I did not know for what purpose she was using it. Later after the marriage, I learned inadvertently that I had been paying for the divorce proceedings which she had instituted against her husband. I married her because I said I would and because too much of a gentleman to withdraw my promise. She has always been a good wife."

## 35 PATIENTS ARE TREATED

### Scores of Physicians Attend Dr. Friedmann's Clinic—29 Deformed Babies Vaccinated—Patient Shows Improvement.

New York March 20.—In the presence of scores of physicians gathered from all parts of the country, many of them representing city health boards, Dr. Friedmann treated 35 patients with his tuberculosis vaccine today. Twenty-nine of the sufferers were deformed babies. Before the demonstration the Berlin specialist issued a statement advising out-of-town persons not to come to New York with the hope of being treated until after the government has passed on his vaccine.

At the doors of the Hospital for Deformities and Infant Diseases, Dr. Friedmann was beset by a throng of sufferers who implored him to take them with him in out of the rain and administer his treatment. The patients he attended, however, were ones already selected, awaiting his arrival at the hospital and he had to force his way through the crowd of disappointed men and women. A mother with a child sank to her knees, holding the baby toward the physician in outstretched arms.

During the clinic a 17-year-old boy walked into the operating room. He was a patient treated with the vaccine 12 days ago.

"Look at my leg," he said to Dr. Friedmann, baring his knee. "When you injected your vaccine I could hardly move, the leg was so swollen. Now I know that I will get well."

The boy went through exercises to show the suppleness of his legs and then submitted to examination by the gathered physicians.

Diseases of the bones were treated today. Tomorrow Dr. Friedmann will hold a clinic at Bellevue Hospital, treating pulmonary cases. Dr. Friedmann had requested the government physicians who attended the clinic today to place Dr. Arthur Atkinson, a Wisconsin physician, on the list of patients to be treated at Bellevue. Dr. Atkinson, suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis, came East to urge Dr. Friedmann to treat him. "Do not come to New York at the present time," said the statement issued by Dr. Friedmann today. "It will not be long before you will have the opportunity of receiving my treatment. A trip to this city would consume your strength and vitality. So do not come, because I can now treat only those sufferers selected by government physicians."

## WARNED AGAINST BECKER.

### Mayor Gaynor Received Letter Regarding Him in 1911.

New York, March 20.—Letters read today before the aldermanic commission investigating police graft showed that Mayor Gaynor and Police Commissioner Waldo were warned against the character of Police Lieut. Charles Becker as far back as August, 1911. John F. Lynch, brother-in-law of Becker, bitterly denounced the former police officer in a letter to the mayor.

The letter was referred to Commissioner Waldo, who told the mayor that "this seems to be a family row" and "Becker is doing excellent work."

Another letter written to the mayor last March by one Henry Williams, asked that Becker be investigated. "He is getting more money than a former chief of police," the writer said, "and the chief is a former member of the police force. This mislabeled was sent by Mayor Gaynor to Police Commissioner Waldo and there it was turned over to Becker himself, the record showed, "for investigating and report." Becker's report was that he had assigned a detective to find the writer and that the detective had failed to do so, after interviewing nine men named Henry Williams. Becker added that he feared the writer could not be found and suggested that some other member of the force be assigned to the task.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 20.—John Paul Jones, Cornell's crack miler, is lowering his own record every week in practice. Today he ran the mile on the board track in 4:21.4. His own record made last week was 4:22.

Disappointed that a child had not been born to them, the admiral about two years after his second marriage secretly adopted an infant which he proclaimed as his own. The deception was successful for a time, but the baby died when a few months old. Mrs. Eaton declared that the infant had been poisoned and an examination of the stomach was made. No poison was found, but as a result of her charge Mrs. Eaton was estranged from her husband for a brief period. Then they were reconciled and again lived together. With them at that time lived the two daughters of Mrs. Eaton, by her earlier marriage, June and Dorothy. The former is now the wife of Ralph P. Keyes, of Boston.

