

ASSET NAVY BARES SECRETS TO BRITISH

English Accountants Employed by Dep'tment Have Access to Confidential Records.

INQUIRY IS DEMANDED

Representative Harrison Introduces a Resolution Calling on Secretary Meyer for Information.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday. Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, demanded to-day that the Navy Department tell whether it has been employing foreign accountants in capacities where they have had access to the confidential or secret processes of manufacture in the Navy Yards. He introduced a privileged resolution calling on Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, for full information.

The New York democrat made public a complaint of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, which says in part:—"Properly to install cost stems it is necessary for the accountant to familiarize themselves with the process of manufacture, material, labor, efficiency of various machines, and overhead expense. Hence the secret of the navy are accessible to British subjects employed as accountants. No easy it would be for secret service agents of Great Britain to be employed in the staff of these chartered accountants in their navy yard work. It is feared that British firms of accountants have transferred firm members and a majority of their minor assistants to this country, supplanting American accountants."

Secretary Meyer has replied in a letter to a member of the House that these accountants "did not have access to records, processes or types of machinery that can be considered in any way of a confidential nature."

Perley Morse, president of the New York accountants, has written to Mr. Harrison that Secretary Meyer has not stated the facts. Mr. Morse added that Mr. Meyer had admitted that these English accountants have been installing systems in American navy yards and that they could not do this without access to secret processes and method of manufacture.

Mr. Harrison will call up his resolution in a few days and it is expected to pass the House. The Senate will not need to act on it.

SHIFT ARMY MEN FROM WASHINGTON

Many Relieved of Service at Capital in Accordance with the New Scheme of Department.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday. Sweeping changes in the status of a number of important army positions were brought about to-day by an order issued by the War Department by Secretary Stimson. The order detaches Brigadier General William Wotherspoon from duty as President of the War College at Washington Barracks, assigning him to duty as Commander in Chief of the Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta. In place of Brigadier General Albert L. Mills, who becomes President of the War College. The order puts into practice the scheme of relieving from duty in Washington officers who have seen more than four years of service here.

GENERAL NILES MADE HEAD OF CHESS CLUB

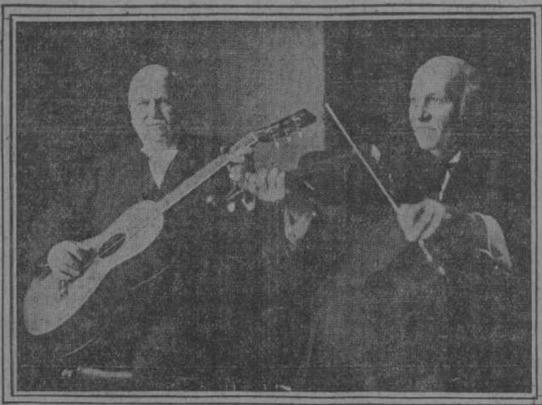
President of Washington Organization, Where His Skill Once Surprised Tender Hearted Opponent.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday. Lieutenant General George A. Niles has been elected president of the Washington Chess Club. The election has recalled to some of the club members an amusing experience the General had when he first visited the club. He dropped in the club one evening after the theater and was invited to play a game by the club's secretary, one of the strong players. Not wishing to discourage his opponent by winning too easily the secretary played indifferently in the opening, intending gradually to crush his opponent by superior end game strategy. But when the crushing process was to begin matters did not run as smoothly as he had hoped.

ARMY PLANS MIMIC WAR.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday. Plans for the joint maneuvers of the army and militia in 1912, contingent upon Congress passing the appropriation of \$1,350,000, have been completed by the War Department. There will be a campaign involving the attack and defense of New York city. The attacking force will be organized from the Tenth Cavalry, Fifth Infantry and Second Battalion of the Third Field Artillery and the organized militia of New England. The defending force will be organized from the First Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry, the Third Battalion, Twenty-ninth Infantry and the organized militia of the States of New York and New Jersey.

'Fiddling Bob' Taylor Tells How Violin Brought \$250,000 Fortune



SENATOR BRADLEY AND SENATOR TAYLOR PLAYING GUITAR AND VIOLIN

Tennessee Senator Forsook Instrument, but Built Lecture Upon It—"Drum Beats of Fluttering Hearts and Sweet Musketry of Kisses" One of High Spots.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday. Every one knows that Senator Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, fiddled himself into Congress thirty odd years ago, and that he has been called "Fiddling Bob" in consequence, but only a few know he made \$250,000 out of his lecture "The Fiddle and the Bow."

A HERALD reporter called on Senator Taylor shortly after he had declined the invitation of his colleague Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, a guitar player, to join in a concert for the benefit of their friends. Senator Taylor in declining stated what few persons know, namely, that he had not played the violin for twenty years.

