

YORBA LINDA, Calif. — KICHARO M. Nixon made disparaging remarks about Jews, blacks, Italian-Americans and Irish-Americans in a series of extended conversations with top aides and his personal secretary, recorded in the Oval Office 16 months before he resigned as president.

The remarks were contained in 265 hours of recordings, captured by the secret taping system Nixon had installed in the White House and released this week by the Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

While previous recordings have detailed Nixon's animosity toward Jews, including those who served in his administration like Henry A. Kissinger, his national security adviser, these tapes suggest an added layer of complexity to Nixon's feeling. He and his aides seem to make a distinction between Israeli Jews, whom Nixon admired, and American Jews.

In a conversation Feb. 13, 1973, with Charles W. Colson, a senior adviser who had just told Nixon that he had always had "a little prejudice," Nixon said he was not prejudiced but continued: "I've just recognized that, you know, all people have certain traits."

"The Jews have certain traits," he said. "The Irish have certain — for example, the Irish can't drink. What you always have to remember with the Irish is they get mean. Virtually every Irish I've

Nixon continued: "The Italians, of course, those people course don't have their heads screwed on tight. They are wonderful people, but," and his voice trailed off.

A moment later, Nixon returned to Jews: "The Jews are just a very aggressive and abrasive and obnoxious personality."

At another point, in a long and wandering conversation with Rose Mary Woods, his personal secretary, that veered from whom to invite to a state dinner to whether Ms. Woods should get her hair done, Nixon offered sharp skepticism at the argument of William P. Rogers, his secretary of state, that black Americans would become more valued citizens.

"Bill Rogers has got — to his credit it's a decent feeling — but somewhat sort of a blind spot on the black thing because he's been in New York," Nixon said. "He says well, 'They are coming along, and that after all they are going to strengthen our country in the end because they are strong physically and some of them are smart.' So forth and so on."

"My own view is I think he's right if you're talking in terms of 500 years," he said. "I think it's wrong if you're talking in terms of 50 years. What has to happen is they have to be, frankly, inbred. And, you just, that's the only thing that's going to

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"I've just recognized that, you know, all people have certain traits. The Jews have certain traits. The Irish have certain — for example, the Irish can't drink. What you always have to remember with the Irish is they get mean. Virtually every Irish I've known gets mean when he drinks. Particularly the real Irish. . . . The Italians, of course, those people course don't have their heads screwed on tight. They are wonderful people, but. . . . Each group has things. The Jews are just a very aggressive and abrasive and obnoxious personality. . . . But they are able people."

Colson and Nixon, the same morning, are talking about Israeli versus American Jews, and Mr. Colson expresses admiration for Israel:

Nixon: "As you know, it's hard to find, I didn't notice many Jewish names coming back from Vietnam on any of those lists; I don't know how the hell they avoid it."

Colson: "They don't go out and fly airplanes for one thing. They always manage to get themselves deferred."

Nixon: "If you look at the Canadian-Swedish contingent, they were very disproportionately Jewish. The deserters."

Colson: "Oh, hell yes! Yes! My God. These interviews you see on television, half of them are Jews."

Nixon: "That is why the amnesty is so hard."

Nixon talking with Rose Mary Woods, his secretary, on Feb. 3, 1973, discussing who would get invited to a state dinner for Golda Meir:

"I don't want any Jew at that dinner who didn't support us in that campaign. Is that clear? No Jew who did not support us."



Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and his vice-presidential running mate, Senator Richard Nixon, in 1952.



Prime Minister Golda Meir of Israel with Nixon on Nov. 2, 1973, in Washington.



Nixon conferring with Henry A. Kissinger, his national security adviser, on Nov. 25, 1972.

In Archive, New Light on Evolution of Eisenhower Speech

By SAM ROBERTS

The phrase that would emerge as the most enduring legacy of what became, arguably, the most famous farewell address since George Washington's evolved over 20 months and was agreed to only a few days before it was delivered.

The words, in a speech by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, were transformed from a warning against a "war-based industrial complex" into a "vast military-industrial complex" and finally into a more vanilla "military-industrial complex," which seemed controversial enough without the qualifier.

Documents released Friday by the National Archives shed new light on the genesis of the phrase in the televised address, which Eisenhower delivered on Jan. 17, 1961, three days before his successor's inauguration.

In the final version, the president recalled that until recently the nation had no permanent arms industry, that "American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well," but said that the country could no longer risk "emergency improvisation of national defense." An adequate military establishment and arms industry were vital, he said, but their conjunction and "its total influence — economic, political, even spiritual" also had "grave implications."

"In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of un-

warranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex," Eisenhower warned. "The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes."

In the version he read from that night, those words were underlined. Several were typed in capital letters.

The newly released letters, memos and speech drafts — 21 in all — were received by the National Archives from Grant Moos, whose father, Malcolm, was Eisenhower's special assistant and chief speechwriter.

"It's probably the most important farewell address of the modern era," said Kari Weissenbach, director of the Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum in Abilene, Kan. "And now we get to see its evolution, which started in May 1959 and didn't end until it was delivered. We also learn the important role of Milton Eisenhower, who was instrumental in making sure that his brother's thoughts would be correctly portrayed."

The earliest White House memos suggesting a farewell address mentioned only an appeal for bipartisanship. But the president wrote his brother on May 25, 1959, of "the importance of getting our people to understand that local affairs have a definite relationship to foreign affairs." A year later, another White House aide was urging the president's speechwriter to read Washington's farewell ad-

dress, especially its warning of "overgrown military establishments."

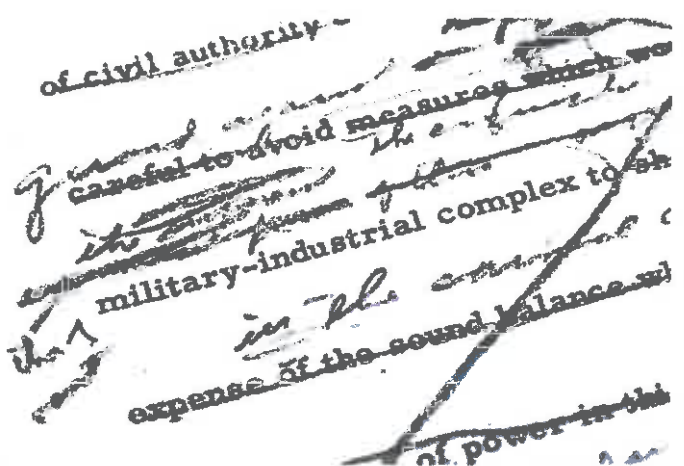
On Oct. 31, 1960, another speechwriter, Ralph E. Williams, warned of a "permanent war-based industry" run by former military officials.

An undated draft titled "commencement" called for "jealous precaution" (Milton Eisenhower later deleted "jealous") by civilian authorities "to avoid measures which would enable any seg-

ment of this military-industrial complex to sharpen the focus of its own power at the expense of the sound balance which now prevails."

The president's staff later expressed surprise at the phrase's durability.

"I am sure that had it been uttered by anyone except a president who had also been the Army's five-star chief of staff, it would long since have been forgotten," Williams recalled years later.



A draft showing changes to the "military-industrial complex" address.

SAT. 3/17/1883

repairs as possible to prevent leaks and breaks which would, in the present condition of the supply, be a serious calamity."

On Dec. 31 there were 800 1/2 miles of paved streets in the City, exclusive of the annexed district. Underneath the streets south of the Harlem River there are now, according to the report, exclusive of house connections, 498 miles of water-pipes, 391 miles of sewers, 824 miles of gas-pipes, 14 1/2 miles of steam-pipes, 15 miles of electric wires, 1 1/2 miles of tubes for telegraph wires, and 3/4 mile of pneumatic tubes. "The work of the steam companies is only in its commencement," said Mr. Thompson. "One steam company has not yet begun laying pipes. A new gas company has recently been authorized to lay pipes. The thousands of miles of telegraph wires in the City will undoubtedly soon be placed under the pavements. The evils referred to will therefore be constantly extended and multiplied. In view of these circumstances the suggestion made in the Mayor's inaugural Message of constructing a single large tunnel under each street to contain all the underground structures, and at the same time afford means of passenger and freight transportation, is renewed, in the hope that some of the engineering talent of the country will work it out to a practicable shape. Such tunnel should be large enough to afford free access in placing and repairing sewers, water-pipes, gas-pipes, steam-pipes, telegraph and electric wires, &c., with side openings for house connections. The continual opening of street surfaces would thus be avoided. Taking into account the moneys now expended by the City in the construction and maintenance of sewers and water-pipes, and by private corporations for the various kinds of underground conduits, it would seem that such tunnels, though expensive in first cost, would be profitable in the end. The utmost authority and energy of the department is employed in restraining the evil accompanying the work of laying steam-pipes and other conduits. Considering that the steam companies have within the past 18 months laid over 14 miles of pipes in the narrow and crowded streets south of Chambers-street, the department has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, especially in regard to the restoration of the pavements. The recent leaks in steam-pipes and accompanying gas explosions were caused by defects in construction, over which the department has no control, but all permits to open streets are now withheld until the companies give satisfactory evidence of their ability and willingness to lay their pipes in such manner as to prevent such accidents in the future."

The report states that on Dec. 31 there were 391.22 miles of sewers south of the Harlem River, with 4,693 receiving basins and 20,500 man-holes. There were 23 1/2 miles of macadamized roads, 8 miles of country roads, and 48 miles of streets graded but not paved. The report concludes with a statement showing the total revenue for the year to have been \$1,681,518 78, of which \$1,647,188 25 was from the water service. This is an increase over the water service revenue of 1881 of \$158,391 43, and of \$146,561 71 over the total revenue of that year.

ELEVATED RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company saying that the Supreme Court has decided that the merger agreement of Nov. 14, 1881, is illegal and void, and that in the present state of public opinion the passage by the State Senate of the bill to repeal the charter of the Manhattan Company and the passage of the resolution requesting the Attorney-General to bring action to dissolve the corporation, are very probable. A repeal of the charter of the Manhattan Company would forfeit the leases to the Metropolitan and New-York Companies and cause the restoration of their roads to them. In view of these facts, in order to avoid controversies and litigations far more serious and dangerous than those which have hitherto confronted the Metropolitan, the stockholders of the company are recommended to refrain from assenting to the merger agreement and from taking any steps which shall recognize the validity of the Manhattan Company or its stock until the legality of that company has been established beyond dispute.

A WOMAN DANGEROUSLY BURNED.

Mrs. Edna Holmes, 21 years old, wife of a commercial traveler, who bearded with Mrs. Alice G. Whisler, at No. 1,463 Broadway, went to bed on the fourth floor of the building on Thursday night and left a window open. A gust of wind blew a window shade against a gas-jet, and it burned without Mrs. Holmes discovering her peril. It is supposed that a portion of the burning shade was carried to her bed and set it on fire, and that when she awoke she found herself surrounded by flames. She rushed from the room with her night attire on fire, and extinguished the flames by rolling on them. She was, it is feared, fatally burned on the face, breast, and limbs. She was unable to speak when she was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. Mrs. Whisler's loss is about \$150, and \$200 damage was done to the building.

of cumulating their vote on any smaller number of managers than the number fixed by the association's own organic law.

In the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company against Satterfield and others, reargument ordered.

THE DEATH OF KARL MARX.

CAREER AND WRITINGS OF THE FOUNDER OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, March 16.—Dr. Friederich Engel, an intimate friend of Karl Marx, says Herr Marx died in London, near Regent's Park. Dr. Engel was present at the time of his death, which was caused by bronchitis, abscess of the lungs, and internal bleeding. He died without pain. In respect to the wishes of Herr Marx, who always avoided a demonstration, his family have decided that the funeral shall be private. About 18 persons will be present, including a few friends who are coming from the Continent. The place of interment has not been announced. Dr. Engel will probably speak at the grave. There will be no religious ceremony. At the time of his death the third edition of Herr Marx's book, "Das Kapital," first published in 1864, was in preparation for the press.

PARIS, March 16.—*La Justice*, of which M. Louguet, son-in-law of Karl Marx, is one of the staff, says Herr Marx spent part of last summer at Arrenteuil, but returned to London in October.

Karl Marx, the German Socialist and founder of the International Association, was born in Cologne in 1818, and after studying philosophy and the law at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin became the editor of the *hensch Gazette*, in 1842. The opinions which he published were of so radical a character that the paper was suppressed the following year. He then went to France, where he devoted himself to the study of political economy and social questions, and published in the *Franco-German Year Book*, in 1844, "A Critical Review of Hegel's Philosophy" and "The Holy Family against Bruno and His Consorts," a satire on German idealism. Expelled from France on the demand of the Prussian Government, he went to Belgium. He afterward took part in the Working Men's Congress in London in 1847, and was one of the authors of the manifesto of the Communists. He was in Paris during the revolution of February, 1848, and then returned to Cologne, where he founded a paper called the *New Rhineish Gazette*. After the dissolution of the Prussian Chambers, Marx advised the people to organize and resist the collection of the imposts, and for this his journal was a second time suppressed. He continued the agitation against the tax, and was arrested several times, but always acquitted by the jury on trial. He was finally banished from Germany, and returned to Paris, where he took part in the stormy scenes of the June disturbances, for which he was imprisoned, but managed to escape to London, where he established himself permanently. There, in 1844, he founded the Association of Working Men, since known as the "International." Herr Marx was the leading spirit of the first Central Council of that organization, which framed the laws which were adopted at the Geneva congress in 1866. He became the Corresponding Secretary for Germany and Russia, and from that time was the real Director of the International. In 1871 he was attacked by the English section of the association and pronounced an unfit man to be a leader of the working classes. The socialism was broadened in 1872, at the congress held at The Hague, when the Central Council at London was repudiated and Marx was deposed from his office as Secretary. The Internationals then divided into two factions—the Centralists, with Marx at their head, who transferred the headquarters of the Central Council to this City, and the Federalists, who had thrown Marx overboard. Marx continued to reside in London, where he was for many years a correspondent of a New-York paper. Among the works published by him are "A Treatise on Free Exchange," "The Misery of Philosophy," which is an answer to Proudhon's "Philosophy of Misery," and "Capital; a Criticism of Political Economy," which is a complete exposition of the author's doctrines.

WAS THE JURY TAMPERED WITH?

In the suit of John Lilly against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to recover \$35,000 damages for the loss of his legs by an accident while in the defendant's employ, the jury yesterday failed to agree and were discharged. Mr. Morris, of counsel for the plaintiff, asked the court to receive some affidavits which the plaintiff desired to present. It was intended to show, counsel said, that the injunctions given the jury by the court had been violated. Mr. Loomis, for the defendants, asked to be furnished with copies of the affidavits. Mr. Morris said the matter concerned the members of the jury, and it would not, therefore, be necessary to file them.

QUESTION OF RECEIVER'S

OPPOSING THE ALLOWANCE MADE

CASE OF THE SECURITY LIFE

The Security Life Insurance and Company was dissolved in 1876, and William H. Wickham was appointed by Judge John R. Brady. In February, he had collected only \$170,000 of the assets, Receiver Wickham asked the Court to fix his fees, and Judge Donohue ex parte order allowing him to take compensation 5 per cent. of the assets realized. A Referee is now inquiring into the Receiver, who is desirous to be discharged from his trust. In the course of the Attorney-General insisted that the should determine what, in his opinion, proper compensation for Receiver Wickham was opposed by the Receiver's attorney, Milton Cole, who presented Judge Donohue as conclusive of the matter. A motion to this order was made by Deputy Attorney John C. Keeler before Judge Lawrence Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on which that it was made improperly, because no application for it was given to the General, who was the attorney of record people, in whose name the suit was nor to the attorneys of policy-holders because it was made before the had completed his work or his so far with it that the court could determine his compensation should properly be. The of the Attorney-General was supported by Raphael J. Moses, attorney for intervenor holders. It was opposed by Mr. Hamilton who argued that the order of Judge Donohue was properly made, the court having the power according to a decision of the Supreme Court Term, of the Third Department, the compensation of a Receiver. Deputy Attorney General Keeler replied that the question as to which Receivers are entitled is now before the Court of Appeals, and that the decision by Mr. Cole was only to the effect that could fix Receivers' fees as high as 5 per cent. of the assets in his custody. He insisted that whether it should fix the fees at 5 per cent it should be given all the information in session of all the parties to the suit. As of Judge Donohue was not based upon information Mr. Keeler urged that it should be aside. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

MR. MORSE AND MR. PITT.

Hiram Rollins, the janitor of the 17 Twenty-third-street, where Salmi Morse to produce the Passion Play, asked Justice in the Jefferson Market Police Court day, for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. W Pitt, Treasurer of the CompositeIRC charging him with having broken open the doors of the theatre on Twenty-third-street carried off property which was in his custody. Mr. Morse said that in November made a contract with Mr. Pitt to furnish seats for the auditorium of the theatre; the amount of the contract was between \$2,900. When the seats were made and had been put in Mr. Morse paid Mr. Pitt cash. When the seats were put in it was that more had been placed than were all law, and Pitt was compelled to take out plus. After the interrupted rehearsal Morse found that many of the seats were loose and that the screws which fastened the floor had been driven home instead of screwed down. Mr. Pitt was sent for, promised to have the chairs reset in a proper manner, and induced Mr. Morse to pay him \$2,000 leaving a balance of between \$200 and \$300 on the 5th inst. Mr. Pitt and a number of men came to the place to reset the seats, alleged by Mr. Morse that during the at the janitor Mr. Pitt and his workmen took lock off the inside of a door on Twen street, removed about 600 of the seats frames in the lower part of the house, and then off. He has not since returned to Mr. Morse has vainly endeavored to induce do so. The magistrate granted a summons was made returnable to-day.

HARRIGAN AND HART'S PLAY.

Edward Harrigan some time ago commenced an action to obtain an injunction against Leavitt restraining him from producing "The Sovereignty," which the complaint stated formed at Leavitt's Bush-Street Theatre, Francisco. On the motion to continue the action, Mr. Leavitt's attorney claimed that play had been copyrighted the United States

month. The comparison of debt discharged is able to the fact that during the month was disbursed for Army purposes \$5,000,000. Small as the month may appear, it is in the reduction made in the month of last year. The entire public debt for the present fiscal year is \$1,149,907 for the month of last year. The increase in the Treasury is the result of over three millions in the October statement. The increase is \$12,000,000, an increase of millions over October. The deficit for the month is \$764,000, a decrease of fractional currency receipts for Customs receipts for \$1,389,015, against \$11,000,000. The internal revenue is \$9,750,050, an increase over the month, and nearly one million more was received in November. Receipts from Customs and internal revenue in November were over twenty millions, which is nearly three millions more than receipts for November, and expenditures last month were over thirty millions. The total receipts for the month were: Customs, \$47,663,466. It is in this connection that the report of Judge Kelley of a deficit at the meeting of Congress is a fulfillment.

THE CAPITAL.
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1.—The Commissioners of

city was set for the 15th of December.

THE TAFT AND WEIMER CASE IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—The defense in the case of Taft and Weimer to-day introduced testimony designed to show that stamps could be removed from packages, and the figures, representing the number of gallons, altered. A. Bode, a chemist, and others swore that there are preparations by which ink can be removed from paper without disfiguring. A keg of highwines that had been stamped an hour before was brought into court, and a man pulled out the tacks, removed the stamps, and took out the ink marks that had been made by gaugers.

A NEW RAILROAD COMPLETED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1.—The Junction Railroad, connecting the Savannah and Charleston road with the Atlantic and Gulf Road, was completed to-day, and trains passed over it. A large delegation from this city met the delegates from Charleston at the junction, and the two trains came in together. The completion of this line gives a through railroad connection from the North to Florida and Southern Georgia, via Savannah, and also another through railroad line to Atlanta, via Augusta. There was a dinner this afternoon at the Pulaski House in honor of the occasion.

IRON-CLADS READY FOR SEA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The iron-clads at League Island are ready for sea, and will leave tomorrow morning in tow of the vessels which are to accompany them to Norfolk. The fleet will consist of nine or ten vessels, among which are the Powhatan, Tallapoosa, Alliance, Alert, Huron, Dispatch, Passaic, Nantucket, and Wyandotte.

HOMEOPATHY IN CITY HOSPITALS.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Before the Committee on Hospitals of the City Council arguments were heard to-day pro and con on a petition of homeopaths for a ward in the City Hospital for patients desiring homeopathic treatment. The discussion was very spirited. No decision was rendered.

INTERVIEW

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IRON-CLADS TO BE FINISHED.

The Philadelphia Press of Monday says: "A Board of Naval Constructors and Engineers, Rear-Admiral Mullany, President, appointed to consider the advisability of completing the iron-clads at Roach's ship-yard, are now in session at Chester. It is expected that they will recommend to the Navy Department the speedy completion of the monitors at the yard in all the details, and will also recommend the erection of a suitable mill for the fabrication of heavy armor-plates of from 10 to 18 tons each, we at present being entirely dependent upon the English manufacturers for this class of material. A mill to furnish plate-iron for armored vessels is required, but the necessary outlay of capital would hardly be justified unless encouraged by the General Government. In the event of receiving this encouragement Mr. Roach proposes to erect a large mill at his yard at Chester, or enlarge the rolling mill at South Chester."

DISEASE ATTRIBUTED TO TOBACCO.

Dr. Baker, Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health, says: "There has come under my notice for several years, but more particularly during the last two years, a kind of rheumatic condition of the walls of the chest. The patient complains of a dull, heavy pain in the chest walls. The disease, in a large majority of cases, is confined to the left side. The pain is circumscribed, and limited to a space of not more than two inches in diameter, just below and a little to the left of the left nipple. At times the pain is very severe, and always constant, day and night, when the patient is awake. I have investigated the disease to some extent, and find it to be more common among tobacco users, especially those who use the weed to excess. Patients suffering from this complaint invariably come to their physician with the belief that they have heart trouble."

A QUAIN T W A Y O F P U T T I N G I T.

A North Carolina paper—the Reidsville Times—thus states its position: "As to Hayes, we do trust he is actuated by sincere and godly desire to do right by the whole country, and if he is, why, then all good men will support him."

CONSTITUTION.

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WAR PROJECTILES AND PLATES.

THE POWER OF A GUN—ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS—RECENT EXPERIMENTS IN CANONADING—THE QUESTION OF MATERIAL.

From the London Times

Although the power of a gun designed to attack armor is generally measured by the energy with which the weapon sends forth its projectile, its efficiency depends very materially on what may be termed the efficiency of the projectile itself. The material of which the latter is composed must be both hard and tough; hard that it may retain its form, and tough that it may not fly to pieces at the moment of impact. If a shot "sets up" through excess of ductility, or becomes shivered at the first shock, owing to its want of cohesion, the power of penetration is seriously diminished. In such a case a proportion of the "work" which should be done on the armor is done on the shot, and the latter is in that degree damaged instead of the armor. The Palliser projectile, composed of iron cast in a particular manner, has proved of immense value for armor-piercing purposes, being at once cheap and efficient. At one time, when the entire shot or shell was cast in chill—that is to say, in an iron mold, which rapidly cooled the molten mass—there was a degree of tension set up among the particles which, although favorable to hardness, was extremely liable, in certain circumstances, to produce fracture. Thus some of these projectiles were actually found to split while remaining in store. Others, again, broke up in the gun under the shock of discharge, and thereby damaged the bore of the piece, the projectile flying forth in fragments, instead of maintaining its proper form. Ultimately it was decided to cast the head only in chill, the body of the shot being cast in sand. This method gave the body sufficient toughness to hold together in the gun, while the head had sufficient hardness for piercing a given thickness of armor. Thus prepared, the Palliser armor-piercing shell has proved very effective when fired from heavy guns. But, under certain conditions, some very singular results have lately shown themselves, and are exciting considerable attention among artillerymen, as well as among those who are more especially interested in devising means for resisting the enormous projectiles now coming into use. To the significance of these results, so far as they can be at present apprehended, we propose to direct the attention of the reader. We do not mean to say that the results are absolutely novel, facts of the same kind having been noted as far back as 1870 and placed on record by Col. Inglis, of the Royal Engineers; but the later experiments are more especially remarkable, and have an aspect of peculiar importance.

The class of facts to which we are about to advert are those which arise when Palliser projectiles are fired against armor-plates with void spaces between them. In the first place, an 800 pound Palliser projectile was fired from a 124-inch unchambered 38-ton gun, the charge being 130 pounds of 1.5 inch cubical powder, and the gun being directed against a 10-inch unbacked armor-plate, behind which, at a distance of about six feet, was a 4-inch plate, resting against an old target. The first plate suffered clean penetration, but the projectile entirely failed to penetrate the second plate. If the shot had simply flown into fragments, the incident would have been less remarkable, as this effect would have indicated that the first plate had shivered the projectile to pieces. But, although the shot was to a great extent shattered, there appeared on the face of the second plate what must be called a "dab" of iron, as if metal, half molten, had been flung there. The quantity thus deposited was but small compared with the entire bulk of the shot, but its appearance was suggestive of some very interesting considerations. There was also the startling fact that 14 inches of iron had thus baffled the armor-piercing shell, whereas a round, fired under precisely similar conditions, against a solid built-up target was accompanied by a penetration of three 64-inch plates and two intervening backings of oak, each five inches thick. Thus, in the one case 19½ inches of armor were pierced, and in the other case little more was effected than the penetration of 10 inches.

Another experiment followed, with yet more marked results. A 4-inch plate was put up in front of a 10-inch plate, with an intervening open space of 4 feet 7 inches. The charge on this occasion was fired from the chambered 38-ton gun, and consisted of 175 pounds of 1.5 inch cubical powder, with the 500-pound Palliser projectile, the latter having the same velocity as when fired with 130 pounds of powder from the unchambered gun. The shot went through the first plate, the aperture in front being perfectly circular, and having the same diameter as the bore of the gun. At the rear of the plate the area of injury was 19 inches by 20 inches. On the face of the 10-inch plate there appeared a large

understood that he will not allow his name to be used in the convention, and one bone of contention will thus be removed. The respectable element in the Democratic Party is trying to induce State Senator Bradley to take the nomination. He is an honest gentleman, of great ability, but history teaches that such qualifications do not tend to increase a man's popularity among the masses of the Democracy. Mr. Ross, the present State Treasurer, who has always been opposed to the Tilden clique, is supported by John Kelly, and will probably secure a re-nomination. Regarding the other offices nothing can be said at present. In reference to the Tammany and Anti-Tammany feud in New-York City, there is only one opinion here. Careful men of all parties unite in saying that if the Republicans, guided by the experience which they bought so dearly last year, will enter into a combination with the Anti-Tammany Democracy, John Kelly can be overwhelmingly defeated in his own stronghold. The Germans to a man are against him. The Jewish vote, which is naturally Democratic, would rejoice in his defeat. Indeed, good men of all parties, tax-payers and business men of all classes, would, it is believed, unite in overthrowing the corrupt political clique of which he is the guiding spirit. To effect this end it is suggested here that Andrew H. Green and Oswald Ottendorfer be nominated upon the combination platform for Aldermen at Large. The presence of Mr. Green in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (his election to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen would secure him a seat in that body) would be an effectual check upon "the new Boss," and a guarantee that the "steals" which occurred under his predecessor, Mr. Tweed, would not be repeated. The leaders of the Anti-Tammany Party are more than anxious for the combination. If it is not made—if Tammany Hall carries the election in New-York City—the Republican leaders of that City will be alone to blame.

H. C.

THE CAXTON EXHIBITION.

THE CELEBRATION AT LONDON—SPECIMENS OF THE WORKS OF CAXTON'S OWN PRESS—THE PROOF OF HIS MARRIAGE.

A London paper of July 4 says: "The objects of greatest interest in the exhibition formed to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the production of the first printed book in England by Caxton, are naturally the specimens of the works of his own press. Of these no less than 192 have been brought together, which represent over 80 distinct works. According to Caxtonian students there are 90 works of his press known. Of these, with three exceptions, those which are not represented by originals are illustrated by fac similes. Such a collection has never before been brought together. Nineteen specimens are sent from the Cambridge University Library, and 18 by the Duke of Devonshire, while the Bodleian, Stion College, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Beauchamp, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Eton College, the Earl of Leicester, and others are contributors of smaller numbers. The Universities of Göttingen and of Ghent have each sent one work. In order to show the progress of the art in England in Caxton's hands, his works have been divided into groups according to their chronological order. Of all the books issued by Caxton only one-third have the date of imprint plainly stated. The type used for these is a clue to the date of those issued without date. There are eight clearly defined groups, according to Mr. Blades, that can be based on the type employed. Type No. 1 (as it is labeled) is the type of the books printed at Bruges, in conjunction with Colard Mansion. Type No. 2 is the first type used at Westminster, of which the first edition of the *Dictes* is the representative. It is supposed to have been brought over from Bruges to England. It lasted no longer than the end of 1478. A recast of this—that is to say, a cast made from the least worn lot,

massing into columns as they swept across the broad lawn by Queen Anne's ride. Arrived on the parade-ground these infantry columns halted, piled arms, laid down their valises, and proceeded to enjoy the frugal repast and rest so well earned after their long morning march by dusty roads, under the heat of a Summer sun. Much has been made by grumbling critics of the fact that half our battalions are made up of beardless youths and raw recruits, who, it was declared, would never bear the strain of long marches, to say nothing of campaigning. Recent Summer manœuvres have done much toward dispelling this idea, and the elasticity of step that marked the movements of the infantry columns when they arrived on the ground yesterday would have still further disproved the assertion, for though the march had not been long, the heat was enough to have tested the weakness of those who might have been unfit to bear the burden of a soldier's duties. The cavalry having encamped no further off than Ascot Heath, were allowed to have their midday meal in peace before the bugle sounded "boots and saddles," and they did not reach Windsor Park until nearly 4 o'clock. By this time the little groups of loungers in the meadows had grown to thousands, and for an hour longer the stream of vehicles bringing sight-seers from the Windsor Railway station, and lines of pedestrians flowed in undiminished volumes toward the review ground. The hour fixed for her Majesty to leave the castle was 5 o'clock. Shortly before then, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the head-quarters staff, rode down the great avenue, the troops got under arms, the bugles sounded the call to attention, the troopers mounted, and then the little army stood silent and motionless under the critical eye of their leader. Numerically small as the force was, it lacked nothing of the true soldierly appearance that has so often been the pride of English commanders and the envy of foreign officers. The scene by which the troops were surrounded helped to give them an imposing appearance, for the ends of the ranks were hidden in belts of foliage, and it needed no effort of imagination to picture the double line of infantry, cavalry, and artillery as extending far beyond the ken of the spectators, and hidden in the deep woods right and left of them.

At 5:15 the first loud boom of the royal salute sounded from a battery placed on the left of the foremost line, and as gun after gun was fired the wreaths of smoke were wafted slowly across the front, adding another point of color to the charming combination of green sward, scarlet coats, gay lance pennons, and their background of cool, dark leafage. Before the film of smoke had cleared the royal procession was seen threading its way down the Long Walk and curving round the right flank of the line until it debouched on the green open space that lay between the spectators and the soldiers. The royal standard was run aloft, the troops shouldered arms, and then presented, as the bands played the national anthem, and the Queen's carriage, surrounded by a brilliant escort, came slowly across to the saluting point. Preceded by detachments of the Horse Guards, of which Lord Worcester was in command, and the head-quarters staff, Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge rode in front of the carriage. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and in two other carriages were the ladies and gentlemen of the court, the latter dressed in the curious and not very dignified Windsor uniform. After a momentary pause by the flagstaff, her Majesty's carriage moved quickly across to the right of the line once more, and a formal inspection of these followed, while the band of each corps played its regimental tune as the cavalcade passed in front of it down the first line and up the second. When her Majesty had once more taken post under shelter of the "review oak" that bears her name the march past began. First came Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Steele, commanding the troops, with the officers of the Adorshot Staff, then the trumpet blast from massed cavalry bands announced the approach of Col. Drury Lowe's Cavalry Brigade, at the head of which were two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, well horsed, and going by magnificently. Four squadrons of the Light Horse Guards followed, wearing a thoroughly serviceable look, inasmuch as they had for this once discarded the buckskin breeches and high boots in favor of the pantaloons and low boots adopted by other cavalry regiments. The First Dragoons, five squadrons strong, and the Eighteenth Hussars went by in admirable order; then came the telegraph wagons of the engineer train, and the B, C, and D Batteries of Royal Artillery. To the inspiring strains of the "British Grenadiers," the leading infantry battalions went by in open column of double companies, with Major-Gen. Stephenson, commanding the First Division, at their head. The First Brigade, under Col. Hon. P. Feilding, consisted of the Third Battalion of Grenadiers, the First Colli-streams, and the Ninetieth Regiment; the Second, under Major-Gen. Anderson, of the First, Nineteenth, and Sixty-first, and One Hundredth, with the Third Battalion Sixtieth Rifles bringing up the rear. The Second Division was commanded by Major-Gen. Wardlaw. The Eighth Hussars, the B and C Batteries, First Brigade Royal Artillery, and the F Battery Sixteenth Brigade led, then the Second Battalion Twentieth Regiment, the Fifty-ninth, and the Sixty-fourth Regiments, forming

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lasted no longer than the end of 1478. A recast of this—that is to say, a cast made from the least worn letters and touched up and sharpened—was used from 1470 to 1481. The marks of the touching up are to connoisseurs sufficient identification in works without date. There came then a type used from 1479 to 1484 for head lines only. It was a missal type, not suited for the text of books generally. The next text type appears in 1480 in *The Chronicles*, and lasts as long as 1484. A recast of this was also used. Type No. 5 is seen first in the *Book of Good Maners*, and lasted till 1487. No. 6 comes in with *Faith of Arms*, 1489, and lasts over Caxton's death, Wynken de Worde, his successor, continuing the use of it. Of some of the works single copies only are known to be in existence, and 10 of these unique works are shown. Magdalen College, Cambridge, has for some reason allowed one of its Caxton treasures to be represented by a photograph only. Quite apart from the rest of the collection, and honored with a case to themselves, are the first book printed in English by Caxton at Bruges, without a date, and the first book, *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, printed at Westminster, with the date 1477. Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster-row, whose reproductions of *Pilgrim's Progress*, Walton's *Angler*, and *Paradise Lost* are well known, has just published a most interesting fac-simile of the *Dictes and Sayings*. It shows admirably what beauty the art of printing attained at a leap. It is by the date of this book that the time for holding the present festival has been determined. Mr. J. B. Hodson, the Secretary to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, first suggested, we believe, a Caxton celebration, and adopted the then current idea that 1874 would represent the four hundredth anniversary. Mr. W. Blades, in his life of Caxton, has given reasons for fixing 1477 as the date of the introduction of printing into England, and this date, by happy but unforeseen coincidence, is the date of the jubilee of the charity of which Mr. Hodson is the Secretary, and to which the proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted. There are, besides the special Caxton collection, many other sections, reference to which must be postponed.

There have been recently one or two fresh facts ascertained with regard to Caxton. Mr. W. Blades, in his life just issued, announces the discovery of a proof of his marriage. He also points out that the sign of his office—not in the Abbey, as often supposed, but within the almonry of Westminster—was not the Red Pale, but the Red Pale, one of the heraldic symbols used by the printers of Bruges, as the Black Pale also sometimes was. Among the popular accounts of Caxton which this festival has called forth, a well got up and inexpensive history of printing in England has been issued by Mr. A. C. J. Powell, of the *Printer's Register*. It is illustrated, and contains two Caxton fac-similes.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

From the *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 15.

A week or more ago the Assessor of San Francisco completed the valuation of property for taxes and turned over his rolls to the Supervisors. About the same time the Tax Commissioners of New-York City returned their official statement to the Board of Aldermen. A comparison of the lists of the two cities will be interesting. The total valuation of real estate and building thereon in San Francisco is \$191,845,560. The increase over 1876 is \$3,053,560, or 1.6 per cent. The population of San Francisco is about 280,000, and the average of taxable real estate very nearly \$683 per head. The New-York list gives a total valuation of real estate and buildings thereon of \$995,063,933. The increase over 1876 is but \$2,776,912, or about one-third of 1 per cent. The estimated population of New-York is 1,300,000 this year, which would give an average of real estate of about \$768 per head. The total valuation for taxes in New-York this year (real and personal) is \$1,101,092,093, a decrease of \$9,821,101, or nearly 1 per cent. since 1876. The amount of taxes to be raised for the current year is \$28,484,270, and the rate \$2 63 per \$100, and this will leave a deficiency. New-York is the sorest taxed city in the country, and that accounts for the decrease in her taxable valuation. The valuation of personal property this year is \$206,028,160, against \$218,826,189 returned in 1876.

EVIDENTLY JILTED.

They have a man on the *Richmond Enquirer* who was engaged; he was awfully ugly, and the lady jilted him. He relieves his feelings in this paragraph: "The dirt is the painted hyena of society, the lamb-sucking, disguised, ravening wolf of the affectional fold. Her fangs drip with the gore of the foolishly fond and true. Like the hideous spectre bat of the Orinoco, she drains the last purple drop from the veins of her spell-bound victims, while her soft blandishments lull him to rest and fill his dreams with dazzling scenes of beauty and felicity. More cruel than the great war god of the Aztecs, she feasts upon the torn and bleeding hearts of her own most fervent worshippers. With savage ferocity she smooches the tenderest feelings and emotions of the human soul."

Second Battalion Twentieth Regiment, the Fifty-eighth, and the Sixty-fourth Regiments, forming Major-Gen. Theisler's Brigade; and the Twenty-ninth, Eighty-sixth, and Ninety-sixth Regiments commanded by Col. Davis of the Twentieth. The Third Division, commanded by Major-Gen. Hon. I. Smyth, whose brigadiers were Major-Gen. Shipley and Col. Bray, consisted of the Seventeenth Lancers, D, E, and G Batteries, First Brigade Royal Artillery, Second Battalion Second Queen's, the Thirtieth, Eighth, Second, Twenty-fifth, Seventy-sixth, and Forty-ninth Regiments. The white line of the Lancer facings and the fluttering red and white pennons created great enthusiasm among the spectators as they went by in faultless line. Then the cavalry, having formed and defiled behind the line of infantry, came down the line again, this time in line of regiments and at the trot. Life Guards and Hussars went by steadily, but once more the Lancers evoked the cheers of onlookers as they passed in unbroken array, and as one looked down the space between their ranks not a lance was out of line. Then the division returned at a gallop, the Horse Artillery leading at a good pace, and keeping their formation faultlessly as the guns bounded like things of life over the level sward. The infantry returned in grand division, and as the long lines followed each other, moving with the precision of a solid mass, her Majesty stood up to watch the impressive spectacle, and the spectators cheered again and again. But yet a grander movement remained to be executed. Drawn up in single line of columns, with cavalry and artillery on right and left flanks, the whole 14,000 men advanced in review order, bands playing, colors flying, and the sunlight gleaming on the glittering bayonets and cuirasses. As if moved by one inspiration, the serried columns advanced and halted, not a man out of place, not a break in the faultless regularity of the solid squares. The strains of "God Save the Queen" once more came in a volume across the stillness, the colors were raised high and fluttered for a moment proudly ere being lowered in salute, the bayonets flashed and rides rattled as arms were presented, and the Queen, evidently delighted with the display, rose in acknowledgment of the salute, which brought the great display to an end, and directly after the royal carriage moved off toward Windsor Castle. Among the visitors were the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, but few other foreigners of distinction were present, and there was a marked absence of foreign uniforms at the saluting point.

A MONTENEGRIN DIRGE.

SHRIEKING AND LAMENTATIONS OF THE WOMEN—FEMALE RELATIONS OF A DEAD SOLDIER VIOLING IN VOICE—A MONTENEGRIN CHANT.

A war correspondent writes from Ostrag: "Among the wounded was a young man with several wounds, one of which was from a rifle ball, breaking the thigh bone. He had had a brother and a cousin killed by his side, (for the battalions are formed by localities and families,) and was accompanied by two sisters, father, mother, and another brother. The women had their faces streaked with blood from self-inflicted scratches—a part of the mourning for the dead brother, according to Montenegro custom. The wounded man was strong and courageous, full of animation, and even gay. There was a good chance, the doctor said, of his living, the other wounds being of slight importance. But there were no instruments to extract the ball, even if the physician could have performed the operation. So, after two or three days, gangrene set in, and the poor fellow died. We were roused at 3 in the morning by the shrieking and lamentation of the women, who, in defiance of the medical prohibition, insist on staying with their wounded, and if driven out return immediately, and whose wild frenzy was something horrible to listen to. The Prince, who has been indisposed and quartered here for two or three days, sent a perianik to drive them away, for he has always done all he could to break up this barbarous custom, and for the moment we got quiet again. But early in the day the body was carried to the cemetery close by, and as the earth closed over it, the outbreak began again, and the procession returned to the hospital according to custom, the women scratching their faces, beating their breasts, and lamenting in shrill voices which could be heard a mile away. Their custom is to go back to the house from which the dead was carried, usually, of course, his own, and there renew their mourning. So they forced their way into the hospital building, and the Prince being away, they were uncontrollable, mother, two sisters, and one or two female relations besides, all vieling in vociferation. The lament is a matter of form, and does not in the least indicate the intensity of sorrow, the wife, indeed, not being permitted by custom to take any part in this show of feeling, and the men considering it undignified to take any other than accompanying the body on the return to the house. After a desperate effort and urgent appeal on the part of the Sisters of Charity in charge to what there was of authority in the Prince's absence, the women were finally driven out by force from the hospital, and seated themselves on the stone benches in the court-

area of injury was 19 inches by 20 inches. On the face of the 10-inch plate there appeared a large splash of metal projecting 4 inches from the plate, and firmly incorporated with it. The diameter of this "dab" was at least a foot, and there were lines several inches in length radiating from it, along which the splattered metal had cut its way into the surface of the plate, creating shallow grooves. The only damage visible at the rear of the plate was a slight bending outward, to the extent of about 3/4 of an inch. Thus, the 4-inch plate furnished an efficient protection to a 10-inch plate against a projectile which had been proved to possess the power of penetrating the whole series of three well-backed 9 1/2-inch plates.

The question arises whether the damage done to the Palliser projectile occurs as it passes through the first plate, or at the moment of its impact with the second. When one of these projectiles penetrates armor, and the power of the shot is considerably in excess of the resistance offered by the plate, it not unfrequently happens that the projectile is recovered in a sound and uninjured condition. It is not at all unlikely that the 800-pound armor-piercing projectile, going through a 4-inch plate at a short range, would often be found intact, if nothing intervened to give it a violent shock after passing through that thickness of armor. Some significance also attaches to the fact that when a Palliser shell penetrates two or three plates of a sandwich target, and lodges against the third or fourth, the projectile sometimes suffers but little damage. The fore part of the shot generally holds well together, and the head never makes a "dab" on the final plate, but mostly retains a remarkably perfect point. Also, when a Palliser projectile protrudes at the rear of a single armor plate, the point is often seen to be nearly or quite as perfect as when the shot was first put into the gun. The effect of the air-spaced plates is thus altogether peculiar. It is suggested by some persons that the shot in passing through the first plate becomes so highly heated as to render the head of the projectile plastic. But, although the "dab" gives the idea of plasticity, a blow from a hammer will remove fragments too readily to correspond with the behavior of a fused mass. Col. Inglis has described the adhering portion as metal "sticking" on the face of the plate "in a finely divided state." It would, therefore, appear that in passing through the first plate whether of 4 inches or 10 inches, the particles of the projectile are thrown into a state of intense vibration, (necessarily associated with more or less heat,) and that if, while in this condition, the projectile encounters even a moderate amount of resistance, it is unable to withstand the impact, and become a wreck, the very particles undergoing separation where the action is most violent. What would be the effect if the distance between the plates were increased, or if it were diminished, it is difficult to say; but it is understood that further trials are pending on this interesting subject.

Colored projectiles are not limited to the British service, but are also extensively used abroad. The difficulties which thus beset the Woolwich artilleryists are so far common to all Europe. If steel is preferable, that metal can be obtained in England in a high degree of excellence. Some experiments with steel projectiles are contemplated at Shoeburyness; but it is not an easy matter to obtain steel combining the requisite degrees of hardness and toughness. The shot must neither "set up" nor fly to pieces, and the forces which tend to produce such failures are now immense. The energy of the 1,700-pound projectile fired from the chambered 80-ton gun may be reckoned at 30,000 foot tons. The energy imparted to the 2,000-pound projectile of the Armstrong 100-ton gun at Spezia went as high as 31,000 foot tons, but this will be doubtless exceeded when the gun has been chambered.

The best kind of material for armor-piercing shells is thus pressing for a further solution, and at the same time there is a doubt whether iron affords the best material for armor. The Italians have adopted steel in solid masses 22 inches thick for the defense of the water line in each of their two new frigates the *Dulio* and the *Dandolo*. Herr Krupp is trying his skill in both ways. For armor he is producing some steel of extraordinary toughness, bending when cold with a degree of cohesion resembling copper. For shell this skilled metallurgist is blending steel and iron in the process of casting, hoping to obtain a metal both tough and hard. The British Government, as our readers are aware, are instituting experiments with steel plates, and it is not impossible that this will be the kind of defense adopted for the turrets of the *Inflexible*. But the question is as yet uncertain, nor is the decision of the Italians in favor of steel armor considered quite warranted by the experiments at Spezia, although it is very possible that the choice is a correct one. In addition to the question of material, there is the problem of construction, the separation of two plates by a void space being found so effectual against Palliser projectiles. How far this will avail against steel does not yet appear. It may be hoped that the plan adopted by Mr. Barnaby in giving the *Inflexible* two separate thicknesses of armor, each a foot thick, may afford additional protection against shells, although the space between the plates is not void, but filled up with teak. On the whole, while great success has lately attended the construction of monster wrought-iron guns, and Herr Krupp is following in the same track with steel breech-loading ordnance, it appears that the question of projectiles versus plates is beset with new complications.

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TRIAL.

TRIAL YESTERDAY—
WINGS BANK PROP-
WINGS BANK CASE.
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firm the nominations made by the Governor, of
Hon. Charles Wheaton, of Dutchess County;
Gen. Joseph Howland, of Dutchess County,
and Hon. Charles F. Brown, of Orange County,
to be Managers of the Hudson River Hospital
for the Insane. Carried.

NAVAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The United States
steamer Huron, attached to the North Atlantic
Station, has been ordered here from Norfolk,
Va., to be present in case of necessity, and will
arrive this evening.

Rear Admiral Thomas H. Patterson has been
detached from duty as President of the Naval
Examining and Retiring Board, and will soon
be ordered to the command of the Asiatic Sta-
tion. Lieuts. William P. Day and Clinton K.
Curtis have been ordered to temporary duty on
board the iron-clad Wyandotte. Master F. E.
Upton has been ordered to the iron-clad Valiant.
Assistant Engineer O. L. Dennett has been or-
dered to the Essex. Cadet Engineer George S.
Willetts has been detached from the New-York
Navy-yard and ordered to the Boston Yard.

The Secretary of the Navy has tendered to
Vice-Admiral Rowan, now Port-Admiral at
New-York, the position of President of the
board in session at the Navy Department to
examine officers for promotion or retirement,
made vacant by the detachment of Rear-Admiral
Patterson, who will command the Asiatic
Station. The position is one of honor, and will
no doubt be accepted by the Vice-Admiral

Rear-Admiral William E. Leroy has been
offered the command of the European Station
in place of Rear-Admiral Worden, who will be
relieved at his own request.

Commodore Edward T. Nicholls has been or-
dered to the command of the South Atlantic
fleet in place of Commodore O. H. B. Caldwell,
now on his way home, and will hoist his flag
on the Hartford, his flag-ship, on the 10th of
August.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 26.—Imperative
orders were received at the navy-yard to-day
for the sailing of the United States ship Enter-
prise on Saturday.

A WALLKILL BANK DECISION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 26.—The case
of John Burroughs, Receiver of the late Wall-
kill Bank, against ex-State Senator Edward M.
Madden and William Clemens, his partner in
business, to recover \$15,000 on the indorse-
ment of the late Ellsha P. Wheeler, has been de-
cided by Hon. E. L. Fancker, the Referee, in
favor of the defendants, on the ground that Mr.
Wheeler had a counter-claim against the bank.
This decision, unless reversed on appeal, will
increase considerably the dividend on the estate
of Mr. Wheeler, who died bankrupt, and may
necessitate an assessment on the stockholders of
the bank to pay the 15 per cent. due depositors.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

MAIL FACILITIES SOUTH

WORK OF THE POSTAL CONVENTION
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUS-

ON WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS IN
WAY OF IMPROVED POSTAL ACCOM-
MODATION—MORE LIBERAL APPROPRIAT-
ION—FOSTERING OF TRADE WITH S-
OUTH AMERICA BY A STEAM MAIL LINE :
A SOUTHERN PORT—A MEMORIAL
TO CONGRESS—FAST MAILS—ADJOURN-

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 26.—The
President called the convention to order at 10 o'
Mr. W. A. Courtenay, of Charleston, S. C., offe-
red a series of resolutions favoring a tri-monthly
mail steamer to some South American port, by way
of Cuba, which was referred to the Committee on
Business. Hon. H. W. Hillard, of Columbus, Ga.,
introduced the following resolution, which was ad-

Resolved, That with the existing claims of the
South upon the Government for increased mail facilities,
the Chairman of each delegation composing this Con-
vention be requested to furnish the Secretary with such
statements of statistics as will serve to show the
population and resources of the several cities here represented,
that the Secretary be instructed to forward said data
to the Postal Commission with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Kellar, of Memphis, introduced resolutions
which were referred to the Committee on Business,
authorizing a committee to collect such information
as to new routes which should be established,
to suggest such changes in the old routes, as will
benefit the Southern States better and more com-
municate mail intercourse in steam-boat and star service.

Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard finished his address
saying there should be no complaint in the con-
vention arising from the interests of conflicting rail
roads in the South. First secure united action in this
matter, and an appropriation from Congress for
mail service, and then let the Postmaster-General
select the shortest and best rail route South for
the transportation of the mails.

Gen. Anderson, of Richmond, Chairman of the
Committee on Business, submitted the following
report on behalf of that committee :

OLD POINT COMFORT, July 26.
To the Committee on Business of the Postal Convention
The sub-committee charged with the preparatory
work of the convention beg leave to submit the
accompanying resolutions and draft of a memorial, in
their best judgment expressing the postal needs of
the people represented by this convention.

- W. L. TRENHOLM
- TOMLINSON FOR
- C. W. YULEE,
- A. BARNES,
- JOHN GATLING,
- CHARLES E. FENNER.

Resolved, First.—That the recent increase in the
costs of the mail service, and the defects and wants of the
mail service in the South, and the efforts of the President
and his Cabinet, and the members of the Postal Commission
appointed by Congress to obtain full and accurate information
regarding the same, meet the needs of the South, and
that ample justice may be done, meets our
entire and unqualified approval.

Second.—That while the postal service should be
maintained, it should not become too great a burden upon
the Government, and as far as practicable should be made
self-sustaining. It should be made self-sustaining. It

not this court.

King vs. Monahan.—This is too broad. I dismissed the proceedings supplementary, but did nothing more. I saw no motion papers, nor did I decide any motion except to dismiss the supplementary proceedings.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Shea.

- Treisz vs. Schleiermacher.*—Order granted.
- Seely vs. King.*—Attachment discharged.
- Vanderbilt vs. Johnson.*—Order granted.
- Milaster vs. Gerhand.*—Order granted.
- De Witt vs. Roche.*—Attachment allowed.
- Hates vs. Burr.*—Order granted.
- Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company.*—Attachment allowed.
- Orders Granted.*—Rasenbower vs. Allport; Orr vs. Kelley et al.
- Brown vs. Cuff.*—Motion granted, without costs.
- Levy et al. vs. Kaim.*—Motion granted. See papers.
- Swan vs. Marx.*—Attachment allowed.
- Corcoran vs. Clark.*—Order granted.
- Higgins vs. McDonnell.*—Attachment allowed.
- McCallum vs. Barnard.*—Warrant allowed.
- Chambers vs. Tierney.*—Order granted.
- Lockwood vs. Johnson.*—Order granted.

THE NEW ARMOR-PLATING.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 12.

The contest between projectiles and iron plates continues with unabated vigor, and the latter, rather unexpectedly, seem to be gaining the advantage. We lately mentioned a step which had been taken in advance on the side of defense, in which the iron was faced with a layer of compressed steel. Its powers of resistance were very great, but it had the inconvenience of cracking when struck by a powerful shot. A new method has just been tried, and apparently with great success. It consists in building up the plate in hexagonal sections, each composed of a series of concentric rings of fluid-compressed steel, around a central circular disk. The object of that construction is to meet the only weakness of steel, its liability to crack; for the concentric rings prevent any injury from passing beyond the limits of the one in which it occurs. A small target, 2½ inches in thickness, and representing one section of such plating, was lately fired at with three-pound shot, with the result that all the projectiles broke up harmlessly against it, and a condensed steel missile only indented its surface to a trifling extent. The ex-

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periment has since been repeated on a larger scale, with a target 9 inches in thickness, supported on a wood backing against a sand-bank. In front of it, a horizontal iron tube was fixed to receive the fragments of the shot. The projectile was a chilled Palliser shell weighing 250 pounds, fired from a 9-inch cannon, with 50 pounds of pebble powder, at a distance of 30 yards. Such a missile would have passed through 12 inches of ordinary iron-plating, but was powerless against the new target. It broke up into innumerable small fragments. The only piece of any size which survived the shock was a flattened mass, eight pounds in weight, formed from the apex of the projectile, which was left imbedded in the surface of the target, where it had made for itself an excavation about eight inches in diameter and one inch and a half indented in the deepest part. Except for that shallow depression, the plate was absolutely uninjured, the ring which received the snock not having cracked and no disturbance of the backing having been produced.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH COMPACT.

TEXT OF THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT CON-
STANTINOPLE ON THE 4TH OF JUNE.

The following is the English text of the Con-
vention of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain
and Turkey, signed June 4, 1878 :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and
his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, being mutually an-
imated with the sincere desire of extending and
strengthening the relations of friendship happily
existing between their two empires, have resolved
upon the conclusion of a Convention of Defensive
Alliance, with the object of securing for the future
the territories in Asia of his Imperial Majesty the
Sultan.

Their Majesties have accordingly chosen and
named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :
Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom

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duty upon the staff of the General commanding the Department of Arizona. First Lieut. Thomas W. Lyman is relieved from duty with First Lieut. George M. Wheeler as soon as his services can be spared by that officer, and will report to the commanding General of the Department of the Columbia for staff duty. Assistant Surgeon W. S. Tremaine is ordered to report to his proper station on or before April 1.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$188,507 07. and from Customs, \$532,255 39.

Dr. Woodworth, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, is dangerously ill with erysipelas and pneumonia.

Bids for the sale of silver were opened to-day at the Treasury Department, and the Secretary purchased 200,000 ounces for delivery at the San Francisco Mint.

Mr. Williams, United States Consul at Sydney, Australia, informs the Department of State that the scope and plan of the International Exhibition to be held there has been greatly enlarged. The opening has been postponed to the first week in September, 1879. The United States has been allowed 40,000 square feet of space. Mr. Augustus Morris, who was Executive Commissioner for Australia at Philadelphia, is Secretary of the commission at Sydney.

The board, consisting of Gen. Paine, Commissioner of Patents, Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol, and Col. Thomas L. Casey, of the Engineer Corps, designated by the Act of Congress of the 3d inst. to supervise the expenditure of the appropriation of \$250,000 for the fire-proof reconstruction of the Patent Office Building, organized to-day, and took charge of the plans submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress and approved by that body.

By direction of the Postmaster-General a notification was mailed to the Mutual Life Insurance Company to-day, that the Honore Building, occupied for the use of the Chicago Post Office, will not hereafter be used for that purpose; that on or before April 15, the Post Office will be in the new Government Building, and that the department reserves whatever rights it may have for exemption from payment of rent on account of the fire in the Honore Building on Jan. 4, which rendered it unfit for occupation.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE CROYDON INTERNATIONAL HURDLE-RACE WON BY THE BEAR.

LONDON, March 12.—The Croydon March steeple-chases and hurdle-races began yesterday, but the first notable event of the meeting was not contested until to-day, when eight cross-country horses started in the Croydon International Hurdle-race, a handicap of about two miles and a quarter. The winner was the Duke of Hamilton's 6-year old, The Bear, Capt. Machell's Boniface coming in second, and Mr. T. E. Case-Walker's Blue Ruin third. The last betting previous to the start was eight to one against Blue Ruin, who was the favorite, and ten to one each against The Bear and Boniface. The following is the summary of the race:

THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL HURDLE-RACE.—A handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 100 furlongs, with 100 added; winners extra; entrance 3 sovereigns each, the only liability of declared out; about two and a quarter miles, over nine flights of hurdles; 9 subscribers.

Duke of Hamilton's b. h. The Bear, (bred in France,) 6 years, by Pace or Vancresson, dam Bertha..... 1
Capt. Machell's ch. c. Boniface, 4 years, by Blink-holme, dam Novan..... 2
Mr. T. E. Case-Walker's br. h. Blue Ruin, (late Mohawk,) 5 years, by Blusmantle, dam Rania..... 3

EUROPEAN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

FEATURES OF THE LONDON MONEY AND

conceived and intended as a protection of the people are found to be occupied as a citadel, an arsenal, and a camping ground for their enemies.

THE BIGGEST GUN YET.

From the London Standard, Feb. 25.

The War Office and the Admiralty have been invited by Herr Krupp to send representatives to be present at the trials of a new steel gun of extraordinary size, to take place at Meppen, in Westphalia, on or about the 15th of next month. The gun to be experimented with on this occasion is the largest specimen of steel ordnance yet made. It weighs 72 tons, with a calibre of 40 centimetres, or 15 3/4 inches. The length of the gun is 32 feet 8 inches, and that of the bore is 28 feet 6 inches.

The English 80-ton gun has a calibre of 16 inches, a total length of 27 feet, and a bore 24 feet long. The superior length of bore in the Krupp gun is thus apparent, being 21 3/4 calibres, as against 18 calibres in the English gun. The material of which the Krupp gun is composed is steel throughout. The core of the gun consists of a tube running its entire length, as in the Woolwich gun, but open at the rear, the loading being at the breech instead of the muzzle. The tube of this large weapon being of such great length, it has been made in two portions, the joint being secured in a peculiar manner. Over the tube are four "jackets," or cylinders, of various lengths, supplemented by a ring over the breech portion. The gun is chambered—that is to say, the powder-chamber has a greater diameter than the bore. The form given to the powder prisms, and the adjustment of the cartridge in the bore allow altogether an amount of space which gives 40 per cent. of air to the powder actually composing the charge. The gun is rifled on the poly-groove system, with a uniform twist, and the shot is rotated by means of a copper ring let into its circumference near the base. This ring, by filling the grooves of the rifling, also acts as a gas-check and seals the bore from the moment it is rammed into its place, without waiting for any "setting up" by the pressure of the powder-gas on igniting the charge. The closing of the breech is effected by means of a sliding wedge, which passes across the bore and is there fixed. The construction of this wedge is highly ingenious and simple, one feature being that of rendering it impossible to fire the gun until the breech is effectually closed. The wedge is rounded at the back into the form of the letter D, so as to prevent the splitting of the gun by sharp angles. This modification of the wedge has made the Krupp guns much more secure than they were some years ago, when the wedge was made square at the rear.

The charge of this monster gun is to be 385 pounds of prismatic powder, the projectile being a chilled iron shell of 1,660 pounds, with a bursting charge of 22 pounds of powder. It is estimated that the velocity of the projectile as it leaves the muzzle of the gun will be 500 metres, or 1,640 feet per second, corresponding to an energy of very nearly 31,000 foot tons. Calculations have been made for certain distances—namely, at 547 yards a velocity of 1,565 feet; at 1,094 yards a velocity of 1,502 feet; at 1,641 yards a velocity of 1,443 feet; at 2,187 yards a velocity of 1,391 feet, and at 2,734 yards a velocity of 1,345 feet per second. This last range, it will be seen, is equal to 2,500 metres, the other distances given being respectively 500 metres, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000. The Meppen shooting ground is admirably adapted for the trial of this great gun, there being an available range of 17,000 metres, or nearly 11 miles, with a breadth of 4,000 metres. It is not likely that the gun will be fired at any great angle of elevation, or even this noble range would be insufficient. It is estimated, rather as a matter of curiosity than otherwise, that if the gun were fired with its axis raised to an angle of 43° with the horizon, it would send its projectile to a distance of 15 miles. Great accuracy is also claimed for this weapon, as for all the Krupp breech-loading guns. At the forthcoming trials targets will be placed at such a distance that the gun will have to be directed by other means than the visibility of the object to be hit. The largest steel guns previously made are Krupp's two 56-ton breech-loaders, one of which is at Constantinople and the other at Cronstadt.

TENANTS OF THE PEABODY LODGING-HOUSES.

Granted.—Flanagan vs. Fitzsimmons et al.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Findings Signed.—Morse vs. Webb et al.; Wood et al.; Brinckerhoff vs. Brinckerhoff; Menzies vs. Leach, &c., vs. Lyon et al.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM

By Chief-Judge Daly.

Chill vs. Austin.—See opinion.

By Judge Larremore.

Granted.—Bodenburg vs. Crow; Smith Industrial Savings Bank; Everit vs. Busi vs. Mattlage; Lunlan vs. Bernard; Riss v. Matter, &c., of Cray.

In the Matter, &c., of Smith, &c.—Decree Dietrich vs. Struve.—Undertaking approved Boorman vs. Pierce et al.—Time extended

MARINE COURT—CHAMBER

By Judge McAdam.

Granted.—De Young vs. Hudson; Chay Royal Company; Maillard vs. Pack; Dait Blodgett vs. Eayfield; Dorrity vs. Jack & Fortman; McNally vs. Peters; Fernber Puckart vs. Schwenneke.

Denied.—May vs. Sellman; Zoellner vs. ris vs. Kelly.

In Indorsement.—Holmes vs. Campbell Flynn; Karsh vs. Duchardt; Fisher vs. Veuchten vs. Rogora.

Corda vs. Brunina.—Opinion filed.

Mothot vs. McCreery.—Undertaking cancelled Morris vs. Moore.—Cause restored.

Nelson vs. Jacobson.—Proceedings dismissed Marotzk vs. Schreyer.—Taxation affirmed

By Judge Stannott.

Lange vs. Ravson.—Motion granted. Randativa vs. Waggen.—Case settled. The New-York Rosendale Cement Company Bond approved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBER

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 40, 88, 109, 120, 147, 175, 183, 11 253, 255, 263, 264. Assessment Cases: Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 59, 60, 61, 62, 4

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Ingal

Nos. 157, 164, 177, 206 1/2, 100, 101, 1 138, 161, 162, 166, 171, 180, 183, 190 1/2 96, 97, 98, 108, 137, 182.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 891, 896, 188, 644, 948, 951, 952, 954, 955, 961, 965, 9 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 9 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FAR

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 4121, 1861 1/2, 2588, 2728, 4055, 4255, 3259, 3277, 3278, 4867, 2228, 1 2357, 2658, 3319, 3320, 3321, 2951, 942, 2763.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FAR

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 829, 80 1/2, 2820, 4118, 1522, 828, 4454, 1240 1/2, 3108, 4623, 1803, 4341, 1616, 1686, 1107, 2731, 2764, 1776 1/2, 1136.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FAR

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2599, 1922, 3187, 3056, 3086, 4741 2455, 810 1/2, 124, 2141, 2773, 2189, 2386, 2172, 1128, 1251, 2878, 1905, 1907, 3282, 1262, 8150, 1876, 3211, 1021, 3186, 3195, 4785, 3216, 3174, 3303, 3127, 3229, 3358 3362, 3363, 3366, 3367, 3368.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM

Held by Sedgwick and Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 37, 43, 11.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM

Held by Spetr, J.

Case on—No. 29—The New-England Iron Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company et al. endor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—F

Held by Spetr, J.

Nos. 529, 524, 403, 827, 101 1/2, 102, 11 308, 576, 633, 619, 606, 525, 463, 693, 97

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM

Held by C. P. Dale, C. J., and Van Hoe.

Nos. 28, 20, 46, 57, 47, 48, 49, 30, 53.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM

STEEL FOR WAR PURPOSES

OPENING OF BIDS AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY WHITNEY PLEASD WITH THE RESULT—THE BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY'S PREPARATORY WORK.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Bids were opened at noon to-day in the office of the Secretary of the Navy for 1,310 tons of steel gun forgings and 4,500 tons of steel armor plate for the completion of the vessels now under construction by the department. There were present, besides Secretary Whitney, the chiefs of the Ordnance and Construction Bureaus, and the law officer of the department, the following representatives of steel-producing concerns of the country: Mr. Davenport, of the Midvale (Penn.) Steel Company; Messrs. James Wharton, John Frits, and Robert Sayre, of the Bethlehem Company, and Mr. Stackhouse, of the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Penn. The bids for 1,310 tons of steel forgings were as follows: Cambria Iron Company, \$851,513 90; Midvale Steel Company, \$1,397,240; Bethlehem Iron Company, \$902,230 79. For the steel armor plate (about 4,500 tons) there were only two bids, as follows: Bethlehem Iron Company, \$3,610,707 50; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, \$4,021,560. The proposals of the Bethlehem Company were accompanied with a memorandum stating that the prices named were based on the conditions set out in the advertisement of Aug. 21 last. The company adds that their bids cover both armor plate and gun forgings, and should therefore receive preference, all things being equal. Secretary Whitney expressed himself as greatly pleased with the result of the bidding. He said:

"There are only two bidders to produce the armor, but the bid of the Bethlehem Company is as good as fifty. It is from as good a company as there is in the United States, and the prices named are very low. It is of very little consequence now that the Fortifications bill failed in the last Congress. The first thing needed for fortifications and the navy is a plant to make armor and gun steel. It takes two and a half years to erect it; it costs a couple of millions. The result of this bidding secures it. It occurred to me last July that instead of contracting out our new armored ships in the usual way, the contractor to buy the armor, (in which case it would all have been purchased abroad,) I would put together the armor for all of them and all the gun steel required for their armament to see if that would not induce a responsible party to undertake the work in this country. I put the time for the bidding after the adjournment of Congress so as to have the benefit of a broader plan if a bill on fortifications should be passed. Its failure was a disappointment, but it has resulted all right, and the best of all is that the prices are not above what a contractor would have had to pay for the same armor bought abroad and laid down here duties paid under our laws. So that the additional cost to us is nothing, and we will have a plant in this country adequate to our needs. Nothing has occurred in my time here of equal consequence to the new navy. That is the way in which I look at it. You will find it treated of in my last annual report. The subject has also been considered by the two boards specially appointed and two committees of Congress—the Gun Foundry Board and the Board on Fortifications, the Hawley committee of the Senate, and the Randall committee each made elaborate investigations on this subject. It has been made to seem to be too big a question, I think. Congress shrunk from the enormous expenditures suggested. A little thing has solved it after all. The Bethlehem Iron Company is one of the very largest and best of our steel works."

The advertisement issued by the department contained a provision requiring the contractors to provide a plant with all needful appliances adequate to the manufacture of the forgings

NEWARK'S KENNEL SHOW.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIZES AWARDED TO THE COMPETING DOGS.

The third annual bench show of the New-Jersey Kennel Club was opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Rink in Newark. It will close on Friday. The show is an exceptionally full and fine one, and remarkable for the orderly manner of its arrangement.

The work of judging the dogs began yesterday morning and continued throughout the day. Charles J. Peshall, of Jersey City, is President of the club. Mr. K. E. Hopf is judge of St. Bernard dogs, Mr. Charles E. Wallack, of New-York, of mastiffs; Mr. Jacob Pentz of pointers and setters, Mr. S. R. Hemingway, of New-Haven, of spaniels; Messrs. A. S. Apgar and Martin Dennis, of New-York, of collies; Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., of beagles and bassets; Messrs. L. and W. Rutherford, of this city, of fox terriers; Mr. J. F. Kirk of Newfoundlands, dechounds, pugs, bulldogs, terriers, poodles, and miscellaneous and selling classes, and Mr. Colin Anderson of Skye terriers, Yorkshire terriers, and spaniels.

Among the prizes awarded at yesterday's judging were the following:

- Champion Medal—For Champion Rough-coated St. Bernard Dogs—First prize, Duke of Leeds, Hermitage Kennels, Passaic, N. J.
- Medal for Champion Rough-coated St. Bernard Bitches—First prize, E. Rohna, Hermitage Kennels.
- Class No. 3.—Rough-coated St. Bernards, open class, Dogs—First prize, \$320, Sir Charles, E. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Mich.; second prize, \$10, Cyrus, Hermitage Kennels.
- Class No. 4.—Rough-coated St. Bernards, open class, Bitches—First prize, \$20, Beda, R. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Mich.; second prize, \$10, Empress, Dr. Young, New-York City; third prize, silver medal, St. Bride, Hermitage Kennels.
- Class No. 5.—Rough-coated St. Bernard pups, under 18 months—First prize, \$10, Juniper of Clover Patch, George J. Geer, Summit, N. J.; third prize, diploma, Beppo; Mrs. McGregor, Manaroneck, N. Y.
- Class No. 7.—Champion smooth-coated St. Bernard Dogs—First prize, champion medal, Don II., Hermitage Kennels.
- Class No. 8.—Champion Smooth-coated St. Bernard Bitches—First prize, champion medal, Lella, Hermitage Kennels.
- Class No. 9.—Smooth-coated St. Bernards, open class, Dogs—First prize, \$20, Rigi, James W. Dunlop, Utica, N. Y.; second, \$20, Eric, Hermitage Kennels; third, silver medal, Prince Eugene, Miss Maria Ludlum, Passaic County, N. J.
- Class No. 10.—Smooth-coated St. Bernards, open class, Bitches—First prize, \$20, Thisbe, Hermitage Kennels.
- Class No. 11.—Smooth-coated St. Bernards, 18 months, Dogs—First prize, \$10, Adonis, Oscelo Currier, Newark, N. J.
- Class No. 15.—Mastiffs, open class, Dogs—First prize, \$20, Lord Caution, E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass.; second prize, \$10, Wacouta Nap, Wacouta Kennel, St. Paul, Minn.; third prize, silver medal, Hildebert, A. Grant, Staten Island.
- Class No. 16.—Mastiffs, open class, Bitches—First prize, \$20, Meg Merriels, Howard Scribner, Yonkers, N. Y.; second prize, \$10, Wacouta Rose, Wacouta Kennel.
- Class No. 17.—Mastiff Pups under 18 months, Dogs—First prize, \$10, Regulus, Otto Brandt, Newark.
- Class No. 18.—Mastiff Pup under 18 months, Bitches—Second prize, silver medal, Irene, Benjamin Meyer, Newark.
- Class No. 30.—Champion Heavy-weight Pointers, Bitches over 50 pounds—Champion medal for the best—First prize, Meally, from the Graphic Kennels, Netherwood, N. J.
- Class No. 31.—Heavy-weight Pointers, open class, Dogs over 55 pounds—First prize, \$20, Nick of Nass, Nasc Kennels, Ramseys, N. J.; second prize, \$10, Jimmie, Nasc Kennels; third prize, silver medal, Captain Fred, F. K. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.; fourth prize, Tammany, F. R. Hitchcock, New-York.
- Class No. 32.—Heavy-weight Pointers, open class, Bitches over 50 pounds—First prize, \$20, Phyllis, Samuel T. Colt, Hartford, Conn.; second prize, Lady Snow, Floyd Vail and George L. Wilms, Jersey City; fourth prize, Kate VIII., Westminster Kennel Club, Babylon, Long Island; third prize, Temptation, Manhasset Kennels, Jersey City.

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Mayor Hewitt men's resolution the expenses of en lutions of regret

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The last meeti Association for th at Delmonico's to-The annual electic President Mark present.

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Judge Brown. trict Court, decide try, William Joh man accused of r Office, may be rei in that State.

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Mrs. Hicks-Lo West Washington- valuable silverwa Common Council t electric light in fro was referred to the

Mr. Patrick N. avenue, denies the Edward, whose 601 North River last Se brating St. Patrick ain mills" He saw

The advertisement issued by the department contained a provision requiring the contractors to provide a plant with all needful appliances adequate to the manufacture of the forgings and to deliveries within periods ranging from 33 to 54 months after the signing of the contract in the case of gun steel. In the case of the armor plate the contractor is required to provide within two and one-half years a plant capable of forging or rolling 300 tons of finished plates per month, and to deliver all of the armor within two years thereafter. Attached to the proposal made by the Bethlehem Company is an offer to provide a suitable plant within one and one-quarter years instead of the two and one-half years allowed for the purpose. This company also states in a foot note that the armor plate required by the department is fully equal to the best plate manufactured in Europe and higher in grade than any made in this country. Their bid proposes to supply such plate, and they are prepared to demonstrate their ability to do so. If plate of a lower quality will be acceptable to the department the company is prepared to furnish at a lower price than that stated in their bid. All of the bids were accompanied by certified checks for \$50,000. The bid of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company was handed to the Secretary by a clerk after the other bids had been opened with the explanation that it had just come to hand through the mails.

When the reading of the bids had been completed, Secretary Whitney announced that they would be taken under consideration and the awards announced within 15 days. The following is a copy of a letter accompanying the bid of the Bethlehem Iron Company:

OFFICE OF THE BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY, }
BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 23, 1887.
Hon. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Referring to the circular issued by the Navy Department under date of Aug. 26, 1886, I find this provision: "Nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the bidder is in possession of, or has made actual provision for, a plant adequate for its fulfillment." This seems to require the following summary statement to be made:

I. The Bethlehem Iron Company has been most diligently engaged for more than a year in constructing a complete plant of forging machinery and tools adapted to the fabrication of all the parts of the largest guns used in any part of the world and of the shafts that may be required for vessels of any size that the United States Government may require, and in erecting the necessary buildings in which to do this work. The establishment, when completed, will be in every respect fully able to compete with any establishment in Europe.

II. It has contracted with one of the largest and most successful concerns in Europe engaged in making steel armor plates for the necessary aid, superintendence, use of patents, and guarantee of its work, and has arranged for a hammer of the largest class, if that be deemed necessary to the successful prosecution and completion of the work required for the Government.

III. The company has up to this time expended in cash on the forging plant alone between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and is under contract obligations to the extent of \$500,000 additional for machinery and tools to be delivered within the current year. The amount required to complete the plants for both guns and armor plate will be in all about \$1,500,000, and for this the financial arrangements are completed.

IV. The company has now in operation seven blast furnaces; it owns or controls large deposits of ore peculiarly suitable for such iron as is needed for steel forgings, so that it is certain of obtaining the best and most uniform quality of metal without being subject to the difficulty and uncertainty of purchasing in the market suitable material.

V. In addition to what is being done in the way of special preparation for this heavy class of work the Bethlehem Iron Company now has in use in connection with its present work a large machine shop thoroughly equipped with the largest and most effective tools in this country, a foundry, smith shop, and other necessary appendages, and is now turning out about 4,500 tons of steel per week.

VI. The Bethlehem Iron Company has what is quite as essential as any other firm to insure satisfactory results, a large corps of trained, skilled experts, mechanics, and workmen, commanded by a chief of well known and acknowledged ability, accustomed to accomplish what he undertakes. It has also made adequate arrangements for procuring all the needed assistance of men trained to the special work now called for by the department. Very respectfully,

ROBERT H. SAYRE, General Manager.

Samuel T. Colt, Hartford, Conn.; second prize, Lady Snow, Floyd Vail and George L. Wilms, Jersey City; fourth prize, Kate VIII., Westminster Kennel Club, Babylon, Long Island; third prize, Temptation, Manhattan Kennels, Jersey City.

Class No. 33.—Champion Light-weight Pointers, Dogs under 65 pounds—Champion medal for the best awarded to Bracket, Graphic Kennels, Netherwood, N. J.

Class No. 35.—Light-weight Pointers, open class, Dogs under 55 pounds—First prize, \$20, Naso of Kippen, Westminster Kennel Club, Babylon, Long Island; second prize, \$10, Naso of Devonshire, Floyd Vail, Jersey City; third prize, silver medal, Hector, F. R. Hitchcock, New-York City.

Class No. 36.—Light-weight Pointers, open class, Bitches under 50 pounds—First prize, \$20, Glauca, Westminster Kennel Club; second prize, \$10, Penelope, F. R. Hitchcock; third prize, silver medal, Modesty, F. R. Hitchcock.

Class No. 27.—Pointer Puppies under 12 months, Dogs—First prize, \$10, Jersey City Bang-Bang, Fred Wilbraith, Jersey City Heights; second prize, silver medal, Pomery Sec, Clifton Kennel, Jersey City; third prize, Naso of Devonshire, Floyd Vail, New-York City.

Class No. 38.—Pointer Puppies under 12 months, Bitches—First prize, \$10, Mayflower, George L. Wilms, Jersey City; second prize, silver medal, Bang-Bang, Westminster Kennel Club, Babylon, Long Island; third prize, Maundell, Clifton Kennel, Jersey City.

Class No. 45.—Irish Setters, open class, Bitches—Second prize, \$10, Wenzel, Max Wenzel, Hoboken; third prize, Nellie, Chestnut Hill Kennels.

Class No. 49.—Irish Setter Puppies under 18 months, Dogs—First prize, Irish Laddie, L. & J. Backer, Glastenbury, Conn.

Class No. 50.—Irish Setter Puppies under 18 months, Bitches—First prize, Norah V., Charles W. Rodenburg, Hoboken, N. J.

Class No. 62.—Field or Cocker Spaniels, Puppies, Bitches—First prize, \$10, Miss Newton Obo, J. P. Willey, New-Hampshire; second prize, medal, Miss Bend Or, Passaic, N. J.; third prize, Whisk, Fay, Baxter, Mass.

Class No. 74.—Champion Beagles, Dogs—First prize, champion medal, Rattler III., Woodbrook Kennels, Baltimore.

Class No. 75.—Champion Beagles, Bitches—Medal to Myrtle, Woodbrook Kennels.

Class No. 76.—Beagles, open class, Dogs—First prize, \$10, Cameron's Racket, A. C. Krueger, York County, Penn.; second prize, \$7, Badder, George Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y.; third prize, Traitor, Herman F. Schellhaass, Brooklyn.

Class No. 87.—Wire-haired Fox Terriers, Dogs or Bitches—First prize, \$10, Trap, John E. L. Grainger, New-York; second prize, \$5, Trophy, B. B. McGregor, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; third prize, diploma, New Year's Day, R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia.

Class No. 102.—Skye Terriers, Dogs or Bitches—First prize, \$10, Lady Kates, C. A. Shinn, Philadelphia; second prize, medal, Countess, F. P. Kirby, Philadelphia; third prize, diploma, Towzie, Mrs. Lindsay, Jersey City.

Class No. 103.—Yorkshire Terriers Dogs, or Bitches—First prize, \$10, Ben, Peter Casedy, Jersey City; second prize, silver medal, Dick, P. Casedy; third prize, Champagne, P. Casedy.

Class No. 104.—Toy Terriers, any weight, Dogs or Bitches—First prize, \$10, Pete, J. Johnson, Jersey City; second prize, silver medal, Mousey, S. M. Hancock, Orange, N. J.; third prize, Minnie Warren, M. A. Hancock, Orange, N. J.

Class No. 105.—Champion King Charles Spaniels, Dogs or Bitches—First prize, champion medal, Rogius, William Phillips, New-York City.

Class No. 106.—King Charles Spaniels, open class, Dogs or Bitches—First prize, \$10, Princess, William Phillips, New-York City.

Class No. 107.—Champion Blenheim Spaniels, Dogs or Bitches—First prize, for the best, champion medal, King Victor, William Phillips, New-York City.

Class No. 108.—Blenheim Spaniels, open class, Dogs or Bitches—First prize, \$10, King Pippin, Miss Mamie Phillips, New-York City; second prize, Lady, William Phillips, New-York City.

Of the special cash prizes offered by the New-Jersey Kennel Club, the silver cup for the best Blenheim spaniel was awarded to Miss Mamie Phillips's King Pippin. A handsome studded dog collar for the best mastiff in the show was given to E. H. Moore's Ilford Caution, who also took first prize in the regular award. A lady's silver jewel casket for the smallest dog exhibited by a lady, owned in Essex County, was awarded to M. A. Hancock's Minnie Warren. The *Kennel and Gun* offered a one year's subscription for the best Yorkshire terrier. The award was made to Mrs. J. R. Gildersleeve's Nip and Tuck.

CURIOUS PLEA FOR LIBERTY.

Alexander H. Reavey, the lawyer who has been confined in the Tombs since Jan. 6,

avenue, denies it Edward, whose North River last brating St. Patri ginn mills." He s Jan. 31.

The total esti which plans w and the number 50 two-and-a-ha stone houses cov One Hundred and and Moak avenue

Ida M. Van E a series of three at Madison-Squa subject for to-hig a Worker." That tries for Women, Functions of Wol

A mass meetin Harlem Turnve evening at 226 W fifth-street, to tal ment of a school and young men. Ashbel P. Fitch, meeting.

Among the ps Europe to-day b man Lloyd, are Frankenthal, Mr. nut, Dr. J. Horwi Mrs. William Ste Wyman, Dr. Wo Solomon and fami

The Health C that no plan for a ner lot and with floors, and having proved; where m is to be covered u ventilate, the int of at least 265 sq be 12 rooms on a must not be less th

The certificat New-York Society filed yesterday in objects of which a and cultivation of gallery or collect The incorporator Victor, Theodore Albert F. D'Oenc Van Santvoord, a

Andrew Carr, Kellee, the coal togs, who struck c started from this c pay than they h articles, which th by Judge Benedic Court yesterday, Street Jail for one that they had rei work.

A woman, who Jockey, on March 1 Chapman, of 24 would return whe house, but did not fied the police Mo ing an alarm calli sent out. She was slight, and of me shabby brown ca velvet.

The Commissio yesterday decided year for the quart Battery and the Ni ments. The Contr other quarters for those now occupie sions Court buildi consolidated steel work on the new B authorized.

Dockmaster C of President Star before the Commis that he had nev owners or consign

rates to the West have in some instances been trebled under the new law. The prevailing impression here is that the law should be repealed.

STEEL FOR GUNS AND ARMOR.

THE BETHLEHEM COMPANY AWARDED THE NAVAL CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Whitney to-day awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Works Company, of Pennsylvania, the contracts for furnishing about 1,400 tons of steel gun forgings and 4,500 tons of steel armor plates, at a total cost of \$4,512,938 29. When the proposals were opened, about three weeks ago, it was found that there were three bidders for supplying the gun steel—the Bethlehem Company, the Midvale Company, and the Cambria Company, the bid of the last named company (\$851,513) being the lowest. For supplying the armor plate there were only two bidders—the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and the Bethlehem Company, the last named being the lowest bidder, at \$3,610,707. In his order making the award Secretary Whitney explains his reasons for giving both contracts to one company in the following language:

"Concerning the bids for armor and gun steel I have concluded, after full consideration, that the Bethlehem Iron Company is entitled to the award of the contracts for both. To encourage bidding, a clause was inserted in the advertisement that 'bids covering both' (that is, armor and gun steel) 'will receive preference, other things being equal.' The bid of the Bethlehem Iron Company for the gun steel refers to their bid for the armor handed in at the same date and has the following memorandum: 'The prices named in this proposal are based upon the conditions stated in the advertisement of Aug. 21, 1886, that "bids covering both" (gun forgings and armor plates) "will receive preference, other things being equal," and are, therefore, to be considered in conjunction with our bid of this date for gun forgings.' A similar memorandum is contained in their bid for armor plates. The Bethlehem Iron Company is the only bidder for the whole contract. The theory of the advertisement was that the Government wanted the lowest price for the whole work, (paying more or less for one or the other being immaterial, so long as the entire job is obtained at the lowest total price,) the total sum for the whole job being the material thing. With this view the advertisement was framed so as to obtain the largest range of bidding, allowing a person to bid for either or for both; but the total sum which the whole should cost the Government being the matter alone to be considered. The two lowest separate bids for the two classes, being that of the Cambria Iron Company for the gun steel, and the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company for the armor plate, amounts to \$4,873,073 90. That of the Bethlehem Iron Company for the same classes amounts to \$4,512,938 29. They are the lowest bidders for the work by the sum of \$360,135 61. Since the bidding has taken place the Bethlehem Company has offered to reduce their prices on the gun steel, so as to make that company the lowest bidder for each of the separate classes. This may be done under the circumstances, although I should not permit it if I did not consider them, on other grounds, entitled to the award."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The resignation of Capt. John J. Kane, Assistant Surgeon, has been ac-

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brother who had once cheated him. He had lived at 126 Madison-street since February and formerly kept a cigar shop on Ninth-avenue. Of late he had been morose.

The Beer Brewers' Association held an adjourned meeting yesterday at which the members discussed that section of their by-laws that has prevented liquor dealers and saloon keepers from changing their brewers at will: After a long argument nearly all were persuaded to agree to its repeal, and it was stricken off the by-laws. This restores peace and harmony between brewers and liquor dealers.

Father Daniel P. Ward, a Roman Catholic priest, got into one of the bobtail cars on the Christopher-Street Ferry and Tenth-Street line on May 21, 1886. The driver claimed that he did not drop his fare into the box. Father Ward says that the driver assaulted him and tried to put him off the car, being prevented only by the interference of the other passengers. In the City Court yesterday the jury gave Father Ward a verdict of \$40.

Kenneth McKenzie, who on March 28 received a scalp wound in being put out of Lynch Brothers' liquor store, at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, where he was taken a few days ago suffering from erysipelas. McKenzie's death was directly owing to the erysipelas, but whether the latter was caused by the wound he received is not yet determined. Deputy Coroner Jenkins, who examined the body yesterday, said that probably if the man had not neglected his wound he would not have died as he did.

BROOKLYN.

The sum of \$145 50 was added to the Beecher memorial statue fund yesterday.

A reception was held last evening at the residence of Charles B. Brighton, 626 President-street, and was largely attended.

Dundas Dick, the druggist, who was adjudged insane after being arrested for disorderly conduct in Brooklyn, was sent to Bloomingdale Asylum yesterday.

Margaret Rath, whose husband was run over and killed by a wagon belonging to Peter Kearney, a fish dealer, in Eighth-street, Brooklyn, won her suit for damages yesterday, the jury fixing her loss at \$2,500.

The Brooklyn Maennerchor Society has elected their officers: President—Charles Lorenz; Vice-President—F. Beyer; Financial Secretary—F. C. Blassfield, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary—F. Brendeke; Librarian—Ben Guenther; Musical Director—Julius Bode.

While shooting at some sparrows one day last Fall Charles N. Weeks, of East New-York, missed his aim and killed Mrs. Charlotte Kemper with small shot. For a time the lady's life was despaired of, but she recovered and sued Weeks in the Brooklyn City Court for \$5,000 damages. A jury gave her \$1,250 yesterday.

Several members of Plymouth Church state that Mr. Beecher's fancy farm Boscobel, at Peekskill, is to be purchased by Mr. S. V. White at the sale which is to occur soon. The place cost Mr. Beecher \$100,000, and one of his grand-

several other changes in Chairman... will be a general...

The Republican members of the House... don't like the idea of contin...

first time in several days the Demo... did not hold a caucus to-day, and...

men Townsend and Springer, with... had a consultation to-day with...

EXTRA SESSION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gov. Lou... letter to the Fairfield County...

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

FRUIT GROWERS SWINDLED. A FAMILY SORT OF A MAN GRABTS THEM BADLY.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Fruit growers... Mariborough, Milton, and Highland are now engaged...

THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

INTERESTING FIGHT IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—Extraordi... nary interest is taken in the town election here...

The State House was built 60 years ago from... plans of Architect Ithiel Towne, of chip-stone...

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A FIGHT THAT ENDED IN TWO MURDERS.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Dec. 4.—A double murder occurred near this city last evening. William Montgomery, F. M. Ward, and William Crow...

THE LARGE BEAN ESTATE.

A CHANCE FOR IT TO GO TO THE STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 4.—There is a report current here that a proposition has been made to the estate authorities relative to the celebrated Bean State of Fannin County...

DEATH OF COL. TOTENHAM, M. P.

Col. Arthur Loftus Tottenham, member of Parliament, died yesterday at 47 West Twenty-seventh-street. He came from England some months ago and made an extended tour...

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN

DEATH OF ONE OF NEW-YORK'S NOTED CITIZENS.

A WEEK'S ILLNESS FROM TYPHOID FEVER—CARRER OF A MAN WIDELY KNOWN AND RESPECTED.

The announcement that Algernon S. Sullivan is dead will prove a great shock and a cause of honest regret not only to his friends and acquaintances, who are many, but to the public at large, for he was looked upon as a man of great ability, of a kindness of heart that could not be measured, of a never-ending desire to promote such projects as were for the benefit of the people, and, more than all, he was considered a politician who was absolutely pure.

Even to members of his family the death of Mr. Sullivan was unexpected. On Saturday, Nov. 26, he was taken to his home, 16 West Eleventh-street, from his office. He had appeared to be in his usual health and buoyant spirits in the morning, but later in the day he complained of feeling listless and very weak. It was at first supposed that he had caught cold, but as he seemed to grow worse his regular physician, Dr. Edward Grayard, a brother of Secretary Bayard, was sent for. He announced that Mr. Sullivan had been seized with typhoid fever, and the disease was further aggravated by congestion of the bronchial tubes. Though suffering much pain at times, Mr. Sullivan showed his thought for others by explaining that he had promised to attend to some matters for the College of Music, of which he was honorary President, and thus he delegated to others, as he was unable to perform them himself. His condition grew rapidly worse, yet all hope was not given up until last night. He died at 10:10 o'clock peacefully and in the full possession of his mental faculties.

Mr. Sullivan was born at Madison, Ind., and was in his sixtieth year. He was educated at Miami College, but owed his classical attainments principally to his tutor, who was an English clergyman, and to his father, who was an accomplished scholar and, like his second son, an orator. Mr. Sullivan was the second son of Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, who was the first Judge of Indiana, by appointment, after it was admitted into the Union. Both of Mr. Sullivan's parents were born in Virginia. Upon leaving college, Mr. Sullivan entered at once upon the study of law. He had a natural bent for it, and it was also his father's wish that he should follow in his footsteps. He practiced law for a short time with his father in Indiana, but the field was not large enough to satisfy him, and he removed to Cincinnati. There he quickly made a name for himself and secured a large practice, though the Cincinnati Bar at that period was particularly brilliant, having among its members Salmon P. Chase, Timothy Walker, George B. Selden, Stanley Matthews, and William B. Grossbeck. After a short residence in Cincinnati Mr. Sullivan married a sister of William B. Grossbeck, but his wife died within a year. In the Spring of 1859 Mr. Sullivan became a resident of New York and here, as at Cincinnati, he soon became prominent in legal circles and in public affairs. Though wielding considerable political influence and always in request as a speaker, carrying the title of the "silver-tongued orator," he never cared for public office. He was induced to accept the post of assistant under District Attorney Garvey, but soon resigned. The only other public position he accepted was that of Public Administrator. That he held for five years and resigned it, having given the most perfect satisfaction. Though a very busy man he gave a great deal of time to societies of a charitable character, and he was also greatly interested in all public and social entertainments. He was a Director of the Presbyterian Hospital, and was warmly interested in the work of the Sabbath Commission. He was Superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He was President of the Southern Society and a member of the Old Society. He was also a member of the Lotus, the Down Town Lawyers' and other clubs. He married his second wife, Miss Hammond, in Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were always prominent figures at the charity ball. He was both a forcible writer and an eloquent speaker and contributed prose and verse to the North American Review, Atlantic Monthly, and other periodicals. A striking incident in his life occurred during the war. He was selected by a number of privateersmen who had been captured and brought to New-York to defend them in the courts. The political feeling engendered by his defense became so strong that Mr. Sullivan was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette and kept a prisoner for three months. Mr. Sullivan's family consisted of his wife and one son, George Hammond Sullivan, who was his father's partner. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made. He had a plot in Virginia, but it is supposed that he will be buried in this city.