Ainsworth, Mrs. Eaton's first husband, renewed friendly relations with the Eaton family and was an occasional visitor at their home. Mrs. Eaton has stated that her husband was much interested in drugs and their effect upon persons and devoted much of his time to strange experiments.

The blue and starred flag of the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans of Boston, will wave over the grave of the admiral at Draught. The association made known today their regret that no naval honors had been accorded the dead officer and announced they would mark his resting place with their colors.

## BARON YUN CHI HO GIVEN SIX YEARS

### Former Korean Cabinet Minister Is Found Guilty of Conspiracy

### 100 CONSPIRATORS ACQUITTED

### Yan Ki Tak, Another Former Minister, Is Also Sentenced to Six Years for Conspiring Against Gov. General of Korea

Seoul, Korea, March 20.—The verdict of the Appellate Court in the case of the 106 Koreans charged with conspiracy against the Japanese governor general, Count Terauchi, was announced today. All the prisoners with the exception of six were acquitted.

Baron Yun Chi Ho, a former cabinet minister, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. On the first trial he was sentenced to 10 years.

Yan Ki Tak, formerly connected with the Korean Daily News, An Tai Kog, Im Chi Chong, and Yi Sung Hun, also were sentenced to six years' imprisonment while Oh Kwan Pin was sentenced to five years.

### A Hundred Acquitted

Tokio, March 20.—One hundred of the Koreans charged with conspiring against Governor General Count Terauchi of Korea in 1910, were found not guilty today, according to a dispatch from Seoul.

The judges sentenced Baron Yun Chi Ho, a former Korean cabinet minister; Yan Ki Tak, a Korean minister, and three others to six years' imprisonment each.

At the first trial Baron Yun Chi Ho and several of the more prominent prisoners were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and the others to terms of five to seven years.

Baron Yun Chi Ho, who was today sentenced to six years' imprisonment at Seoul, is one of the best known English-speaking Koreans. He was at one time minister of education and minister of foreign affairs in the Korean cabinet.

He is a member of one of the most ancient families of Korea and has held at various times the post of king's private counsellor, Governor and legislator. He was formerly very wealthy and devoted his time to farming his large estates, which have since been confiscated.

He is a Methodist by religion and is held in high esteem by the members of his sect. He is a graduate of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He was at one time the head of the Korean Young Men's Christian Association. He attended the missionary conference at Edinburgh, Scotland, as a delegate from Korea.

Baron Yun Chi Ho is now in ill health. He is said to be suffering from incipient tuberculosis and in the opinion of many of his friends if he is incarcerated he will not live to serve the full term of his long sentence.

Yan Ki Tak was at one time editor of the Vernacular edition of the Korean Daily News, formerly owned by Ernest T. Bethel, a British subject, which paper was suppressed in June, 1908, after having approvingly copied from a San Francisco-Korean paper an article praising the assassins of Durham White Stevens, the Japanese agent, who was murdered by Koreans in San Francisco in March, 1907.

Bethel was arrested and sentenced by His Britannic Majesty's court, sitting in Seoul, to three weeks' imprisonment and six and a half months' surveillance by the police for publishing seditious matter calculated to excite the Koreans against their government.

## REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

### Will Hold Organization Meeting April 5th—Mann for Speaker.

Washington, March 20.—Republicans of the House will caucus on Saturday, April 5th, for organization. Representative Mann, of Illinois, minority leader, will be put in the field as Republican candidate for speaker.

The Democrats will hold their caucus to pass upon the tariff policy and the House organization probably April 7th or 8th.

Representative Hinebaugh, of Illinois, tonight issued a call for the Progressive caucus on April 5th. The Progressive spokesmen are avoiding predictions of strength until after the members begin to gather in larger numbers for the extra session, but they figure on anywhere from 15 to 20, including one or two from California, to line up as Progressives on the issue of the speakership.