Why He Stopped Fiddling. "Why did you stop?" he was asked. "Because there was never a man who got so much reputation out of so little ability as I did through my fiddling. My brother and I were taught to play the violin by an old negro attached to our family down in Tennessee. My brother is a beautiful violinist, but I played only fairly well, partly by note and partly by ear.

"When I was a young man I ran for Congress in the Jonesboro district in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee. I took my fiddle on to the stump and I used to play the old Southern songs and sing them. I found it a pretty effective method of campaigning and I was elected.

"Then I soon found that I never went to a meeting or to visit a friend or stopped at a hotel that somebody would not fetch a fiddle, place it in my hand and insist on my playing. I found that my reputation far exceeded my ability and as I did not want to disappoint those whose expectations had

DENIES JAPANESE MENACE HAWAII

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, denied emphatically to-day before the House Committee on Military Affairs that there are 10,000 Japanese veterans of the Russo-Japanese War living in Hawaii and formed into secret military organizations, ready to take possession of the islands at any time. This statement was made to the committee yesterday by Major General William H. Carter, assistant to Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army.

"I have made an investigation of Major General Carter's statement and find that the department has inquired into this alleged condition in Hawaii. It is a mistake. There are many Japanese there and probably many one time soldiers among them. They are not in military organizations, but are going about their private work like any other inhabitants.

Representative James Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the committee, said to-day:—"The only asset of the army is war. The army officers are always talking of war in an effort to increase the army. They seem to think Congress legislates for the army. We do not. We are legislating for the people of the United States."

Representative John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, took a similar view when he said:—"This is the army's annual war scare. It is trying to influence the Military Affairs Committee not to report the Hay Army Reorganization bill, which is designed to cut down expenses. I do not think it will have the desired result."

Mr. Hay believes all the democrats of his committee will support his idea of reorganizing the army. The republicans he thinks will oppose it, taking the side of Mr. Stimson and Major General Wood against a five year enlistment period and a reduction in line officers.

"I am paying no attention to the differences among officials of the army," said Mr. Hay. "My War Department politics does not bother me in the least. I am trying to reduce expenses and treat the people of the United States fairly."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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URGES NO FAVORS IN PANAMA TOLLS

Nation's Honor Is Pledged Against Preference for American Shipping, Says Lawyer.

POWERS WATCH ISSUE

Crammond Kennedy Declares United States Must Keep Faith Under Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday. Diplomats are discussing the possibilities of far reaching disagreement between European nations and the United States over the propriety of this country in discriminating in favor of American shipping in Panama Canal tolls.

"If there ever was a case where the honor of the United States is manifestly involved," said Crammond Kennedy to-day, an international lawyer, who has made a study of the rights of the United States as outlined in the Hay-Pauncefote and Panama treaties, "it is in this case, because the government of every country that has a mercantile marine is interested in the subject."

"Controversy is vain, as pointed out in the HERALD editorial. The United States must keep its contract with Great Britain made in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. That's the whole question in a nutshell.

"The plan of discriminating in favor of Americans by granting a ship subsidy equivalent to the canal tolls is merely whipping the devil around the stump.

"This is more objectionable than a plain and frank violation of the treaty, because it has the elements of trickery in it. European governments will look upon this as a means of accomplishing by indirect methods what cannot be done directly without a palpable violation of the treaty.

"If the United States breaks faith in this treaty it will make the European governments feel that our faith pledged in any other treaty cannot be safely trusted. In other words, it will mean that our word is good for nothing."

Mr. Kennedy pointed out that although Great Britain controls the Suez Canal it has never in any way, directly or indirectly, given any advantage to the owners of British vessels. Mr. Kennedy's answer to the argument of those who say that the United States may contend that the Senate in passing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty construed it to mean that discrimination in favor of American ships was reserved, is that this very question came up in the discussion of the first treaty in the form of an amendment and was decisively voted down. This shows, he contends, that the Senate recognized the United States could not dodge its obligations.

A sea story that appeals to women is "Chance," by Joseph Conrad, the famous English author. It was written especially for the SUNDAY NEW YORK HERALD, and the first instalment appears next Sunday.

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90.00 French Seal Coat	"	58.00
67.50 Black or Natural Pony Coat	"	45.00
22.50 Girls' Velour-Plush Coats	Reduced to	12.00
25.00 Junior and Misses' Velour-Plush Coats	"	13.50
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Combinations	Values \$1.50 to \$4.95	1.00 1.25 1.50 2.00 2.95
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Emb'd Venetian Silk Vests	Value \$2.95	1.50
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