FIFTY SHOTS PER MINUTE

THE RAPID-FIRE GUNS IN NAVAL WARFARE.

ARMORED SHIPS MADE PRACTICALLY SAFE FROM THE ATTACK OF TORPEDO BOATS BY THE NEW GUNS.

Rapid-firing guns have been developed only in the last three years, although they originated in 1881, when England and France advertised for designs which fulfilled relatively the requirements of the present six and three pounders. The term rapid-fire is applied to single-shot guns using fixed ammunition; the loading, training, and firing of which must be capable of being executed so quickly as to permit a certain number of aimed shots, not less than twelve, to be discharged per minute. They are intended for defense against torpedo boats, for the attack of unarmored ends of ships, gun shields, tops, and all exposed portions of an enemy's vessel. Their fire is so destructive that they have now become an indispensable part of naval armament, and may be called the primary guns of the secondary battery. They range about five miles, and can penetrate the side of any unarmored cruiser at a distance of 1,000 yards. The initial velocity of the three-pounder shell is 2,000 f. a., while that of the six-pounder is 1,800 f. a.

So far eight distinct systems have been developed, but until recently the Hotchkiss has been without a significant rival. At present our Government is interested in three of these systems—the Hotchkiss, Driggs-Schroeder, and the automatic guns of Mr. Hiram Maxim. The Pratt-Whitney Company of Hartford, Conn., is now filling a large order of Hotchkiss guns for the navy, and the Bureau of Ordnance has recently purchased the right to use the Driggs-Schroeder breech mechanism in the new four and six inch rapid-fire guns now building at the Washington Navy Yard.

The recent successful tests of the Maxim guns at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground have attracted general attention to this type of ordnance, and it is perhaps safe to say that rapid-fire guns have reached a limit in Mr. Maxim's automatic system. As these are the only guns in which the force of recoil is employed to load and fire, they stand entirely apart from all other quick-firing guns, and occupy a unique position in war material. The ease with which they are manipulated, the excessive rate of fire, the simplicity of the mechanism, and the absolute safety of the breech closure combine to make them the most remarkable arm of the day. The .45-calibre machine gun delivers 750 shots per minute. The cartridges are automatically fed into the gun from a belt which travels transversely across it. It is only necessary to press the firing spring, and the gun does the rest—fires, ejects the empty case, reloads and fires again, and so on continuously without interruption. Referring to the perfect control the gunner always has over the piece, it is stated that the inventor has become so expert in the service of his gun that he cannot only play a simple air with it, but occasionally amuses himself by writing his name with bullet holes on a board target 500 yards away. However, this may be an exaggeration.

The six-pounder semi-automatic gun was recently tested on the firing grounds at Annapolis in the presence of a naval board of experts. The official report has not yet been made public, but a service paper states that twenty-two rounds were fired in thirty-six seconds. The gun has been on exhibition in Paris, and its appearance and the legend attached to it have excited great interest in the military world. Briefly described, it consists of a recoiling and a non-recoiling portion. The gun itself, with the breech block, is the recoiling portion; a bronze cradle which incloses the rear part of the gun is the non-recoiling portion. The cradle is fitted with trunnions, which rest in the arms of a Y fork pivoted in a steel cone mount. Underneath the gun on the cradle is a powerful combined spring and hydraulic buffer, to the piston rod of which the gun is attached. On the right side of the cradle is a box which contains the spring mechanism that actuates the breech block automatically.

The breech block weighs forty pounds and contains the firing pin and spring. It slides in vertical mortises in the gun, like the Hotchkiss block. There are two extractors which have a rotatory motion somewhat similar to those of the Driggs-Schroeder gun. The extreme recoil is five inches. When the gun is fired it fully recoils and then starts back to battery under the influence of the powerful spring in the hydraulic buffer; when it has counter-recoiled two inches the spring mechanism in the cradle begins to set, and the block drops down with an increasing speed, strikes the tail of the extractor, and violently throws out the empty case. In this position it is held down clear of the breech under a pressure of 350 pounds by the spring in the cradle by projections on the

plating 10.5 inches of wrought iron, while the 6-inch gun, weighing 5 tons 15 hundredweight, can pierce 15 inches of the same material. In some trials carried out last year with one 4.72-inch gun by the Admiralty ten rounds were actually fired in 47.5 seconds, whereas an ordinary breech-loading gun of the same calibre, firing in competition, took 8 minutes and 7 seconds to fire the same number of rounds.

Nothing illustrates more forcibly the fluctuation of opinion in regard to armor and ships caused by quick-fire than the fact that England is about to build four armored battle ships of over 14,000 tons, the side armor to be 18 inches thick, and the armament, besides the main battery of 67-ton guns, to consist of 30 6-inch rapid-fire guns and 18 other rapid-fire guns.

ALUMINIUM.

American science and ingenuity have had a great deal to do with the cheapening of the cost of aluminium. The trouble heretofore has been in the preparation of certain reagents, principally the metal sodium, necessary for the reduction of aluminium from the oxide. What an important part aluminium is likely to play in the future a writer in the *Spectator* thus describes:

"According to an American newspaper the chemists are at work by hundreds in the States 'striving by night and day' to find some means for producing cheap aluminium. If they succeed in their task and the metal which in 1828 Wöhler discovered in common clay becomes no dearer than iron, it cannot be doubted that the newer substance will be everywhere adopted for the thousand purposes in which strength, ductility, tenacity, and rigidity are required. Just as the men of the stone age flung aside their flints to use bronze, and those of the bronze abandoned the instruments compounded of tin and copper for the stronger and more tenacious iron, so we, to whom iron is now the staple metal, should most unquestionably give up its use could aluminium be produced in like quantities and at the same or a lesser price. Other things being equal and a free choice offered between the two metals, aluminium must in almost every conceivable case be preferred, for there is hardly a purpose now served by iron for which the former substance would not prove ten times more efficient. The difficulty of producing it cheaply alone prevents aluminium from becoming the universal metal.

"That this is no fable may be easily realized, if we stop to consider the intrinsic advantages of aluminium. To begin with, it is present everywhere, and were the process of extraction easy, not only no country, but no district, and even no parish would have to rely upon its neighbors for its supply of the prime necessary of industry and commerce. Iron can only be produced where nature has deposited lodes of a particular ore, and the nation not possessed of this natural gift is forced to purchase it from without. Aluminium lies everywhere close at hand, in slate, in feldspar, in many kinds of rock, and in ordinary clay it rests concealed; and hence, could only a simpler process of extraction than that now in use be devised, it might conceivably be as easy to manufacture the metal as to make bricks and pottery. As in many parts of the country the earth that is dug out of the foundations supplies a great portion of the bricks required to build the house, so aluminium might be produced on the very spot where it was required. A railway company uses the clay from the cuttings to turn into bricks for the walls and arches of viaducts and tunnels. Under the circumstances we are imagining, it would manufacture from the same deposits of earth the lines and the girders for the bridges. Great, however, as would be the advantages derived from the possibility of manufacturing aluminium at the very place where it was needed, and out of materials always procurable, there are others still more important that would be obtained by its use. It would not merely act as a substitute for iron. It would enable a thousand things to be done which cannot now be accomplished. What these are may be realized by considering the essential qualities of the metal. In the first place, aluminium is very malleable and very ductile, and can be wrought into wire as fine as spider's web, or be beaten out into sheets as thin as gold leaf. It has also great rigidity and tenacity, and, if properly prepared, is as hard as iron. Exposed to dry or to moist air, it is alike unalterable, and is as little liable to become oxidized or tarnished as the purest gold. Neither hot nor cold water nor sulphureted hydrogen—the gas which so quickly blackens silver not in constant use—have the slightest effect on aluminium. Most remarkable of all, in spite of its hardness, stiffness, and tenacity, it is lighter than glass and only a quarter as heavy as silver.

"Bearing in mind these qualities, and imagining aluminium to be used where iron is now employed, it is obvious that many of the great problems of mechanics when applied to industry would be solved. Take the case of speed in ocean navigation. At present, one of the

LEGS AND ARMS OF WOOD

HOW THEY ARE MADE AND WHAT THEY COST.

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW—WARS AS A HELP TO BUSINESS—EYES FOR THE SIGHTLESS.

At a recent meeting of the Surgical Aid Society of London the Secretary stated that during the year 1888 329 artificial limbs had been given away to applicants. Considering the comparatively restricted area of the operations of the society, this number seemed to the *Fall Staff Gazette* a very large one, and it deputed a representative to visit Mr. Grossmith, who supplies almost the whole of the limbs distributed by the society, and question him regarding the magnitude of the business and its secrets.

"It is impossible to give you any exact figures as to the number of artificial limbs about," was Mr. Grossmith's reply to the interviewer's first question. "No statistics are obtainable on the subject, but no one who is not in the business can have any idea of the prevalence of these useful helps. Now that the days of the old 'peg' legs have gone by, their existence is not brought before people in so prominent a fashion as was once the case, but I could hardly walk down Fleet-street without seeing some. You would never notice them, but I have not supplied the public with thousands of legs and arms without learning to recognize their wearers at a glance."

"The mechanism is so perfect, then?" "Precisely so. There is no reason why a man's most intimate acquaintances should know that he has lost a leg, provided that a good stamp is left. Arms are distinguished more easily, as the movements made by the arm are more varied than those made by the leg. A man with a wooden leg can walk as gracefully and rapidly as any one else. You probably passed a young man wearing spectacles as you came through the room below; he wears one of my legs. Did you notice anything unusual in his gait?"

"I did not, but I should have looked more carefully at him than I did had I known that he was one of your customers. How is this excellent result produced, Mr. Grossmith?"

"Well, every maker has his own speciality. Mine is a spring action to the knee, which, while it lifts the foot forward without labor as every step, revolves when the wearer of the leg sits down, with the result that the foot remains flat and stationary until he rises again. There are joints at the roots of the toes and the ankle, and a spiral spring takes the place of the tendon Achilles. I have several customers both of whose legs were made by my men. One of the ticket collectors at Charing Cross wears two of my legs, and one at King's Cross, too. They are fully capable of doing a good day's work, and can walk perfectly well. The railway companies are good customers to the artificial-limb maker. When one of their servants meets with an accident that deprives him of a limb they usually put him into some position where activity is not required, and they almost always provide him with a first-class substitute for the member that he has lost; you see, a man hobbling about on a stump would be unpleasantly suggestive to the passengers."

"Have I ever supplied one person with all four limbs? No; but one of my customers has two artificial legs and one arm—the right; he is a lawyer's clerk, writes a very good flat with his left hand, and is highly valued by his employers. No; my experience does not tell me that the right leg and arm are more liable to accident than the left. Though the right limbs are used more, this is counterbalanced by the fact that cuts and other self-inflicted injuries usually come upon the left; a man using an axe, for instance, will cut his left leg if he cuts either, unless, of course, he should happen to be left-handed. The proportions of male and female wearers are, I should say, as nearly as possible equal. While men are more liable to lose their limbs by accidents of one kind and another, women are more subject to such diseases as white swelling, abscess, &c."

"What material do you employ?" "Probably three people out of five believe that artificial limbs are made of cork, and at one time this was true enough, but nowadays no good maker uses cork at all. Willow wood is the basis of all well-made limbs, and as its strength and toughness enable us to make legs and arms hollow, they are in reality a good deal lighter than the old cork ones were. There is a great deal of difficulty in obtaining really good willow wood. My supply is mainly drawn from trees that grow along the banks of the Kennet, running between Reading and Devizes, and in the meadows that fringe it. This is the most perfect wood that can be obtained for our purpose; why, I cannot tell you; I only know that from nowhere else can I get wood which possesses such a combination of lightness and toughness. They know me well in that part of the world; I am often there having trees and stumps that

and our represents distinguish between eye costs a pound from Grossmith; if you more. An eye of 10 expensive, but the do the long run. The An eyes. There is not on the States, and I send every mail. We go last a year, but often fore they have been at one customer who year. He is a member where there are mar tionally letting his ey when he takes it out v ing it."

AN ABUNDA.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 1 visited the famous No during the present mo game have been fa trouble. The only e weather. The great a lantic coast during the reached the lower lak and there have been weather since. The r duck shooting at the L rence River resorts, greenback that the mo did not care to be oc ing the calmest days ing to fly far out over with empty bags. T weather that will d warner, where they c Flower, partridges, a this year throughout many fine bags have b from the city and be killed thirty-nine gray opened. Another broo one morning this was only about three hour the way successfu shooting at the pre densa foliage. The p leaves remain as thick in June. At this t tridges make their ho growth and brier pat timbers. In such pla and it is next to im shot. Fine partridge a along the western sid soon as a frost comes t trees. The birds are p plenty everywhere.

The gray squirrel, wt after just now, knows of the natural facilities Unlike the small red v do not care to kill, they of tricks. Where the r curiosity, his gray bro is a favorite trick of h lie flat on top of a big walks round and round him. He frequently pu that of keeping on the from the gunner. Thi when there are two hu he knows he cannot do way. The gray squirr top to tree top just as e would run on the grou skill is necessary fully. He visits t season of the year good shots by watching the best squirrel hunte out to his hunting grou. He makes a point light and always provi cigars, and a book. cornfields twice a day, and late in the aftel some spare time to dev the knapsack and do home empty-handed.

Some of the soon hu been having rare sport parties have been num very successful. One o family of coons one were five of the animal Hunters who have v since the middle of the report poor success. I of deer, but had weath sport. The number of d was much smaller the weather was not what a deer to water, and few or jack hunting. How lack of water at mo counties have doggi Lawrence County, the dogs, the still hunters w during October. They pains to see that their with, and do not heat running deer in that dogs were killed last Star Lake, and State Ga begun suits against Dr que, George Muir of

thrown into the chamber the rim of the case strikes against the extractors and knocks them forward; the breech block thus released rises at once under the pressure of the spring in the cradle box and closes the breech and is held up by a pressure from the spring of 125 pounds. It will be observed that there can be no danger of opening the breech before the projectile and gases are out of the bore. The gun can be fired either at will by pulling the trigger, which is in a grip on the cradle, or continuously by maintaining the pressure on the trigger. Obviously the rate of fire depends upon the agility and strength of the loader, and it is claimed that eighty shots can be fired per minute.

The charge of powder is two pounds and the shell weighs six pounds, but there is less vibration on the shoulder than is felt by the discharge of an ordinary shotgun.

Rapid-fire guns have made the use of smokeless powders greatly to be desired. The Chilly powder partly satisfied the conditions, but had the disadvantage of being deteriorated by moisture. In the last few months another powder has been produced, so it is stated, which is practically smokeless and not affected by moisture. Forty-five grains of this powder is equivalent to eighty grains of the old, and the smoke cloud, as near as can be estimated, is about one one-hundredth of that of the ordinary black powder.

As has been stated, quick-fire was devised chiefly as a defense against torpedo boats, but its subsequent effect upon marine architecture has been remarkable. The expansion in the dimensions of battle ships was not checked in England and France until the progress made in the construction of the armored torpedo boats raised the question of the advisability of building ships worth nearly \$1,000,000, which in an engagement would be at the mercy of a tiny vessel of one-twentieth the value. It was the old question of the gun versus the torpedo. In France professional and lay critics, especially Admiral Aube and M. Gabriel Charner, vehemently denounced the policy of the Government in putting all their eggs in one basket, and for a time little ships were discontinued, and large appropriations were made for unarmored tonnage. The First Lord of the Admiralty stated that he had hoped the Nile and Trafalgar, of 11,900 tons, were the last of the battle ships.

It was at this time that the appearance of quick-fire and the perfection to which the electric search light had been brought turned the tide of opinion again in favor of heavily-armored and armed ships, although indeed the majority of naval officers, especially those most versed in our experience, were averse to abandoning battle ships, for they, like Hobart Pasha argued that the worst to be dreaded from a torpedo attack was the moral and not the actual effect.

A consideration of the probable conditions of a torpedo attack will show upon what sure ground the reason for continuing large ships is based, remembering always the words of the gallant French Admiral, "On the sea nothing is certain except uncertainty."

Suppose a ship at anchor is attacked by a torpedo boat, and say the ship has mounted in her secondary battery 6 6-pound rapid-fire guns. Secondly the boat is discovered by the search light when she is 1,200 yards from the ship, and that she will discharge her torpedo when she is 300 yards away. If her speed is 20 knots it will take her 1 minute and 30 seconds to cover this distance of 300 yards. This, then, is the time the guns have to act, and if they can discharge 30 shots per minute, the torpedo boat in question will have to run through a torrent of 900 steel shells before she can reach the position of discharge. The accuracy with which rapid-fire guns are sighted, and the high velocities (and consequently flat trajectories) of the projectiles, almost preclude the possibility of the torpedo boat escaping severe if not fatal punishment, and turn the scale of chance largely in favor of the gun.

It is probable that the day is not far distant when all guns of 6-inch calibre and less will be rapid fire, and that these will constitute the whole armament of many unarmored cruisers. The forerunner of this type of vessels is the Piemonte, of 2,500 tons, built at the Elswick Works for the Italian Government. She is armed with 6 6-inch rapid-fire guns, 4 4.72-inch rapid-fire guns, 10 6-pound Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, 6 1-pound rapid-fire guns, 4 10-millimeter Maxim guns, and 3 torpedo tubes. Her speed is 21 knots. To emphasize the destructive power of this remarkable vessel, Lord Armstrong, in a speech delivered in September last at Elswick, said that "the Piemonte is capable of discharging against an adversary in a given time twice the weight of shot and shell that could be fired by the largest vessel now afloat, not excluding the Leviathan battle ships of five or six times her size."

Speaking of the new Elswick quick-firing gun with which the Piemonte is armed, he said: "The advantage of being able to fire rapidly at critical moments is obvious to all. In the first place, the increased rapidity of fire of each gun is tantamount to increasing the number of guns without necessitating a corresponding increase in the number of gunners or in the collective weight of shells required to protect them. In the second place, we obtain the great advantage of being able to repeat a successful shot before the enemy can materially change his position, which would render necessary a fresh adjustment of the gun." With improved descriptions of powder now coming into use velocities have been obtained so great that the 4.72-inch gun, weighing only 15 tons 1 hundredweight, is capable of

as is practically impossible to get engine power sufficient to obtain more than twenty miles an hour. Suppose, however, the weight of the material out of which ships are constructed reduced by one-half, and their sides coated with a highly-polished, non-corrosive substance. Under such circumstances, there can be little doubt that the advantage in favor of land transport as regards speed would be done away with, and we should think nothing of vessels crossing the Atlantic in seventy-two hours. A swift passenger ship, built of material offering as little resistance to the waves as glass, and lighter and more buoyant, might easily accomplish fifty miles an hour. Then, too, ships drawing only the same amount of water as at present might accommodate a great deal more cargo, while large and commodious vessels would require far less depth of water to float them than at present. In inland navigation this would be of the utmost importance. It is calculated that a ship which is entirely constructed of iron would draw twenty-six feet of water, when made of aluminium, not draw more than four or five. Practically, then, the light metal would treble or quadruple the number of miles of navigable river in the world. Where now it is only possible to float a barge, a moderate-sized steamer would be able to ply with ease. The railways would gain no less than the ships. The engines, tenders, and the wheels and the fittings of the carriages make up a dead weight for every train which it is exceedingly costly to transport, and which, of course, brings no profit.

"If half, or more, of this useless burden could be saved, and goods and passengers substituted for it, the companies would gain enormously. Again, great speed could be far more cheaply and easily obtained than at present. In the same way, aluminium applied to the construction of bicycles and tricycles would largely increase their utility. Made of metal incapable of rusting and half as light again, even the present high rate of speed could be increased. If we consider any other case of the uses of iron, we shall see how in each case aluminium would do the work better than its rival. Take an iron bridge. To begin with, the labor of fixing the girders would be immensely decreased, for the same amount of energy now employed to lift and place one portion of the frame would then do the work necessary for three or four. Nor would the advantages of the light metal be at an end when the bridge was built. An iron structure has to be coated with paint every few years to preserve it from rust. An aluminium one would require no such laborious and expensive attention.

"The metal of the future would be as useful in the arts as in commerce. For models and taken cases the advantages it can claim are obvious, while for the manufacture of the thousand articles of luxury now made of iron, brass, and silver it would be of special service. An iron dome or tower, since it must be covered with dull sticky paint, is necessarily ugly. Imagine, however, a cupola like that of St. Paul's, of polished silver-blue metal, reflecting the rays of the sun, and even in the dullest weather gleaming brightly through the fogs and mists! A dome overlaid with gold leaf would, of course, be still more striking, but next to that in point of beauty would be one covered with thin plates of aluminium. Again, there could be no more perfect metal in which to cast statues and all sorts of ornamental work, such as railings and balustrades. Bronze, as the present public monuments of London bear witness clearly enough, either succumbs to the atmosphere or else has to be coated with a thick, sticky lacquer, which obscures the outline and spoils the sculptor's work. A medium not liable to rust, capable of a high polish, and easily worked would, however, suit the sculptor's art to perfection, and under such conditions the effigies of our illustrious dead might be made to brighten, instead of rendering hideous, our squares and public gardens.

"Whether those who are now endeavoring to make aluminium the metallic staple will in the end succeed, or whether the search for the metal of the future will prove as fruitless as that for the philosopher's stone, remains to be seen. Possibly some accident may bring about the usurpation of aluminium in a very few years; but, equally possible, further research may show that it must remain physically impossible to produce it except at great cost and labor. We are in the habit of saying that the end science conquers all difficulties, but this is by no means really the case. We hear most of these it overcomes; but, as a matter of fact, there are some chances that the secret may be discovered, and the ideal metal be yet forthcoming. We sincerely trust it may, for it is impossible not to feel that the two qualities of lightness and inability to rust are alone enough to make us long for a time when the age of iron shall have perished and that of aluminium be established in its stead."

GEN. SPINNER AT ROME.

From the Milan Citizen, Sept. 20.

Gen. F. E. Spinner, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. James N. Shoemaker, of Jacksonville, Fla., her son and nurse, arrived at Mohawk Monday afternoon from Chicago, and they are now pleasantly quartered at the Mohawk Valley Hotel, where they will spend a month. The General's health is rather poor, but he is able to get about, and is receiving a very warm welcome from his friends in Mohawk and vicinity.

them they have put the price on considerably. The reason English artificial limbs are the best in the world is largely on account of our willow wood. There's nothing like it. With all their inventive genius the Americans come far behind us in this business, chiefly, I fancy, because the woods at their disposal are comparatively heavy. Their limbs are generally made of American beech, a good, tough wood, and one that we use a good deal for crutches, but too heavy for limbs. On the Continent combinations of steel and leather are extensively used, but they cannot be recommended, for, though light, they are noisy and easily get out of order.

"Now, Mr. Grossmith, what sort of prices do you charge for your productions?" "If a customer wants a good article he must be prepared to pay for it. Our best leg costs \$10; that is, if it is required in a case where the amputation has been made above the knee; if below, the price is rather less. A very good plainly-finished leg, such as we supply in large quantities to hospitals, can be bought for a ten-pound note. But then a good leg, if it is re-latheted and generally looked to once a year or so, will last a lifetime. A complete arm, made in the best style, and accompanied by a set of instruments to screw into the palm of the hand, costs \$12; a less elaborate one can be bought a couple of pounds cheaper; and for cases of amputation below the elbow, from \$6 to \$8 will buy a very good arm. Children? No, we don't often make expensive limbs for them; they outgrow them so fast and knock them about so much that parents usually content themselves with getting something strong and plain. Rich people sometimes have limbs of the best kind for children who have been so unfortunate as to lose one; at this moment I have a leg in the house which is to be replaced by one two inches longer. It is for the only son of a wealthy man, and will be the fourth wish which I have supplied the little fellow."

"I suppose that good workmen are required in your business?" "Oh, yes. It is years before a man can turn out a decent limb, and a good hand can always command first-rate wages. None of my workmen earn less than \$3 or \$4 a week, and many are paid a great deal more than that."

"Do you make many hands and feet only?" "Yes, a great many, especially hands. Artificial feet have increased a great deal in number since Dr. Symes of Edinburgh introduced his operation leaving the ankle bone. In such cases the socket into which the ankle bone fits is made of German silver; wood would be too clumsy. If you will come this way I will show you a hand which I am sending away to-day, and Mr. Grossmith led our representative into another room where limbs of all sorts and sizes were to be seen. This is it. You see the fingers are jointed as in nature, but the thumb is stiff and has a spring. By curving the first finger slightly it is brought into such a position that the thumb rests against it; so that if the latter is drawn back, and a newspaper, for example, pinned between it and the forefinger, the spring causes the thumb to close upon the paper, and it is held quite firmly. All sorts of plans have been tried to make the fingers open and close. One man invented a hand which contained a quantity of quicksilver, and by moving his arm he caused this to run down and act upon some springs that closed the fingers. He was so pleased with his idea that he said he had made a hand which only needed warmth to render it lifelike. But his invention never came to much. A popular French actor who had lost a hand had one made for him, to the fingers of which strings were attached. These strings passed up his arm, round his back, and were fastened to the other arm. The false hand remained open until he tightened the strings by jerking his other arm, when the fingers closed, to spring open again as soon as the strings were loosened. It is related that he created a perfect furor among the audience one night by walking on the stage with outstretched arm and shaking another actor vigorously by the hand. This idea is still sometimes adopted."

"Have you done much for your business, Mr. Grossmith?" "It is hard to say whether or no it would ever have reached its present state of perfection without the filly that they undoubtedly give. The Crimean war was the direct cause of several improvements. I applied a leg to Capt. Owen, who was, I believe, the first man wounded in the Crimea."

"I imagined from the eyes in your window that you make good use of these, as well as of limbs?" "I have used over 2,000 customers for artificial eyes." "I was Mr. Grossmith's reply." "Among them is a member of the House of Lords, two of the House of Commons, and several favorite actors and actresses. A popular clergyman wears two of my eyes, and I am sure that many of the thousands to whom he preaches have no idea that he is quite sightless. We English cannot boast the same superiority in the matter of artificial eyes as in that of limbs. The French eyes are the best in the world, and ours are made of enamel imported from France. A great many eyes are turned out in Germany, but they are very inferior. Still their price is lower than the French or ours, and consequently there is a demand for them which has to be satisfied. I am obliged to employ some German workmen, though I always recommend customers to pass by their productions. German eyes last no time; they soon crack and spoil. You shall judge for yourself," and Mr. Grossmith left the room, returning in a moment with a tray containing eyes of all colors. He pointed out the difference between German and English eyes.

deer with dogs. It is ill to pay the extreme penalty for such an offense.

A hunting party from camp on the Oswegatchie deer were killed, Star Lake, and Byrnes No. 4 on Beaver River kill two deer. Deer are taken of Anawap, Jeff; last week Charles All that town were hunting on the Bridge, when they ming Indian River, animal, and blazed away with which their guns effect, however, and the An Ogdensburg park Cranberry Lake ravine while there killed an The Lewis County bear got in their work pretty quite numerous in the hills south of this city passed to berry pickers the summer. The first that action begin to lo pigs as soon as Bruin is berry patches orchard; season for his delectable Game Protector. Boy considerable attention of of late, and his present effect on those who we law in regard to killing covered some things in be too severely condoned; Pond, a short time ago; case of a deer from wh of one ham had been t left to rot. The party t the guide that was with Protector, and his men t

THE POST CAN

MADISON BARRACKS, York, Oct. 5.—This is a lake posts to which a anxious to be appointed is its commander, and b canteen" has been tried Dodge has recently m report concerning the apartment. He recomme od for preventing des good order in a comman The discipline of Ma quest in the Division of the whole army. There tial and desertions that in either the East or W uted by Col. Dodge to th this post canteen bear an enlisted men. As the Government, the men a beer or liquor for the away with the post tra fest the frontier and in oles on the unallied me pay day a soldier will b

The writer has had a canteen in full operation are served drinks as the but with this difference: law and are not allo There is a freedom and post canteen that makes soldier who is not the 1 mother, wife, or sweethe asking for a short furlou the neighboring town to pay in reckless debauch to the barracks to afflu several days in the guar that will eat up half of a The post canteen is cor besides proving a financial and the soldiers. The pu canteen is divided amon the post pro rata, and extras for the company's eggs, and meat. Col. I the canteen was started; three saloons have been Sackett's Harbor, and th courier-martial than ever his command.

DANGERS TO ABSI

From the Lon

The grave and reverend Academy of Medicine a crossing number of abal their last meeting dia fairly dear to Alfred de M the properties of the nu enter into its manufactu the conclusion that it is absolute alone which ca various other evils, bu that are added to this think that the pernicio drinking can be lessor composition of the liquo herbs to counteract the ones. Ben; but abstain the ask whether this modifi away the particular in liquor its greatest charm

THE ARMOR OF WAR SHIPS

PROGRESS MADE IN PLATES AND PROJECTILES.

THE EARLY IRON-CLADS—FRENCH VS. ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION—COMBINING IDEAS IN OUR NEW SHIPS.

Armor for naval use was originally designed for the purpose of keeping out explosive shells. When Gen. Paixhan revolutionized artillery, in 1841, by the invention of hollow projectiles filled with gunpowder, he foretold the advent of iron ships. In the latter part of the year 1855 the first iron-clad squadron went into action with the Kinbourn forts, and after a short bombardment attacked them. This allied squadron of French and English gunboats consisted simply of floating batteries of about 1,600 tons displacement and a speed of four knots, armored with 4 1/2 or 5 inches of iron. The action, which of itself was not particularly important as far as the war was concerned, served as a starting point for the modern battle ship. The value of iron sides was immediately recognized, and in 1858 France laid the keel of the *Gloire*. In the following year England began the construction of the *Warrior*. It is well to note these dates, not only because they mark a most significant epoch in the history of ships, but they reveal the incorrectness of a general belief in the United States that the *Merrimack* was the first iron-clad, and that to Ericsson alone is due the honor for the design of the first monitor. On this point Lieut. Very says:

"While he [Ericsson] was designing the lines and arrangements of the *Monitor*, Capt. Cole, Royal Navy, was engaged in almost precisely the same work for the Danish Government, designing the *Hull Kraka*. Before Americans had boasted of the heroic task of building a monitor complete in ninety days, the French had applauded the feat of building one in thirty-seven days from the date of laying the keel. While the *Monitor* was hanging between life and death on the end of a tow-line on her first voyage, a French iron-clad had braved the waves of mid-sea alone, with her head to the westward, and while Americans in the North spoke with awe of the invulnerability of the *Monitor*, the guns at the *Kraka* were doing a challenge in the Straits of the United States to dare to interfere in the establishment of the Mexican Empire."

From the very beginning the question of armor was greatly involved, and in the course of its development it has become more and more complicated. The first discussion that arose was as to its distribution, and at the outset a characteristic difference marked the English and French designs. The *Gloire* was plated along its whole length with 4.7 inches of iron, extending from three feet below the water line to the spar deck beams. On the other hand, the *Warrior's* plating of about the same thickness was confined to covering her broadside battery, the ends of the ship being left entirely unprotected. Moreover, the hull of the *Gloire* was of wood, while that of the *Warrior* was of iron, and therefore to England belongs the honor of having introduced iron ship construction. In later years, France has adhered to the complete belt with more or less modifications, while English constructors have been divided between two opinions, men of equal authority and experience advocating both partial and complete protection. The result has been a great number of ships for the Royal Navy of such various types and designs as to justify the criticism of a recent writer in the *Edinburgh Review* who says:

"The tactical condition of the 'battle fleet' is such that giving the ships to an Admiral to arrange in fighting order must be something like firing a volley into a cook to make an omelet of."

In 1860 Italy began armored ship construction with the *Formidabile*, on the French system. Three years later she built the *Affondatore*, a double-turreted ram, which soon afterward became well known as the flagship at the battle of Lissa in 1866.

The success of the *Gloire* and *Warrior* gave an impulse to iron-plated ships, and a year after the famous engagement in Hampton Roads nearly all the Continental powers had committed themselves to armor. Thickness of plates increased with the increasing power of guns until its limit was reached in the *Infexible*, a ship of 11,800 tons, which was plated with 24 inches of iron armor on the side and 17 inches on the turret. This was in 1878. The *Duguesclin*, built in 1876, was the last French ship plated with wrought iron. The development of the gun had forced another change in the arrangement of ships besides displacing iron as a material for armor. The broadside system and central battery gave place to turrets, in which are mounted, usually in pairs, heavy guns capable of firing in all directions. These are placed and revolved in a central breastwork or citadel which covers the vital parts of the vessel. Both turrets and breastworks are heavily armored, and only the water line of the rest of the ship is protected. Mounting guns on barbets, instead of in turrets, saves weight of armor, which can be trans-

ferred to a few days afterward under the same conditions. It completely perforated the plate, twenty-four inches on backing and a one-inch thin plate, and broke in four or five pieces. The head was broken off at the cylinder, but apparently did not appear to have suffered deformation, and was plucked up near the target. The plate was badly shattered in the neighborhood of the impact. Last January an eight-inch steel shell, manufactured and tempered at the Washington Yard, was fired against this same plate with a striking energy of 8,794 foot tons. The projectile pierced the plate and broke up, all the fragments remaining in the plate and backing. The head of the projectile was considerably upset.

A remarkable and interesting trial of a Vicker's steel plate took place in England in September, 1888. The thickness of the plate was 10 1/2 inches. Three Hotchkiss six-inch steel shells were fired against it. The first one penetrated to the backing and rebounded in a direct line to the rear and was plucked up uninjured. No. 2 entered the plate and backing to a depth of 13 inches, then rebounded, and was found to be slightly distorted. No. 3 Hotchkiss pierced the plate, touched the water backing, and then rebounded, slightly distorted. Two Palliser shells were also fired at the plate, and at the conclusion of the trial the plate was practically intact for the purposes of protection.

The policy of our Government during these long years of progress abroad has been to watch the experiments and take notes without initiating any forward movement of its own, and our new ships ought to be the embodiment of the best ideas in naval architecture. The mistakes that other nations naturally made in the building up of their fleets should serve as danger signals to our officers and constructors, and in the only two armored battle ships now building in this country we ought to find the best type of fighting ship afloat.

From what has preceded it may be interesting to know how the various conflicting opinions of foreign builders on the subject of armor have been harmonized and combined in the *Maline* and *Texas*. Both ships are protected by a partial belt of steel armor, and the heavy guns are mounted in turrets, the basis of which are inclosed in a heavily-armored redoubt. Both vessels have protected decks. In the *Texas* this deck is three inches thick, covers the armor belt, and curves down forward and abaft it to stem and stern. In the *Maline* this deck is two inches thick over the belt and four inches where it slopes down abaft between its end; forward and abaft the belt the deck is two inches thick. Thus our battle ships show English rather than French influence except in the matter of material. The adoption of the turret instead of the barbette was a wise move in view of the recent developments in rapid-fire and high-explosive shells, and it is more than probable that for the same reason our future armored ships will be completely protected by the dry-around belt. Curiously enough, the use of dynamite, mellinite, and similar compounds as burning charges in common shell presents the same problem to naval constructors to-day as did Paixhan's invention nearly fifty years ago.

MR. BLAINE'S OPPORTUNITY.

A PATHETIC APPEAL TO "THE GREATEST OF LIVING STATESMEN."

Premier Blaine has at last an opportunity of putting into practice the brilliant and aggressive foreign policy of which he has for so long been the able exponent. At least so think the American citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston who do business on the Isthmus of Panama. They have recently forwarded to Mr. Harrison's Secretary of State an appeal in which they ask in no-measured terms for the enforcement of their rights and the prompt payment of \$3,000,000, a sum alleged to be due them since 1835 for damages to their business and property on the Isthmus.

A meeting of some of these merchants was held on Thursday morning in the offices of Isaac & Ash, Stewart Building, for the purpose of drafting and adopting resolutions to be forwarded to Washington. The appeal in places is really pathetic, and Mr. Blaine's action various questions which he will probably find some little difficulty in answering to the satisfaction of the authors of the document. These are some of the questions: "Who is going to pay the American citizens who lost so heavily in the fire in Aspinwall, on the Isthmus of Panama, in March, 1850, which was the culmination of a riot started by a mob composed of the disaffected of that country? The United States Government had guaranteed the safety of tourists on the Isthmus by a treaty between Colombia and the United States of America that is unwilling to do so?"

"Now where are these sufferers to look for redress? Decidedly to the country which permitted the rioters to commit the depredations. Before this crowning iniquity occurred and during its existence, the *Colona*, an American man-of-war, was within a mile of the shore and her commandant was cognizant of the doings in Aspinwall. Still he did not see fit to aid the

THE TOMB NEAR SPARTA

FOUND TO BE AN INTERESTING BOYAL RELIC.

THE BELIEF THAT MENELAUS LIES THERE—TREASURE CONTAINED IN IT—INDICATIONS OF HOMERIC RITES.

The interesting discoveries of Mr. Tsoundas at Mycenae, and especially that of the existence of an extensive series of ancient tombs, evidently of the Achaean epoch and hitherto unsuspected, have just been followed, says the Athens correspondent of the *London Times*, by another still more brilliant in its illustration of a period and phase of art so little known that its true relation to the archaic art of Greece, which the new find has brought to light, is an unlocked-for revelation. There has been known for many years a large tumulus, evidently pertaining to the prehistoric city of Pharis, near Sparta, and called by the common people the tomb of Menelaus. Tsoundas, who is the most sagacious tomb-seeker in Greece, on a cursory examination was convinced that it was intact, and this Summer it was decided by the Archaeological Society of Athens to attack it. The result indicates that the excavator was right, and for the first time we have a tomb of the first importance of the great Achaean epoch, evidently a royal tomb, probably untouched since the days when the funeral rites were finished. I have no intention to tell so much of the discovery as to deprive the fortunate archaeologist of the pleasure of telling his story in the *Ephemera* of the society, but will confine myself to giving a slight and preliminary idea of it and its consequences.

"The tomb in of the general type of the prehistoric tombs found in the vicinity of Mycenae, at Sparta, Monidhi, and elsewhere, a *holos*, and built of rough stones laid horizontally & *voussoir*, in imitation of the Peloponnesian vault as it is seen in the "treasury" at Mycenae. In the tombs of this kind which have been found, with their original contents intact, the finds have been deposited on the floor of earth or rock, as the case may be; but here there was a grave in the earth a little to the left of the centre of the floor of the form and size nearly of an ordinary grave of to-day, and in this were found the principal objects discovered. In this grave there was no indication of either ashes or bones, and Tsoundas is of the opinion that the lapse of time had reduced the bones to dust.

"Covering the ground of the tomb were indications of incineration, charcoal, and ashes, with bones, which may have come, he thinks, from the funeral pile on which the dead were burned, but it is also possible that they came from the burning of victims in honor of the dead, for the slight remains of bones did not suffice to show whether they were human or of the inferior animals offered in sacrifice. In the grave the bones would not have had the advantage of the antiseptic qualities of the charcoal and would have become ashes quicker, but the ashes and the evidence of several burials in *loculi* around the area, and it may be that the others had been made after incineration, but the evidence is insufficient to determine the question.

"The find comprises fifty 'island stones,' some of which are of the most exquisite workmanship and design, the perforations finished with gold but not mounted as rings; several rings of gold and bronze, of which one is similar to those in the Schliemann find, with intaglio of an Eastern design, and one with an engraved stone set in it; some vases of silver, mounted in gold, of which the silver has almost disappeared by corrosion; implements of bronze of the usual forms, and one of a form unique, so far as I know; swords and knives, some known and some unique; an immense collection of amethyst beads and some rings, which must have belonged to women; objects of ivory and one lance of a peculiar form, mounted in a most *recherché* manner with bone; and, what is of the highest archaeological interest, a short sword of the same kind as those found in the Schliemann graves, incrustated with gold, and two golden cups of the same collection, but ornamented in a style of which nothing hitherto seen or prehistoric work gives any conception.

There is abundant evidence, which will appear in its proper place, that this tomb cannot be later than the eighth century B. C., and the probability is that it was earlier, and may range from 900 to 1,000 B. C.; so that, at any rate, it comes into the Homeric age. The known art of Greece at an epoch subsequent to that is of the most conventional character, purely hieratic. But these cups are ornamented in the most exquisite manner in *coups*, with companion designs, one of a wild cattle hunt and the other of cattle domesticated. In the former the design is spirited to a degree unapproached by anything in Greek art—the cattle are charring and tending the hunters and the

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brosaworks are heavily armored, and only the water line of the rest of the ship is protected. Mounting guns en barbette, instead of in turrets, saves weight of armor, which can be transferred to the guns, and here again, is a line, although not a distinct one, between French and English ships, the French as a rule having adopted the barbette, while the English show a preference for turrets.

In 1873 the Italians began building the Duilio, of nearly 12,000 tons displacement. In this ship the guns (four 100-ton breech-loading Armstrongs) were collected in two turrets, the side armor was shortened, and the ends of the vessel covered with a protective deck; in the Italia, side armor was entirely given up, but reverted to again in the Lauria, begun in 1881. The protective deck has now become a recognized necessity for all modern war ships, and usually consists of a curved armored shell, 2 1/2 inches or 3 inches thick, which starts from a point below the water line and forms a crown deck above the boilers and machinery. The defective system has also been applied to gun shields on unprotected cruisers, to protect the gun crews from rapid-fire projectiles. On our new ships these shields are made of a high quality of steel about 1 1/2 or 2 inches thick and inclined at an angle of 40 degrees.

Passed Assistant Engineer N. E. Clarke, United States Navy, (retired), proposed a turret built on the defective system, and Congress appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose of testing it. A section of the turret representing his idea was set up on the firing range near Annapolis, and was tested by the Naval Advisory Board last month. The target resembled, as near as may be, a closed oyster shell supported by a vertical steel wall, and strongly braced by oak struts bolted together. The space between the upper and lower curves was filled in with large wooden wedges. The steel plates above and below the angle were four inches thick, inclined fourteen degrees, and were supposed to offer the same resistance as thirteen inches of vertical steel. The target was attacked by the new ten-inch breech-loading rifles at a range of 100 feet. The charge of powder was reduced to give a striking velocity of 1,475 foot seconds, which corresponded to a range of about 3,000 yards. The projectiles were forged steel from St. Chamond and weighed 509 pounds each. The striking energy was about 7,500 foot tons. The first three rounds were fired flat-headed shell aimed at points on the upper curve. The first shell tore a hole in the plate and broke up, most of the pieces being deflected; the second shell made a similar hole, but held together better than the No. 1, and was deflected, passing through the dirt but in rear of the target. No. 3 knocked off a part of the upper plating. The fourth round was with an ogival head shell of the same radius aimed at the vertical steel underneath the curve. This round wrecked the target, and the trial was concluded.

As regards metal, wrought iron was universally used for armor until 1878, when it was abandoned for compound armor, and this in turn is giving way to steel. Another material for armor is the Jessop plate—steel on steel. Wrought iron is too soft to oppose sufficient resistance to modern guns. When struck by a projectile a round hole is driven through the plate, but no cracks are started, and the metal is not much injured. Compound armor is simply wrought iron faced with hard steel. As steel cracks under heavy blows and will eventually give way, the idea of compound armor is to have the steel face break up the projectile, while the wrought iron holds the steel together and up to its work. Cast iron as an armor metal for naval use is thrown out of consideration owing to its weight, although its resisting powers are very high.

Whether steel is superior to compound armor is still a disputed question, but the indications at present are that all-steel will be universally adopted. England and Germany favor compound armor; France, Italy, and Spain are for steel, and to this list must be added our own country, which declared in favor of steel armor two or three years ago in the Navy Department circular addressed to the steel manufacturers of the United States.

Band and inseparably connected with the development of armor is that of projectiles. When steel became so hard that chilled cast-iron shot broke up on impact without penetration, forged and tempered steel was looked to for battering shells, and the manufacture of them abroad is an industry not yet five years old. The "duel" between guns and armor on the "bloodless" fields of Meppen and Shoeburyness has been the theme of graphic writers for the last ten years, and even now it is impossible to say positively which has come out ahead in the long-continued struggle for mastery between offense and defense. As soon as a gun overmatches one plate a new plate is produced which the gun cannot enter, and this condition in turn calls forth a more powerful gun. And so the rivalry has gone on between gun and armor, the victory first with one and then the other.

Perhaps defense is a little in the lead in France and England; it is decidedly so in this country, where as yet manufacturers have not succeeded in producing even a satisfactory six-inch armor-piercing shell. Within the past month two domestic shells of this caliber were submitted by different firms for trial at the Annapolis proving ground. In round numbers the weight of such shells was 100 pounds, the charge of powder 50 pounds, and the range 500 feet. The initial velocity was 2,000 feet per second. They were all fired at a vertical compound plate (Cammell). Both shells went to pieces on impact. A small portion of the heads, much deformed, remained sticking in the plate, and the plate itself was not much injured. To make a comparative test a St. Chamond six-inch steel shell was fired at the

during its existence, the Galena, an American man-of-war, was within a mile of the shore and her commandant was cognizant of the doings in Spinwall. Still he did not see fit to aid the many American citizens who were suffering these wrongs, although, in the opinion of many, a score of marines would have quelled the riot in its infancy.

"To many minds it would seem that arbitration by a commission or congress of representatives of both countries to determine the responsibility would be the best way out of it. Why does not the United States Government endeavor to protect the rights of its citizens? Surely it is not afraid to submit the question of responsibility, if it knows that it was right in the course pursued; or if it thinks that it was not right, is it just to the suffering citizens to hold back for fear that the commission would, in view of the evidence submitted to it, decide that the United States was responsible and should pay the damages incurred by its citizens? Decidedly it is not just, and it is time that the responsibility was placed where it belongs.

"Who is the statesman who will make his name illustrious by seeing these people righted? Therefore, to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, the 'greatest of living American statesmen,' do we appeal for the enforcement of our rights."

To this heartrending petition is appended the names of most of the Americans who suffered at the hands of the insurgents. Among them are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, A. James & Co., Panama Railroad Company, S. L. Isaacs & Asch, Lewis Klein, Henry Noble, Walter L. Isaacs, Walter Fields, W. L. Rothburn & Co., M. A. Asch, and W. E. Stein.

THE MORMON EXPOSURE.
SOME OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS IN
NEW-YORK AGITATED.

The exposure by THE TIMES of the secrets of the Endowment House of the so-called Church of Latter-Day Saints at Salt Lake City has evidently stirred up the Mormons living in the East in a way they have never before been stirred. THE TIMES has received the following letter signed by Junius F. Wells and written upon a letter head of "The North American Exchange Company, (Limited)," having offices at 57 Broadway, and of which John W. Young, a son of the late Brigham Young, is Vice President. Mr. Young apparently finds the climate of New-York more healthful than that of Salt Lake City, and it is to be presumed that Mr. Wells takes the same view of the matter. Mr. Wells's letter is as follows:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:
The ruins of threaded Mountain Meadow, Endowment House, harem-stories, which you correspond to in this morning's TIMES, is the regular sensation of alarm that our Salt Lake City by the Gentile minority there immediately proceeding an election, at which, by unscrupulous and unfair means, there is a possibility of a minority stealing the political control of village, town, city, county, or State. The testimony of the apostate Mormons to resist to the order known as the "Bloodstained Home" to murder, assassinate, rebel, steal, and to commit all the crimes known in the calendar at the dictation of the priesthood is deserving, and, in the minds of all right-thinking people, receives the credence only that is given to renegades who expose the secrets of Masonic lodges, or who have been, because of their misdeeds, excommunicated from the communion of their religious associates in the Catholic or any of the Protestant churches of Christendom.

JUNIUS F. WELLS.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 15, 1888.

THEY ARE NOT SICK.

Marcus Mayer has a cable dispatch denying the yarn cabled to a New-York paper to the effect that Florence St. John and a number of the members of the London Gaiety Company are dangerously ill with typhoid fever. Miss St. John, the dispatch says, is suffering from gastric fever, but is recovering. Mr. Starr, who died of Bright's disease, had been afflicted for some time, and his death was not unexpected. E. D. Ward, whose death was reported in the cable, was not a member of the company. When playing in the Wallack company here Mr. Ward was subject to heart disease, and Mr. Mayer thinks that this was possibly the cause of his death. None of the members of the Gaiety Company have typhoid fever, and they have not missed a performance during their tour, which is preliminary to their coming to this country to present "Fast Up to Date," under the management of Mr. Abbey.

A BREAKFAST TO MR. WYNDHAM.

Elaborate arrangements are making at Delmonico's for a breakfast to be given by Mr. A. M. Palmer to Charles Wyndham and nearly sixty other persons. It will take place to-morrow afternoon. The guests will meet in the parlors adjoining the ballrooms, and at 1 o'clock will take their seats at the table. Mr. Palmer, as host, will preside. The tables will be arranged in the form of an open oblong, the lower and open end of the oblong being filled up as high as the tables with flowers. The ballroom will also be profusely decorated with exotics and rare flowering shrubs.
Among the guests will be Chauncey M. Depew, Edwin Booth, Gen. Horace Porter, Daniel Dougherty, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Wilson Barrett, Gen. Sheridan, Brander Matthews, Ellisha A.

hunt and the other of cattle domesticated. In the former the design is spirited to a degree unapproached by anything in Greek art—the cattle are charging and tossing the hunters, and one bull has run into a net of ropes; in the latter the cattle are grouped with great pictorial effect, and a man is tying one of them by the foot; they are as peaceful as the others are furious. There is nothing Phœnician or Assyrian in the design, and the men in costume and type are clearly Greek, while the animals are of a treatment so naturalistic that, if they were put into a modern exhibition, it would be considered an absurdity to call them antique, much less prehistoric. I cannot find a parallel to them in ancient art, except in some of the naturalistic designs of Cretan coinage. They are the flower of a school of art of which we know nothing, and which had utterly disappeared from Greece before the advent of the school which came to its flower in Phidias and Praxiteles. The delineation of the human figure is greatly inferior to that of the animals, the latter being most masterly and smooth, while the former are more rugged in its fidelity to nature, while the men are insignificant, and, but for their realism, hardly in keeping with their horns. On looking over the collection of gems found with them one sees enough in common to satisfy the critic that they belong to the same art.

"But the fact that they have certain technical qualities in common with some of the vases found in the Schliemann graves, and the finding of a sword of the isornated type in the same grave, and under circumstances that show clearly that they are in their original deposit, where they were laid with the man who used them, gives us a key to the comprehension of the collection disinterred at Mycenæ, which has hitherto been lacking. In the tomb there was also found iron, which is not only an interesting fact per se, but gives a great significance to the absence of it in the Schliemann tomb. There is also alabaster in the form of vases which time has corroded to a degree in curious contrast to the examples of so modern a form and so new a surface as those found in the graves at Mycenæ.

"We have in the Pharis tomb, in fact, the oldest and hitherto most puzzling objects which were in the medley of the Mycæan find, but discovered in situ, unquestionably as they were laid with their dead, and we are now able to determine the form of burial and relatively the epoch to which they must be assigned. We can then separate this class of work from that which is absolutely barbarous and which Collignon ('Archæologie Préhistorique') assigns with perfect justice to the "Hallstatt" cycle; from that which, according to Stefan, we find paralleled in the Grimsen tomb, and from the very few articles which have the character of the known archaic Greek art. There are still other illustrations of the same in the contents of the minor tombs in the immediate vicinity of Mycenæ, and belonging to the period of the great Achæian rule. In this neighborhood all the greatest and richest tombs were robbed long ago, why, but at Pharis should have been spared we can only conjecture, for it was conspicuous enough not to escape notice.

"The construction of the Schliemann tombs long ago convinced me of the comparatively late and barbaric conditions of the interment; the great diversity of character of the objects found, which has puzzled all the commentators, as well as the condition of the skeletons, were strong confirmations of the theory, and now that we are at last able to assign most, and the most important of the objects found, the demonstration becomes to my mind clear that the Schliemann find was that of the treasure deposited in the grave of some barbarian chieftain, and that this treasure had come in the main from the robbery of temples and treasures, and now I am confident in adding robbery of tombs. There are other details brought out during the late excavations in the necropolis of Mycenæ which go to the same conclusion. I think we have the key to the solution of the problem in the presence of Diodorus, which tells how the Galatians of Pyrrhus, having learned that the royal tombs in Greece contained treasures, began to rob them, and that he, needing their services, was unable to stop the sacrilege."

A FRAUD DRIFFS OVER TO BROOKLYN.

There was encountered yesterday a comparatively new species of the genus beggar who preys upon the business men of lower Broadway and the dry goods district. He is a young man of perhaps twenty-five years who approaches a benevolent-looking gentleman and begins with: "I beg your pardon, Sir, but do you happen to know of any place where a willing young man could find work?" Upon the negative answer being received this neatly-dressed fraud bows his head disconsolately and says that he is very, very sorry. He has just arrived from San Francisco, is in a strange city, without money or friends; in fact, he has not had anything to eat for nearly a day. If he could get a loan he would be certain to return it. As a rule the benevolent gentleman surrenders 50 cents or \$1 to this artistic beggar. A day or two ago, however, he made a mistake. He encountered a man whom he had victimized in Wall-street up in the dry goods district, and his previous benefactor's charity turned to gall and wormwood. He led the best, sympathizing with his necessities, until he came within range of a policeman and made a complaint which led to his arrest. By some means, however, the fellow was discharged at court, and he was encountered in

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one venture to suggest that the eight Commissioners, and the Governor thrown in, need to call on some hiring to teach them how to manage! Fool! nonsense! and mental trash!

To get down to a more direct explanation of the workings of the system. The Commissioners assemble in the valley once a year. The meetings occupy a few hours of two or three days. The month being June, the valley is at its best, or nearly so. The Commissioners enjoy a very pleasant summer outing. They receive every attention from the persons holding privileges to carry on business in the valley. They are for the time great men—or, anyway, little great men. They become quite on the taste about the grandeur and the loveliness of the valley. They resolve to do great things, bolting great men who know it all. Especially does a new Commissioner display his enthusiastic intention to do great things. Take time to study up the matter! Consult men of approved taste and judgment! Bless your innocent soul! The Commissioner doesn't need to do that. He knows it all already. I suspect that he knew it when he was born. At all events, he knows it now, or he wouldn't be a Commissioner—would he?

And then, after having had a real good time, what with carriage drives and picnics and dances and what not, the commissioner goes to his several homes and engages in his customary occupation of taking care of his several private properties, as practical men of common sense ought to do. But that customary occupation is so enthralling that the Commissioner forgets all about the great things which he had resolved to do, or, if unavoidable circumstances should compel his attention for a few minutes to the affairs of the valley, the whole thing is considered a bore and a nuisance—until the next June brings the annual junketing, with traveling expenses paid by the State.

In the meantime, the valley is left in charge of a guardian. I have no way to say whether any of the guardians whom I have known. There have been three different ones in the last four years. That is quite enough to say—not against the guardians, but against the system that is responsible for them. The guardian gets the pay of a laborer in steady employment. He has no authority, except to boss the laborer who mend the trails and roads, and to act as a sort of head watchman. None of the guardians have been men of experience in the care of parks, but that doesn't matter much in practice, as only such work is done as has been ordered by the commissioner. As a watchman the guardian is a little foolish. If he attends to his duties as foreman of the laborers, he has not much time left for looking around the valley. Flocks of sheep have often been herded on parts of the ground outside of the valley itself, but the guardian has not known of it, or has not had the time to follow up the offenders and procure the punishment which the law allows for such invasions.

This is, in brief, the sum total of the attention that is given to the valley by officials. The Commissioners, with perhaps one or two exceptions, know very little about the valley, and that little they have learned through the medium of a jolly junketing. The guardian counts for next to nothing. I do not quite do with the subject yet, and will have to leave some considerations to be discussed in a succeeding letter.

GEORGE G. MACKENZIE.

BIRDS FOLLOW DOGS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION.

The canine pets of the fashionable world are out and away from the American Institute Building. But the change from dogs to poultry and pigeons will have an interest for many who spend money on their country places and take pleasure in obtaining and breeding the choicest kind of poultry. The New-York Poultry and Pigeon Association (Limited) has possession of the building, and preparations are being rapidly completed for its first annual exhibition, which will open to the public on Thursday morning and continue on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, day and evening.

The association is officered by Robert Colgate of this city as President, George Perdue of East Orange, N. J., Treasurer; T. Farrer Backham of East Orange, Secretary and Superintendent. Among the Directors and stockholders are Philander Williams of Tamont, Mass.; H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.; W. L. Kouss, D. S. Fear of Roseland, and G. W. Mitchell, D. S. Newell, C. M. Griffin, and G. P. Reynolds of this city. New-York, Connecticut, Ohio, Maryland, New-Jersey, Indiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Canada, through Mr. S. Butterfield of Windsor, are represented in the judges on poultry and pigeons.

FORTRESSES OF THE SEAS

EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.

DRAWBACKS OF THE MONITORS—ENGLAND'S EXPERIENCE WITH HEAVILY-ARMORED VESSELS.

Ever since Secretary of the Navy Tracy made a call for eight new battle ships to be authorized during the present session of Congress, an animated discussion has been going on in professional circles as to the type of craft best suited to the purpose of this country.

Secretary Tracy's advisers strongly advocate the high freeboard battle ship, while on the other hand the monitor type and even the cruiser are claimed to be superior to the battle ship. The battle ship as advocated by Secretary Tracy is on the order of the Admiral class of the British Navy, which includes war ships deemed the some of strength and fighting power. In general it must be understood that the battle ship is properly an armored vessel in contradistinction to the cruiser or unarmored ship.

The first armored war ships which attracted attention may be said to have been the Monitor and Merrimac, but as a result of the contest between those two ships, the Merrimac type appears to have been dropped altogether. Starting out with the original Monitor as a prototype, single-turreted monitors were rapidly built, improvements here and there being made in each individual craft over its predecessor, but in the general hull construction and the low freeboard and turret principle all the monitors built by the United States Government belong properly to one class.

From the single-turreted monitor sprang the double-turreted craft, which formed a distinct class of its own. The idea was to give more battery power than could be afforded by the single-turreted ship. On the close of the war little or nothing was done by this country in the development of armored vessels. The task appears to have been taken up by Continental powers, for in a very short time armored vessels embodying the revolving turret system appeared. First pushed by her development opponents ahead, but seems to have made a complete failure with turret ships. In her endeavor to give great steadiness of gun platform her Popoffkoffs, as they are termed, were given so much breadth of beam as to detract seriously from their speed powers. In a short time the Popoffkoffs were relegated to the duty of floating batteries, being deemed wholly unworthy and incapable of fighting an engagement in a sea-way. Several of these Popoffkoffs are now moored in different Russian ports as auxiliaries to the shore and water batteries.

In England and France the development of the armored vessel was begun more cautiously, and continued with the end always in view of constructing a hull suitable for a sea-way. The first serious nucleus ship in the British Navy was the Devastation. As originally designed in 1869, the Devastation was of the low freeboard, turret type. Her sides, which, except right forward, rose only to a height of 4 feet 6 inches above the surface of the water, were protected by armor 12 inches thick. On the middle of the upper deck there was raised a breastwork or platform about 150 feet in length. The four 25-ton guns were to be mounted in pairs, in two turrets, one at each end of this breastwork. The guns were thus elevated to a height of some 14 feet above the water level. This was the Devastation. In rough, as first assigned, she being the type which it was determined to build from plans prepared at the Admiralty. At the time of the construction of the Devastation the great question in England had to do with the comparative merits of broadside and turret armaments for seagoing armored ships. The Devastation represented the ideas of Sir E. J. Reed, the British Naval Constructor.

The original Monitor, it will be remembered, was lost off Cape Hatteras while being towed, the water, it is believed, having forced its way down between turret and deck. Ordinarily, when not in action, heavy battens are put round the base of the turret and wedged in so closely that it would be impossible for water to find an entrance. But it is difficult to describe the force of a sea to those unacquainted with its power. In the case of the Monitor the low freeboard deck, wholly void of a bulwark, permitted the waves to roll over the low deck and against the unprotected turret with terrific force. This latter structure, with its delicate mechanism, was never intended to withstand shocks that enveloped its whole frame at once. The concussion caused by the blow of a projectile can hardly be compared with the battering-like weight of a green sea. One piercer while the other attempts to hurl down by sheer weight. It is generally supposed that in the heavy sea-way encountered by the Monitor her fastenings round the base of the turret started, with the natural result that she foundered in

which insured seaworthiness, and such protection by her armor afforded. Here it was seen that the Merrimac idea was carried out, though instead of being raised like the Confederate ship-of-war the new English armored vessel retained all her sail power.

Following the Warrior, came the Black Prince, of the same type and displacement. The Defense and Bontanco, of smaller dimensions and less number of guns, also having iron hulls, were launched soon after. They were followed by the Hector with an iron hull, and the wooden ships Prince Consort, Royal Oak, and several others, converted into iron-clads after the Merrimac order, though without being raised. All of the above named ships which followed the Warrior put in an appearance before the close of our civil war. About this time an attempt was made to reproduce in iron some of the monitor ships of the wooden fleets, though in more modern lines. The first of the new type was the Minotaur, which was followed shortly by other ships, the Northumberland and Agincourt. These vessels when built were 400 feet in length by 52½ feet beam, and 20½ feet mean draught, having five masts, and protected by 6½ inches of armor instead of the 4½ inches, as on the Black Prince and her sister ships. This was the beginning of that development which has produced the monster battle-ship of the present day. The Minotaur and her class were found, however, too long and unhandy, and not adapted for manœuvring in line of battle. The twin screw was not known then, or it is possible that the British Admiralty would have continued to increase the dimensions of its armored ships so long as the double screw could afford the steadiness which is even apparent in vessels of the size of the City of Paris, City of New-York, and Tontonic. At the same time, improvements continued to be made in hull formation, and in the early part of the seventies the ram bow made its appearance on British war ships. The weight of guns steadily increased, and with it the thickness of armor. The most marked advance in construction was made in the case of the Bellerophon.

In this ship was introduced the bracket-frame system of construction, which has since been generally adopted for all armored ships. This system differs from that used in the Warrior and other early iron-clads mainly in the construction of the complete double bottom and the subordination to some extent of the transverse to the longitudinal framing. The armor of the Bellerophon was made six inches in thickness.

Following the Bellerophon came the Hercules with an armor nine inches in thickness. This vessel was in her day the most heavily-armored war ship of Great Britain. She was launched in 1868 and was put in commission in 1870. She presented great height of freeboard and carried full sail power. In the opinion of Sir E. J. Reed, the designer of the Hercules, armor protection had reached its maximum in this vessel, though later has come the Inflexible, with her twenty-four inches of armor. The high freeboard of the Hercules gave her at once a reputation of possessing a remarkably steady gun platform in a sea way. This is a point of particular interest, since on it hinges the main difference between the low freeboard monitor and the high-and-dry battle ship.

The splendid qualities developed by the Hercules induced the Admiralty to continue development on the lines of this vessel. The Sultan followed close after the Hercules, resembling her in many respects, and being in fact an improved Hercules. In the Sultan the first attempt in getting greater speed was made apparent. Heretofore the Admiralty had contented itself with providing heavy armor and giving its ships engines which were little more than auxiliary to the sail power carried. The speed of the Hercules was reckoned at twelve knots. With the Sultan a speed of fourteen knots was obtained over the measured mile. This development brought the turret and high freeboard ships of the British Navy up to the early part of the seventies. Experience enabled the Admiralty to turn out more efficient ships, more powerful, and more capable of keeping the sea. The time and money spent could never be deemed lost, inasmuch as each stage of the development Great Britain counted herself as being at the head of warship development.

The Year 1875 was an especially important one to the naval world. At this date perfection seemed to have been reached in the Dreadnaught, representing the turret class, and in the Sultan, representing the armored broadside class. Here it must again be pointed out that the turret, as it appears in the Dreadnaught, was not comparable with the turret as it appeared in the original monitor, or, in fact, with any monitor produced in this country. The turret parts of the Dreadnaught were constructed high above the sea, as compared with the American monitor, and in no wise interfered with the sea worthiness of the craft. Though the Sultan was the heaviest all-round armored ship, the Dreadnaught carried armor ranging in thickness from eight to fourteen inches, while in the Tannader it varied from ten to twelve inches.

Following the Dreadnaught came the Inflexible, by all odds the most powerful fighting ship ever produced in the British Navy. She, too, had turrets, but they were placed so high above the water as to be practically beyond the reach of the seas. Of this vessel, launched in 1876, King says:

"She is much more than an armored steamer. She is a great engine of destruction, and in heavy weather would be a very good vessel."

CHU FONG 1

HOW A WICKED FOOLEH POOR

There were some yesterday before the City Court, in the lawyer, to recover \$ from Chu Fong. Chu Fong of Mangelson & of the firm of Quong Mot-street. He is all the Bible and satisfied where he would go to proceeded to unfold a yer Johnson in a very

Although a member mentioned, Chu Fong erod to sign their nam then accused Johnso to become a partner i forgery. At Johnson's signatures to about \$; to receive a share of t street he engaged Johi lawyer. Afterward he said he wanted \$1,500 to the Chinese \$300 to a woman. Jo note and told him to s the names of Mungui the name of Quong H authority from either!

The scheme as laid o They were to take u partly with another fo to use the money in m property at 30 and it was to have 60 per ce Fong 40 per cent. Ne cordance with this se Most of the notes purg Sir Societies. A few forged notes and the "Did it ever occur was any crime in the was asked.

"I knew it was a c law," he replied, "bi that under the Americ no crime." Johnson, paid him a cent of the notes.

"Are you still a mon in good standing?" as "As far as I know," but I have been in p roned much to reliev "We will you to the the Judge.

Col. James, the con fected that the Judge' ter. "That may be," a "but this witness b enough to send him t natural life."

Chu Fong's counsel, the witness what effo ver the forgeries fr Chu Fong made a lon

"Johnson wanted to cover up the tran were bad, there was ight that it out, and both be liable to acros him myself for thro could get money to i said, "Why should I the banks couldn't hi told I was not her! He said he would tel anying goods. If the they would come up for the money. He Cunnada. I said I hat and I couldn't go aw there would be troubl "He said I could at four months, and h ever week or month while I was away. H me to pay in arre, unob and partners I there was about \$13.0 and when he got it. He gave me the \$47 away and didn't retur At the conclusion of was taken to the T \$5,000 bail. The case week.

SCHMES OF WAYS OF SECURII PROCEEDINGS

To the Editor of the New A client, a former n member of one of the m in the State, came to m which he had recently times, containing the fe "In this city, by the and authorized India.

land, New Jersey, Indiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Canada, through Mr. E. Butterfield of Windsor, are represented in the houses on poultry and pigeons.

The association is made up of practical men, who, realizing the growth of the interest in poultry raising in the United States, have been preparing for this exhibition for several months. That success will be assured the reports from Mr. Raackham show; for there will be over three thousand birds on exhibition, the entries including exhibits of a breeding pen of White Langhams, imported from England, and several other varieties from the noted breeders in the United Kingdom.

Scotland sends both poultry and pigeons, Australia sends game fowls to compete with the English, and there will be the largest exhibit of Buff Cochins ever seen in the United States. Canada will be represented by several varieties of game fowls and special varieties of pigeons. The entries from the Western States are large. New-York ranks first in the number of birds, and New-Jersey comes in as a good second in its contribution to the show.

In the premium list there are many special prizes, including one from the Light Breeds Club of the United States, and various sums in gold and a number of silver cups from individuals. The Buff Cochins Club offers a series of valuable prizes for general competition. Exhibits of pigeons will also find a full list of prizes for all the noted varieties, some of them being for special competition.

The breeding yards (each to contain one male and nine female birds) will be arranged on the sides of the building between the pillars, and about eight hundred birds are now registered in this department. In the exhibit of incubators there will be fifteen entries, and this alone should be of interest to hundreds of people who are neither poultry breeders nor pigeon fanciers.

The arrangement of the exhibition for the convenience of visitors has been carefully considered by the management, and the placing and classification of the birds will be completed on Wednesday, when the judges will do most of their work, thus enabling the visitor to know where the prizes have gone. An exhibit of wild water fowl, including black ducks, brant, wild geese, &c., will have a prominent place in the show as the contribution of a well-known sportsman from Long Island.

The exhibition will be open from early morning until 10 o'clock at night. The rate of admission decided upon is 50 cents. A matter of importance to visitors from distant places is the arrangement made by Mr. G. F. Reynard, of the Committee on Transportation by which any one coming to New-York to attend the show can, upon the purchase of a ticket this way at full rate, receive a certificate from his home station which entitles the holder to a return ticket on payment of one-third fare. The express companies have also agreed to return birds free when forwarded for the exhibition.

WORK OF HARVARD'S CREWS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15.—The Harvard crews have been working steadily during the past week, and it is hoped that they will be able to get out upon the water soon. Several changes have been made in the crews with which the men row in the new tank. They have been much improved, and the crews are now five to six and a half to eight minutes on fixed seats. When first put in the new tank the crews were full width and had one large hole cut in the middle of each blade, heavy pieces of wood being secured to either side of the hole to strengthen the blades. The men now used are par-d'ice and have a number of small holes in the blades instead of one large hole.

There is a great deal of complaint at the miserable launch which will be used to coach the crews when they are out on the river. It seems as if the men should have a new launch, for the old one cannot be depended upon at all.

The make-up of the first Varsity eight-oared crew during the past week has been: Oatfield, stroke; Jonas, No. 7; Johnson, 6; Winthrop, 5; Hart-ridge, 4; Hayes, 3; Pulester, 2; Herrick, bow.

The first Freshman crew consists of: Hayes, 101; Johnson, 102; Johnson, 103; Johnson, 104; Kelton, 105; Ellis, Captain, 106; Wood, 107; Hathaway, 108; Cummings, 109; Row. The average weight is 187 1/2 pounds.

The Harvard Yale Club has challenged the Yale Rowing Club to a race with the Yale boat to name the date, distance, course, and number of men.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The annual reception of the Fort Orange Club to the ladies of "members' families on Wednesday night was a brilliant affair, but the attendance was not so large as in former years. About one thousand invitations were issued. The guests were received by the President, Erasmus Corning, and Gen. James Banks at the State Capitol. The out-of-town guests were Dr. and Mrs. Abbott and Miss Abbott of New-York; Gen. George S. Bachelder, wife, and Miss Batchelor. Col. John V. L. Pruyn entertained at dinner at the Albany Club on Thursday night Gov. Hill and Lieut. Gov. Jones, Adm. Gen. Porter, Sen. Stewart, Senator Chase, Dr. J. H. Ward, Capt. Patton, United States Army; Mr. Heyward, Mr. Miller, Mr. Herriek, Mr. Sage, Gen. K. L. Banks, A. H. Banks, State Engineer Bogart, Mr. Swingart, Mr. Cooper, and the Rev. Dr. Butterfield.

The second concert by the Ladies' Vocal Club will be held in Harrietta's Bleecker Hall on Monday evening. The Metropolitan Trio Club of New-York will assist.

There was a domino ball on Friday evening, the invitations reading that the ladies will wear domino and pink in color requested. The attendance was large, many out-of-town guests being present.

Rev. Hill's ladies' reception comes ahead of his reception to the Legislature this year. This is done to honor the former as well as the latter. Wednesday. About one thousand invitations have been issued.

weight. It is generally supposed that in the heavy sea-way encountered by the Monitor her fastenings round the base of the turret started, with the natural result that she foundered in very short order.

When the Devastation was under discussion in British circles, considerable opposition to the vessel was manifested by those who believed that rickety and sails could still be employed despite the low freboard. Notwithstanding the protests of the Chief Naval Constructor, the Admiralty permitted a vessel called the Captain to be built by a private firm. The Captain embodied the ideas of those opposed to the Devastation, and particularly as to the part of her construction which depended upon the sails and masts. The Devastation represented Sir E. J. Reed's ideas of what a seagoing monitor should be, and may be regarded as having been designed to compete with the Captain. Low sides were adopted in part in the Devastation, but not in connection with rigging and sails, as was the case in the ill-fated Captain. The Captain in the meantime, having been built and sent to sea was winning a high reputation. She had even made one or two short but successful cruises, and the question of what type of vessel she should be in the future should be was supposed to be settled. From the very first no doubt was entertained of her stability; though when first launched it was noticed that a very important element in opposition with the design, the weight of the ship, and consequently the draught of water and height of freeboard, had been loosely calculated, but the error arising therefrom, thought by no means small, was not regarded as serious, and as it did not apparently influence her seagoing qualities very much, no special notice was taken of it. "Then," as a writer at that time put it, "came the dreadful news that she had gone down during the night between the 5th and 7th of September off Cape Flatters. The wind had not been unusually violent; the sea had not been exceptionally heavy; there were no extraordinary circumstances; she had not bravely battled with ordinarily rough weather; she was proceeding confidently under steam and sails when, in an ordinary gale, she displayed once and for all her subtle and treacherous character by slowly turning over and becoming the coffin of nearly the whole of her crew, some five hundred men, including a large number of accomplished officers."

The loss of the Captain settled beyond doubt the unseaworthiness of the monitor type, though many argued that this fact had not fully demonstrated in the loss of the original monitor on our own coast. To fully determine whether the Devastation possessed defects similar to those that existed in the Captain, a committee was appointed by the Admiralty to examine her design. This committee consisted of many of the highest professional and scientific authorities in England. After numerous calculations and investigations the committee reported that the stability of the Devastation was everything that could be desired, but recommended that when, in the afterward adopted, which consisted in the addition of the side superstructure, they were formed by continuing the ship's side upward, with light framing, as high as the level of the top breastwork, and continuing the breastwork deck over to the sides. The structures were continued all on each side a considerable distance beyond the end of the breastwork, providing two spoutous wings. Following the Devastation came the Thunderer, a sister ship, but with many improvements over her prototype.

In 1870 the Dreadnaught was launched. This vessel, which is sometimes spoken of as an improved Devastation, presented modifications so great as to present a wholly new type. In the Devastation the turrets were elevated higher above the reach of the water than in the case of the original monitor, but in the case of the Dreadnaught the constructors first began to raise the side of the monitor ships so as to keep off the waves. Despite the weight and protection of the Devastation's turrets the water could not be kept free of the decks, and officers and crew made many and numerous complaints. Ordinarily comfort is little considered among men who make a business of war, but where the result of actions are often dependent on the condition and tone of the crews engaged, it becomes imperative that every comfort conducive to health and good spirits be provided. Comfort does not mean luxury, but it means neat, sufficient sleeping spaces, good air, dry clothing, and wholesome food. It is well known that men can deprive themselves of even these necessities and still perform valorous deeds; but aboard a cruising ship of war, remaining months at a time, it is not possible to have a condition of affairs brought about by limited construction may often work disastrous consequences. The British have long been noted for the excellent care given their men, whether soldiers or sailors, and not a few officers are ready to ascribe British victories to "British stomachs."

The British Admiralty, in developing the iron-clad navy of Great Britain, took care to keep in touch with the experience and ideas gained by those silent in the new ships, and each new vessel embodied as much as possible the sound opinions of those who had spent many years before Great Britain took up the turret system, she nevertheless continued from the first to develop her Warrior type of ships. The Warrior was the first iron-clad built in England. She made her appearance at about the time our new Ironclad was in commission, and in general appearance was not unlike the American vessel. In hull construction the Warrior presented no novel type, having merely an iron vessel strengthened with comparatively thin (four-inch) armor. She combined, however, two important features, namely, plenty of freeboard,

1870, King says:

"She is much more than an armored steamer. She is a great engine of destruction and heavy armor, provided with a raw and with huge guns, which are operated by machinery driven by powerful engines, and fitted with machinery for purposes of all kinds. Year by year the thickness of armor and the weight of naval artillery have gone on increasing together, until the maximum thickness of twenty-four inches of iron armor has been reached in this ship. No British war vessel yet designed has departed so widely from preceding types, and in some respects so enormous a stride been made in its growth and development."

In the inflexible the heaviest armament ever mounted on a ship was put in her turret. They had two 24-ton guns, in each turret capable of firing toward every point of the compass. In the inflexible the British Admiralty began to realize what a powerful battle ship really cost, the total expense being little less than \$3,000,000.

The inflexible also brought to notice a peculiarity greatly criticized since in hull construction. The vessel's turrets being in the centre of the vessel instead of at the ends, all armor protection was provided about the central portion, leaving the ends wholly unprotected. To provide against serious consequences from any such unprotected ends shot away, water-tight cutwaters were provided so as to preclude any possibility of water getting its way into the main portion of the ship. The inflexible having been accepted as the typical British blue-of-battle ship, two other vessels of smaller dimensions were ordered constructed. They were known as the Ajax and Agamemnon. In these vessels the turrets were placed forward and aft, the turrets were built up and connected over and above the turrets, so that increased freeboard was afforded.

Next come the steel ships, the first to be turned out being the Colossus and the Albatross. They are of the same type as the inflexible, and in dimensions fall between the inflexible and Ajax. Still another type of craft was turned out in the form of the staid ship Conqueror. Here is a single-turret vessel with everything out away forward and a high house built from the after part of the turret to the stern. It is generally thought that the Conqueror is the best type of a single-turret ship which has yet been laid down.

In the case of both turret and broadside ships the designs best adapted to secure safety and efficiency had now been decided upon. The basic principle of the turret was, a modification of the turret vessel, its object was to get the guns high above the sea, and with power to deliver a nearly air-tight fire. In the case of the barbette design it was found that the guns could be mounted higher up than in turrets. The barbette type of ship is seen in the Admiral class, (vessels named after Admirals), and it appears to be the adopted system of to-day. In these Admiral ships are combined high speed, great coal endurance, heavy armament, protection of men, protection of magazines and machinery, buoyancy and stability, armor not penetrable by the heaviest guns, defense against torpedoes, absolute seaworthiness, ready obedience to the helm, and moderate draught of water, all of which are essential in an efficient war ship.

The development in the British Navy illustrates the development in the naval world. France and Russia present some novel designs in naval architecture, but the underlying principles are the same as those shown in the modern British battle ships.

In treaties of the ships named above mention has been made of armored vessels only. It should not be forgotten that all naval powers have since that time developed the cruiser type, and that such ships as the Albatross compose the American squadron of protection. In developing this cruiser class naval constructors have never had in mind their standing before a battle ship. A naval force can be compared to an army made up of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The fast, light cruisers correspond to the cavalry. These vessels act as scouts, cruise close in on the position of an enemy, cut off his lines of communication, and prey upon his commerce. But the infantry and artillery, the main fighting factors of the army, are represented by the armored battle ships. The cruisers may prove to be more than an enemy's flank, but they are not adaptable for forcing an entrance into a defended port or in engaging iron-clads.

Cruisers are essential to all naval forces, but against war ships other than cruisers their fighting function appears to be nil. It has been argued that the battle ships called for by Secretary Tracy will be too large, that they will draw too much water, and hence will not be adapted for harbor defense. The 10,000-ton ships called for will draw over twenty-five feet of water, but this is of no consequence, since the place for battle ships to take station in is deep off an enemy's coast, not in port, but well off the coast. If for any other reason (that because called to duty on the coast, sea-men argue that the battle ships should have plenty of freeboard, for it is well known to all seafaring men that the waves close in on the American coast are far higher than they are well off shore. The opinion of well-informed naval experts is in favor of battle ships after the type of the Victoria of the British Navy, or at least using for a prototype a vessel combining plenty of freeboard and sufficient displacement to permit of the carrying of a heavy battery.

So long as this country continues to build only cruisers no defense is assured the cities dotting its 13,000 miles of coast. With a few strong battle ships at hand, the cruisers can prey against commerce and harass the enemy in every possible manner, conscious at least that the home ports are protected against any and all attempts of attacking squadrons.

G. L. C.

which he had recently

Time, containing the following: "In this city, by the order and subversion of judges, parties have been enabled to carry out the courts with land damages. Twelve of property, of whom I am right of way for the recode before Comptroller and subvert them at the

to bring suit for the current. By this means I would be able to create a final settlement of the estate. The result was full of perils. My interests in the other the company in out the patents and as hundreds of the injured either to abandon them for or to the courts against these wrongdoers, and I have promptly applied to the owners in the manner

I protested to my clerk that my client's request for a summary of the Supreme Court was worn out their health part of their overwork cases which were forced the scheme of the great judges are not who re-nobility before them earned a still larger than respect in their houses which Mr. Gould's reads

There is a word on the floor. Some judges are who had little practical bench, and who do little labor. Moreover it is a force lawyers to consent to the case at the court of this chosen referees can we shall respectfully: will not gain anything by sense, that the offer is the roads, and that none such paper error in repair already consented to the given out by the Elova not always correct.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Fe

CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 15. Ph. D., is at the head of department, and is attractively members of the faculty think with a future. In absence that to may go universities of the world go first to the University many, France, Holland,

his tour at the great university of the February number contains: "How the Erie Dr. Thurston, Director of Hertz in Brazil," by J. The Arkansas Geological translation of Coppes's Artillery," "The Civil Question," by J. M. Gor American Novelists," by

and Thiers in the Library The Supplement to the Index of the Library, G. L. L. J. W. Little, pres. The membership, there being a list of 129 ballots. President Adams has of history, of the history. The junior hall was a preliminary will be turned into an original play written for life, for death, for the students for the boat

HARVARD

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15. The officers of the Division of Honors: President—W. J. President—W. L. Benth W. Sargent, '90; Treasurer—C. F. Van Rensselaer and Curator—C. O. M. Committee—The Fine Arts and W. H. W. The following are the officers for the coming half year: President—C. F. Van Rensselaer, '91; Secretary—C. F. '91; Treasurer—C. F. '91; Librarian—

Fuller, '90, has been '90, Secretary, and Fiel the Executive Committee: H. D. Brown, '89; C. J. Herrick, '89, have been the year. The Harvard Law Book for 1889-91: Editor in Chief—J. H. Darling; G. F. R. Thayer, F. W. W. D. P. Robinson, '90; B. Douce, '91, and V. M. F. Popular members of the Sen

The Woolson substitute finally prevailed after the date on which the committee should report had been changed to March 15. As both houses adjourned to-day till Feb. 27, and as the resolution has yet to pass the House, nothing can really be accomplished by it.

TO PRODUCE SHOT-PROOF ARMOR.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 21.—Carnegie, Phipps & Co. are experimenting with a process by which they hope to produce armor plate for vessels that will be practically shot-proof. The naval authorities have for some years been looking for a plate of greater tensile strength than that now produced, and the process referred to is expected to secure the end sought. It is the result of several years' study and experiment upon the part of Benjamin Lauth, and is for the present held secret.

The process is something on the cold-rolling order, which greatly strengthens the steel. A number of plates will shortly be sent to Washington to be officially tested. If the experiments are successful, Carnegie, Phipps & Co. will pay the patentee a royalty of \$25 a ton for all the plate made by his process which they may sell. This will be the highest royalty ever paid for any iron or steel process.

THIRTEEN SENIORS EXPELLED.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Feb. 21.—There is serious trouble again at Washington and Jefferson College. At the meeting of the Faculty yesterday thirteen members of the Senior Preparatory Class were expelled for disobeying the rules of the institution. On Wednesday a note was passed down the class requesting the boys to absent themselves from the Latin recitation. All the fifteen members of the class complied with the request, or at least attempted to. Two of the youths, however, were caught by Prof. Linton and compelled to recite the whole Latin lesson themselves. These two were not ex-

ble waste voted to

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THE OLD NAVY.

New-York Times: care of my early life—from man to that of Lieutenant it might now be called the these years I sailed in various officers, but in all my knew one who so far forgot a position or himself as to to his list or to chase him a belaying pin, as appears from on board the United States.

bars ago the Captains and Liverpool liners enforced means—and to some extent, steered on board of merchant but I should be sorry to be name given before the court so of the officers of the Elements the condition of the remember hearing a story I some of your readers and illustrate what was thought (pline for the want of it) by of the service.

story one of the most dis- of the navy was the first the gallant Decatur—who to famous—was a Lieutenant commanded by him. One of passion, Decatur knocked in an unlikeliest breach of once reported to the Com- Decatur was suspended from r days he was sent for by and received a lecture that h of his ears tinged, but like that he was promptly ad- joined, and proposed to make was possible. He suggested, and naturally a violent tem- could not control it.

replied the Commodore, on board this ship I have vice to speak pretty sharply, I never knocked me down. I will believe that you can- mper. This is all, Sir. You "on." It was said that ure brilliant career Decatur euka. Perhaps some of the rprise might "profit by his e reprimand. A. Monday, March 24, 1890.

FACTORS IN INDIA.

TELLS OF THE GOOD THEY ARE DOING.

oolation of Rutgers Female lay at 56 West Fifty-fifth- wift, President of the asso- The most important and in- the meeting was an address pedalde, who for three years gush, India, working in the men of that country. Her aspects of Medical Mission- Women of Hindoostan."

as between the women of America, Dr. Woodside ex- man of India are entirely ip. The work in which Dr. id is conducted under the Missions of various denomi- directly at the establishment hospitals for the treatment omen. Another interesting e physicians work in India facilities for visiting high- by victims of the outcome of not allowed to see male cer how ill they may be, tioned an instance of her ate women. A woman who a mad jackal walked sixteen ital, carrying her children, e were badly insolated, but restored to health, and the idents soon spread abroad, apital at Allahabad during 3,900 patients and recorded a hospital was started on a contributed by a Brahmin on successfully treated by a

of the University of New- dress on the piano, methods, the new school of pedagogy, rade as the departments of eology, and will grant de-

OF THE TURK.

FOR CLIFFTON AND THE POT GUTTENBERG.

ton yesterday afternoon were

IN FAVOR OF ELLIS ISLAND

UNCLE SAM AND THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ADVISES A MODIFICATION OF THE EXISTING CONTRACT.

After spending the best part of yesterday in an inspection of Ellis, Bellow's, and Governor's Islands, and hearing the views of many very wise people as to the adaptability of each of them for an immigrant station, the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration held a meeting at Gen. Howard's quarters on Governor's Island and unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury:

In order to afford the committee time to sufficiently investigate and consider the subject committed to them it is

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the Secretary of the Treasury should waive the notice given by him to terminate the contract made Sept. 27, 1889, and that the said contract should be modified in substance as follows:—That the examination into the condition of alien passengers provided for by said contract and the control and direction of said passengers until they are permitted to land according to the law and the regulations shall be made by officials at Castle Garden, to be supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that for this purpose the Secretary should take into his employment the force of employes now engaged, or as many of them as may be needed, and that the contract under such contract shall be given such further control and direction of the passengers as may be lawful and necessary may be exercised by the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New-York, as has been the custom heretofore under such contract, and that such contract remain in force except as thus modified.

The committee made its tour of the Islands in the bay on board the Government tug Catalpa, which picked up the members, their guests, and the reporters at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street. Among those on board were Senators Chandler, Voorhes, Eustice, Squire, Everts, and Pettigrew; Representatives Owen, Brewer, Lehlbach, De Haven, Oates, and Stump; Gen. Bohofield, Commander Folger, Surgeon General Hamilton, Collector Erhardt, Solicitor of the Treasury Hayburn, and United States Immigration Commissioner Weber.

The first stop was made off Ellis Island, where, as it was only half tide and as the water was too shallow to permit the Catalpa to go up to the dock, a navy yard steam launch took a delegation of the committee ashore while the Catalpa proceeded to Beldow's Island. The members of the committee were escorted through the buildings and the extensive powder magazines, and were shown to the north-west shore of the island, where Congressman Lehlbach extolled the possibilities as an immigrant station. He said that by dredging the island could be increased to an area of fifteen acres, and that bulkheads could be built there and the immigrants taken to the west-bound trains over a pile bridge, by which it could be connected with the New-Jersey shore. He said that there was plenty of water on the sea side of the island, so that excellent sanitary arrangements could easily be made and that the buildings now there could be used for the offices of the Immigration Commissioner.

The members of the committee all professed to be favorably impressed with the site, and they were then conveyed in the launch to Beldow's Island, where Lieut. Irvin, Lewis, and Ward of the Eleventh United States Infantry, received them with a salute of seventeen guns, the regulation compliment to a committee of Congress. Here Immigration Commissioner Ridgway joined in escorting the distinguished visitors. It was explained to the committee that if this island was selected, the intention was to divide it so as to place six acres of the northwestern portion under the control of the Treasury Department for the handling of immigrants. The dividing line would bisect the island between the statue of Liberty and the soldiers' barracks, which latter building could be used temporarily for a hospital. Collector Erhardt thought the site could be used for a warehouse. Commissioner Ridgway said that nothing yet seen by the commission could equal the present location at Castle Garden. Senators Everts and Voorhes wouldn't hear of using the island for an immigrant depot. The latter said he would be willing to vote an appropriation of \$100,000 to turn it into a free public park and pleasure ground.

Gen. Howard and a group of his officers received the committee at the Governor's Island wharf, and as the party proceeded to the immigration part of artillery boomed forth the Congressional salute. A pleasant walk through the well-kept quarters brought the visitors to the declivity on the southern side of the island, where they viewed the possible site. It would embrace a section of the bay side of the island of about five acres in extent. When asked his opinion by Senator Chandler, Gen. Howard said it would be a pity to put the island to such a use. He said he had only seen it in the vicinity of New-York where a large body of military could be massed in case of necessity, and that

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The authorities in Great Britain are reported as coming round to the idea that there should be a standard strength for the navy. Mr. Forwood on a recent occasion put the value of the fleet that will be adroit in 1894 at \$80,000,000 and stated that an average yearly expenditure of \$2,800,000 would be required to keep it in a state of efficiency. Lord George Hamilton has also given expression to the opinion that the fleet must not in the future be allowed to fall below a certain standard.

The large number of ships which are to be added to the British Navy under the recent National Defense act will compel the increase of the personnel especially in the grade of Lieutenants and in the number of engineers. The first ships are to be delivered during the present year, and it is known that the present number of officers at the disposal of the Admiralty is very small.

The instructions recently issued providing for the entry of officers of the Royal Naval Reserve make provision for the training of the officers destined to augment the executive ranks, but leaving nothing from the engineers except that they hold the certificates of the Board of Trade necessary for their calling. Complaint is made that the reserve men are not properly instructed in the care of machinery and torpedoes, and that not only have no classes yet been formed for training these officers, but in no case has an engineer of the Royal Naval Reserve been embarked for duty.

The great turret ship inflexible is now to be struck from the British reserve squadron. It is said that the engine of this ship will be superior to the Minotaur in all respects, except weight, while her eighty-one-ton guns and heavy cladded armor will make the inflexible the most powerful vessel ever employed in the reserve squadron.

The double-barreled torpedo shoots fitted to the Seagull class are spoken of as a distinct advance in the offensive power of the torpedo. When a slightly-built torpedo craft gets up within 600 yards of a battleship everything depends on probably one, possibly two, torpedo discharges as to whether she sinks her enemy or has to run a remarkably good chance of going to the bottom herself, so that it is a distinct advantage being able to fire the two torpedoes from the broadside shoots instead of one. It occasionally happened during the trials that one torpedo missed fire while the other went most satisfactorily on its course toward the target, thus establishing conclusively the advantage of double shoots. The shoots are inclined at an angle which, at 400 yards distance, is calculated to separate the torpedoes 100 feet, so that one or other of them, if the torpedo craft gets within range, should strike the enemy. The Seagull class have a pair of shoots on either broadside traversing around within 30 degrees of the line of keel when both pairs are in action, and a shoot in the stern. The latter, it is thought, will be of very little use, unless the torpedo gunboat backs out of action after delivering her broadside; then the stern shoot might have a chance. In any case, doubling the broadside shoots is deemed a distinct advance.

The torpedo submarine Sharpshooter, which has been for the last twelve months at Plymouth endeavoring to go through her torped-irraught trials, is, after a long rest, again going to make the attempt. This is the vessel whose breakdowns raised so much attention last year in all services. It is said that the Admiralty Brothers, assisted by an Admiralty chemist and the engineer staff, are finding great difficulty in devising some system of non-conductors so that the boiler tubes will not fuse and leak with the excessive heat caused by the exaggerated amount of forced draught. The real cause of the failure of the Sharpshooter is attributed to an attempt on the part of Mr. Richard Bennett, the late British Engineer in Chief, to undertake to produce a 600 horse power in the space available in these vessels, any being limited in weight to 180 tons for engines and boilers. It is now said to be an impossibility to get more than 19 or 19.5 knots an hour out of the Seagull class, to say nothing of the specified 21 knots.

The British naval estimates for the present year are accompanied by a memorandum to the effect that 1,100 additional marines were raised last year "without difficulty, and without any appreciable difficulty in the class of recruits. It is urged that owing to the popularity of the marines the recruiting for the army can be reduced considerably. Two ways have been suggested of doing this. The first is to garrison the maritime fortresses and stationed coming stations in England and abroad with marines, and the other is to convert the garrison artillery into marine artillery. It is proposed in future to have only one class of marines, namely, artillery. The fortresses, it is claimed, are all marine, and, therefore, marine artillery would be quite in place. Moreover, it is pointed out that by frequent relief between the ships and the fortresses the men would be kept up to the mark, and have frequent practice with heavy guns.

The difficulty of excessive vibration which marked the whole of the Seagull class of the British Navy whenever one of their number was forced at a higher rate of speed than seventeen knots an hour is said to be in a fair way of being to a great extent overcome. The Seagull

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

ROSS CAMPBELL & CO. FAIL.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SUSPENSION IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Another failure in the wholesale dry goods trade was announced yesterday, that of the old established house of Ross Campbell & Co., dry goods commission merchants, at 217 Church-street. The partners, William H. Bayne, Rudrod E. Bayne of New-York, and Mrs. Eliza Jane Campbell of Baltimore, made a general assignment yesterday to William H. Teller, giving a preference for \$1,500. The business was started about half a century ago in Baltimore, and the New-York house has been in existence about twenty-five years.

The firm was known as Campbell, Magee & Co. up to 1869, when the name was changed to Ross Campbell & Co. Broadstreet's reports state that Ross Campbell, who was the capitalist of the firm, died in Baltimore March 3, 1876. W. H. Bayne and Charles M. Ronhe continued the Baltimore business of the old firm under the style of Ross Campbell & Co., with Mrs. Eliza J. Campbell, widow of Ross Campbell, as special partner for \$50,000, and E. W. & W. H. Teller of the New-York business.

The firm of Ross Campbell & Co. afterward made New-York their headquarters, and discontinued the Baltimore branch Dec. 31, 1897. Charles M. Ronhe and George S. Campbell withdrawing on that date. It was said that the expenses of running the two houses in New-York and Baltimore were too large for the profits. On Jan. 1, 1888, a new copartnership was formed, with Mrs. Eliza J. Campbell as a general partner, together with W. H. Bayne, her son-in-law, and E. W. & W. H. Teller. The capital of the firm was said to be about \$50,000, composed of the accounts receivable of the old firm, advances on goods, and stock in the Aramingo and Powhatan Mills, of which the firm were agents.

In the trade the liabilities are reported to be about \$125,000, with nominal assets of about the same amount. The failure is attributed to a number of circumstances, bad debts, bad business, and inability to raise money. Heretofore they made considerable single-name paper, but owing to the strictness of the money market and indisposition of the banks to take single name paper freely the firm found it hard to sell their paper. W. H. Bayne is a partner with Frederick B. Crawford in the Aramingo Mills Company, (not incorporated), manufacturing cotton and woolen goods in Philadelphia. They leased the mills, which belong to the Ross Campbell estate, Messrs. Bayne and Crawford being sons-in-law of the late Ross Campbell. W. H. Bayne is also President of the Powhatan Manufacturing Company, cotton and woolen goods, of Baltimore and Powhatan, Md. This company was incorporated Dec. 10, 1886, with a capital stock of \$25,000, of which \$50,000 was said at the time to have been issued to the estate of Ross Campbell & Co. for the mills. The Messrs. Bayne were very popular in the dry goods trade and have the sympathy of their creditors. Ross Campbell & Co. were, up to Jan. 1, the agents for Joseph P. Murphy, manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods at Philadelphia, who failed for \$432,000, and offers to compromise at 40 cents on the dollar in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months. Mr. W. H. Bayne said at the time of Mr. Murphy's failure that the firm of Ross Campbell & Co. were not affected by it at all. Trade gossip says that the Messrs. Bayne carried \$30,000 life insurance for the benefit of the firm, and that Mrs. Eliza J. Campbell has only a life interest in the estate of her husband, the late Ross Campbell.

LOOK CLEAN TO LOOMIS.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSIONER IS AGREEABLY SURPRISED.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Loomis returned to his desk yesterday morning. He said he wanted the fact made plain that he had been away for the benefit of his health and for no other reason. Before going to his office yesterday morning he made a hurried inspection of the streets and was agreeably surprised to find them in almost perfect condition. "They look," said he, "as if they had been polished."

As to the question of cleaning the streets by contract he said he was still waiting for the return to him by the Corporation Counsel of the papers submitted on Feb. 19. From what the Corporation Counsel says Mr. Loomis is likely to be kept waiting some time. That official takes the stand that the papers must be sent by him not to Mr. Loomis, but to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. A meeting of the board, at which the question will probably be decided, will be held during the week.

It was rumored during the afternoon that Commissioner Loomis would shortly hold a conference with Mayor Grant and Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy on the subject of resigning his present position and returning to his former place in the Department of Public Works, which, it is said, is held open for him Mayor Grant and Commissioner Gilroy both

3/25/1890

AT CLIFTON AND THE FOR GUTTENBERG.

ton yesterday afternoon were able: and a half furlongs. Triple Aveller second and Farthair...

ve-eighths of a mile. Sillock second and Thad Row third.

and a half furlongs. Sparling second and Lakewood third.

ve-eighths of a mile. King again second and Rafter third.

a mile. Carnegie won, with and Dave S. third, Time—1:46.

ve-quarters of a mile. Vollett second and Windfield third.

ho races at Guttenberg this follows: eighths of a mile. Dirigo and...

ve-eighths of a mile. Billy Landner, 117; King Idar, thorn, 110 each; Waterment...

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

March 24.—The races here a run with these results: a and a half furlongs. Clara...

three-quarters of a mile; for dy Blackburn won, with Mar-

ve-eighths of a mile; for two-hills won, with Annie Brown...

ve-eighths of a mile. Zekida L. second and Marchburn...

ve and a half furlongs. Colonel auley second and Barney Leo...

IN ENGLAND.

24.—This was the first day of meeting. The principal...

Mr. Leopold Kolshild's was the favorite at 5 to 2.

OF TROTTERS.

Palo Alto stock of Senator again at the American Insti-

Mr. Leopold Kolshild's was the favorite at 5 to 2.

SDYCK MYSTERY.

March 24.—The unusual to kirk Dr. Marvin Fosdyok at...

nd his brother were not on and the doctor believed that...

it would be a pity to put the island to such a use. He said it was the only place in the vicinity...

In reply to a request for his views, Gen. Schofield was avowed to touching Governor's Island. He was impressed with the advantages offered...

When these views were being interchanged the party had reached Gen. Howard's quarters on its return, and there the committee held an executive session...

Emigration Commissioner Ridgway refused to express any opinion on the resolution adopted by the joint commission, preferring to wait...

NOTES FROM HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 24.—Out of all the candidates for the 'Varsity eight, only eleven now remain. These men, with their latest weights, are: Finlay, 192 1/2; Goddard, 181;...

The Froe Wool Club held its annual meeting Friday and did considerable business, entirely changing its constitution, electing a new set of officers, and admitting thirty-two new members.

A course of four public lectures under the auspices of the Deutscher Verein began on March 28 with a lecture by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith of Columbia College on "Iceland in History and Literature."

The Harvard Portfolio is the name of a publication which is to appear this Spring for the first time, and is to be published this year by E. L. Kinyon, '90, and W. H. Wiggin, Jr., '92.

Frederic Tudor, Jr., '01, who was injured by an electric car Monday night and was obliged to have a foot amputated, is in the Massachusetts General Hospital getting along slowly.

THE KILLING OF WILLIAM TURNBULL.

James F. Hyde, the ticket speculator who on Saturday evening shot and killed William Turnbull, a rival speculator, in front of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, was taken from the Jefferson Market prison yesterday and arraigned before Coroner Levy at the coroner's office.

Deputy Coroner Conway made an autopsy on Turnbull's body yesterday and found that the bullet from Hyde's pistol had entered the left groin and had taken an oblique and inward direction, severing in its course several important blood vessels.

British Navy whenever one of their number was forced at a higher rate of speed than seven-teen knots an hour is said to be in a fair way of being to a great extent overcome. The Seaquill was built without stanchions to support her upper deck, which merely rested on the compartment bulkheads.

The largest gun yet manufactured at Krupp's works at Essen, which is intended for the naval fortifications at Cronstadt, is made of the finest quality of cast steel and weighs 270,000 pounds, (about 135 tons); the calibre is 16 1/2 inches, and the barrel 44 feet long, the core having been removed in one piece.

Of the weakness which appears to crop out in nearly all the new British war ships, Broad Arrow says: "The Admiralty constructors have no good excuse for the failures experienced by them in their efforts to economize weights in the hulls of Her Majesty's ships. So long ago as the year 1877 we pointed out to them in the columns of this journal that in their first steel cruisers, Iris and Mercury, they had overstepped the safe limits of light construction for high-powered and swift vessels.

The German Emperor is reported in British naval circles as being extremely desirous of having the whole or part of the English Channel squadron in the Baltic about the time of the naval descent, which is to be made by the imperial manœuvring and training squadron—comprising eleven iron-clads and a torpedo flotilla—in September, on the Schleswig-Holstein coast.

Concerning the shield for the new 9.2-inch gun mounted on the gun vessel Handy, the critics say that it looks very large in the gunboat, and appears to make an admirable target. It will, no doubt, they say, give good protection from machine-gun fire to gun and crew, and the raising and lowering arrangement enables the gun to be fired at great elevation, but the weight is very excessive, being no less than sixty tons for gun mounting and shield, of which the gun only weighs twenty-two tons.

The fat has gone forth in Germany that when Prussian military and naval officers are at the clubs their individual allowance of spirits before noon is not to exceed one liqueur glassful, and absolute is to be abstained from wholly. It is thought by officers of foreign services that the recent Prussian order does not reflect great credit on the personnel of the German Army and Navy.

Foreign critics are watching American naval developments closely. The results obtained in the speed tests of United States vessels are especially scrutinized, and in nearly every instance elicit admiration. The United Services Gazette in its last issue calls attention to the changes about to be instituted in the system of closed fire rooms aboard American war ships, and describes at length the alleged sub-opt system about to be instituted on board the Maine and other new vessels.

Preparations are being made for mounting one of the new 9.2-inch twenty-two-ton breech-loading guns on the British gun-vessel Handy. The special feature in this mounting is the use of metallic springs to supplement the action of the recoil pressure in absorbing the recoil of the guns.

A new kind of saluting is about to be introduced in the British Navy. Up to date the salutes have saluted their officers by raising their hats. In future they will bring the hand up to the head, after the military fashion, only with the side of the hand to the front instead of the palm.

resigning his present position and returning to his former place in the Department of Public Works, which, it is said, is held open for him. Mayor Grant and Commissioner Gilroy both denied that such a conference was contemplated, and the former said that so far as he knew Mr. Loomis had no intention of resigning, and certainly there was no reason why he should resign.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Good news, from the Wall-street point of view, was announced on the Stock Exchange yesterday, alleging that the United States Supreme Court had decided that State railway commissions have no right to arbitrarily fix railroad rates. Quotations stiffened up considerably under the inspiration of this news, but as it was received only a little before the Stock Exchange closed for the day, the movement in prices was small, hampered, of course, by the fact that the statement of the court's action did not come from official sources and was not quite safe to bet upon.

Other influences have lately been operating to encourage Wall-street, and it is even semi-officially declared that the big Western railroads have obtained from prominent New-York lawyers opinions declaring unconstitutionality of the Inter-State commerce law as far as it prohibits pooling and attempts to regulate long and short haul rates. Guided by these opinions, it is said that one prominent railroad company will begin an aggressive fight to nullify the law.

A good deal of noise is being made about a new fight over rates between the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific Company. There is really nothing sensational in this contest. It involves little traffic, and even if it were as bad as announced it would not make much of a show in either company's gross earnings account.

Tennessee Coal and Iron stock jumped up a couple of points yesterday morning and then dropped four, closing a little below the opening price. There is to be a consolidation of other big Southern iron properties with the Tennessee Coal Company, and it is probable that new Directors of financial consequence will be elected to take the place of some of the lesser financial lights now in the board.

Dealings began yesterday in the new securities of the reorganized Cotton Oil Trust. The capital of the new company will consist of \$10,546,000 preferred, and \$21,082,000 common stock. Out of 421,000 shares of stock in the trust, all but about 6,000 shares have been deposited in the reorganization. Gen. Samuel Thomas is President of the new company, with E. Urquhart and Alfred Blain as Vice Presidents. James H. Benedict is Treasurer. The Standard Oil Company will have an influential part in the property's future management.

The Chicago Gas Trust stock was marked up about a point yesterday by the exertions of the unhappy bull pool, which got into this stock above 50 and which has never yet been able to get out. It is more heavily loaded now than ever. The Illinois Supreme Court's decision that the trust is illegal, and the aggressive attitude assumed by the Chicago City Government against the trust, are making life very dismal for a little section of Wall-street.

MORE COLLEGE-PLACE VALUES.

Daniel Halsted, President of the New-York National Exchange Bank, submitted to the Commissioners who are taking testimony in regard to the widening of College-place his tax bills yesterday for 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889. They showed that the premises occupied by the bank at the corner of College-place and Chambers-street, land and building, have been appraised by the Tax Assessors during those years at \$89,890. Robert Barrach, the builder, testified that the bank building could not be replaced for much less than \$90,000. If twenty-five feet were sliced off the building it would hardly be worth while to patch up the old structure. Jeremiah Smith, a builder, testified that the present building was worth \$78,000, and that if it were cut in two it would be useless to try to patch it.

IT WAS THE CONDUCTOR'S FAULT.

Coroner Levy held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Anderson, a draughtsman, twenty-five years of age, who was run over at West and Desbrosses streets by one of Westcott's Express wagons on Aug. 25 last, and who died the next day in the Chambers-Street Hospital from the injuries. The testimony showed that Anderson was either pushed or thrown from a car of the Avenue O line by the conductor, Joseph Martin, and that he fell in front of the express wagon, which was being driven past the car. Before the driver of the wagon could bring his team to a halt the wagon had passed over Anderson's body. The jury rendered a verdict against the conductor, and Coroner Levy required him to find \$1,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ness as intricate, tedious, and embarrassing as possible.

Some of the staff departments have done excellent work, but it is in spite of the system and tradition rather than because of it. There are plenty of excellent officers in the staff, but they seem almost helpless in the face of rules, orders, and customs, and are not able by their best efforts to accomplish much good beyond limited spheres of action.

Such staff corps as the Judge Advocate's and the Signal Service have been for years viewed with contempt by most of the army. There is no excuse for heading these corps with Brigadier Generals. A small number of signal officers for army signaling and one field officer to remain at the War Department for the care of court-martial proceedings would suit the army and be less expensive.

In addition to all the staff there are a large number of line officers detailed as acting staff officers in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Inspector General's, and Judge Advocate's Departments, amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty.

Notwithstanding these facts, it is probable that sufficient "influence" will be brought to pass a few more bills during this session of Congress to add rank and more officers to several staff corps, even if the non-commissioned officers of the line are crowded out with their bill to add a few dollars to their absurdly meagre pay.

The time has about arrived for real reform in the army, and not such sham as are being put on it under that name. The regiments are composed of a line officers and men as ever served under the flag; in fact, the army never had a better educated or more proficient lot. Let the War Department begin at the top, where reforms are most needed, and not be deceived by foolish trifles. If the line needs reforming, there is no class of people less acquainted with it or less fitted to reform it than the staff.

There has been no such quarreling and squabbling in the army as in the navy between staff and line, because the staff has the whip hand, the political and social influence, and the ear of the Secretary. Gen. Sherman and Sheridan made honest and manly efforts to have the administration of the army put upon a proper military footing, but they were defeated. The staff departments are determined never to be controlled by the General of the army, for, so long as they can report to and advise with a civilian Secretary, there is no danger of much interference. Each department is a little kingdom of its own, and it will take brave and courageous Congressmen to pull down some of the fabric erected during the long years of staff control.

The personnel of the staff is very much better than could be expected under such a system, and doubtless many of these officers have a contempt for the methods inflicted on them, but few, however, will be found who would undertake a general reform for fear of being personally hurt by the change. OFFICER.

GETTING READY FOR SUMMER.

NEWPORT COTTAGERS ALREADY SETTLING DOWN FOR THE SEASON.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 3.—The delightfully warm and pleasant weather which has prevailed of late, and the opening of the Casino Club and of the Aquidneck this week, makes it seem as though the Summer season was near at hand. Indeed, the preparations for the advent and entertainment of the cottagers and Summer people generally are active and extensive. Joseph Barrett, Superintendent of the Casino, has returned from Florida and is again in charge of that institution.

The latest rentals are: Prof. J. T. Huntington's cottage on Indiana Avenue to Miss M. E. Platt of New-York; Mrs. J. W. Yardley's cottage on Rhode Island Avenue to W. R. Wilson of Boston; Mrs. J. Amory De Blois's cottage on the corner of Catherine Street and Gibbs Avenue to J. S. White of New-York; Mrs. Daniel Torrance's cottage on Bellevue Avenue to E. J. Knowlton of Brooklyn; Mrs. J. Ivors Austin's cottage on Catherine Street, known as the "Bennett House," to Mrs. Mary Louisa King of Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.'s, cottage on Bellevue Avenue to ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney.

Arrivals of cottagers for the season are already noted, the following being here: Mrs. Ruthven and family of New-York, at the Weaver cottage, on Cranston Avenue; Eugene Sturtevant and family of Providence, at their cottage at the Second Beach; Dr. E. S. F. Arnold and family, at their cottage, on Carroll Avenue.

THE LIFE OF MODERN GUNS

PROPOSED USE OF COPPER AS A LINING.

EROSION IN STEEL GUNS CAUSED BY POWDER GASES—TESTS WITH STEEL AND CAST IRON—RELINING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue a London scientific journal discusses the advisability of lining steel high-power guns with an alloy of copper in order to prolong their life. This revives the old discussion of the best metal for our ordnance. While every one concedes that steel is good, it is by no means a unanimous opinion that it is the best metal, and hence we find advocates of cast-iron, cast-steel, aluminium bronze, "swaged" bronze, and now we hear of copper guns.

Where steel fails to be entirely satisfactory in this single defect, its susceptibility to erosion or scoring, by which is meant a guttering and pitting of the barrel of the gun, particularly in the chamber and around the origin of the rifling. Erosion is the least marked in light calibres, but increases rapidly with the amount of powder used in the charge, until it becomes so serious in the very heavy guns that it is stated that the life of a 110-ton gun varies from 75 to 150 service rounds. When it is remembered that the cost of firing one round from such a gun is in round numbers \$1,000, and that the original cost of the gun (without accessories) is about \$150,000, it is evident that the question of erosion becomes one of paramount importance.

Strange to say, it is something that few, if any, understand. Various theories have been offered to explain the cause of erosion, but none has met with universal acceptance. It is probable, however, the scoring of the metal is due to a combined chemical and mechanical action of the powder gases driving through the gun. At such fire the temperature of the gases rises to something like 4,000° Fahrenheit, which must have a softening or fusing effect upon the interior walls of the gun. This is increased by the chemical action of the sulphur. The violent passage of the products of combustion charged with unburned powder in the condition of sharp dust, along the softened or fused surfaces, does the damage. Erosion is technically known as muzzle loading or breech loading, but as muzzle loading is a thing of the past, it will suffice to speak only of the latter, which is caused by the powder products behind the shot acting on a gas-tight plug during and immediately after its passage through the gun. It is curious that the harder the steel the more likely the scoring is to take place. Capt. Noble made a series of trials to determine the effect of powder gases upon different kinds of steel and the results showed that the milder the steel the less the erosion.

The gas check, or rotating band, on the base of the projectile is the usual remedy employed, but it has not yet been made wholly efficient. When the gun is fired this band is set up and squeezed out into the groove, but the action is somewhat delayed, and doubtless a portion of the gases slips by the shell before the bore in the rear of it is hermetically sealed. It is well known that copper has a high resisting power against the products of powder in motion. For years it was used as a bushing for vents in the days when guns had "touchholes," and it is on account of this peculiar property that copper tubes are suggested for gun barrels.

But there is another menace to the life of steel guns that is common to all—the danger of absolute rupture. Although many accidents have been attributed to all steel built-up guns, it is a fact that only six have failed. Of these six, five were ruptured in the chase, where the metal was unsupported by additional hoops; the other one, the forty-eight-ton gun of the Duperré, which burst last Winter, had its breach blown overboard with disastrous loss of life. A thorough investigation of this accident established the theory that it was due to the excessive heating of the powder, which had been on board for some time and stored in magazines very close to the fire-room of the ship.

It would seem, then, that the subjects of powder and erosion still require much examination, but in the meantime the all-steel built-up gun will hold its own against all criticism and in spite of its defects, for nobody claims that it is the ideal gun. It has become the accepted

THE PEACH CROP WILL FAIL.

DELAWARE AND MARYLAND GROWERS WITHOUT HOPE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—The almost certain failure of the peach crop this year, following that of 1889, has caused a great deal of discussion as to the future of the supply of this particular kind of fruit. Returns from every county on the Eastern Shore, from all parts of Delaware, and from the eastern shore of Virginia are practically unanimous in declaring the peaches dead. Three representative opinions from the three sections of the Peninsula show the general situation.

On the Hon. William L. Scott's big farm in Eastern Virginia there will be no peaches in the large orchard that forms one of the most valuable parts of it. Gov. Jackson of Wicomico County, Md., a large peach grower, says the crop will be an absolute failure, and John A. Groves of Kent County, who has 85,000 trees, and Senator Burdinal of the same county, who is interested in 30,000 trees, say the failure is sure, and John Loud, who has had the good fortune to raise paying crops for the past eight years, expects nothing this Summer. These estimates from the lower, middle, and upper parts of the Peninsula sum up the various sentiments and opinions that have been published. The failure will be a great hardship, as the loss of the crop, together with the damage to other crops by the floods last year, left the people in a serious financial condition. They expected to recuperate this year, but now that expectation is taken away.

The main question now is, Where are the peaches of the future to come from? Last year the small yield was largest in the lower half of the Peninsula—that is, in the sections below the Choptank River, and the orchards that yielded best were those along water courses. This fact gave rise to the theory that the peach-raising territory was to be shifted from the upper Peninsula to the lower, and the discussion and exploitation of this theory led to definite action. In Cecil County and the Northern Peninsula orchards have decreased. Below the Choptank there has been an increase. In Wicomico County, for instance, the increase was nearly 100 per cent, the trees now numbering 600,000. But, after all this shifting, the theory is temporarily killed, because the crop is as much of a failure south of the Choptank as it is north of it.

The strongest feature of the situation is that peach raising seems to be leaving the tidewater territory and going to the hills and mountains of Western Maryland. From present indications Washington County will grow more peaches than any other county in the State, and the best orchards are on the sides of the Blue Ridge Mountains facing the Cumberland Valley. Five years ago two gentlemen planted an orchard at Edgemont, on the Blue Ridge, as an experiment. It was a flattering success. The peaches were large, luscious, and full of the best qualities. They brought advanced prices in city markets. The land on which the orchard was planted had been considered of little value. It is now the most valuable in the county. Orchardists by the dozen have followed the one started as an experiment. More than 200,000 trees have been distributed this year for planting, and the nursery business is on the boom. Along the entire mountain slope there is a succession of orchards across the country and into lower Pennsylvania, and farmers in the Cumberland Valley have caught the general peach fever. More than 500,000 trees are now planted in a section that never thought of peach raising six years ago. In Frederick County, which is east of the Blue Ridge, there are more than 100,000 trees, and that many more will be planted. But, sad to say, even the "mountain peaches," as they are always called, are reported to have been damaged by the frost, although not entirely killed. A fair crop will probably be realized.

ALUMINIUM AND MANGANESE.

THE COWLES COMPANY CHALLENGES A SCAMP & CO. TO A TEST.

The following letter has been sent to Messrs B. H. Cramp & Co. of Philadelphia: HOTEL ALFAMONT, BALTIMORE, Md., May 1, 1890. To the Messrs. B. H. Cramp & Co.: GENTLEMEN: In view of your statement published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the 28th of April to the effect that you were willing to test your manganese bronze, such as is sold by you for small

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Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan are expected here next week for the season.
 Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, who died at Orange, N. J., two weeks ago, was in Newport last Autumn, when her granddaughter was married at All Saints' Memorial Chapel to George B. McClellan.
 During the Winter Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, the Misses Stevens, Miss Gamwell, Miss Eldridge, and others of the ladies of the Winter society people, have been conducting a Working Girls' Club, and a few nights ago the club gave an entertainment in Masonic Hall under the direction of their patronesses for the benefit of the members. Many of the permanent cottagers were present.

Mrs. John Carter Brown has been visiting Mrs. William Gammell.
 F. W. Vanderbill is having laid at his personal expense a substantial Telford-Macadam roadbed on Lake View Avenue, on which his property abuts.

The Newport Land Trust has sold 400,000 feet of land at Easton's Point for 15 cents a foot to J. B. Kendall, who will erect upon the land thirteen five-thousand-dollar cottages and a casino to cost \$7,500.

The Wickford Line, which connects with the Shore Line for New-York, has already added one round trip to its schedule to accommodate the increasing travel to and from New-York. The full Summer time table will be put in operation in another month.

W. R. Hunter, who has been ill for several weeks, is able to ride out.
 The torpedo class of naval officers will be missed this Summer, as there are no officers available for instruction in torpedo work and society entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, nee Newcomb, after spending three months in Europe, will come to Newport early in August, and spend the remainder of the season with Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. Ward's parents, at their cottage.

The Pinard cottages will be occupied this season as follows: No. 1 by Dr. John O. Barron of New-York, No. 2 by William C. Schermerhorn of New-York, No. 3 by Buchanan Wintthrop of New-York, and No. 4 by Mrs. John C. Greeno of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger of New-York will spend the Summer here as usual.
 Loula L. Lorillard and family are expected here from Europe this month.

Mildred Webster of New-York will take a cottage the coming season.
 G. Mead Tooker and family are expected home from Europe and at their cottage here early in June.

Mrs. Samuel Wetmore of New-York is expected at her cottage in a few days.
 Mr. and Mrs. O. Hoffman Burrows entertained this week in honor of the Misses Burrows.

A small children's party was given by Mrs. John Austin Stevens the other day. The little ones were amused by games and had a pleasant afternoon and a fine collation.

THE NOISE DISTURBED HIM.

DR. TODD SEEKS RELIEF FROM A NOISY BOWLING ALLEY.

The Young Men's Lyceum of Tarrytown has a fine clubhouse on Central Avenue, where there is a reading room, library, billiard room, and bowling alley. The last named has created some feeling in the vicinity. It is particularly disagreeable to the Rev. Dr. John Todd, whose new residence is within a few feet of the end where the pins are noisily scattered. As the place is not padded in any way, the noise is worse than that of the ordinary bowling alley.

Dr. Todd has all along been a firm supporter of the Lyceum, which is composed of 140 of the best young men in the town, but he is considerably exercised over the annoyance of the balls and pins which crash under his ears, and particularly so as the young men carry on their sport until late in the night, rendering sleep in the Todd mansion an impossibility. The doctor wrote a polite note to the officers of the Lyceum asking to have the nuisance abated, but, as they do not hold frequent meetings, no action has been taken. The doctor, however, looked upon it as indifference, and so wrote letters to the local newspapers, which were published. That did not have any effect, and the balls continued to roll and rumble like distant thunder and the pins to fly about with the rattle of artillery.

Now he is about to take the matter before the village officials and seek to have the bowling alley adjudged a public nuisance. The sympathy of all, even among the Lyceum boys, is with the doctor, but they say they must have their exercise.

OSWEGO AND OWEGO.

From the Oswego Times, April 28.

No one but a person connected with the Oswego Post Office can have the least conception of the extent of the confusion growing out of the similarity of the names Oswego and Owego. The Postmaster in Oswego last week directed that a

weapon of all first-class nations, although a few specimens of cast-steel guns can still be found here and there. It may not be out of place to insert here a comparison between steel guns and cast-iron guns as regards efficiency, the best measure of efficiency being the amount of work producible with safety per ton weight of gun:

STEEL GUNS.					
Calibra. Inches.	Weight. Tons.	Projectile. Pounds.	Veloc. Per Second.	Work Per Ton Weight of Gun.	
(a) 15.75	71	1,711	1,709	484.4	
18.07	81	1,185	1,643	423.5	
12.00	38	364	1,617	284.7	
(b) 15.75	71	1,782	1,695	495.0	
CAST-IRON GUNS.					
(a) 18.00	87	2,210	1,278	338.5	
12.00	38	770	1,432	512.2	
12.25	40	700	1,486	368.0	
17.75	100	2,204	1,612	349.9	
11.00	24.8	548	1,382	283.3	

From this we see that the steel gun (a) of 71 tons, weighing 16 tons less than the cast-iron gun (b), does 151 feet tons per weight of gun more, which represents an increase of 45 per cent in efficiency, and the steel gun (b) is in like manner 41 per cent more efficient than the 100-ton cast-iron gun which weighs 20 tons more. In other words, with strength of metal three times as great we have increase in efficiency of 41 per cent.

Compared as regards endurance, the steel guns, perhaps, cannot be fired so many times, but they do much more work. Cast-iron guns have been fired 3,000 rounds, but their life-time was set at 1,000 rounds. Col. Maitland mentions a six-inch steel gun that was fired 1,800 times, and an eight-inch twelve-ton gun that was fired 87 times "between breakfast and lunch." An eleven-inch breech-loading rifle, which was found to be unserviceable from erosion after 95 rounds, was fired, and up to February, 1887, had fired 239 rounds, and still remained serviceable. In 1888 some endurance tests were made with steel guns at Osnaburg with the following results, which are taken from naval intelligence publications:

- "2.76 Steel B. L. R.—This gun was fired in all 2,081 times, and, although the erosions were so great that the lands were almost entirely gone, the resistance or strength of the piece was adjudged to be as good as when new.
- "3.5 Steel B. L. R.—Fired 909 times.
- "3.9 Steel B. L. R.—Fired 1,195 times; owing to great erosions at the one thousand one hundred and fiftieth round the life of this piece was set at 1,000 rounds.
- "5. Steel B. L. R.—Fired 424 times, and the life of the gun placed at 400.
- "6.3 Steel B. L. R.—Fired 895 times, 889 rounds being with service charges. It was not until after the three hundred and thirty-eighth round that any change could be observed in the bore.
- "Guns of this character can only be regarded as unfit for service in war after they have lost their accuracy, or when they are so much weakened that a rupture of the piece may occur." It is to be noted that the power to resist rupture was never impaired beyond a point of safety, and that relining the bore would have made the guns almost equal to new ones.

The scheme of saving a gun injured by erosion by relining is innoxious. In smaller calibres the tube is not supposed to give particular strength to the gun, but is primarily intended to take the wear and tear of the piece, as it contains the rifling, and it is an easy matter to withdraw it altogether and insert an entire new tube. But in the heavy guns the tube is an expensive forging and more difficult to obtain than any other part of the gun. If, therefore, it can be made as good as new by the insertion of a liner, the repair of these tremendous engines will be greatly facilitated, and one argument against this construction will lose much of its force.

Two years ago a great deal was written and said in favor of cast-steel guns. Those who advocated them stated bluntly that they were as good as built-up guns, and as they cost less than one-half as much and could be turned out ever so much more rapidly, it was the duty of Congress to adopt them for the service guns. The story of one of these guns—the Pittsburg cast-steel six-inch—is not yet old. It was made in accordance with an act of Congress and sent to the naval proving ground to stand the statutory test of ten rounds. It was a beautiful piece of workmanship, and it was reported that the Superintendent of the foundry where it was cast was so confident of its success that he had expressed a willingness to sit outside the guns during the firing trial. The gun burst into many fragments on the second round, and since then we have not heard very much of cast-steel guns.

In the last few months reports have been circulated that the 110-ton guns of the Bagbow have been rendered unfit for service by "drooping" at the muzzle. Nothing authoritative concerning this mishap has been given to the public, but it is known that these guns are being returned to the foundry to be strengthened and stiffened by carrying a breach hoop further forward. The 110-ton gun designed by the Bureau of Ordnance is hooped all the way to the muzzle, and the double row of hoops is carried to within twenty feet of the muzzle, so it is doubtful if a similar accident would be likely to happen to our big guns; but the speculation is already thrown upon them, and it is a matter of speculation whether the bureau will order any guns of this calibre before the question of "drooping" is definitely disposed of one way or another.

In competition with the Cowles aluminum alloys, I take the liberty of making you the following propositions:

- First—That we do have a competitive test of our alloy, the said test to be made between now and the 21st of May, or as much earlier as possible, the same to take place at the Government Testing Works, at Watertown, Mass.
- Second—That the test be confined to determining the tensile strength, ductility, elastic limit, reduction of area, transverse compression, torsional strength, and hardness of the specimens submitted.
- Third—That all specimens furnished for test be sand castings, and be forwarded to Watertown exactly as they come from the sand, untouched by any tool and with the risers and pouring gates still upon them, and that only such machine work shall be done upon them as the officer in charge at Watertown may direct. No bar bearing the marks of a chill to be tested.
- Fourth—That two sizes of bars be tested for tensile strength, ductility, elastic limit, and reduction of area; one also to be of 3 inch in diameter by 2 inches long between shoulder marks, and the other to be 2 inches in diameter by 15 inches long between shoulders, the same to be sand cast and only turned up enough to true them; the larger to be of the same dimensions outside shoulders as the bars tested by Engineer Harris in 1887.
- Fifth—That the composition of all bars furnished be stated and that fragments of each be furnished for analysis and determination of specific gravity.
- Sixth—That not more than three grades of metal be furnished for testing, one to be a metal of maximum tensile strength and but little or no ductility, and the other to be a metal combining maximum strength and maximum ductility, and the third to be a metal that shall stand somewhere between these extremes.
- Seventh—That not more than three bars of each size and six of each grade be tested, or eighteen bars and small be allowed to each firm for test of ductility, tensile strength, &c.
- Eighth—That three square bars of each grade and from each firm, 1 by 14 or 16 inches, be tested for transverse strength.
- Ninth—That three 1-inch cubes cut from the transverse bars be tested for each firm on each grade for compression strength.

The test of Mr. R. H. Thurston of Cornell University be referred with full power to decide any dispute that may arise under these agreements.

Eleventh—That THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the Engineering and Mining Journal, and other prominent papers who may desire, may have representatives present at the test, and that each firm have the privilege of having two persons present at such tests, always provided that these last or any of the above conditions are agreeable to the authorities at Watertown.

Twelfth—That all general expenses of this test be divided equally between us, and that our individual expenses be no part thereof.

Should these terms meet your approval I shall be happy to have as early a reply to that effect as possible. Should there be anything objectionable in the conditions proposed please indicate the same and I will do everything possible to modify them so as to conform to your views. What I have offered is but my idea of what is necessary to constitute an exact determination of the real strength of the materials under the best conditions. Awaiting your reply, I remain yours respectfully,

EUGENE H. COWLES,
 President of the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company.

TO SAVE THE ADIRONDACKS.

Mr. William R. Grace said yesterday that the new association which was being formed for the preservation of the Adirondack forests was very much in earnest to accomplish the purpose for which it was formed. A State forest park would be established and strenuous efforts would be made to secure the legislation necessary for the preservation of the forests. A large number of the wealthy and prominent citizens of New-York had interested themselves in the movement and had contributed money to its support and development.

In the list are Chauncey M. Depew, Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney, Ellis H. Roberts, John Clinin, Charles A. Dana, Eugene Kelly, Jesse Seligman, Alfred Loomis, J. Edward Simmons, Thomas C. Platt, Henry Clews, Warner Miller, and Mr. Grace. A meeting of the association is to be held on the evening of May 14 for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary for the advancement of the cause.

You May Hear

A score of preparations called "sarsaparilla," with been discouraged. Had you taken Ayer's Sarsaparil been cured and saved time and money. It is not yet not exhilarate for a while, and then leave the patient produces a radical change in the system, such as no blood medicine, can effect. Original—best—cheapest.

"During the past twenty-five years I have, at various times, used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and I am fully convinced that it is the most thorough and reliable blood-purifier ever offered to the public."—Nicholas S. M. McNiel, 230 Franklin Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I am glad to add my testimony to the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have, for four years past, been very much afflicted with salt-rheum on my leg, which was raw from the knees to the ankle, attended with a stinging, burning pain sometimes almost beyond endurance. The best

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DEALING WITH SHOT HOLES

DISCUSSING A PAPER BY CAPT. PENROSE FITZGERALD.

EXPERIMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IN TIME OF PEACE TO PROVIDE FOR DAMAGES IN BATTLE.

Since Mr. W. H. White's recent paper was read before the Institute of Naval Architects in London a most interesting subject has been under discussion which, in fact, is allied to many of the points brought out by Mr. White. It is a paper written by Capt. Penrose Fitzgerald, commanding officer of the battle ship Indefatigable, and entitled "Leak-Stopping in Steel Ships."

The question of how shot holes in thin iron and steel are to be dealt with when next our ships are called upon to receive as well as to fire shot and shell is one that has not attracted the attention which its great importance demands.

In order to determine the exact effect produced by shot and shell against steel and iron vessels Capt. Fitzgerald suggests the plating of a vessel within range of a battery and of light rapid-firing guns.

"Take out into the Channel at the bow of the Tale of Wight in moderate weather two of our modern cruisers with thin steel sides and no external armor; let one of them be sheathed with five-inch steel plating, extending from five feet below the water line to ten feet above it, and let the other be unsheathed.

"I therefore suggest firing small shot and shell at the two cruisers, and immediately after doing so send a gang of our ordinary shipwrights aboard both ships and let them set to work to deal with the holes as best they can, using their own tools and such materials as would be at hand in any ordinary seagoing ship."

OUTFITS FOR TOURISTS.

Travelers' outfitting sales are opening, and if half the pretty and convenient knickknacks offered are purchased New-York will have no need to be ashamed of the appearance of her tourists this Summer.

As large and varied an outfit of equipments and accoutrements is now required for the fashionable traveler as was once demanded for the pioneer crossing the plains or the soldier going to the front, although the provision made is of rather a different character.

It is no wonder that there is a constantly increasing Summer exodus when such beautiful traveling things tempt the shopper. Buy! What woman could help it? When bought, of course they must be used, and a trip somewhere becomes a necessity.

This season every woman will find it absolutely necessary to go to some place, if it be only for a week's outing, in order that she may wear one of the lovely traveling cloaks, of which there is shown an assortment unexampled in any previous year.

The gloria silk is the favorite material. It wears better than the pure silk without voracious texture, and in beauty nothing could excel it.

The connemara, the newmarket, and the ulster, in distinct character, and so modified and combined as to defy classification, are the prevailing styles. The monk's hood, with cord girdle, full open sleeve and turned back cuff, will be very appropriate for "doing" the old monasteries and cathedrals.

Between the tight coats and the connemaras the advantage in price lies with the latter; they are more easily made and require less material, so sell for less.

A twilled silk of deep, changeable red has the bodice shaped to the figure by narrow tucks held by black brier stitching; black passementerie, also trims the bodice and sleeves; the price is \$62.

where a young clerk wore so stylish a dress of plain gray with black silk trimmings—including girdle and long cash ends—that a shopper, after absorbing its details by diligent inspection, finally asked if the dress were bought ready-made, accompanying the inquiry with the apologetic comment that the question was very rude.

There are special styles prepared for trosses traveling costumes, but the best-dressed bride is always the one who refrains from wearing her hair either on her sleeve or the rest of her gown, but contrives to look as much like the jogg-trot, commonplace world around her as her winged and beathic state will permit.

The cheap mohair with considerable stiffness make good dresses, and are also nice for the divided skirt, which is useful for traveling and for country walking and mountain climbing; ponce makes good divided skirts for traveling.

A pretty traveling hat noted was of check surah, black and white, black velvet and black fancy straw; brim of the latter, full crown with Scotch effect of the surah bordered widely on the left side with the velvet.

The telescope fans are neither new nor pretty, but no other fan is so conveniently carried, and, selling for 10 and 15 cents, they may be largely invested in and stowed away as were Miss Bland's pins and hairpins when she went around the world, namely, "in geologic layers all through the trunk, so that a shaft might be hastily sunk through one's belongings at any moment with a serene certainty of striking rich deposits."

Leather belts, silk and canvas lined belts, and black velvet belts will all be worn. The leather belts show many styles—straight, broadening to the buckle, the pointed Medici belt, &c.

The chateleine is, as usual, a conspicuous feature of the costume of those who like the jangling array of "conveniences," whose supply creates their demand. The sachet purses were selling at special sale during the past week for 48 cents.

Few women can wear kid gloves with comfort in warm weather, but the pretty yellow chamolite for 98 cents and the castor are good traveling gloves. If silk or silk are chosen instead, black and dark colors should be avoided, as even the most reliable are apt to stain the hands.

Readily accessible provision for rain is what no good traveler neglects. The peasant cloaks in water-proof serge may serve without other traveling cloak. Fourteen dollars and fifty cents will buy good ones, ready made, and \$9 will make them to order at special stores.

That the dress need not be too heavy, plenty of warm, light-weight wrings must be at hand. The English custom of using rugs for railway as well as steamer travel is growing in this country. The plaid fringed rugs sell around \$6, the finer Rydal rug, gayly striped and neatly bound with black braid, for \$8; great woolly two-faced Windsor, in wide shaded stripes of gray and brown, for \$20, and silky plushes for \$27 and upward.

COLLEGE

YALE MAN PRIN

ALLEGATION

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NEW-HAVEN,

The present coach late Athletic Lee Yale Campus is seemingly well-arranged for the men to go to the order to take a party for this season with whom Warriss and that the neg by Ames, the contract which I no expenses at I compensation.

Another report

is going back stood that his as month he told would return to could get money considered snuff Princeton last y. wanted to spend of the football want to Princeton would have st satisfactory work Carey of Oberl some athletic go to go to Amherst becoming a mis error, and it now is explained by a Yale man in Princeton, went newly-discovered remarkable sprit intracollegiate a the 100-yards a take the champ; Sherwin was he;

These charges

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George A.

at week and saw t laves that a g right kind of m entirely wrong regular coach. encouraging that I have remained i destroyed by E main; Eastwell about a week whether he will The date of the from May 10 to some of the cor Manhattan Ath meet.

Only ten cand

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The semi-ann

Football Assoc May 10.

PRU

PRINCETON, N. for the Commar Seminary have Monday and Tu be preached by Philadelphia, or B. Booth, D. D. ora will meet cises will be h outgoing class Erskine, D. D. note, the Rev. York. The gra is one of the lan ton Seminary. "How Shall P will be opened the Rev. George dinner will be h Stuart Hall. J. S. Boddy of the bronze meda the senior race which was thir

"But with thin steel sides I am at a loss to know how holes are to be dealt with unless there is wood outside to fire things on. I have examined shot plugs of various patterns, but they are all just about suited to plug the hole in the bottom of a stable door, though not to stop a jagged hole in a tough steel plate; yet this is a question which will force itself on our attention with irresistible argument the first time one of our modern ships is fired at, and it will be impossible to shrink it then, as the life of the ship will probably depend upon it."

The theme of Capt. Fitzgerald's paper is a strong advocacy of wooden sheathing of steel ships. The points he brings out are of particular interest to us, now that we are contemplating a similar mode of construction for many of the new cruisers. In the matter of experiments Capt. Fitzgerald points out two objections. To fire an actual vessel would, he says, be expensive, but then, he adds, he cannot see that anything can be considered expensive (using the word expense in its comparative sense) if it throws any light on the disputed questions of naval architecture and helps us to act wisely in the expenditure of tens of millions of money.

The second objection to such experiments as he advances would be that it is dangerous to expose British weakness to foreign nations. His critics assert, however, that it would be better to expose their weakness by firing at their own ships in time of peace than to let an enemy do it in time of war. It is pointed out that on the Continent it may be possible to keep secret an experiment by locking up, expelling, and generally "running in" any one attempting to find out anything the military authorities do not want to be known. In spite of this, however, a well-organized Intelligence Department, such as that of the United States, finds out everything it wants to know; so as, British critics say, if the secret cannot be kept under the iron rule of Continental powers, how can they (the British) in their quiet way hope to keep those ubiquitous and watchful gentlemen, the naval and military attachés and their agents, from finding out all they want to know?

In the discussion of Capt. Fitzgerald's papers, Mr. W. H. White, the Constructor for the British Navy, says that in spite of Capt. Fitzgerald being a Captain in the Royal Navy, speaking with the authority of one bearing the Queen's commission and having access to information not open to the public, he has made statements, to put it mildly, absolutely without foundation. Capt. Fitzgerald had styled the Media class practically as impostors, and had given the sanction of his name to what had been before based on irresponsible newspaper reports. He had said in his paper: "Take, for instance, the Barham, the cruiser now completing at Portsmouth; wood sheathing would stiffen her all over and in all probability greatly reduce the vibration now caused by the engines. It would also prevent a ship's launch, coal barge, provision lighter, or a steam picket boat from making a hole in her side if she happened to come alongside with a little too much way on her. It would, I believe, in many respects make her a useful as well as being a very ornamental ship."

Mr. White asserts that up to the present time the Barham's engines have not been tried, and therefore Capt. Fitzgerald's statement that they had caused excessive vibration must necessarily be false. The purpose of the paper was to deal with wood sheathing, and to test the efficacy of this it was by no means necessary to fire at a ship. The proper officials had tried leak-stoppers of every kind, but the progress of artillery and explosives was such that what might be good to-day would be useless to-morrow. Capt. Fitzgerald thought that in order to keep a ship safe the skin must be preserved intact; under modern conditions of artillery, this cannot be done. The effect of a shell exploding against a ship's side is that large pieces of plate are struck off so that repairs cannot be made at sea. In this latter remark Mr. White evidently had reference to the effect of projectiles striking an "all-steel" armor plate. In the case of compound armor, as now adopted by the British Admiralty, and which is known to be from 20 to 35 per cent. better than "all-steel" armor, the "dropping off" is prevented by the softer metal at the backing of the plate.

Mr. White could not see much good in providing protection against three-pounders in the face of the damage that could be done by the larger, quick-firing weapons. But, as he said, putting that to one side, plugging a vessel's shot holes requires favorable conditions of sea. In fact, he says, modern conditions demand that the effort to thus keep the sea out should be given up, and it was frankly given up.

Another point criticized by Mr. White in the proposed changes is the increased resistance which would be afforded by the wood sheathing; any additional obstacle placed in the way of a high explosive shell, he declares, increases the danger from such a projectile by intensifying the effect at the point of impact. British cruisers, he says, are designed with skins intentionally thin on this account, but there are inside the ship appliances for rendering damage done of a less serious nature. In determining the characteristic features of war ships, the designer, Mr. White says, must be prepared for his vessel to run some risks. The only thing he can do is to try and meet these risks as their importance demands. Capt. Fitzgerald had started with iron as a means of protection; he had gone on to India rubber, and now arrived at wood. Perhaps, if he were left with an open mind, he might, says Mr. White, have fresh proposals by

hanging from the waist—a beautiful cloak for \$22.75. Another of the same material has collar and armholes of narrow plaiting, the shoulder fullness held in a headed plaiting, with plain vest; black ribbon is fastened at the bottom of each armhole, and runs to a bunch of shirring at the waist, where it falls. The armholes of these cloaks are barely large enough to allow the arm to be thrust through.

A black surah has a round cape reaching to or below the waist line, and made of fine tucks bunched in black and grouped by separating stripes of broad galloon-like ribbon; knots and loops of ribbon upon the shoulders; a most stylish garment for \$35. Silk peasants come at \$14.50, black mohair for \$7.08, black mohair newmarkets for \$9.75, and grays for the same. A gloria peasant may be had for this money; also, mohair-brilliantines in light yellow, striped in other shades, are extremely pretty to look at for \$4.95; they have a deep round yoke, with shoulder fullness set in by plain stitching, and the fullness of the newmarket back similarly placed below the waist line. Bright crimson gloria is made up in light coats. A changeable green in plain peasant form sells at \$13; tight for \$17. An eggplant and black-striped gloria has a pointed yoke, full shirred back, front shaped by a broad belt of black gros grain ribbon, falling to the foot when it has closed the bodice. The colors are cheery; red, green, saffron, and roses, gray, and fawn lead. Blooms, however, are plentiful; the changeable silks are charming.

A cotton-mixed cheviot has a double-breasted vest plastron with two double groups of six smoked pearl buttons, one above, one below the waist, leaving vacant the space for another group; a coat nap in the back bears yet another six buttons. The sleeves are coat, turned over at the bottom for cuffs. The goods of this coat is particularly serviceable. The pongees and lineas are excellent as mere dust cloaks, nice for a country drive and light use, but for long journeys they may not be commended. The laundry man or woman who will do up a linen cloak without fading or skewing deserves a medal from some of the woman's congresses and associations. As long, though, as a linen retains its cleanliness its new look and original stiffness may be entirely returned by dampening thoroughly a piece at a time and ironing until perfectly dry; a tedious process, but a successful one.

The cloth cloaks for steamer wear show every style mentioned and many others. Camel's hair coats, with inwoven stripe border, are likely to prove exceedingly comfortable for early Atlantic travel. These are rough and woolly, and if an exact comparison be selected, irrespective of anybody's feelings, look in material precisely like the old army or horse blanket. The latter article is not often spoken of as "pretty," but the cloaks may justly be. The shawl suit plaided, with fringed capes and fronts, also deserve this description. A cloak, which is a dress as well, is of tan cloth, with a simulated under dress of rich green velvet. The velvet appears as a gamp under the baby waist of cloth, faces the bottom of the sleeves, bolts the waist in folds, and panels the skirt. The cloth is edged with a new and handsome worsted braid of small rosettes or roses, narrow about the round neck and the sleeves, wide along the panel opening. The fullness of the skirt is gathered on to the bodice in the back below a waist shirt; the sleeves are leg o' mutton.

As connecting links between the cloaks and the traveling dress proper there are the surprise cloak, lately from Paris; the surprise dress, described in THE TIMES last Autumn, but now coming into fuller favor; and the polonaise dress. The latter is a cloth polonaise, with lined bodice, worn over one of the ready-made taffeta skirts before noted. These skirts will be especially popular for Summer journeys because of their light weight. Worn with a pretty blouse and under one of the new cloaks these skirts will help to compose an ideal traveling suit for warm weather trips on land. Old skirts and blouses may be utilized; the ready-made white pique and linen waistcoats make this especially easy, as they give an air of dainty freshness even to an otherwise doubtful dress. The plain white and the white just touched with color in fine lines are equally pretty. The little white bow gives a somewhat clerical effect, but it may be replaced to suit the fancy of the wearer. Cloth suits with straight skirt and short jacket, having tight back and loose front open over a silk blouse, promise to be much worn.

The founce dresses invented for this Summer fabric seem to have caught the popular fancy, and we noticed in greater numbers every day, made in all the goods suitable to the present season; these dresses have straight back breadths with front formed by two or more founces set on the foundation skirt in finger-wide box plaits. The bottom of the founces is run with three rows of narrow colored velvet ribbon, as a whitish cloth with brown velvet. In cloth the founce dress is quite pleasing and will doubtless be often seen in traveling, but for its purpose it has two grave faults; the dirt will settle in the plaits in spite of persistent brushing, and the little flap-nap of the founces, rather graceful on the street, will give a touch of objectionable carelessness to a traveling costume. The all-wool and the cotton-mixed cheviots make the best of traveling gowns. With the tailor jacket, having notched collar turned back to disclose a gentleman's knotted scarf, they are the neatest and jauntiest dressed imaginable, ir-

course, and lacking the inside arrangements contrived for the dearer goods. Women find the small square trunk useful for short trips; most dresses will fold to it, and the hat tray is a boon. If this were a gentleman's article the leather hat boxes might be noted, but they are as convenient for ladies. The dressing case valves would tempt a hermit to travel.

A drinking cup (for water) and a tourist glass, for land and water both, are indispensable. Novels and magazines are cheap enough that a full supply may be ready for the finest scenery.

The clear blue of the wild violet and the fresh pink of the sweet-scented arbutus are brightening the town, wooing the country lover, and tempting all to fly to the hills they know not of rather than longer endure those which with every passing day grow "monotonous and monotonous." And such columns of advice now in preparation for obstinate travelers who insist upon getting their experience, like their measles and whooping cough, for themselves!

Realizing the utility of counsel as to what (besides children) should be taken or left, this article has little of such advice to offer; that little is good and emphatic. "How dreadful to have a holiday; everything is so upset!" So speaks the returning traveler. But there is "a rest that remaineth," and a Guide Book to find it; take that among the novels and take—plenty of money.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The Elk Ridge Fox-Hunting Club has issued invitations for a luncheon, to be given at the Kennels on Saturday afternoon next at 5 o'clock. The fox-hunting season has, of course, drawn to a close, since the fields are in too advanced a state of cultivation to permit of their being trampled over by a troop of horsemen. Reynard is therefore having a period of rest, and is able to venture forth more boldly from his cover, but the clubhouse continues to be availed of, not for the purpose of giving shelter to the red-coated hunters, but as a general rendezvous of society during the warm months. In fact, the Elk Ridge Club has for a number of years served not only as a fox-hunting organization, but also as a country club, there being quite as many members who do not ride to hounds as of those who do. Until the late Autumn months, when the bleak winds will render its porches no longer comfortable, the clubhouse will be the scene of much festivity, of which the luncheon to be given on Saturday next may be considered as the commencement.

Mrs. Sidney T. Swan, who has spent the entire Winter in New-York, returned to town on Thursday and is now at her residence in St. Paul Street. Mrs. Swan will occupy her cottage at Newport during the early part of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sisly have returned to town after spending the Winter in Europe, and are now at their residence on North Charles Street.

Miss Ada Smith of New-York, who was the guest of Mrs. Edward Key of Washington Place for some days, left town on Wednesday. Mrs. Key gave a luncheon on Monday in honor of Miss Smith.

Mr. Thomas Whitridge left to-day for Narragansett Pier, where he will spend the Summer. Mrs. William Donnell, Miss Belle Swan, Miss Fannie Lurman, Miss Minnie Lurman, and Mr. Frank Frick sailed together for Europe this morning. They will return in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles White, Jr., have returned from their wedding tour and are now at the Albion Hotel. In a few days they will sail for Europe, where they will spend the Summer.

Miss Cutting of New-York, who has been the guest of Mrs. Thompson of Cathedral Street during the past week, has returned home.

Miss Sadie Price, a niece of Bruce Price of New-York, gave a tea at her residence in Linden Avenue on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Taggart Steele have returned from their wedding tour, and are now at the Albion Hotel. Later they will occupy a house which they have rented on Belvidere Terrace.

Miss Nina Taliaferro of Virginia, who has been the guest of Miss Gather of Cathedral Street, has returned to her home.

William W. Taylor gave a dinner at his residence on Mount Vernon Place on Thursday evening.

M. Winslow Williams of this city was married on Wednesday evening to Miss Anne Tyler Foster at the home of the bride, Hartford, Conn. The wedding was a large one, a number of Baltimoreans being present, among whom were T. Swan Latrobe, Mr. and Mrs. Rowell Carroll, and Miss Charlotte Williams.

Mrs. John Swan and Miss Nellie Swan will spend the Summer at Warm Springs, Va. John Swan and Donnell Swan will not accompany them, but will go to Oakland.

Miss Carrie Preston, a daughter of J. Alexander Preston, was married to Reginald Petro of England, on Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Preston on Eutaw Place.

Mr. William Alocok will leave town to-morrow afternoon for Cleveland, Ohio, and will be absent for several weeks.

which won third place last Saturday.

Contra, '92; Bass, '92; are practicing The resignation of athletic trainer at Manhattan Athletic college. Robt. records have been Princeton records 4 1/2 inches; one-foot 4 inches; 1 inch; throwing mile 8 inches; foot run, 0:56 1/2; dash, 0:10 1/4; 220: 0:55; 100 yards, 0:45; half-mile run, 4:40; 1 mile run, 11:15; 1/2 mile, 5:50; 1/4 mile, 3:15; pole vault, 90 feet 1 inch.

BROY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. ranged with ex-S House of Reprose; address the Senate; assembly methods; positively.

There is a rumor; establish here in school of applied.

The fifty-seventh alion fraternity; uerity Chapter; an informal priv; has's Assembly; 1; cater; in a; business. On 7h; siderable attend; Brown—2 to 6—n; cles occurred at; and consisted of; D., of the Beta; albert Harkness of; flour; an oration b; of the Beta, recit; a poem by Arnold; o'clock dancing at; Albert; and in; idea were contin; (in Friday; another; ternity, and it t; curred at Spink's; Considerable d; this week on acco; Brown-Harvard b; when Woodcock; sing at a give o; Sexton is a first-c; down immediately; "Camp" placed; afternoon, losing; spectators were in

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WILLIAMSTOWN, at Williams Colle; game of the seas; and a number o; A good game is ex; the control of R; been hard at work

The absorbing through the colle; the Seniors in vo; of Class Day, July; The day; a day; of the exercises, strained feeling; tations will sub; feelings than wo; class were held; Senior promena; Marshall's supper; evening following; societies will giv; will be made as p; of the Hopkins M; held during Con; The musical net; this week and w; tableaux. The C; burne Falls on W; a large audience; and instrumental; evening for the B; Christian Associa; The Selectmen c; no liquor license; town was in favo; The college Facul

LAFAY

EASTON, Penn. ing is to be held opened to Lafay; are training and v; yard dash—Harve '82. Two hundre; Johnson, W. F.; Johnson, '91. Hi; value, '92. Bro; Oliver, '92. Sho; '91; Crover; '91; down, '92. Hal; '93. Aug—Taylo; '91, and Britton; 'The city of East; anniversary of it; have been invit; Senior and Junior; invitation.

8/2/1920

orders, \$53,000; internal revenue, \$72,865; sundries, \$17,375; repayments, \$170,431; total, \$1,552,635. The balance from the month of June amounted to \$745,371. Payments for the month of July amounted to \$1,386,850, and the balance is \$1,061,156. The average monthly expenditure during the last year Cuba was under American control amounted to \$1,534,404.

ARMOR PLATE DISCOVERY.

Lieut. Davis of Ordnance Bureau Has Produced a New Kind.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The navy people hope to offset the recent development in high explosives and armor-piercing projectiles by the army through a considerable improvement in the resisting power of the armor plating of a battleship. Lieut. Cleland Davis, attached to the Naval Ordnance Bureau, has produced an armor plate which recently was tested at the proving grounds at Bethlehem, and the results encouraged the naval officials here to believe that the armor plate has again overtaken the gun in the never-ending struggle for supremacy.

This plate is obtained by a novel process, carbon being driven directly into the surface of the hot plate by an intensely powerful current of electricity, the result being a face as hard as glass, and of any thickness desired, supported by a tough back which, it is claimed, cannot be cracked. The depth of the hardening is regulated by the length of time the current plays upon the plate. It is claimed that an average plate can be completely treated electrically in five hours. Moreover, the plate is claimed to be a third lighter for the same resisting power, which means a great saving to constructors.

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adjournment will follow the next day; whatever the result, adjournment will come the day after the report is disposed of.

So far as known, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. McPherson (if he be well enough to talk) are the only Senators on the Democratic side of the Chamber who will make speeches on the report.

Late to-night it is announced that the conference on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill have reached an agreement on the points of difference between the two houses, and a report will probably be made to-morrow.

BELDEN'S VICTORY AFTER ALL.

CANDIDATE KENNEDY DOES NOT TRAIN WITH THE HISCOCK PEOPLE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—There was a great surprise in store for the friends of Congressman Belden this morning when it was learned that the man whom they had yesterday opposed for the nomination for member of Assembly, William Kennedy, was an anti-Platt man and would not support that person.

The Hiscock men are chagrined and disappointed over Mr. Kennedy's stand in matters pertaining to Platt.

THE WAR OF THE BISHOPS.

A CHURCH THAT WANTS TO GET RID OF THEM ALTOGETHER.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 28.—The war of the Bishops, which convulsed the Christian Evangelical Association of the United States last Winter and Spring, and resulted in the successive expulsion of all three of the rival Bishops—Dabbs, Bowman, and Esler—has taken on a new phase here in Pennsylvania.

A majority of the congregation of the Ebenezer Church of this city are opposed to having any Bishops at all, and in order to place themselves beyond the authority of any that may hereafter be chosen by the association, they have applied to the civil court here to have the church charter so changed that the control of the church property and its ecclesiastical management may be transferred from the association to the congregation itself.

NICKEL STEEL ARMOR PLATES.

AN APPROPRIATION WHICH GIVES THIS GOVERNMENT GREAT ADVANTAGES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The action of Congress in promptly authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend a million dollars in the purchase of nickel ore or nickel matte has placed the Navy Department in a position that will enable this Government to have a virtual monopoly of the use of nickel steel for armor plates and projectiles, so long as the supply is practically limited to the output of the Sudbury (Canada) Mine.

Prompt action was necessary, because European nations were beginning to awaken to the value of nickel steel, and there was already sharp competition for the limited supply. Krupp of Elsen, Germany, and Schneider & Co. of Le Creusot, France, were each negotiating for the entire output of the mine, but the American owners preferred to deal with the United States, and declined to enter into foreign contracts so long as there was any probability of the metal being wanted at home.

The Navy Department will not make any purchase of nickel ore and the first purchases will be made in small lots for the purpose of determining to what extent to which nickel will be used will be largely determined by these experiments.

The tendency of the Navy Department has been for some time in the direction of supplanting six-inch breech-loading rifles with four-inch rapid-fire guns, and in the new battle ships, for which bids will be opened Oct. 1, the largest guns are the four-inch rapid-fire.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The experiments with armor plate for the navy during the past week at Annapolis have been watched with close attention here, and the bill passed by the House and the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase nickel ore or nickel matte for the manufacture of the nickel-steel armor is especially gratifying to a number of Northern Ohio capitalists.

Some of the largest steel works in the country are ready to begin the manufacture of nickel-steel armor plates, and the market for the product of this Canadian mine is certain to be very large.

Some of the largest steel works in the country are ready to begin the manufacture of nickel-steel armor plates, and the market for the product of this Canadian mine is certain to be very large.

A FRENCH GOVT DISGRACED.

EDWARD F. RELLY IS DEAD

AND THE OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK IS LEFT VACANT

SUDDEN CLOSE OF A SUCCESSFUL CAREER IN POLITICS—GOV. HILL HAS ANOTHER GIFT AT HIS DISPOSAL.

County Clerk Edward F. Relly died suddenly yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock. So unexpected was his end that the first intimation of it will be given to many of his intimate associates by the newspapers this morning.

Mr. Relly had been in Saratoga, his wife's home, much of this past summer. He suffered from a sort of malaria. A week ago last Thursday he came to New-York to attend the meeting of the Tammany Committee of Twenty-four, of which he was a member.

Edward F. Relly was but thirty-four years old. He was born on March 7, 1856, in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Pitt Street school and the Evening High School on West Thirtieth Street he received his early educational training and then learned his trade as a bookbinder.

In 1877 he was Deputy Sheriff, and held that position for several years, during which time he studied law. In 1882 Tammany made him its Assembly candidate from the Sixth District. He had to run against Timothy J. Campbell, who had just completed a term of six years on the bench of the Fifth Judicial District Court.

Relly's growing popularity made him a dangerous rival to the eyes of Edward McCue, then the Tammany leader in the party. He decided to defeat him in any move he might thereafter make. Relly determined to make a stand against McCue and announced his determination to make a contest for supremacy at the various conventions.

When Tammany, in 1888, was looking around for county candidates, Senator Relly was chosen for County Clerk. He resigned his seat in the Senate and ran against ex-Senator James Daly, County Democrat, whom he defeated by over 50,000 majority.

Personally Mr. Relly was a most genial man. His wife was Cora L. Mitchell of Saratoga, to whom he was married in June, 1883. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church, in Grand Street, Wednesday, and the body will probably be interred at Calvary Cemetery.

County Clerk Relly's successor must be appointed immediately and undoubtedly will be an entirely impracticable to have the office vacant so long at this time. Gov. Hill has the appointive power.

The Consolidation act simply provides "that the Clerk of the city and county of New-York shall be chosen at a general election," and that "in every case where a vacancy shall occur the Governor shall appoint some fit per-

EIGHT MEN KILLE

DISASTROUS FREIGHT COLLISION BALTIMORE AND OHIO

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 28.—A passenger train of the Baltimore and Ohio, at Zanesville, Ohio, says: About 1 o'clock morning a most disastrous freight collision occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio, at ant Valley, a short distance west of Orders were given east and west to pass at Black Hand, but Operate that place failed to deliver the or east bound train. Later he saw his telegraphed the operator here that it be a wreck pretty soon, and left his a mere boy.

Both engines and a number of cars went, broke, and merchandise were the greatest confusion. Eight men were killed.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM, engineer. WILLIAM F. ESTEY, fireman. BREMAN KILPATRICK, brakeman. JOHN COCHRAN, fireman. BEN SMITH, brakeman. JOHN BASH, Zanesville. GEORGE W. STONBURNER, Zanesville. TOM MCCRARY, (not found). ONE UNKNOWN.

John Kemp, an engineer, had his train and Fireman Wilson a hand mashed. Zanesville and Newark. Those not on the trains were beating their way fr bus.

The trains met on a sharp curve, an bound had just emerged from a plain so that neither was checked in speed. The collision was with awful force. The number of freight cars piled up to the height of twenty feet. The track has just been cleared this morning.

There was a collision on Barnesville the Baltimore and Ohio between an passenger train. Railway officials no one was hurt, but that both freight express cars were ruined.

THE TIPPERARY OUTH

JOHN MORLEY TO TELL HIS SPEECH TO-NIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Mr. John Morley returned to England from his tour of tion in Ireland, was asked yesterday account of the affair in Tipperary scribe his general experience in Ireli. He declined, however, to say any of his Irish trip, giving as the reason fusal his intention to make a speech night at St. Helen's, when he will tell story of the condition of affairs in Tipperary the treatment to which William O'E Dillon, and the other arrested Nation been subjected.

All that Mr. Morley would say in time for the information of the public he had been consulting on Irish m Mr. Gladstone at Haswarden, and woi there to assist at conferences between of the Liberal Party, which will be ng the coming week.

SUICIDE IN ST. PAUL

DURING SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL A MAN SHOOTS H

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The morning St. Paul's Cathedral to-day was inter a horrible tragedy. During the ser named Easton, who was in the con committed suicide by shooting him with a revolver.

CINCINNATI'S CORRUPT EC

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The President Remelin to resign as mem Board of Public Improvements in t renders the future course of the Gov certain, as the law authorizing the mated the power of the Governor to r own appointees from office. The acor bers will have to be tried by the Prob of Hamilton County, and the outin members could be delayed, some th nately. The other course left open to error, and which he may deem neces upon, will be the convening of the Gt assembly in special session and the rep law. It is possible that this will be do the resignation demanded and those requested are forthcoming.

It is reported here that the friends of almer Brice, who were interested in certain franchises in Cincinnati, were to denounce members of the board a tionists and hoodlums. Mr. Brice, it was one of a party that proposed to franchises for supplying fuel gas at a l and others in the city \$200,000 cash fee onse, and in addition agreed to furnish all the city departments free during the franchise. The proposition was re another concern received the franchise gift.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AVER

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 28.—Patrick Secretary-Treasurer of the United M

NICKEL IN GREAT DEMAND.

BRITISH AGENTS WORKING TO SECURE A SUPPLY OF THE METAL.

British agents in the United States and Canada are reported to be negotiating for an immediate supply of nickel ore for the use of the British Navy. This is a direct outcome of the recent Annapolis test, and information comes that the British Admiralty proposes to strip as rapidly as possible all war ships now in English ports having compound armor. This will involve an enormous outlay of money, and it is believed that some of the amount appropriated for the building of ships will be authorized to be used in the purchase of nickel. It is said that the Sheffield Works in England, operated by Cammell & Co., will immediately begin the rolling of nickel-steel plates. This firm is prepared to begin work at once, and it is believed that it will be possible to give several of the new 'Admiral' class of British battle ships a complete nickel-steel armor.

In the United States the Bethlehem Steel Works only are prepared to roll heavy steel plates, but it is estimated that fully a year's time will be necessary before the Bethlehem Works will be ready to undertake the rolling of the battle-ship armor. No fear is expressed at the Navy Department of a corner in nickel, but it is believed that the present great demand for the metal will keep its price at a remunerative figure. Notwithstanding Secretary Tracy's energetic measures in securing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for nickel, it is recognized that already the British Admiralty is abreast with the United States Navy Department in the race for metal.

The British have the advantage in possessing establishments ready to undertake at once the rolling of plates. Plates for the new American war ships cannot be turned out much inside of a year. The Maine and the Texas will need their armor six months hence.

THE SUDBURY MINING DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 29.—Thomas A. Edison is the latest American who has turned his attention to the Sudbury nickel district. Officials of the Canadian Geological Survey state that the inventor will soon begin to develop mining properties adjacent to the mines owned by the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Samuel G. Burn, the expert sent out by Mr. Edison, was here a few days ago. It has transpired that the inventor has bonded thousands of acres near Sudbury on various sections. The outcropping of nickel is very promising. Mr. Burn confirmed the opinion of the Geological Survey that the Canadian nickel region is the richest mining district in the world.

The Edison people claim to have discovered a process by which the nickel ore can be treated very inexpensively, leaving a larger margin of profit. The astonishing statement is made that every dollar invested in the mines brings a return of \$4 profit per month.

Mr. Burn has already examined various mica mines, the product of which will be utilized for electrical purposes.

THE MUSICIANS DON'T LIKE IT.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN F. SHERMAN.

On Tuesday, at the Croisic, 7 West Twenty-sixth Street, died Benjamin Franklin Sherman, capitalist, in his forty-ninth year. Mr. Sherman had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for the six months preceding his death.

He was born in Athens, Greene County, this State, in 1841, and was educated at the then celebrated military school at Tarrytown presided over by Dr. Weston. Just before the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Sherman came to this city and engaged in mercantile business. Grasping the situation, and taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by a great war, he found himself when barely past his majority the possessor of \$150,000, amassed through speculation in gunny bags, an article extensively employed by the Government in the erection of fortifications.

The supply not proving equal to the demand, Mr. Sherman established a factory for the manufacture of this product in Dundee, Scotland, which he continued in operation until 1865, or shortly after the close of the war. From 1868 to 1879 Mr. Sherman lived the life of a man of leisure at his country seat at Hastings-on-Hudson. In the last-named year he turned his attention to investments, making his first venture in Yonkers in the establishment of a gas company.

In 1880, in connection with J. Edward Addix and Thomas Flannery of Philadelphia, he engaged in the erection of plants for the introduction and development of the "water gas" process. With capital drawn from this city and Philadelphia they established the Flannery process in New-Orleans, eventually crowding out the older companies and gaining control of the entire system. Similar success attended efforts in Jersey City in 1884.

Following this operation Mr. Sherman and his co-operators floated a loan of \$12,000,000 in London and secured a further sum of over a \$1,000,000 through R. H. White & Co. of this city, and proceeded to establish the Bay State Gas Company in Boston and to gain supremacy in the gas system of Chicago. Eight months ago they completed gas works in the former city costing over \$5,000,000.

Besides these undertakings Mr. Sherman was the principal promoter of the Mechanics' Bank in Boston, organized a little over two years ago. He was a member of the Manhattan Club, of the Larchmont Yacht Club, in which he owned the yacht Sylvie, and of the New-York and American Jockey Clubs.

Private funeral services, conducted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will be held at the Croisic tomorrow morning and the interment will be at Athens, N. Y.

PATRICE BOUCICAULT PITMAN.

The cable brought news of the death yesterday in London of Patrice Boucicault Pitman, the beautiful daughter of the late Dion Boucicault and his wife, Agnes Robertson Boucicault. She was Mr. Boucicault's second daughter, her older sister being Eve, better known as Mrs. John Clayton.

Mrs. Pitman was born in this city in 1862, and had been an invalid from her youth. She

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CANADA'S VALUABLE MINES.

WEALTH OF THE SUDBURY DISTRICT DESCRIBED BY GEORGE J. SNEBUS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The members of the Iron and Steel Institute and the German Steel Association arrived this morning from the Sudbury nickel mines. The civic reception to-day concluded with an "at home" in the Russell House this evening. Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada; Sir John Thompson, and other Cabinet Ministers were present. To-morrow the visitors will be entertained at luncheon by the Dominion Government before departing for Montreal. At Sudbury yesterday the Vivian Mine was visited. At this mine 100 tons of ore are consumed daily, and employment is given to 170 men. The works of the Dominion Mineral Company were inspected. These works use from 160 to 200 tons of ore per day and employ from 350 to 400 hands. The Stobie Mine was visited, and then the party were taken to the Standard Oil Company's mine.

George J. Snelus, Vice President of the institute, was asked by THE TIMES's correspondent to give his views regarding the mineral wealth of the Sudbury district in iron and copper and in nickel. He saw evidences of what in his opinion will prove valuable veins of iron ore, and, he believed, at locations of reasonable accessibility. He was satisfied that the whole Lake Superior region is rich with iron that will develop undoubtedly in the future on a large scale. He said he was astounded as he went through that country to discover such immense mineral sources, and apparently of such easy access. He was very much interested, as he was also surprised, to see to what an extent the copper mines of Sudbury are being developed. He was amazed at the inexhaustible nickel deposits. Accustomed to look upon nickel as a rare metal only found in New-Caledonia and to a limited extent in Pennsylvania, it was almost beyond belief that there should be running through the wilds of the Sudbury district such incalculable quantities. With the utility of the alloy of nickel with steel established and the extent to which it may be used, governed by the cost of the nickel, the development of Canada's resources in this metal must depend upon the facility with which it may be obtained. The discovery of the stronger, more ductile properties of steel when mixed with nickel will now, he said, be made more available by the lowering of the price of the expensive metal.

STEEL IN THE NAVY.

FORGINGS PROBABLY TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR CASTINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—There was considerable discussion in the Navy Department to-day in regard to the condemnation of one of the cast-steel propeller struts of the armored cruiser Maine on account of the discovery of a blowhole in the metal nearly as large as a man's hand.

It is probable that forged struts will be substituted for cast steel on the Maine. Many officers, as well as most of the ship contractors, are in favor of doing away with steel castings almost altogether, and already forgings have been substituted for castings on some of the engine work in a number of the ships.

Since the steel conference at the Navy Department the steel specifications have been pretty freely discussed by the officers and contractors, who have been at the department. The most fault is found with the chemical tests, which are regarded by a good many technical men as being useless. They are required by no other Government, and it is argued that if the requisite physical characteristics are developed it is immaterial what the percentage of phosphorus or sulphur is in the metal. The cast steel contractors claim that if a higher percentage of phosphorus were allowed the metal would pour much smoother, and defects like that in the Maine's strut would be avoided.

COMMISSIONERS AS JUDGES.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and listened to testimony on a charge of intoxication and of having insulted a citizen preferred against George M. McCool, an inspector of elections in the Twenty-third Assembly District, by Officer Michael Brennan of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. McCool denied having been intoxicated on the day mentioned, Oct. 24, saying that he was simply dazed from the effects of ten grains of quinine given him by his wife for an illness from which he was suffering. Nevertheless he was dismissed.

The board passed a vote of honorable mention of Detective Jacob Von Gerichten, who on Friday night, Oct. 17, jumped from a train near South Newhall Conn. in pursuit of burglars.

OF NAVAL INTEREST.

It is learned that cutlass drill has been discontinued on the flagship Chicago. It is to be regretted that such a step has been taken, for, in the opinion of men who understand the sword, there is no exercise better calculated to develop the eye and to give wind and spring than the use of single-sticks. The trouble appears to be that too many officers of the navy to-day have only a slight knowledge of the real value of the cutlass, while too many have had no other schooling in the blade than a mere smattering obtained at Annapolis. There are several fine fencers among the officers of the navy, and not a few who could make a splendid showing in any first-rate fencing establishment, but they are the exception, not the rule. It is doubtful if those officers, on being called upon to express an opinion, would deprecate fencing aboard ship. Now that masted ships are rapidly coming into fashion, the question of providing adequate exercise for the men, in lieu of the old spar and sail drill, is a most serious one. On board the Chicago it is thought that infantry drills will give as good exercise as single-sticks. It certainly will when single-sticks are not thoroughly understood. Still, it would hardly seem that the best way out of the difficulty was to do away entirely with cutlass drills. Cutlasses are still issued to the navy, and so long as a ship's crew is lacking in a knowledge of their use, just so long will the crew lack thorough efficiency.

For tactical work the present composition of the North Atlantic fleet is hardly such as would be permissible in time of war. It is recognized to-day that a squadron should be composed of vessels of nearly equal speed. Like the chain whose strength is regulated by that of the weakest link, so in a squadron the speed of the fleet is the speed of the slowest ship. The North Atlantic fleet presents the anomaly of having for a flagship a vessel rated as a 20-knot ship; the Veuvius, 21½ knots; the Petrel, 12 knots, and the Enterprise and Kearsarge, 8 knots. In other words, the speed of the North Atlantic Squadron, as at present mobilized, is 8 knots. On the other hand, the White Squadron, composed of the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown, varied not over a knot between the fastest and the slowest vessels of the fleet. The Chicago is classed as a 15½-knot ship, the Boston and Atlanta at 16 knots, and the Yorktown at 10½ knots. It is a question if any manoeuvres can at present be carried on in the North Atlantic squadron to tactical advantage.

Admiral Gherardi's sea service of three years will be completed in February. It is thought likely that he will succeed Admiral Braine as Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as the latter officer retires in May next. These changes may tend to make Admiral Walker, Chief not only of the home squadron, but of the squadron of evolution. It is commonly believed in navy circles that before next summer, the Atlanta and Boston will be detached from the squadron of evolution and sent to foreign stations, one to China and the other to Europe. It is likely that the next mobilization of a squadron of evolution will find all the ships possessing twin screws.

The dynamite cruiser Veuvius will be furnished with a secondary battery before she leaves port. She is now lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., the crowded state of the Brooklyn Navy Yard having prevented her going to the yard. It is believed that the Veuvius will be fitted out with Driggs-Schroeder guns. These rapid-firing pieces are after the order of the Hotchkiss guns, and have been described at length in THE TIMES. A trained crew, it is estimated, can fire twenty-five shots per minute from the lighter calibre Driggs-Schroeder guns.

It is doubtful, however, if any accurate firing can be done when a gun is operated at that rate, at least so long as it is the practice to burn black powder. Whatever type of gun is selected as the secondary battery of the Veuvius, gunnery experts will agree that one type is sufficient. It is deemed to be exceedingly bad policy to load a ship down with Hotchkiss revolving cannon, Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, Gatlings, Gardner's, and Driggs-Schroeders. There arises at once the danger of mixing up the ammunition at a critical moment, to say nothing of the necessity of having a greater number of magazines.

It is suggested that one of the 2,000-ton vessels now building at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, be named North Point. As a matter of fact, both of the new vessels are building on ground which was under fire at the battle of North Point.

On proceeding to sea for her preliminary trial trip the new cruiser Newark made the run from New-Castle to Delaware Breakwater in 3 hours and 10 minutes, at a speed of 19.75 knots an hour.

The Miantonomoh may be expected to go into commission sometime next Spring. Her engines are nearly ready for use. Her battery will be placed aboard shortly.

Each of the propeller hubs of the new armored cruiser Maine weighs 7,000 pounds.

Every Family—

needs NICHOLSON'S BREAD. It is not only able as a liquid food for but is an invigorating n-icating beverage for l—All physicians recom—and all who have tried—tinue its use.

All leading grocers and druggi:

AMERICAN MAILS AB.

NEW ENGLISH ARRANGEMENT SAVE 24 HOURS.

The Queenstown correspondent of pool Mercury telegraphs to that jout 22:

"The railway and shipping companies interested in the maintenance of the routes for the transmission of the Am have completed arrangement with master General for the immediate throughout the United Kingdom trains and steamer of the Americ their being landed here from the t liners at any hour of the day or night vantages which the general publi from this new arrangement are m will be best understood when it is up to to-day the custom had been American mails were landed here aft they were kept at the railway stati P. M., and if disembarked after 1:40 kept until 9:15 A. M., consequently very great delay in the transmission

"Now, thanks to the energy and e the companies interested, no matt hour the mails are disembarked he to be dispatched by special train to Kingstown, and at the latter place steamer will convey them to Hol whence they will be carried by s to London and to the provinces. tunity for testing the new arrang sented itself to-day, when the Am consisting of 392 bags, was lande Inman steamer City of New-York being two and a half hours late f navy mail train. A large staff of p ferred the mails in twenty minutes train, which left here for Dublin a d a special steamer left Kingsto P. M., conveying them to Holyhead, cial trains were to be in readiness o mails to London and to the provin ery on Wednesday morning. Had t tem been in vogue, the mails would r here until 9:15 to-night, and could London before 6 P. M. to-morrow, quently letters, &c., would not be in of business men before Thursday w will thus be seen that by the new tested to-day a distinct gain of 1 hours has been effected in the deliv American mail to the British public."

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Mr. William Steinway, who arrived rope yesterday, said: "The McKim made things sufficiently unpleasant manufacturers this year without b unreasonable strike thrust upon varnishers are alone in their demand hour day. So far as I and my fi cerned we will fight the matter out t and."

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THE SUDBURY ORE DISTRICT.

**GREAT INCREASE OF ONTARIO'S MIN-
ERAL WEALTH—THE ORE INDUSTRY.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 5.—The recent visit of the English and German iron and steel manufacturers to Canada has attracted increased attention to the marvelous richness of the Sudbury district. Already the Standard Oil Company, the Dominion Company, and half a dozen other associations and corporations have commenced work there. The number of men employed exceeds five thousand. The recent discovery by Mr. Edison of a process to treat the ore promises to revolutionize the industry, and it is probable that the product will be applied in a few years to uses at present undreamed of. Nickel, as stated in the record of the Ontario Mining Commission, is a modern metal, though discovered in 1715, and until recently was hardly known in its pure state. Recent tests show that nickel steels take a good polishing finish besides being non-corrodible. There is a wide opening for inexpensive alloys containing 5 per cent. of nickel. It is expected to revolutionize many operations in marine, military, and civil engineering. This has been illustrated by the recent tests of nickel steel for armor plates for war vessels.

In 1887 the nickel production of the world did not exceed 600 tons, and the cost of it was 11s. per pound. Thirteen years afterward the consumption increased to 205,566 pounds, the price having fallen in the meantime to 65 cents in consequence of the discovery and working of a high-grade ore in New-Caledonia, a penal colony of France. Later the quotations averaged 50 cents, and now a further reduction may be expected from the working of the Ontario mines. Mr. A. Blue of the Ontario Government in a report on Ontario's mineral wealth says: "Ten blast furnaces, each of equal capacity with the ones now in operation at Sudbury, could produce 5,000 tons of nickel per annum, and from the known extent of the ore ranges 100 blast furnaces, producing 50,000 tons per annum, are not beyond a possible realization."

The proposal to place an export duty on the ore is meeting with general opposition in the Canadian press. Americans who are interested at Sudbury are taking hope from the assurance of a Cabinet Minister that Parliament would not likely be asked to enact any legislation on that point. It is a noteworthy fact that the Sudbury mines, with two exceptions, are owned and controlled by American capitalists.

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of the stock taken by the former Milwaukee and Northern owners at St. Paul is worth but 45 cents, and the Milwaukee and Northern men are nearly \$2,000,000 loser—in a speculative sense—by the deal. As they are wealthy, however, they are able to cling to their stocks for a rise in price which they feel sure is bound to come.

NEW CANADIAN ENTERPRISES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 13.—Mr. S. J. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, representing the Standard Oil Company, which is operating in the Sudbury nickel region, has presented a petition to the Dominion Government asking for aid in building a railroad from Coe Hill, in Central Ontario, to Sudbury, and for a ten years' guarantee of \$5,000,000 to enable him and his associates of the Canada Copper Company to establish a plant for manufacturing nickel steel at Sudbury. Mr. Ritchie and his friends have invested a large sum of money in these enterprises in Central and Northern Ontario, and are prepared to undertake the manufacture of nickel steel instead of merely exporting the ore, provided they obtain the assistance sought for.

The question will receive the earnest consideration of the Government. Such an industry would be of immense value to this Province, and the extension of the Central Ontario Railroad from Coe Hill to Sudbury would open up a territory said to be rich in iron and other minerals, which is now simply a useless wilderness. The surveyors say that 40 per cent. of the land is fit for agricultural purposes. The extension to Sudbury would also greatly shorten the distance between the middle portion of the Province and the Northwest. Parliament is likely to grant the assistance asked for.

CENTRAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—At to-day's meeting of the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association, the protest of the Peoria Board of Trade against the separation of corn and oats, making the rate on one higher than the rate on the other was considered. It was decided to submit the question to the joint committee.

By unanimous action, Edgar Hill, General Freight Agent of the Big Four Railroad, was made a member of the standing Committee on Relations with the Trunk Lines. It was decided that the rate on pig iron from Lake Erie ports to Charleston, West Va..

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...provide for the through traffic of the different lines from the West and South to New-York. Perhaps the tunnel may successfully serve a different purpose, but, whatever is the outcome of these schemes, the close connection of the city for transportation purposes with the surrounding country cannot fail to prove advantageous to its growth and prosperity.

RECENT ARMOR TRIALS.

The conclusions reached in the competitive test of steel against compound plates at Annapolis last September have since been remarkably confirmed in similar trials held upon European proving grounds. The Annapolis contest showed, in the language of the official report which has just been published, that "the compound plate was perforated by all projectiles and its steel face was destroyed—two of the shells passed completely through both plate and backing." On the other hand, "both steel plates kept out all projectiles, the all-steel plate showing slightly greater resistance than the nickel steel; but the former was badly cracked by the eight-inch shell, while the latter remained uncracked." In relative merit, therefore, the board has put the nickel steel first, next the steel plate, and last the compound. While the results thus achieved were sufficiently decisive to justify Congress in its large appropriation for the purchase of nickel to use as an alloy for our steel armor plates, yet it is a source of satisfaction to find the

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ing its highest purpose. The friends of ballot reform cannot afford to relax their efforts until the paper ballot is eliminated and the genuine Australian method, or some modification of it that is not injurious, has been adopted. They should not wait until Gov. HILL is out of the way, but force him to face again the question of obstructing or of promoting a ballot reform that will accomplish the object of preventing bribery and coercion, or at least reducing them to a minimum.

THE BRIDGE AND TUNNEL SCHEMES.

During the past week the authority of the State for the use of land under water for the construction of tunnels under both the East and the Hudson River has been granted, so far as it is needed and can be given under existing law. There has also been a meeting of the Commissioners appointed to have supervision of the construction of a bridge over the Hudson River for the consideration of plans and of the location of the terminal station in this city. Little is known about the actual plans of the promoters of these various schemes, except that the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson River has long been in progress, and another under the East River has been projected in the interest of the Long Island Railroad Company, while a company has been organized under the act passed by the last Legislature for the construction of the Hudson River Bridge.

Of the desirability of providing means by which railroads terminating at the port of New-York shall enter the city instead of stopping on the other side of the rivers there can be no question. It is one of the advantages of New-York that it is so nearly surrounded by water, and that ocean and river commerce can come close to its warehouses, but this is offset by the disadvantage of interrupting a large share of its railroad transportation a mile away and transferring all that land traffic over a water barrier. It would be a gain of enormous value if all trains from the South and West could enter the city without interruption, or the necessity of handling twice the merchandise which they carry. Whether the best means of overcoming the water barrier is by bridge or tunnel can hardly be regarded as a settled question, and considering the enormous expense of the undertaking it ought to be settled without the costly experiment of trying both at once. While there is no doubt that either a successfully-constructed tunnel or bridge which would receive the bulk of the traffic from the New-Jersey side of the Hudson River would prove a profitable investment, it is somewhat doubtful whether that traffic can be divided between the two and make them both profitable. In fact, it is doubtful whether it would be divided between the two with any approach to equality. One or the other would be pretty sure to get the bulk of the business, according to the advantages it offered, and the other would be in danger of becoming a failure. Which would be the survivor in such a case hardly admits of doubt. If the enormous amount of capital necessary for the construction of an immense railroad bridge across the Hudson River, with the necessary terminal station and connections, can be raised and the work carried out without serious delay, that will be a demonstration of confidence in the bridge scheme as preferable. But, more than that, it will be conclusive evidence that the railroads whose traffic is to

superiority of homogeneous over compound armor well established also by still more recent trials in Denmark and in Russia.

The first of these competitions took place on the Island of Amager, near Copenhagen. The plates put in competition were one of steel, made by SCHNEIDER & Co. of Le Creusot, and a compound plate made by GAMMELL & Co. of Sheffield. The former was the victor, as it had been at Annapolis, and its triumph must have been the more gratifying from the fact that half a dozen years earlier it had been beaten on the same ground by no fewer than three compound plates, made respectively by GAMMELL & Co., by JOHN BROWN & Co., also of Sheffield, and by a French firm using the Cammell system. In that former contest the brittleness of the Schneider plate caused the left half of it to be completely broken off under the fire of a ten-inch Armstrong muzzle-loader. Following the recent Danish trial came one at Ochta, near St. Petersburg, made by the Russian naval authorities. There the competing plates were the Schneider steel, a Brown compound, and a steel plate made by VICKERS of Sheffield. This trial was peculiarly interesting on account of the analogy between its conditions and those of our own trial at Annapolis. The plates were each about ten inches thick, and the gun used was a six-inch rifle loaded with Holtzer armor-piercing projectiles. Five of these were fired at each plate, two with a velocity of 1,000 feet per second, while to the other three shots a velocity of 2,100 is attributed. The Schneider plate kept out all the projectiles, the two at the lower velocity not even reaching the backing, while the three others entered it only a little way. But in the compound plate, while the first two shots penetrated much further, the three at the higher velocity passed completely through both the plate and the backing. The Vickers steel plate prevented the projectiles from passing through the backing, although the penetrations were greater than those of the Schneider plate. The two steel plates showed only unimportant cracks, while those of the compound plate were large.

These two European trials, occurring since the one at Annapolis, must be considered to have amply confirmed the conclusions of the latter. Yet it is said that neither at the Danish nor the Russian trial did the Schneider plate contain the nickel alloy. Perhaps had nickel-steel plates been used they would have shown still greater freedom from cracking, although, as in the Annapolis trial, they might have yielded a little more to the penetrative power of the projectiles. It may be added that still more recent trials at Annapolis conducted for the purpose of testing projectiles have repeated the general results reached in the September contest in regard to the inferiority of the compound plates. It is not unlikely that the coming year will witness a trial on British ground between the compound and homogeneous systems, especially as there are English makers of steel plates who would be glad to furnish armor to the Admiralty's battle ships. There will probably also be important tests during the next year or two of other alloys of steel besides that of nickel, and also other proportions of nickel. But the Annapolis trial, supplemented by those of Amager and Ochta, appear to settle the inferiority of the compound plate both to steel and nickel steel.

The great interest excited by the football

A HOLIDAY SPECTACLE.

"Pippins" is the title of a "burlesque" by Mr. Cheever Goodwin, who wrote the text of Mr. Rice's "Evangeline" and is still alive. It is too bad that the good word "burlesque" should be constantly misused. There is not a bit of burlesque in "Pippins," except the recital by the head funny man of a tale of unrequited affection and a travesty of the balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet," which has often been travestied more humorously. The rest is aimless tomfoolery. Mr. Cheever Goodwin is apt at writing punning rhymes, but the persons employed to recite the text in burlesque of this order are invariably deficient in the sense of meter. It is difficult to say why this is so. Some philosophical person talks up the subject. Many untaught children of five years have this sense. They recite the verses they learn by rote without dropping a foot. But, probably, if they survive the perils of infancy, they grow up to be something nobler than actors of burlesque. As for puns, they can no longer excite the laughter of American citizens. Mr. Goodwin's puns are not good as John Brougham's, but if "Pocahontas" and "Much Ado About a League," were revised in-day, Brougham's ingenious puns would pass unnoticed. This public is not very clever, but it has happily outgrown the pun.

The pippins under notice were those dropped at the feet of Atlanta as she ran, and caused her to lose the race. The Atlanta of Mr. Goodwin's burlesque is Miss Amelia Homerville, very large comely woman with a baby-like face who was the simple village maiden in Mr. Dixey's "Adolus." The youth who drops the golden apples and thus wins the race and Atlanta is embodied with much frankness by another comely woman, Miss Katherine B. Howe, who has been convinced her that she can sing. The comic person is Mr. Louis F. De Lange, who is industrious, but not humorous.

There is no plot, of course; there is no dramatic action, there is no beginning, there is no end. The scenery is new and gorgeous, the chorus numerous, the dresses scant of material, but rich in color. Six "skirt dancers," who wear the familiar black accordion skirt on each of their bodies and no skirt at all on the other half, appear in one of the scenes. The music is often talking, better, indeed, than the music generally is in pieces of this description.

"Pippins" is now on view at the Broadway Theatre. A large audience that was disposed to be pleased applauded it last night.

A PARK ON THE PRISON'S SITE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—The famous Andersonville Prison stockade and grounds near Americus, Ga., where thousands of Union soldiers were confined during the war of the rebellion, are now the property of E. S. Jones Post, G. A. R., of Macon. The land was under several mortgages, which were held by loan companies. Yesterday the last payment was sent to the Central Loan and Banking Company and Jones Post got the title to the property. The purchase included a large acre of the stockade and the lot surrounding this enclosed by a driveway 100 feet wide and the right of way for an avenue leading from the railroad station to the place. The driveway and the avenue will be graded and macadamized, and the other portion of the property will be converted into a park with serpentine drives and walks, fountains, lawns, and rare trees, shrubs, and flowers. On the hill above and in the middle of the property will be erected a clubhouse for the use of the members of the Grand Army, E. S. Jones Post, and their friends. Each point of special interest will be marked by some suitable building or a statue. At the famous Providence Spring a large amphitheatre will be erected and Decoration Day exercises will be held there annually. Speaking on this project, Commander J. D. Crawford of E. S. Jones Post said: "There is no speculation about it at all; it is a work of sentiment. We are as thorough as constructed as it is possible for us to be, and it is an honor for our former comrades which prompts us to do what we will do. The money will be raised by means of subscriptions made by the members of the 10,000 posts of the Grand Army which exist in the country. What we fail to raise in this way will be raised from the national headquarters of the organization."

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Chairman Waller of the World's Fair Foreign Affairs Committee this morning, after consulting with his colleagues, sent this telegram to Secretary of State Blaine in reply to one received from Mr. Blaine last night: CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1890. In reply to your telegram of yesterday, withdrawing the offer of the State Department in aid of foreign travel because of the misinterpreted action of the World's Columbian Commission, the report of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of that body, regarding plans for securing exhibits from the Spanish-American republics, beg to assure you that neither the committee nor the commission have any objection to the movement in any sense a political one. Some people can discover politics in the Lord's Prayer; but if there are any of this class in the commission they are, I trust, not numerous nor influential. The report of the committee is unanimously accepted and referred to an appropriate department. THOMAS M. WALLER. Secretary Blaine telegraphed the following reply to the message sent to him by Chairman Waller: WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1890. Dispatch received. Many thanks. All's well that ends well. JAMES G. BLAINE

OBITU

CHARLES CAJ Charles Carter North his home, 1,901 Madison 10, 1819, in Waiton, Del began his mercantile business was begun how old Pearl Street cloth Raymond & Co., but 5 years he removed to Me New-York in 1842, he m daughter of the Rev. T opened a general stor where he remained un Methodist Episcopal Ch an active part with the forced out of business l sentiments, and returned His business career in riod of over thirty years. firm of Marvin & Nor Sherman & Co. in Cham interests in the South: he the Rev. Dr. North's integrity that immediate war he was enabled to c and became the head of Charleston, New-Orlean phis. Mr. North was i various enterprises some count of ill health. He took an active part and honor of the Comin For more than twenty-f of the Missionary E Episcopal Church, as v Board of Education fro was also one of the first logical Seminary and Tr Trustees of the Wesleya town, Ga., for many y of the Home of the F time member of the B Home. He took a de school work, and his nan the founder of "Childr of physical disability du was little before the pul his life he had been i speaker, a contributor f of intense and wide not

THE REV. JAMES

The Rev. James H. Cor known Catholic clergyman ex-President of Ecton Hr day at Elizabeth in St. forty-six. Father Corri distinguished Archbishop born in Newark in 184 St. Mary's College, to study for the p graduating from there b plete his studies and b the American College, b malarial fever a short ti time and became so bad Rome and return to the tered Holy Hall Colleg 1867. He afterward tan Philadelphia and Kille in pointed Director of the invited to the Vice Presi In 1876 Father Corri Corriegan as President i with honor and credit f which time he also tan ish literature. In 1884 active life, coupled w illow to resign. He tra Europe in 1885, and accepted the pastorat oldest and leading Cath Three weeks ago symp manifested themselves, local care and aimed to strength, when he sudden yesterday morning. The obsequies will tak tomorrow morning.

ELISHA S. W

Elisha S. Wadsworth, c chants of Chicago, died a Tuesday, in his seventy-f seventh year was born in New-E he and his brother Jul of the Chicago, Milwanke Company) went to Chic mess. Mr. Wadsworth a property when purchase the fortune. He subsequently founde J. Wadsworth. He wa of the house of Wads and still later of Wads of the latter firm grew t V. Farwell & Co. and John V. Farwell, Marst latter were his clerks. The firm of C. H. H. H. grew the present firm of and prominently identifi many other leading mer days his career was clo financial reverses. He l ter, and three sons.

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Richard Morgan, a we Aurora, N. Y., died in the Morgan was seventy-two the youngest son of C. Barber Morgan, who w in 1801 and located at A Morgan was the founde family of Morgans at A 1827 Christopher Morgu

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THE NICKEL-STEEL ALLOY.

EXPERIMENT PROVES ITS GREAT VALUE IN VERY MANY RESPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Tracy has received a report giving the results attained at the Homestead Steel Works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., near Pittsburg, of the first attempt made in this country to produce nickel steel, and he is very much gratified at the success attained. The experiment was made by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. for the Navy Department, and the results seem to have fully justified Secretary Tracy and the Ordnance Bureau in undertaking the development of nickel steel. In fact, if such results as were attained in this experiment can be uniformly produced it is believed the business of making steel will be revolutionized, especially as at this time Dr. Emmens, the chemist, claims to have perfected a method of obtaining ferro-nickel—especially adapted for making nickel steel—from the ore at greatly reduced cost.

The object of the experiment at the Homestead Works was to produce, as nearly as possible, the alloy used in the nickel-steel armor plate made at Le Creusot, France, and recently tested at the Annapolis proving ground with such good results. That this was done is evident from the chemical tests, which show that in the French plate the percentage of nickel was 3.32, while in the Homestead metal it was 3.16. The experiment at Pittsburg was not with a small quantity of metal, on such a scale as might be conducted in a laboratory, but was with a five-ton heat in a Bessemer converter. Part of this heat was rolled into three-quarter-inch plates, from which a number of test specimens were cut.

Two of these pieces were tested Friday and gave surprising results. The elastic limit was, respectively, 59,000 pounds and 60,000 pounds. The ultimate tensile strength was 100,000 pounds and 102,000 pounds, respectively. The elongation was 15 1/2 per cent. in each specimen, and the reduction of area at fracture was 29 1/2 per cent. and 26 1/2 per cent., respectively. These figures show that the elastic limit and ultimate tensile strength were raised by the nickel alloy to almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler-plate steel, and the elongation was reduced to a scarcely appreciable extent. Thus the desirable qualities of hardness, strength, and elasticity were combined in a remarkable degree in a metal of great ductility. These results were attained in the first attempt, and with steel made by the Bessemer process. It is believed that better results can be obtained even now by the open-hearth process, and it is reasonable to suppose that, with more experience, still further improvements will be made.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the ultimate effect of this development of nickel steel. Secretary Tracy is very enthusiastic on the subject, and is naturally gratified at being one of the pioneers in taking up the new alloy, which was first used as a material for armor plates, but now promises to enter into the construction of not only armor plates, guns, and projectiles, but the hulls and engines of ships, and, if the cost of nickel can be reduced, it is believed it will be adopted for all purposes where a high grade of steel is at present used.

One of the principal difficulties with the use of steel for the hulls of ships has been that it corrodes rapidly in the salt water and barnacles and other sea growths adhere to it closely, thus requiring the bottom to be cleaned and painted at short intervals. Some recent experiments in Germany show that the new alloy is much freer from both corrosion and fouling. Secretary Tracy has directed that some of the plates made by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. be submerged, together with some ordinary steel plates, so that these qualities of the metal can be tested.

Investigations made by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department show that the puppy of nickel is practically inexhaustible, by far the greatest quantities of it being found in the Sudbury district in Canada.

Dr. Emmens, at his works near Pittsburg, is now engaged in reducing by his new process a considerable quantity of the nickel matter recently purchased by the Navy Department for experimental purposes. If he is as successful in this as he hopes to be, the cost of the metal will be much reduced.

Within the next ninety days Carnegie, Phipps & Co. expect to deliver to the Navy Department their first test armor plates, of which some will be all steel and others nickel steel. These plates will be tested in comparison with the two French plates fired at in the recent armor trials. Their armor-plate plant is now complete, with the exception of erecting the large cranes for handling the plates, the hydraulic press for shaping them, and some special machines for trimming and finishing them. Their process will differ from that adopted by the Bethlehem Works in that the plates will be rolled in a specially-constructed mill of great power instead of being forged. They expect to begin the delivery of armor under their contract by or before next June. The Bethlehem Company will not be ready so soon owing to delay in getting its mammoth 125-ton hammer set up.

appointed. The appraisers have not, as yet, been

"The indebtedness of the bank will be very large, if the statements of depositors can be relied upon. The liabilities will run up to more than \$500,000, and it will not be at all surprising if they amount to from \$700,000 to \$800,000. The assets are in obscurity. The real estate seems to be in the hands of the individual members of the firm. At a forced sale the real estate would not much more than satisfy the liens against it. G. B. Delamater, the senior member of the firm, is said to have important and valuable assets, notably a fine farm or ranch in Dakota. G. W. Delamater is owner of the Mendville and Linsville Railroad, but it is said to be bonded for all it is worth. G. W. Delamater is said also to own large interests in the Conness Lake Ice Company, but until a certified statement is made it will be difficult to say whether it is incumbered or not. The statements circulated to the effect that sums of money were borrowed at the last moment in Philadelphia and Pittsburg are quite probably correct; at least there is no reason to believe them not true.

"The small creditors are those who are suffering the most, those who had the whole of their hard earnings deposited for safe keeping. They demand the sympathy of all. There are many cases of this character which are most sad. Those interested will demand and make thorough inquiries as to the management of the bank in the past, and will push the bank to the utmost extent of the law. However, it will be best for the public to bear themselves with patience and calmly await an official statement of the bank's affairs, and there will then be time to arrange our judgment of the case in accordance with the facts."

Mr. Roddy privately expressed himself as considering the prospects very cloudy for a large realization of the depositors, and made the further statement that the notes and other securities of the bank had, according to report, been fastened as collateral security for sums of money borrowed from the Merchants' National Bank of Mendville. This, \$50,000, is included in the \$115,000 of preferred payments. Mr. Roddy is a prominent member of the county bar and his statements can hardly be improved upon. As already stated, the assignees refuse to make any public statement as yet, being busy with the work of the bank and in attending to necessary matters. The appraisers will be appointed at the earliest possible moment.

One of Mendville's most prominent business men in an interview says: "The failure will not affect any of the other banks of the city nor cause any serious trouble in a business line. None of the leading business firms of the city invested with Delamater & Co. The depositors were principally working people and men not engaged in business. Confidence is restored. My business yesterday was good. The failure is very local. I speak from a knowledge of facts in saying that the other banks will not be at all affected and that they rest on a firm financial basis. Moreover, the failure was not altogether unexpected. It has been clearly demonstrated that the institution has been weak for a long time."

There seems to have existed a general suspicion as to the financial soundness of the firm, especially among business men. The result is that the small depositor has been the greatest loser. Public sentiment here discounts the reports as to last hour loans. Senator G. W. Delamater is in the city, but is indisposed and declines an interview.

DR. ABBOTT'S ANSWER.

HE DEFENDS THE RETENTION OF FORGER SMITH'S NAME.

The recent action of Plymouth Church in retaining the name of Forger Albert H. Smith on its roll of members has created so much adverse criticism that the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott undertook to defend it at yesterday morning's service. He took the text for his sermon from Colossians III, 13: "Forbearing one another and forgiving one another, if any man have a complaint against you, even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye."

"The Church forgives," said Dr. Abbott, "not by extenuating our sin or relieving us from sin, but by reclaiming us and restoring us, and Christ tells us to render service to our fellows who fall into sin."

Then Dr. Abbott got down to the Smith case and called special attention to the criticism that had been made to the effect that the action of Plymouth Church would make it seem to young men that forgery was a light matter. This he denied as a false premise.

"I say," he went on, "if any young man in this church falls into sin and comes to Plymouth or to Plymouth's pastor we will not make a light matter of his sin; we will not call it a failure; we will not relieve him from the legal punishment, but we will ever try to rehabilitate him and to give him the right hand of fellowship. A drunkard is a drunkard and a thief a thief, but repentance is repentance."

The rest of the sermon was a general application of this doctrine of applying relief to fallen sinners.

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FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

It is learned that Admiral Beranger, the Spanish Minister of Marine, has formulated a decree which embodies his well-known advanced ideas on naval construction. He points out that it is most essential for Spain, under her special conditions, financial and otherwise, to have, first, rapid-steaming cruisers instead of more costly heavy armor-clads; secondly, lighter armament and greater uniformity; and, thirdly, interior armoring and protection as against outside armor belts. In support of this he especially quotes Admiral Mayne, Lord Brassey, and Sir N. Burnaby. The decree provides that, for the future, cruisers both of the first and second-class shall have a minimum speed of twenty knots under natural draught. The Minister is opposed to forced draught. He proposes that the new vessels shall carry sufficient coal to enable them to steam from 12,000 to 15,000 miles. Admiral Beranger is also in favor of torpedo boats for harbor defense, and is of opinion that their number should be largely increased.

The *United Service Gazette* says:

"An important trial of armor plates has just been concluded at the Government ranges near St. Petersburg. Five shots at each range were fired from a 35-calibre 6-inch 6-ton gun with Krupp's armor shell, weighing 91 pounds, at 350 feet. First, two rounds with 53 pounds of powder, giving an initial velocity of 2,000 feet, and then three with 53 pounds and a velocity of 2,100 feet. These were three plates of 10 inches, each submitted by Messrs. Brown & Co., Messrs. Schneider, and Messrs. Vickers. The first of these, a compound plate, resisted the first two rounds, the shell remaining imbedded in the armor, but the last three went clean through it. The Schneider hard steel plate broke up three shells, and only the third penetrated as far as the backing, but the plate suffered severely, showing cracks in all the corners. The Vickers plate, of softer steel, was more deeply penetrated by the shells, none of which, however, got right through, while the cracks were comparatively insignificant. These trials are regarded with great interest in view of the recent tests in America, when all steel plates were declared to have shown better results than the compound armor manufactured in Sheffield."

The largest contract for machinery that has ever been placed in Greenock, and one of the largest ever placed in Scotland, has, it is said, just been signed by the firm of John Scott & Co., who are to fit the engines and boilers now in course of construction for the British Navy. This extensive order consists of two sets of twin-screw, triple-expansion engines, each set being of 13,000 horse power, intended for the *Barclay* and *Centurion*. The machinery must be delivered in two years' time. The same firm is at present building a set of new engines for the British war ship *Hercules*. These latter are of the single-screw, triple-expansion type of 8,500 horse power.

The leading foreign-service papers of last week concur in the opinion advanced in the columns of *THE NEW-YORK TIMES* that the loss of the British cruiser *Serpent* was not so much due to compass error as to the fact that the vessel had been for days unable to get an observation, that she steered a course to clear Finisterre and was carried on the rocks either by current or prevailing westerly winds. Owing to the nicety with which her compasses had been adjusted, the idea of any error in them is scouted. Nor is it thought possible that an incorrect course was laid off on the chart.

It is reported that the completion of the Swedish armored turret ship *Göta*, 3,100 tons, is being pushed rapidly forward, and it is expected that she will very shortly be finished. She and her sister ship, the *Svea*, will form the most powerful ships possessed by the Swedish Navy. Her armament comprises two ten-inch guns, four six-inch guns, and four quick-firing guns, besides a fixed torpedo-launching tube. The armor has been supplied by the *Creusot* firm. She is to have a complement of 196 men.

British sources of information state that the recent success of the nickel-steel plate at the American armor-plate trials has caused the manufacturers of all-steel plates to make every effort to attain excellence in their manufacture. There are many who believe that an all-steel graduated armor plate would perfectly compare all the excellencies of the nickel alloy, with the important additional qualification that the steel plate can be produced at a much less cost.

The following is the list of the officers recently lost on the British cruiser *Serpent* off the north-western coast of Spain: Commander Harry L. Ross, Lieut. Guy A. J. Greville, Lieut. Peter N. Richards, (N.) Lieut. Torquill Macleod, Staff Surgeon William M. Rae, Paymaster James W. Dixon, Chief Engineer J. J. Robins, Engineer William P. Edwards, Assistant Engineer F. V. Head, Gunner Frank Holsgrove, (T.) and Boat-

...of frequent occurrence in this section from early in the century, followed by Winters cold enough to make life a burden, and that, therefore, the pleasing theory lately advanced that the climate is changing in the direction of an equalization of the seasons is unsupported by evidence of record. They show that one warm Winter often follows another, just as the Winters of 1880 and 1890 were warm, but that the Winter following two warm Winters usually brings the temperature down so that the average for every group of three such years comes very close to the average for the century, more often going below than above this average.

The mean temperature in this city for January, February, and March, 1889—these months being usually the most wintry here—was 34.37°. For the same months of 1890 the mean temperature was 36.33°. For 62 years the mean for those months was 32.93°, or nearly 3° below the mean of the last two years. Another Winter like that of 1888, when the mean temperature was 27.37° for the three months, would reduce the mean for 1889, 1890, and 1891 to 32.69, which is only a fraction of a degree different from the mean for 62 years. The mean of the mean temperatures for these months for 20 years was a trifle above 32°.

Comparisons of records will appear more clearly in table form. In view of the bearing of the comparatively mild Winters of 1889 and 1890 upon the prospects for 1891, it may be interesting to note the maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures in January, February, and March, 1889 and 1890:

Year	Maximum Degrees	Minimum Degrees	Mean Degrees	Mean for Three Months Degrees
1889	47	15	35.7	34.37
January	39	3	27.1	27.37
February	51	11	31.1	31.1
March	62	25	43.7	43.7
1890	64	15	37.6	36.33
January	41	16	28.5	28.5
February	54	17	35.7	35.7
March	71	7	39.5	39.5

Arbitrarily grouping 1888 with the above two years the record becomes:

Year	Maximum Degrees	Minimum Degrees	Mean Degrees	Mean for Three Months Degrees
1888	54	0	22.9	27.37
January	54	0	22.9	22.9
February	52	1	27.3	27.3
March	57	6	29.9	29.9
Mean for three years			32.59	32.59
Mean of the means for twenty years			32.93	32.93
Mean for sixty-two years			32.93	32.93

The Winters of 1886 and 1887 were of about the average mean temperature, and their mean was not materially changed by the mean of 1888. In the figures of variations given below it will be noticed that two warm Winters have usually been followed rather than preceded by a Winter whose mean has been below the average, each trio of years in which considerable variation of mean occurred averaging at about the mean for long periods or below that mean. The variation for three Winters ending with 1888 was not remarkable. Temperatures and means for that Winter are accordingly tabulated above not for the purpose of grouping that year with 1889 and 1890, but rather to indicate what kind of a Winter 1891 ought to be if the trio rule just explained is to hold good for 1889, 1890, and 1891.

Here are some examples of the way the trio rule has worked for 62 Winters:

Year	Mean Temperature Degrees	Mean for Three Years Degrees	Year	Mean Temperature Degrees	Mean for Three Years Degrees
1823	31.2		1850	32.8	
1824	35.3	31.8	1851	32.1	29.7
1825	24.9		1852	34.8	
1826	34.5		1853	37.2	
1827	39.5	29.6	1854	35.1	32.9
1828	23.8		1855	26.5	
1829	33.7		1856	28.5	
1830	31.5	31.96	1857	34.2	28.8
1831	25.7		1858	33.8	
1832	32.4				
1833	33.8	30.7			
1834	25.8				

Here are some variations of Winters by twos: 1827, 24°; 1828, 33.6°; 1830, 31.7°; 1831, 25.7°; 1855, 31.5°; 1856, 22.4°; 1859, 39.6°; 1881, 24.7°.

In the means of years by twos it must be noticed that the temperatures fall below rather than above the means for long periods, so that, if the trio rule should hold good this time, the coming Winter can certainly be no less severe than that of 1882, and it may be much more severe.

A hard Winter in this city does not necessarily imply weather below zero. The coldest Winter ever known here was that of 1836, when the great ice occurred, and burned itself out because the water in the hydrants and everywhere else had frozen. Yet at no time that year did the temperature drop to zero, and the mean for the Winter was 27.8°. The mean was lower than this during several Winters, but 1836 was a Winter of steady, blustering cold, while years scoring a lower mean were redeemed by days not at all severe.

(Runs, won by a neck. Time—1:42. Jack Rose, 100; Flynn), second; Elyton, 107; (Decker), third. Betting—Against the winner, 3½ to 1 straight, 7 to 5 place; Jack Rose, 2 to 1 place. Two others ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Eminence, 84 pounds; (Wilkins) won by a neck. Time—2:11½. Crispin, 103; (Hitzmann), second; Outbound, 112; (Foster), third. Betting—Against the winner, 12 to 1 straight, 5 to 1 place; Crispin, 3 to 1 place. Seven others ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Sunday, 125 pounds; (Davis) won by a neck. Time—1:04½. Repeater, 125; (Garrison), second; Alarm Bells, 117; (Shus), third. Betting—Against the winner, 5 to 1 straight, 2 to 1 place; Repeater, 4 to 5 place. Nine others ran.

TO-DAY'S CARD.

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Gettysburg, (formerly J. A. B.) 122 pounds; Kario B., 117; Balesman, 110; Middlefoot, 109; Ben Harrison, 107; Gaymuth, 106; Glendon, 103; Oakwood and Mend, 102 each; Theodosius and the Emirally, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Young Duke, 137 pounds; Monsoon and Prince Howard, 122 each; Hunter and Grand, 112 each; Bonafida, Wild Cherry, and Miss Olive, 109 each; Kanawha and Australind, 107 each; Cora Tanner and Maschaf, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for two-year-olds. Hour, 115 pounds; Mr. Sasa and Glenbrier, 113 each; Park Ridge, 112; the Kelp Billy, Lizzo, and Young Grace, 110 each; the Periwinkle gelding and Humdrum, 108 each; Lilla B., 105; Zeno, 98; Repeat, the Caramel Billy, the Mascotte Billy, and Pauline Hall, 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Badge, 124 pounds; Blue Jeans and Wilred, 118 each; Mac, 113; Larchmont, 110; H. B. Million, 107; Prince James, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Renouance and Autocrat, 112 pounds each; Vande, 111; Mamie H., 109; Sterling, 108; Hika, 104; Fernwood and Deer Lodge, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Kempland, 115 pounds; Bitter and St. James, 107 each; The Sberiff, Senator, (formerly Baggage) Masterlode, Jack Rose, Harrison, and Trestle, 100 each.

THE GUTTENBERG RACES.

The results of the six races decided at Guttenberg yesterday were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Serris, 107 pounds; (Francis), won by a length. Time—1:03. Chancellor, 110; (Miller), second; Go Lucky, 111; (Jones), third. Betting—Against the winner, 6 to 5 straight, 1 to 2 place; Chancellor, 2 to 1 place. Nine others ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds. Kate Clara, 97 pounds; (H. Penny), won by a length and a half. Time—1:17½. Frances S., 95; (H. Anderson), second; Sea Bird, 95; (F. Deane), third. Betting—Against the winner, 6 to 1 straight, 3 to 5 place; Frances S., 7 to 5 place. Five others ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Salisbury, 109 pounds; (Stevie), won by a head. Time—1:02¼. Lakeview, 109; (Taylor), second; Capulin, 108; (Jones), third. Betting—Against the winner, 3 to 1 straight, even money place; Lakeview, 1 to 2 place. Eight others ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. My Fellow, 105 pounds; (Jones), won by six lengths. Time—1:56¼. Warpeak, 101; (C. Donny), second; Kenwood, 100; (Taylor), third. Betting—Against the winner, 8 to 1 straight, 3 to 1 place; Warpeak, 2½ to 1 place. Five others ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. John Atwood, 110 pounds; (Miller), won by three parts of a length. Time—1:02¾. Blanche, 98; (Jones), second; Stonington, 110; (Cestello), third. Betting—Against the winner, 4 to 1 straight, 3 to 5 place; Blanche, 3 to 1 place. Eleven others ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Quibbler, 101 pounds; (Jones), won by a neck. Time—1:31. Sour Mash, 97; (Penny), second; Sam D., 101; (Tribbe), third. Betting—Against the winner, 6 to 1 straight, 2 to 1 place; Sour Mash, 4 to 5 place. Seven others ran.

THE GLOUCESTER RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Buckstone won, with Fannie second and Washington third. Time—1:26.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds. Fearless won, with Barbara second and the Ibernia gelding third. Time—0:57¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Fred Tarral won, with Gattling second and Baltimore third. Time—1:25½.

FOURTH RACE.—Match. Seven-eighths of a mile. Bellarius won. Time—1:33¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Samaritan won; Falsace second and Ossa third. Time—1:26¾.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Luton won; with Mabeth II. second and Capstone third. Time—2:43¼.

POOR BUT PRIME MINISTER.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The new Greek Premier, M. Delyannis, has been visited in his humble, "almost poverty-stricken" little house at Athens by a representative of the *Times*, who describes him as a handsome, well-prospered old man, whose thin face is surrounded by a long white beard. He is very bald, but his expression is youthful, fiery, and energetic, and there is hardly a wrinkle in his

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them.

HARDENING STEEL PLATES.

HOW OIL IS USED TO TOUGHEN HEAVY ARMOR.

Experiments have recently been made to ascertain whether it can be confidently stated that oil-hardening and annealing, or some such process, is necessary for steel plates. Messrs. Brown and Messrs. Cammell, the two great Sheffield firms, makers of compound armor, are now satisfied as to this necessity.

A nine-inch plate of steel was manufactured and cut into two plates, each four feet square. One piece was left untreated and the other was oil-hardened and annealed. They were fired at by the six-inch gun with Firth steel projectiles weighing 100 pounds. The striking energy of the blow upon the untreated plate was 2,389 foot-tons, and the energy of the blow upon that which had been treated was 2,378.5 foot-tons.

In the latter case the projectile made an indentation of ten and one-half inches, so that light was just visible through the centre of the bulge at the back of the plate. The projectile rebounded, broken into three pieces. The plate was cracked through, but was whole, and no material was splintered out either at its front or back. In the case of the untreated plate, the shot passed through, and the splintering of the steel around the hole in front of the plate spread over a space of fifteen inches across. The splintering around the hole at the back of the plate covered a space of thirty-three inches across. The plate did not remain whole, but went into six pieces.

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NICKEL-STEEL ARMOR.

FRENCH MAKERS CLAIM A ROYALTY OF TWO CENTS A POUND.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Since the United States has begun to experiment with nickel steel for armor plating a syndicate of European capitalists, including Schneider & Co. of Le Cruset, the French armor makers, has set up a claim for a royalty of 2 cents a pound on all nickel-steel armor made, claiming that its patents cover the process. This claim will be contested by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. of Pittsburg, who have begun the manufacture of nickel steel experimentally, and claim to use processes not covered by the Schneider patents.

In the contract made with Carnegie, Phipps & Co. by the Navy Department it is stipulated that the Government shall retain the amount claimed as royalty pending the decision of the courts. Carnegie, Phipps & Co. are now making five experimental plates, two of steel and three of nickel. One steel plate and one nickel plate will be treated by the Harvey process. The plates will be 8 feet high, 6 feet wide, and 8 inches thick. They will all be tested under the same conditions to determine the comparative value of the different compositions and processes.

On account of the thinness of the plates the gun used will be the six-pounder Hotchkiss, and as many shots will be fired at each plate as it will stand without falling to pieces. The test will occur within the next two months.

CHICAGO BUCKET SHOPS.

OPPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE WHICH HAS DIED AWAY.

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THE BEAVERKILL.

THE CAPTURE OF A TROUT TWO INCHES LONG.

...t, each weighing more than half, and one of them weighed three pounds, have been taken this season. All were taken at or near the mouth of the Beaverkill or Lew Beach, and near the Westfield Flats. It was a fortune to capture the trout, which was a female in good condition, perfect symmetry, and weighed 11 ounces. It was 19 inches in length, 5 inches in girth at the crotch of tail, 5 inches in height and its tail was 4 inches in length.

It is known in the neighborhood as the haunted old mill race. It has haunted the old mill race Branch much of the year, laid up by a drift of the Dook Pool, just below the dam.

...ak of the dam its hair was matted, and now and then across the rushing water it would pluck down the torrent to see even to the natural level. The mill race ran low, and the water was nervous and finally ran into quarters in a deep pool, each tree roots under a large dead trunk in the stream from the new sawmill dam.

...sh this part from the trees whose branches were broken off by the force of the torrent, but it was handy fishing of about twelve feet square of which the giantess trout have to be enticed by a fly, and the angler used a No. 6 minnow on a No. 6 fly rod.

...trout leaped fully two feet, but missed the bait. It had backed down, and he seized the minnow, double as it descended. A few instants later a trout bit, and the next five minutes between angler and

...at the start, and its feet were frantic, none of great pliability, of a famous maker and upon it. The fight was at any time while it had reached out his lip of the rod. At the moment the angler's companion standing net in hand, and with effort and rushed was cleverly caught in a bank to be carried out. It turned on the grass, the hook had traversed the belly removed. Such a trout was taken here three years ago within three miles of the late Royal Voor-

WHICH PLATE IS BEST?

COMPARISONS BETWEEN TWO TESTS OF ARMOR MATERIAL.

In the current number of the proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, Capt. G. J. F. Talbot, R. A., contributes a long article on a subject that greatly interests officers of the American Army and Navy. He gives the first authentic account of the armor-plate trials that recently took place at the Oocha Naval Polygon at St. Petersburg. The results of these trials, when compared with those held at Annapolis last year, are so strikingly different as to excite great popular curiosity as to the future of the armor plate par excellence, of whatever composition that plate may be.

The three plates fired at were (1) compound plate by Brown, (2) Schneider steel plate containing nickel, (3) steel plate by Vickers. The dimensions of the plates were exactly the same. Thickness 10 inches, height 8 feet, width 8 feet. Each plate was adjusted to an iron structure representing the side of a vessel, and between this structure and the plate were pine logs 12 inches thick. The plates were fired at from a six-inch gun of thirty-five calibres, which appears to be a slightly more powerful gun than the United States six-inch breech-loading rifle. The projectiles were Holtzer steel shells weighing ninety-nine Russian pounds.

The first shot cracked the Brown plate, the second contributed several more cracks, and the third, fourth, and fifth projectiles passed clean through the plate, the backing, and the iron structure. They were found intact 900 yards behind the plate. On the whole, the Brown plate showed very poor resistance.

The first shot at the Schneider plate rebounded after penetrating 9 inches. The second projectile penetrated 8 3/4 inches and broke up. The third, fourth, and fifth shells penetrated 11.5 inches, 9 1/2 inches, and 11 inches, respectively, but did not pass through. This plate presented great resistance, but a large number of cracks appeared, and these the board pronounced of a very bad character.

The Vickers plate showed an excellent appearance all through the trial. The only real cracks on the plate were those left after the second shot at the right top corner. In the case of the Brown and Schneider plates it was necessary to bolt them together in a frame in order to get photographs of their backs, but this was not necessary in the case of the Vickers. The Russian Government has given a large order for Vickers armor plate, evidently thinking that that plate won at the trial.

The board expresses the opinion that the trial proves that compound plates as at present manufactured cannot be relied on to resist complete perforation. It is affirmed that there was 3 per cent. of nickel in the Schneider plate.

A nickel plate was tried last Autumn at Annapolis and it is curious to note the difference in the behavior of these two plates. At Annapolis the nickel plate was more easily penetrated, but held together well. At Oocha the exact opposite is the case, and the Vickers plate, with no nickel, behaved as the Schneider nickel plate, according to the Annapolis tests, should have behaved.

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INTERESTING TORPEDO TRIAL.

A SIMS - EDISON BOAT EXHIBITED AT WILLET'S POINT.

A private exhibition of the working of a Sims-Edison torpedo was given yesterday afternoon at the Government fortifications at Willet's Point. The weapon used was a new thirty-one-foot Sims-Edison designed to carry an explosive charge of 500 pounds of dynamite, emensite, gun-cotton, or such other explosive matter as might be desired.

The torpedo was lowered into the water shortly after 3 o'clock. All being in readiness, the current which furnished the motive power was turned on and away dashed the little craft. Within five seconds she was making twelve knots an hour. Three minutes later this speed was increased to thirteen knots, then to fourteen knots, and as the boat came home she was reeling her wire off at a speed of no less than sixteen knots an hour.

With remarkable facility Mr. Sims guided the craft from shore at will, sending her where he would. Experts could find in the handling of the boat no ground for criticism, and as a controllable torpedo the Sims-Edison was pronounced a success. The little craft carried 13,000 feet of reeled wire, and a hasty calculation showed that her engines had developed as much as fifty-two indicated horse power. Operated as the torpedo was yesterday, she should have been able to have stopped any craft attempting to pass Willet's Point, for at no time was she under other than perfect control.

Yesterday's exhibition was given more to show the working of the latest hull boat. The craft was constructed at the N. F. Palmer, Jr., Company works of this city, a composition of copper being used in the hull structure of both floats. The present craft is in hull lines the design of Mr. A. A. Wilson of the N. F. Palmer, Jr., Company. The lines of the boats are clean and fine cut, and if there is any criticism to advance it is on the matter of the propeller. It would seem probable that a little rounding down of the tips of the blades would give from 2 to 3 per cent. better results, and yesterday evening the propeller was taken to the works of the builders to receive alterations.

Mr. Sims leaves shortly for Europe to exhibit the torpedo to foreign Governments. He has now on hand a contract for the supply of several boats to the French Minister of Marine.

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AND HISCOCK HAPPY.

OR UNIONS ARE OPPOSED TO FASSETT.

Platt spent last night in the lobby of the Avenue Hotel, talking with Postmaster General Fasset, his old-time errand boy, and Senator Hiscock and all the other politicians happened in. Senator Hiscock was talking himself sociable with everybody. He has become jovial. Of course, he had to be interviewed about the ticket, and, of course, he said that the convention was a harmonious one that was ever held in the city, and, of course, he said that he had been elected without any trouble. Senator Van Cott said that it was going to be a fight and that he liked the make-up of the ticket very much. Gen. James M. Varnum is confident that the ticket nominated will carry the election over which he presided would

Commissioner John McClave came in last night in his summer residence, and registered at the Hotel. He met Platt in the morning and the two held a long consultation. He was reappointed Commissioner by the Governor, and since that time he and Platt have been on more or less at odds. Some of the importance of the attached importance to their meeting.

Many people were not at all disturbed by the nomination of Fasset. The last fight for the nomination of a candidate made against Tammany in this city did not result as well as Fasset's nomination.

When asked what he thought of Fasset, he said, "Is a very good candidate. I am certain that he could carry Illinois, and would sweep the City of Chicago." He had been thinking about the World's Fair of Mr. Fasset.

Frank T. Fitzgerald said: "A vote for Fasset is a vote for Platt. He cannot be elected."

Some men thought that the ticket was a bad one and that it would be defeated. The Republican leaders are anxious to see the Democratic programme to be changed over to the Republican. They fear the strength throughout the State and Fasset's chances would be improved. Fasset was not made the Democratic bearer.

The New York Club of the Eleventh Assembly last night and endorsed the ticket.

It will probably find the printers of the State arrayed against him in the coming election. Prominent members of Typographical Union No. 6 say that the members of the union will do all in their power to defeat Fasset. Several years the printers have been at a law enacted to establish a State printing office. During the last session of the Legislature they worked hard to urge the passage of the bill, but they did not succeed, and upon Mr. Fasset the responsibility is placed.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Association, consisting of the Mayor of Troy, John Franey of Buffalo, Berry of Brooklyn, Patrick Doyle of New York, David Kelly of New York, waited for Fasset. The committee asked him, and he did not want to support the State Printing Office, but he did not oppose it. Mr. Fasset promised to do, but the committee claim that he did not keep his word, and the bill was defeated. The agreement, and the bill was defeated. The instructions.

Members of other unions are also opposed to Fasset. Henry W. Hicks last winter was

FOR THE CITY LONGERS FOR THE LOVES AND FISHES.

AMERICAN SMOKELESS POWDER.

GOOD RESULTS WITH THREE AND SIX POUNDER RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A series of tests at the naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head Tuesday last has demonstrated that the navy has a smokeless powder which can be depended upon for very satisfactory results in rapid-fire guns.

The new compound was invented by Prof. Charles E. Munroe, chemist at the naval torpedo station at Newport, and has been developed to its present state by the inventor and Commander Jewell, who is in charge of the torpedo station. It is due to the efforts of these two that the invention has been made a success. Certain features of the mixture will remain a secret in the interests of the Government.

The tests at Indian Head were with three-pounder and six-pounder rapid-fire guns. Eleven rounds were fired from the six-pounder and eight from the three-pounder. The first rounds were with experimental charges to determine the proper weight of the charges. The final results with the six-pounder were as follows: A charge of 400 grammes gave an initial velocity of 1,960 feet per second, with a pressure in the powder chamber of sixteen tons per square inch. A charge of 392 grammes gave 1,920 feet per second initial velocity and a chamber pressure of fourteen tons. The service charge of black powder is 820 grammes, which gives a velocity of only 1,800 feet, with fifteen and a half tons pressure in the powder chamber.

With the three-pounder a charge of 310 grammes gave 2,250 feet initial velocity, with a chamber pressure of 14 8-10 tons. The service charge of black powder for the three-pounder is 760 grammes, giving 2,000 feet initial velocity, with a chamber pressure of 15 tons. The results obtained in the three-pounder were somewhat more favorable than have been obtained abroad, while those in the six-pounder were about equal to the results obtained in Europe with the same sized gun.

The powder is almost entirely smokeless, giving off only a slight haze, which is quickly dissipated. As with European smokeless powders, a small priming charge of black powder must be used, as the smokeless grains are difficult of ignition. This priming charge makes a slight puff of gray smoke, which quickly disappears. The extreme regularity, uniformity, and correspondence of velocities, with pressures which were apparent throughout the tests, are favorable features.

The task of developing the powder will be continued with the help of the results obtained at this first official test, and it is reasonable to expect that, with experience in manufacture and further experiments in the details of loading, fixing the primer, regulating the size of the charge, &c., still better results may be obtained.

In addition to Tuesday's test, good results have been obtained with a grade of the compound intended for the musket calibre. Sufficient data have been obtained to give assurance that the problem of smokeless powder for rapid-fire guns, up to and including the five-inch calibre, has been solved, and there does not appear to be any reason why favorable results should not be obtained with the six-inch calibre. Beyond the latter the Bureau of Ordnance is not prepared to make any statement at present. The new powder will soon be tested in a four-inch gun.

WERE SECURED.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—The investigation into the irregularities in the State Department, which began on Monday, was continued on Tuesday. To-morrow or Tuesday the papers will bring the charges home to J. A. T. Lister, Secretary of State. To-day's proceedings were held in the presence of Mr. C. A. Dansereau, Postmaster and a witness box said he knew Fasset. He had known him for many years. His influence in getting General Berthiaume Superintendent of the Printing Bureau was written to Mr. Chapleau about did not press it personally.

Mr. Lister—Before the printing bureau were bought by the State of New York?

"Yes. I went down at Mr. Clifton to get price lists from the various printing houses. You saw the Hoe Company?"

"Yes."

"What did you tell them?"

"I told them that if they paid to any one on the sale of the printing bureau would cancel the order."

"What did he say?"

"He replied that on the other side of the Atlantic it was not the custom to do that. They generally instead subscribe to the fund. He [Hoe] suggested that they contribute to the Canadian election fund."

Witness replied that he might be able to subscribe to any of the different associations and gave the names of the various ones, but mentioned particularly the Conservative Association of New York, of which Mr. Benert is President.

Not an official of the association to the Potter Company and told him about commission when same proposition about contribution funds and he made the statement would not swear that the Potter Company had contributed from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

J. Brooks Young, Boston, of the New York Printing Company, was examined about the contract between the New York Printing Company and La Presse. Arrangement came about that the contract was to be credited with one-half the profit of the New-England Paper Company, the paper given it by the Government while talking with Berthiaume.

"Do you ever get orders from the Government?" He replied, "No." He replied: "I think I can help you. I might he thought the matter of the agreement a clause that he would give the profit to Berthiaume on all orders believing it would make Berthiaume secure in securing orders."

Berthiaume signed the contract in. Berthiaume gave him the clause in that he had enough influence to get it from the Government. As to the clause about to be discharged Mr. Lister to make a search for the letter to see if he could not find it. If he could come back and swear he could find it he was a very busy man to get home.

Mr. Lister—But we want the contract.

Mr. Young—Let me tell you what I want to show that Mr. Chapleau did not sign this contract. Well, I tell you nothing in the letter to prove that it was not true. I am going home. I will not come back.

Mr. Lester—You will if the contract is made.

Mr. Young—No, I won't. I am a citizen, and you can't make me do anything.

Mr. Lester—While you are in the city you are subject to its laws.

Mr. Young—But to-morrow I will be home.

ONTARIO'S BEDS OF NICKEL

ONLY EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS IN NORTH AMERICA

OBSTACLES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUDBURY DISTRICT—CAPITALISTS SCARED BY NEW MINING LAWS—THE FUTURE A LITTLE UNCERTAIN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the discovery that an alloy of 5 per cent. of nickel gave immensely increased tensile strength to steel came the announcement that practically inexhaustible beds of nickel ore had been found in the northern part of the Province of Ontario. The tests made of the new alloy indicated that it would be invaluable for many purposes, but chiefly, for the present at least, as a plating for war vessels.

Since that time the experiments have been steadily going on, and always with the same result, so far as known. The American naval authorities have carried the experiments as far as they could with specimen plates, with the result that, whether fired at pointblank or at an angle, the nickel-steel plates, instead of being shattered, are, at worst, only perforated, while the projectiles are themselves broken and destroyed by the contact.

The practical result of these tests has been the placing of orders with American contractors for the manufacture of nickel-steel plates for use on the United States war ships now under construction. It is also claimed that for railway and structural iron of every kind nickel steel is greatly preferable to the material now in use. Combined with this is the claim that Ontario possesses the only extensive deposits of nickel in North America. The result is that nowadays no flamboyant speech about the greatness of Canada is complete without a word picture of the nations standing at the doors of the Dominion, like so many tramps before a city residence, begging for nickel.

There can be no doubt that the nickel is there. The locality is known generally as the Sudbury district, because it was at Sudbury, the principal town of the region, that the first important discoveries of nickel were made. Sudbury is the junction point of the Canadian Pacific and the "Soo" Road, and lies about 130 miles east of the "Soo," a place better known to geographers as Sault Ste. Marie. The town is believed to be about the centre of the nickel range, which runs northeast and southwest from a point near Lake Huron to an indefinite point near Sudbury. There are those who claim that the range extends on up through the Province of Quebec and into Labrador, but there being almost no facts on the subject, the widest latitude of opinion may fairly be claimed.

The nickel is found associated with copper, iron, and sulphur. The ore now being worked contains an average of about 2 per cent. of nickel, and in the treatment the sulphur and iron are thrown away. The process of separation of the nickel and copper being a secret, it is impossible to say with authority whether the copper is saved or not. The indications are that, with some of the refiners, the copper also is sacrificed in order that the nickel may be saved. A refined nickel is worth about 50 cents a pound, an average ton of Sudbury ore would yield about \$20, supposing the copper to be worthless. There are some pockets that are far richer than this, however. One is found yielding 25 per cent., and even 35 per cent., of nickel, while comparatively low in copper.

This ore, instead of being treated in the district, is packed in barrels and shipped to the refiner direct. The ordinary ore is put through a couple of preliminary processes, which get rid of the sulphur, iron, and rock, while saving the nickel and copper. Although thousands of dollars have been spent in experimenting and hundreds of thousands, if not millions, in plants, the methods are still crude, and it is reasonable to suppose that as the demand grows and the world of science and industry becomes more familiar with the metal, improvements will be made.

The ore, mined in the ordinary way, is crushed and spread out upon a wide, low structure of pine wood, arranged so as to insure combustion. The wood is set on fire, and the fire is communicated, in time, to the sulphur in the ore, which is thus roasted out almost completely. An admixture of the roasted ore with coke is fed into an ordinary smelter, and the liquefied mineral which results is drained as far as possible of clay. From this furnace the material goes to a "Bessemerizer," where a strong blast of air driven through the mass still further purifies it. This last is rather a new improvement, so that where formerly the "matte," as the smelted product is called, contained only 30 or 40 per cent. of nickel and copper together, it is now sent out almost composed wholly of those metals.

The peculiar circumstances gave rise to a very promising boom when the nickel was first discovered, but there never was any indication

owner being Mr. Duncann McIntyre of Montreal, one of the original Canadian Pacific Railway syndicates. This company has some of the very richest nickel lands in the district. It works under contract with refiners, so that it never has any stock on hand.

The third large company is made up of the Vivians' interest. The Vivians are one of the oldest, and probably the largest, of the nickel-manufacturing concerns in Great Britain, their works being in Swansea, Wales. They have nickel mines in various parts of the world. A part of the plant used in their Sudbury property was until lately in use in Norway. The mine there was dismantled, and the smelters and other machinery transported and re-erected here. The presence of these people is the most hopeful feature of the district. No house in the world probably knows more about nickel or has a clearer interest in getting out the metal, apart from all speculating in mines. The fact that it seeks the Sudbury region is almost conclusive proof that the ore is worth working.

As yet the nickel business is in an unsettled state. There are great hopes entertained of the future, but no person knows exactly upon what these hopes are based, for the reason that the experiments to determine the place of nickel in the industrial arts are still in progress, as, also, are the investigations of the district which hopes to supply the world with the metal. One thing is reasonably clear: Nickel must be supplied at a lower rate than to-day if it is to be generally used in place of steel for structural purposes. Even a 4 per cent. alloy adds over \$30 to the cost of a ton of steel. The saving in weight through the greater tensile strength of the material does not compensate for this higher price. The exigencies of war may make it necessary for the nations to use this material to coat their ships, and other uses may be found for it, but this is yet to be proved. Meantime, metallurgists in many places are experimenting with a view to finding some cheap process of treating the ore, the prospect being of early success.

THE MAVERICK BANK FAILURE. RECEIVER BEAL'S FIGURES ON THE CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Receiver Beal furnishes the following as the state of the Maverick National Bank, as shown by its books at the close of business, Oct. 31, 1891:

Reserves.—Time loan, \$2,748,981; demand loan, \$2,416,617; United States bonds at Washington, \$50,000; United States bonds on hand, \$33,950; sundry bond account, \$722,947.35; sundry bond account No. 2, \$105,004.73; called bonds for redemption, \$100,000; real estate, \$67,028.41; New York reserve account, \$228,842.05; furniture and fixture account, \$42,637.70; sundry banks, \$795,522.49; expense account, \$12,268.75; interest account, \$7,937.31; premium, \$4,476.97; sovereign account, \$114.79; exchanges for Clearing House, \$331,452.20; specie, \$337,838.50; legal tenders, \$597,000; reserve at Washington, 5 per cent. fund, \$2,987,846.83; and checks, \$137,972.48. Total, \$9,087,846.83.

Liabilities.—Capital, \$400,000; surplus fund, \$800,000; profit and loss, \$10,708.64; discounts, \$30,483.61; commission account, \$4.65; credit telegraphic transfer, \$212.36; dividends, \$100; deposits, \$2,961,922.92; certified checks, \$48,029.54; certificate of deposit, \$110,678.74; banks and bankers, \$5,200,756.27; circulation, \$45,000; total, \$9,687,843.62.

As compared with Sept. 25, loans had decreased in the month before the failure by \$330,000. The bond account was reduced by \$117,000. The cash with reserve agents had been reduced from \$963,000 to \$289,000 and the loans to banks had come down from \$1,047,000 to \$796,000. Exchanges for Clearing House were only \$331,000, against \$635,000 upon the previous date. Specie had been reduced from \$847,000 to \$337,000, but legal tenders had increased from \$480,000 to \$397,000. The deposits at the date of the bank's suspension, including certificates of deposit and deposits of banks and bankers, aggregated \$8,260,000, as against \$9,910,000 five weeks before, a loss of \$1,650,000 in deposits, of which \$734,000 was a falling off in individual deposits and \$500,000 a falling off in banking deposits.

The Maverick had a very large business, its outward mail averaging from 600 to 800 letters per day, and the posting of 1,000 letters was not an unusual occurrence; but everything is found thus far to have been systematically conducted and all accounts balance upon the books. The only difference thus far announced is the inadequate collateral behind loans to the directors. There was no blanket indorsement on file, as has been stated. All the notes and indorsements were properly and regularly made within the letter of the law.

Receiver Beal does not contemplate resigning the Presidency of the Second National Bank. He will have as Receiver the ablest counsel both from the bar and the Clearing House Committee, and the Controller promises a prompt and satisfactory dividend. The Receiver has authority under the banking law to return all special deposits, which is presumed to include deposits of securities within the safe for safe keeping by parties not indebted to the institution. The disposition of the \$331,000 in checks for clearing deposited Saturday has yet to be determined.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

When young Julius Levin crossed the ocean from England on the steamer City of Chicago last Spring he got acquainted with J. Elmer Grimm, a musical director. On arriving, Levin, who is only eighteen years old, took Grimm to a hotel in West Street, and at the first opportunity departed with Grimm's clothing, valued at \$30. The boy was arrested and pleaded guilty before Recorder Smyth. The Recorder sent over to England to find out something about him before imposing sentence. He found that they would like Levin over there to answer a charge of forging a check for \$20, and that his father was in prison. The Recorder yesterday sent him to the penitentiary for three years and nine months.

Metcalf & Co., agents of the bark Odarilla, yesterday paid \$25 for passage to St. Kitt's of the colored boy Phipps, who claims to have been abducted from that island by Mate Elwell of the Odarilla. When the bark arrived in this port some time ago the boy ran away and subsequently appeared at the Barge Office, where he told his story. The officers of the Odarilla tell a different one, but to avoid any further trouble the agents agreed to pay his passage back. He will sail by the steamer Muriel to-morrow.

Policeman William Corrigan of the Seventh Precinct had in his household, at 253 Division Street, a canary that trilled for its breakfast in the basement dining room, where slept his old servant, Johanna Barnett. The bird was not heard yesterday morning, and Mrs. Corrigan went to the basement to learn why it was quiet, and found it and Johanna dead and the gas turned on and unlighted. It appeared reasonably certain that Mrs. Barnett, on retiring, turned the gas low, and that a draught blew it out.

Three very small voyagers arrived yesterday on the steamship Cynosia. The oldest was Stephen Peter Falkner, eleven years of age, who was eloping with his ten-year-old sister Anna and a half-sister, who is four years old. The youthful trio live with their parents in Salt Lake City, and six weeks ago went on a visit to their grandfather, who lives in Mannheim, Germany. They were landed at the Barge Office, and as soon as released from that establishment boarded a train for the West.

The trial of Lieut. Farrow yesterday developed no new features. The day was taken up with rebuttal. A bank cashier named Lowe was on the stand a portion of the day. He swore positively that he knew Lieut. Farrow, and had seen him "a hundred times." Asked to identify the Lieutenant, he pointed out the defendant's counsel, Col. Baker, who bears not the slightest resemblance to Farrow. Lowe was much disconcerted when informed of his mistake. The case will be continued to-day.

Last Winter the steamboat Express collided with the Health Department boat Franklin Edson at the dock at North Brother Island in a fog. The Edson was damaged so that the city filed a libel in the United States District Court for \$8,000 against the Express, claiming negligence on the part of the steamboat people. Judge Brown decided yesterday in favor of the city, holding that when a vessel proceeds in a dense fog she accepts all risks of running into other vessels.

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson has withdrawn from the grain commission firm of Franklin Edson & Co., with offices in the Produce Exchange. The business will be carried on by his son, Franklin Edson, Jr. Mr. Edson, Sr., will devote most of his time to the Genesee Trust Company, of which he is President. He has been in business here since early in the sixties, and has been one of the most prominent members of the Produce Exchange, serving several terms as its President.

A jury in the City Court before Judge Van Wyck yesterday rendered a verdict of \$37.65 against Denman Thompson in a suit brought by Annie Haines for breach of contract. Miss Haines was engaged for the "Two Sisters" company and discharged when the piece proved a failure before her term of engagement had expired. Her suit was conducted by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhofer, Irving M. Dittenhofer, and David Gerber.

News has been received here that the distinguished Americans who sailed for Europe on the White Star freight steamer Runic have arrived in Liverpool in excellent condition. The party was made up of ten buffaloes and their attendants. The animals were shipped abroad to be placed in the park of a wealthy Englishman, who wanted to have in his collection some representatives of an almost extinct species.

The Tipperary Men's, Kerrymen's, Mayo Men's, and the Corkmen's Associations have passed resolutions indorsing the Parnell memorial meeting at the Academy of Music next Sunday evening, at which Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the eulogy, and those as well as other Irish societies have made contributions to the expenses of the memorial services.

"Richard Croker, City Hall, New-York," was the address upon a letter, postmarked London, which came in the Mayor's mail yesterday. The writer of the letter evidently did not hit wide of the mark, for the Post Office people were not rebuked for its delivery in the City Hall mail.

Henry Botta for Blisch, proprietor

The case of the denning of Ker whole town will miss, as the o against him.

In the Union C dore A. Blauvelt ark, and Herman; convicted of an was charged the posse of men, w in Linden, reju repler in obtaine of Farmer Daly, the stock, wago farmer was not son related the

The trial of Th Michael Fallon, Board in the fire for ballot-box at in Judge Lippinc terday, was sent lying at the poin

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The Jersey City Bennett, a carpenter passed two bogu

OUR FLEET

ITS PRESENCE

—MOVEN

SHANGHAI, Oct. Yokohama Sept. 24th Admiral Be ber, and hencefor the Asiatic squa board to see the been heralded by of the world. He tunc just now on midable naval fo; the present unset fairs. The Mario jously awaited, a; to the ease felt missionaries in C

The Monocacy! Japanese navy; oughly overhaule and, after coaling ceed up the Yang tions. The Monc the East for river rather worn out, her presence on vessels of any draught and can, and her battery o; and Gatling gun Besides this she i more than 250 quality much nee. The arrival of States vessels at S Commodore Perr coummerce in 185;

TURKEY

ST. PETERSBURG during the Russo in Turkey, recent permission for th ter the dead in Stefano, near Cor memorial was to i was also the inten Stefano an orthod

and bankers at the time of the failure. There was deposited with the Assistant United States Treasurer to-day a little upward of \$12,000 to the credit of the examiner for the benefit of the creditors of the Maverick National Bank. The Controller says he did not say the Maverick Bank depositors would receive 85 per cent. He said that the average dividend of all the banks he had settled was 85 per cent.

At the Five Cents Savings Bank everything is quiet to-day. Money is being deposited by those who withdrew their accounts during the run, and the drafts up to noon were no larger than usual. During the six days of the run there was withdrawn above deposits \$761,176. On Saturday there was very little money taken out, and the bank received 438 deposits of average amounts, including 62 new accounts.

News received from Boston yesterday by New-York bankers indicated that there had been in the former city a revival of the nervousness which followed the failure of the Maverick National Bank, but which seemed to have disappeared toward the end of last week. This time the rumors did not take the form of stories that other banks at the Hub were in trouble, but dealt with possible embarrassment for some mercantile houses, growing out of the crash at the Maverick. These stories were far from definite, however, and the scare did not result in demands upon the New-York banks for money by their Boston correspondents. Just after the failure of the Maverick there were very heavy demands for cash upon the institutions in this city and large sums were sent on to the Boston banks. The calls ended with last week, and so far they have not been renewed.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL TEAM. THEIR PRACTICE GAME—TO PLAY WITH YALE THANKSGIVING DAY. PRINCETON, Nov. 9.—The university football eleven held their regular practice game on the athletic grounds to-day against the reserves. Every man was in good condition and felt the effects of Saturday, except Wheeler, left guard, who did not play. The team played with spirit and developed a different style of play from their previous methods this season. Alcock Moffatt coached the game.

To show the kindly spirit existing between the Harvard and Princeton football managements, a telegram was received from the former yesterday congratulating the Princetonians on their defeating the University of Pennsylvania. The telegram read: A glorious victory. HARVARD. The Princetonians only have one more championship game to play, with Yale on Thanksgiving Day. They will go into training specially for that game immediately to remedy existing faults and develop new tricks. The Princetonians by no means expect to win from Yale, but they intend to make a hard fight for the pennant. The next exhibition game will be played on the Princeton grounds with Cornell Saturday, Nov. 14.

ELIZABETH'S CHARTER ELECTION. ELIZABETH, Nov. 9.—The primaries of both political parties here for the charter election, which takes place Dec. 1, must, under the conditions of the ballot-reform law, be held this week. The primaries will be held on Wednesday night and the conventions must be held on Thursday or Friday to nominate a Mayor, Alderman at Large, who shall be President of the Council, and four Freelothers.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE PASSAIC. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Two boys found the body of a middle-aged man in the Passaic River, near the Erie Bridge, in East Newark, yesterday afternoon. The body was towed to the Newark side, where it was taken in charge by the authorities. The dead man was 5 feet 10 inches in height, and was dressed in a blue uniform, upon which were buttons which would denote that he was a railroad man. An Erie conductor examined him and said that the buttons were those of the West Shore Railroad, but he did not know him. When examined nothing was found upon him—not even a scrap of paper. A lump as large as a hickory nut was found behind his left ear. The indications are that the man was a victim of foul play. The body had been in the water several days.

logical Seminary delivered the usual Monday morning address in the chapel of the New-York University yesterday. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Clarke addressed the Homiletic Society of Union Theological Seminary last evening upon the "Work of the Pastor."

Adolph Halbert, a German sailor, was found unconscious yesterday morning in his bedroom at the sailors' boarding house 63 West Street, from inhaling gas, which was escaping from the burner in the room. He was taken to Chambers Street Hospital, where it was expected that he would die.

The November dinner of the Fellowship Club will not be held on the evening of the 25th inst., as previously announced. Instead, it will take place Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 6:30 P. M. The dinner book is now open for the signatures of members and will close on the 22d inst.

The German steamship Heiligoland, which yesterday arrived from Hamburg, reports the loss of one of her firemen, who is supposed to have fallen overboard during the passage to this port. He was Rudolph Rosso, nineteen years old, and a native of Germany.

The police were requested, last night, to make a search for Sabella Maud Tracy, fifteen years of age, who ran away from her home in Rahway, N. J., last Saturday. The girl left a note for her parents in which she said that she would never return.

A Coroner's jury said yesterday that Policeman John J. Barnes, who on the 31st inst. shot and killed John Nichols, a collector of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in their Court Street office, was not criminally responsible.

More gold importations were reported in Wall Street yesterday. The French Line steamer La Bretagne brought in \$300,000, and the Umbria had on board \$225,000 more. This makes the total since Sept. 12, \$23,900,000.

BROOKLYN. The marital troubles of Robert B. Merchant and wife of Brooklyn were patched up yesterday, and Merchant appeared before Police Justice Walsh and withdrew the charges of vagrancy and habitual drunkenness preferred against his wife last Friday. She was accordingly released by the Justice on her written pledge to her husband to abstain from drink and refrain from improper or abusive language.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. James, on Jay Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday crowded with prominent citizens in attendance on the funeral services over the remains of Francis G. Turner, the architect and builder, and formerly President of St. Patrick's Society, and Vice President of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society. There was a solemn high mass of requiem. The interment was in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

The Citizens' and Union Gas Companies of Brooklyn did not consolidate yesterday, according to arrangement. The stockholders of the Citizens' Company met on Oct. 6 and authorized consolidation. The stockholders of the Union Company met yesterday, but after an hour's secret session adjourned to Nov. 23, without taking a vote. It is said some of the Union stockholders think the terms of consolidation not good enough.

Commissioner of Police and Excise Henry L. Hayden of Brooklyn yesterday created the Fourteenth Sub-Police Precinct into the Twentieth Precinct and promoted Acting Sergeant W. H. Kitzler to the post of Captain. Kitzler was appointed patrolman in 1874, roundsman in 1878, and Sergeant in 1879. He has been in command of the Fourteenth Sub-Precinct since its creation last April.

President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company yesterday denied that the system was to be purchased by a Philadelphia syndicate.

Ex-Police Justice Frederick S. Massey of Brooklyn is seriously ill of rheumatism and stomach trouble at his home in Schermerhorn Street.

LONG ISLAND. The certificate of incorporation of the Long Island City Electric Illuminating Company, having a capital of \$50,000, was filed with the Secretary of State yesterday. The company is formed for the purpose of furnishing electric lighting for public and private purposes in Long Island City. The Directors are Edward M. Tyrrell and William A. Christian of Brooklyn and James W. Lamb of Long Island City.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY. An inquest to ascertain the cause of the death of Mrs. George Tussell of White Plains, who was found dead with a bullet wound in her head Oct. 18, was begun yesterday. George Tussell, husband of the dead woman, Thomas Robinson, a colored man, and a third man named Roberts, who had been arrested, were examined. The inquest was adjourned to give time for procuring further testimony.

The Westchester County Court and Court of Sessions began yesterday at the Court House, White Plains, County Judge I. N. Mills presiding. The Grand Jury was sworn and retired to

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Capt. William R. relieved from duty at the arrival at that post, Surgeon, and W. California, and reporting commanding officer of the commanding Gen.

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Corn was firm. It o figures, advanced abo half of the advance r the buying was unq Business was chiecl a on a great scale. The May. A moderate shi account. Cash was v low grades being as o 30c cur, although ov large. The estimate f ber sold between at 64c; May between 43.47-45c. Cash cor 55.25-56c; No. 2 yellow, 57c; sales b No. 2 white, 47.43c; 48c; No. 3 white; 45.47-55c. Put on A at 45c.

Oats sympathized in corn. The close was November sold betwe 32c. May between 33c. Cash oats were light; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 30 on heard, were: No. 2 white, No. 3 white, 28.47c; No. 3 white, 28.47c. Hates from Duluth l loads of wheat Here two or more elevators ter grades were pa 70,000 bushels; dar

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The cold wave pred to-day. New Yorker buying of wheat at t and in the Northwest abroad had been pre not excite any entire number and the city nearly 2,300; the arri Tuesday, 500. Within these big figures appa mind. The visible an cream almost doub bushels. This figure announced at about touched the top. It

the 11th, reaching m number and the city at 97c. Cash Spring No. 2 in store, 96c; 85.87c; No. 3, 84c; heard; No. 3, 90.29; 4, 31.63c. Cash W 2 red, in store, 97.44c hard, 96c; No. 4, 84c heard; were: No. 3, 81.54c; No. 2 white, 81c; at 80c and calls at

Corn was firm. It o figures, advanced abo half of the advance r the buying was unq Business was chiecl a on a great scale. The May. A moderate shi account. Cash was v low grades being as o 30c cur, although ov large. The estimate f ber sold between at 64c; May between 43.47-45c. Cash cor 55.25-56c; No. 2 yellow, 57c; sales b No. 2 white, 47.43c; 48c; No. 3 white; 45.47-55c. Put on A at 45c.

Oats sympathized in corn. The close was November sold betwe 32c. May between 33c. Cash oats were light; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 30 on heard, were: No. 2 white, No. 3 white, 28.47c; No. 3 white, 28.47c. Hates from Duluth l loads of wheat Here two or more elevators ter grades were pa 70,000 bushels; dar

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Cleveland," he said. "He seems to be the choice of the great majority of the party."

NICKEL STEEL FOR ARMOR.

THE RESULT OF RECENT TESTS SUFFICIENT FOR A DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The two remaining plates ordered for the comparative armor trials will not be tested, partly because they are defective, and partly because the Ordnance Bureau has obtained sufficient data from the plates already fired at to enable it to proceed with the manufacture of armor for the new ships. The two plates not tried are a low carbon all-steel Harveyed and a high carbon nickel steel Harveyed, both from Carnegie, Phipps & Co.

The results of the trial have tended still further to strengthen the faith of the Navy Department in nickel steel, and it is now settled that all armor to be made hereafter will be of that material. The use of the Harvey process is still an open question, to be settled after a more thorough study of its properties. The question of cost also enters into the consideration, though this will not stand in the way if it is found that results can be attained as uniformly good as the best in the recent trials.

The new armor tests will be acceptance tests of armor delivered for actual use on the ships, the first lot coming from Bethlehem, and being the barbette armor for the coast-defense vessel Monterey. This is of steel, 11½ inches thick. It is now ready for shipment from Bethlehem. The Monterey will be the next armored vessel to be put in commission. She will be ready for sea some time next Spring.

The two ten-inch guns for her after barbette are now ready for shipment at the Washington ordnance factory. One of her twelve-inch guns for the forward barbette is completed, and is awaiting test at the Indian Head proving grounds. Its mate is still in the gun shops, nearly completed. Its rifling was commenced yesterday, it being the first gun to be put on the new rifling machine erected in the north end of the new gun shop. This gun will be delayed somewhat by the fact that there was considerable delay in getting some of the castings for its mount from the contractors.

A CRY FOR "PROTECTION."

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SNEAK SWINDLERS IN COURT.

CHARLES HARR, THE CHIEF OF THE GANG, HELD FOR TRIAL.

Charles and Henry Harr, who had given the names of Charles and Henry Morris when they were arrested on Thursday by the police of the Ninth Precinct, on charges of sneak thieving, were taken yesterday to Jefferson Market Police Court and there complaints of swindling and blackmail were made against Charles by people whom he had victimized. The first complainant was Mrs. Julia Lawson of 37 Grove Street. Charles called on her on Dec. 8, and told her that her son, who is a messenger, had been arrested for stealing \$20, and he had come to advise her to settle up and have the boy released. She had only \$2.05, which he took and said that she could pay up the remainder in installments, and left promising to get her boy out. In the evening the boy returned home and she learned that she had been swindled, as the boy had neither been arrested nor had he stolen anything. On this charge Justice Kelly held Charles in \$500 for trial in General Sessions.

The next complainant was Mrs. Emma Randall, who formerly lived at 567 Lexington Avenue, but now resides in Jersey City. Charles called on her, and, representing himself as a newspaper reporter, said that his paper had all the facts of a suit that she had against a person who had accused her of theft, and that the entire story would be published unless she paid \$50. Mrs. Randall did not want any newspaper notoriety, and gave him \$6.50 on account, as she had no more money with her at the time. The following day she went to the office of the newspaper he had mentioned to pay the remainder of the \$50, and there she was told that she had been swindled. On this complaint a charge of grand larceny was made, and Charles was held in \$2,500 bail for trial in General Sessions.

The third complaint was made by Mrs. Estella Woodman of 160 West Seventy-ninth Street, the sister-in-law of Police Officer Sherman, who had been murdered by a negro. Charles also represented himself to her as a reporter, and told her that for \$7.50 he would start a subscription for the murdered man's family. Charles pleaded not guilty to this and the other charges, but he was held in an additional \$500 bail for trial.

Mrs. Lizzie Williams and Mrs. Catherine M. Parsons of 664 Sixth Avenue and Mrs. W. Nordman of 160 West Seventy-ninth Street were also ready to make charges of blackmail against Charles. His brother Henry was discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

Although Charles pleaded not guilty in court, Detective Burleigh said that the prisoner admitted to him that the charges were true, and jokingly remarked: "You have not got hold of half the people yet."

The detectives were busy most of the afternoon calling at pawn shops all over the city to get articles that Charles had pawned. Among these were a new seal plush saque lined with black satin, a lady's black lace jacket and scarf, half a dozen small after-dinner silver spoons with Egyptian designs, a pair of silver candlesticks of antique design, California gold coins, and some postal currency that was used during the war.

A number of citizens called at the station house during the day to see if they could identify any of the property that had been stolen from them, but failed to do so.

It was a TIMES reporter who first identified Charles Harr in the Jefferson Market Police Court as the man who, under the name of Allen H. Wood, had started to build the West End Theatre and caused so much excitement among theatrical managers and actors. The reporter had at that time met him at a dinner given by T. Henry French to the Lord Fauntleroy company in Baltimore. Harr, or Wood, as he then was called, was in the height of his prosperity. He wore a rich seal skin coat and cap, and these, with a large diamond ring which he conspicuously displayed, made him quite an attraction as he strutted through the streets. He gave the reporter his card with the name A. H. Wood, proprietor of the West End Theatre, New-York. He talked of starting a stock company and engaging Tommy Russell, which he did some time afterward.

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BIG CORPORATIONS GO TO LAW.

OHIO HOLDERS OF COPPER AND IRON STOCKS PLAYING FREEZE-OUT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Two big Ohio corporations that are dependent in a measure upon legislation for their profits, and were mixed up in McKinley tariff tinkering, are now concerned in complicated and vexatious litigation. The Canadian Copper Company and the Anglo-American Iron Company were organized under Ohio laws, though the mines are at Sudbury, Ontario. The former has a capital stock of \$2,500,000 and the latter one of \$5,000,000, and both are owned in the main by the same Cleveland capitalists. Judge Stevenson Burke is President and H. P. McIntosh Secretary of both companies, and ex-Senator H. B. Payne and Judge Burke of this city and S. J. Ritchie and T. W. Cornell of Akron are the heavy stockholders. Ritchie is interested in a number of enterprises, among them the Central Ontario Railroad, and was the man who organized the companies. He has been a heavy borrower, and of late has had difficulty in keeping his affairs straight.

A suit is now pending in the United States courts against him, in which J. B. and George W. McMullen seek to satisfy a judgment for \$265,000 by getting possession of blocks of this copper and iron stock, held by ex-Senator Payne, Judge Burke, and Banker Cornell, as collateral on loans to Ritchie. Now Ritchie sues in the State courts for the dissolution of both corporations, and asks that the officers be compelled to file accounts and a statement. The court has power to do this under an Ohio law which provides that if any corporation has not paid a dividend of 6 per cent. in five years, an owner of one-fifth of the stock can demand a dissolution. All the conditions in the case under this law are favorable to Ritchie.

The Canadian Copper Company is the one that now has the nickel contracts with the Government for furnishing the metal required for the nickel-steel armor plates. The deposits it owns are said to be very rich both in copper and nickel, and Judge Burke has acknowledged that enough has been earned in the last year to pay a 10 per cent. dividend; but it has all been used in improvements. Ritchie alleges in his petition that it has been expended for extravagant salaries and in other unprofitable ways. He also declares that the majority stockholders are using up the dividends in order to "freeze him out" of his holding, which amounts to \$526,000 in Canadian Copper stock and \$1,100,000 of Anglo-American Iron stock.

In the answers filed by Payne, Burke, and Cornell in the McMullen suit, they allege that Ritchie owes ex-Senator Payne \$447,397.63, for which \$300,000 of Canadian Copper stock is security; that he owes Judge Burke \$214,904.31, for which \$105,000 in Canadian Copper and \$100,000 in Anglo-American Iron stock is held as collateral, and that his debt to Cornell is \$131,145.73, for which \$80,000 in the Copper and between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in the Iron Company stock is security.

In these petitions Payne, Burke, and Cornell ask for the sale of the collateral and the satisfaction of their claims. These answers were filed before Ritchie began his suit, and he has taken the only course that will enable him to save anything out of the wreck. Judge Burke has stated that the collateral held will not cover the loans made to Ritchie, as the copper stock is only at par, and the iron stock at \$10 to \$10 a share. There is no doubt that either Payne or Burke would be glad to get copper stock at par, and if iron ore was to go on the free list, the iron stock would quickly reach a good figure. Altogether, it is a pretty fight.

Banker Cornell will have to pay taxes for five years on the \$130,000 Ritchie owes him. He has dodged these taxes and a few months ago the tax inquisitor got on his track and undertook to collect them with the penalties. Cornell made a fight, but has had to give his case away in these suits. With the penalties, the back taxes will amount to \$15,000.

that was the history of the organization of the

"First Battalion."
A month later, Saturday, July 25, the First Battalion began its week's practice cruise of the squadron of evolution, 160 strong reporting on board the Minnesota at 8 A. M.

Lieut. Commander Miller, in his report, speaks with great gratification of the work of the men and quotes with much pride a letter from Res Admiral J. G. Walker to him which reads:

"The reserves under your command have gone far toward acquiring that military and seamanship bearing characteristic of and essential to the trained and skilled man-of-war's man; they have given the most gratifying evidence of a spirit which insures permanency of their own organization, and which is an excellent and worthy example for the guidance and encouragement of others."

The report further states that since the cruise only one drill has been held, and that was through the courtesy of Capt. Wilson, commanding the Second Battery. The Lieutenant Commander states that he has not been able to find an available drillroom, but the time has not been wasted, as the past two months have been utilized in perfecting the organization and establishing a corps of information, the object of which is the collection of data which would be valuable in the defense of New-York Harbor in case of sudden hostilities.

The report dwells at great length upon the need of an armory. At present there is no regimental armory in New-York in which the battalion can find room to store its equipments, or in which it can drill regularly and in its entirety, which, in Lieut. Commander Miller's opinion, are two essential requisites. The Lieutenant Commander speaks of Castle Garden as the one place which would meet all the requirements of the battalion. The city at present has this building at its disposal. It was built for military purposes, and occupies the most strategic position on Manhattan Island. There is no other armory south of Eighth Street for the protection of the city, and should a battalion be raised in Brooklyn it would be equally available for that command. Another thing that commends it is that the tide lies at the Battery than in either river, and boat drill can be held near by. The report also suggests that the city schoolship might be moored there, and the United States training vessel should be in close proximity. The Winter shore drills could then be supplemented, by proper exercises afloat, and the seafaring community brought under better control by reason of their closer contact with authorized State forces.

The cost of putting Castle Garden in fit condition to be used would be slight compared with building an armory. Lieut. Commander Miller thinks, and so states in his report, that if the building be further embellished as a State Naval Museum, it would be more attractive to the people, and would be an incentive to them to lead a seafaring life. He does not consider it essential to have a Government man-of-war for all the Winter drills, but believes better results would be obtained by having weekly exercises under the direct control of officers commissioned by the State and a Summer cruise upon one of the vessels of the home squadron.

The question of uniform will be treated by the Lieutenant Commander in a later report, but he thinks that it should be similar to that of the United States Navy for both officers and men.

DAMAGES GIVEN AN INJURED WIFE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 12.—Last May Dr. J.

L. Young was arrested charged with having obtained a divorce from his wife illegally, she knowing nothing of his proceedings. He was sent to jail. The divorce was secured at Chattanooga, and there he was taken for trial. It is thought to have been estranged from his wife by Mrs. Dora Woodward, a milliner of this city. Mrs. Young sued her for having alienated the affections of her husband. Yesterday she recovered a verdict for \$10,000, the full extent of the law. Dr. Young and Mrs. Woodward were married secretly some months ago. Young previously stood high in the community.

A CHUTE TO THE LAUNDRY.

From the Springfield Republican.

An ingenious local architect is designing a model tenement house. The most interesting feature yet developed is his willed-linen chute leading to the common laundry in the basement. It is so constructed that it can be flushed Monday mornings. The occupants who have lived in blocks provided with similar posts and conveniences will be cautioned against sending their correspondence to be washed.

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on June 1, 89.7. In July, 1891, 95.5.
Condition of Oats, June 1, 88.6. In July of 1891,
87.6.

BERDAN'S IRON-CLAD DESTROYER.

TWO PATENTS GRANTED FOR A DEVICE FOR FIRING AND FOR A SHELL.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—On the receipt of a fa-
vorable report of Messrs. Cramp & Sons on the
Berdan iron-clad destroyer, with a proposition
to construct one and give a guarantee that it
will fill the conditions provided for in the bill
now before Congress, the Chairman of the Coast
Defense Committee in the Senate and the Chair-
man of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the
House of Representatives requested the Secre-
tary of the Interior to have Gen. Berdan's ap-
plication for a patent made special.

On July 5 two patents were issued on the
Berdan destroyer. One covers the devices em-
ployed for firing a shell into the hold of a ship
below her armor plating when the hydraulic
buffer or ram is in contact with the ship, by
which a short and uniform distance for firing
through the water and the lodging of the shell
into the hold of the ship is secured under all
circumstances.

The other patent is for a shell so constructed
as to allow gas to pass the shell to force out the
tampion employed to keep the water out of the
gun and to prevent the air, when compressed by
the shell, from expanding the muzzle of the
gun; also for a time fuse so constructed as to
delay the explosion twenty minutes if desired,
in order to allow the officers and crew to leave
the ship before the explosion takes place. The
shell contains 400 pounds of wet gun cotton,
which is claimed to be sufficient, when exploded
inside of the ship, to destroy all the bulkheads
and thereby cause the ship to sink at once.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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understorm.

24.—The most terrifo son struck Cleveland ng. The day had been e reaching 95° in the 17 o'clock there was a followed a half hour

ame up in the west and city before the storm ell in torrents, swept was impossible to see reets, except when the ng came. The bolts ll around. Horse and stopped and the pas- in alarm. The rain- ly three inches and the water. The lightning phone and telegraph e learned no damage

iceman Did It.

ing man living at 149 as found last evening Seventy-second Street nd. He said that he head by a Park police- Street and Riverside o Roosevelt Hospital, ssed, and he then went

BRIVALS.

with applause. They thought Mr. Friok had got what he deserved, and other capitalists de- served similar treatment.

IMPROVED ARMOR PLATE.

IT WITHSTANDS SUCCESSFULLY A VERY SEVERE TEST.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Tracy and Commodore Folger went to Indian Head yester- day, accompanied by several other officers of the navy, to witness a private test of a new armor plate just offered by the Bethlehem Iron Works.

Those who witnessed the test are not yet pre- pared to talk freely about the results, as com- pared with those of the last trial, when the Harveyized Bethlehem plate stood the test ap- plied to it so satisfactorily, but it is learned that the comparison was flattering to the new plate, as it showed very much greater power of resistance than the former plates, under a test made with eight-inch shells, instead of the six- inch used for part of the test in the last trial.

The plates are understood to have been of the same area and thickness as those tried before at the Indian Head proving grounds, but in composition and treatment they differed some- what from those tried last year. The new plate was Harveyized, but by a new method of treat- ment, which was expected to secure more uni- form results in all parts of the plate. All that Commodore Folger would say to-day about the trial was that it was extremely satisfactory and that the plate tried was the best plate that had yet been submitted to the punishment of an eight-inch gun.

Smallpox Brought by Chinamen.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 24.—Several days ago a party of twenty Chinamen returning from China over the Canadian Pacific Railway arrived a Gretna, a small town on the Canadian side of the United States boundary, and were detained there until their return papers were passed upon by customs officials. The papers were found all right and the party was author- ized to proceed on their journey to New-York, to which city they were ticketed. Two remained at Gretna, and it now turns out that they were afflicted with smallpox.

Customs authorities and health officers took action as quickly as possible, but not quickly enough to prevent the fearful disease spreading. This afternoon seven cases were officially re- ported, and there is much alarm on both sides of the boundary line.

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ONE DAY'S

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LOS.

—Fire broke out in Strippling & plotely destroyed, & Baskin. The is \$4,500. Strippling been tampered wit

SUCCESSFUL ARMOR TEST.

A HARVEYZED PLATE WITHSTANDS FIVE SHOTS FROM A BIG GUN.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 30.—The first armor-plate test made on the proving grounds of the Bethlehem Iron Company took place to-day. The plate tested was a ten and a half inch Harveyzed nickel-steel plate, eight feet by six, and weighed 18,600 pounds. In tempering the plate it was treated with the ice-water process, which rendered its surface exceedingly hard and brittle.

Five shots from an eight-inch rifled gun were fired at the plate; four in the corners, and the fifth in the centre. The charges consisted of 81 3/4 pounds of powder and a 250-pound Holtzer projectile. The velocity of the projectile was 1,700 feet a second.

Each projectile pierced the plate about three inches, rebounded, and broke into bits the size of walnuts. Not a single crack was developed in the plate.

The test was witnessed by Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; John Fritz, Superintendent, and R. W. Davenport, Assistant Superintendent of the Bethlehem Iron Works, and the Government army and navy Inspectors.

The success of the test surpassed the expectations of all present. Lieut. Meigs, late of the United States Navy, who had charge of the shooting, said after the test: "Comparing this test with the plates of foreign manufacture tested at Annapolis last November a year ago, and with those of domestic manufacture fired at in November last at Indian Head, there is evidently a very material increase in ballistic resistance."

"The velocity of the eight-inch projectiles in this trial was the same as in two former trials. The five projectiles fired at each plate in the case of the two previous trials consisted of one eight-inch and four six-inch projectiles, while in the present case eight-inch projectiles alone were used. The comparison may be best expressed by stating that the total energy received by this plate was 25,040 foot tons, fully 50 per cent. greater than the plates sustained in the two former trials, and yet the plate is far less injured than were the plates in the other tests."

Charged with Evading Customs Duty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—In the Federal court this afternoon United States District Attorney Jolly filed amended information against N. Hofheimer & Co. of New-York, Bartley, Johnson & Co., and W. G. Coldeway,

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POLK COUNTY, NATHANIEL FRENCH OF SCOTT COUNTY.

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ARMOR FOR WAR VESSELS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT REPLIES TO SOME CRITICISMS IT HAS HEARD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There has been considerable criticism of late in some quarters as to the course of the Navy Department in dealing with the question of armor for the new vessels. It has been alleged that the department has been too anxious to favor the contractors; that the shapes of plates have been changed so as to facilitate their manufacture, especially in the matter of the defective or cone-shaped gun turrets, and that information about successful trials of armor plates has been heralded over the country while all news of failures has been suppressed.

There can be no doubt about the successful results uniformly obtained at armor trials since the manufacture of armor commenced in this country, about two years ago, and, aside from the intimation that inferior armor was being turned out, the most serious matter referred to is that of the change in the form of the turrets. This is a question about which there is a decided difference of opinion among naval officers. There is little doubt that the inclined armor possesses many advantages over the vertical, and weight for weight affords much greater protection, as it is almost impossible for it to be struck at right angles by a shot from the guns of an enemy, especially if the fighting is at close range.

It is argued by those in favor of the change, on the other hand, that the cone-shaped turrets afford so much less space on the interior that the men of the gun crews would be obliged to go about in a stooping posture and would not have sufficient room to properly work the guns. Both sides made strong arguments in support of their contentions, and the matter was before the department for some time before Secretary Tracy finally decided to change from the inclined to the vertical armor. It is doubtful whether the change was a wise one.

Acting Secretary Foley prepared a statement for publication to-day in reply to charges made recently against the Navy Department in connection with the question of armor. "As to the publication of successful armor trials and the concealment of unsuccessful trials," Mr. Foley said, "there have been absolutely no unsuccessful trials of either nickel or Harvey plates. On the contrary, the uniform results of these trials have been a phenomenal success. No results in any degree approaching them have ever been attained at the tests of any foreign armor, and, moreover, we can purchase nickel cheaper by 40 per cent. under our contract than any one else."

"The statement that the change in the form of the turrets of the battle ships would cause a great deal of saving to the contractors for the armor is absurd, as the turret armor of the battle ships has not yet been let to contract, nor has the department even called for proposals. It is not true that the change in the form of the turrets was made in opposition to the Board of Bureau Chiefs, the majority of the board having recommended it. Even if the department had changed the shape of the battle-ship turrets after it had contracted for the armor, it is clear that this would have made no difference in the price to be paid therefor, as the defective shape was not prescribed in the same contract. On the contrary, a claim has been made on the part of the contractors under the old contract of 1882 for additional compensation for the use of the defective turret in those ships in which the vertical turret has not been substituted for it.

The statement that the change of side armor of all the battle ships and other armored vessels from curved to straight plates means several hundred thousand dollars to the two contractors, as the plates range from \$625 to \$700 per ton, or about \$100 a ton more than is charged for plain plates, is also incorrect. The monitors have had straight plates from the beginning. The other armored ships have curved plates, and no change has been made in them except in the heavy armor of the three battle ships, which is eighteen inches thick. It was found that the curve proposed could not be made in plates of that thickness by any manufacturer in America, and, as the curve was merely a refinement in design for the sake of appearance, and wholly unnecessary, a straight plate was substituted, which required some additional machining.

As to the price of these plates, that at the extreme end, being of peculiar shape, costs \$600 per ton. The next, also of peculiar shape, costs \$525 per ton. The remainder costs \$500 per ton, or \$10 less than the cost of the straight plates of the monitors.

The heavy side armor for one of the battle ships is to be furnished by Bethlehem, under the old contract of 1887 at this figure, and the armor for a second by the Carnegie Company, under the contract of 1890, at the same figure. The side armor for the third battle ship has not been let to anybody.

going at a good rate of speed. There were the usual signals given, but there seemed to be some misunderstanding about them, for both boats kept on their courses until it looked as if the Monmouth would run into the Grand Republic, head on.

When not more than three boatlengths away the Captain of the Monmouth ordered the engines reversed, and the Grand Republic officers evidently gave the same orders. Both steamers "backed water" as hard as they could, and so escaped the collision that seemed inevitable, the Grand Republic passing across the bow of the Monmouth, and missing the crash by not more than two feet, though to the people on the boats it looked as if the distance was not more than three or four inches, so close together were the two big boats. There was considerable excitement on both boats, but fortunately nothing like a panic, though some of the female passengers acted as if they were ready to make a scene. Fortunately the escorts of those on the Monmouth managed to keep them from giving way to their emotions by assuring them that there was no danger, although the danger was very apparent to every eye except the blind beggar that was a passenger.

While the Monmouth was having all this trouble forward there was also trouble astern that promised to be more disastrous to the Monmouth than would have been a collision with the Grand Republic. A tug with a big schooner in tow had rounded the Battery and started up the Hudson River just in time to get mixed up in the affair between the two steamers. The tug Captain found that he was headed so that he would be caught between the steamers if he kept his course, and he therefore, as the only way out of the trouble that threatened him and his tow, turned his tug sharply about and started down the harbor. Before he had changed his course he hesitated a bit, and the moment of hesitation put him in a bad situation, for the Monmouth was backing directly into his course to get out of the way of the Grand Republic. There was but one thing for him to do to escape being run down, and he did that and finally got out of the scrape without injury.

Putting on all steam, he started his boat at full speed, and, turning sharply, managed to run between the hull of the steamer and the prow of the schooner that he was towing, the tug just grazing the steamer, but escaping the schooner. His headway was so great that when the Captain of the Monmouth, finding the danger astern had sent the Monmouth ahead a bit, the tug had time to tighten the hawser of the schooner sharply, and so to swing her out of her course and head her down the bay. The sudden change of direction was made not an instant too soon, for the bowsprit of the schooner just missed collision with the woodwork of the cabin on the main deck by the narrowest possible margin. There was not more than six feet of seaway between the hull of the schooner and the steamer as the two swung apart in safety.

There was a lot of remarkably good seamanship shown aboard the three boats that came so near to being smashed up in something less than two minutes. There was a lot of very much relieved passengers landed at the docks of the Monmouth and the Grand Republic ten minutes later.

MR. STEVENSON IN TOWN.

WELL PLEASED WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Adlai E. Stevenson, candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, arrived at the Hoffman House at 7:30 o'clock last night, having come directly from his home in Bloomington. His law partner, James E. Ewing, came with him.

Within a few minutes after his arrival Mr. Stevenson went down to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to meet his sister-in-law, Mrs. M. T. Scott of Bloomington, and her daughters, who arrived on the steamship Trave. They have been abroad for some time, and their arrival was one of the reasons that brought Mr. Stevenson to the city. He is looking remarkably well. When seen by a Times reporter at the Hoffman House last night he said:

"Both Mr. Ewing and myself had private business here, and we came on to attend to that and to meet my sister-in-law and niece. My visit has no political significance. While I am here I expect to meet a number of Democrats, of course. I will remain until Tuesday, and then my engagements will necessitate my return to Illinois."

Asked what he thought of the outlook in Illinois he said: "The Democrats of Illinois are very hopeful of success. It is too early yet to make any definite predictions for the prospects now are

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IDEMIC SPREADING RAPIDLY IN HAMBURG.

WILLIAM GIVES ORDERS FOR PROTECTION OF THE TROOPS— KOCH SAYS BERLIN HAS NO REASON FOR IMMEDIATE ALARM— CONTINUE IN ENGLAND.

Aug. 29.—The *News's* Paris correspondent says: "A lady called at the Mairie here to register the death of her child. The persons in the office were in terror, when suddenly the floor writhing with pain. She was removed to the cholera barracks, and her husband had been taken on the previous day. The husband died. Several deaths from cholera are reported at Havre."

Several steamship liners are loading at Havre as usual. The usual liners are expected to call here except White Star boats, which have not yet received further notice. Italy is rigorously guarding all commodities likely to be infected with cholera, and is exercising scrupulous care in the treatment of passengers.

The *Standard's* Hamburg dispatch says: "The epidemic here is assuming truly alarming proportions. All Sunday excursions and amusements have been stopped. There were no arrivals during the first half of the week (Monday), the average number of arrivals being eighty-five. The Senate has decreed an extra credit of £150,000 to buy quinine. The disease is increasing rapidly and spreading as a centre."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says: "The death rate there hardly exceeds the rate in London, and that none of the numerous cases of cholera reported in the newspapers has proved fatal."

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says: "The epidemic here has abandoned his proposed route through Hamburg, and unless the sanitary precautions improve, all military movements will be abandoned. A lazaretto is being built near the Radetsky bridge. The sanitary authorities have ordered that all bread be deposited in paper bags, in order to prevent it from getting into hands. Many other precautions have been taken."

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says that the *Argentine* Packet Company has suspended its steamship service between Havre and New York.

The *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the great hot wave has arrived.

The dispatch to the *Times* says that the city is being invaded by Germans desirous of escaping cholera, but that the authorities have decided that special precautions against cholera are not yet needed.

Aug. 28.—Emperor William has had to him exhaustive reports on the progress of the cholera and the measures taken to suppress it. He devotes several hours daily to the epidemic. He has ordered that special measures be taken to insure the safety of the army. His officials to-night reiterate their

ARMOR FOR THE NEW-YORK.

WHAT MR. CRAMP SAYS OF CRITICISMS AFFECTING A CHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from New-York, published in this morning's *Inquirer* and reflecting upon the action of the Navy Department in changing the plans for vessels under construction, has caused quite a stir among naval officers, most of whom were puzzled how to answer the question whether the changes made were detrimental to the efficiency of those vessels, and whether they were due to blunders in designs or to the incapacity of the contractors to perform their work.

The case in question was that of the cruiser *New-York*, which is now well on its way to completion at Cramp's ship yard. The changes made are mainly in reference to the armor, the intention being to use vertical-faced instead of the inclined armor plate as originally called for. Another important change has been the removal of the five-inch ammunition tube of armor which extended from the turret through the unarmored main deck to the protected deck, preventing the supply of ammunition from being cut off and protecting the ammunition and the men handling it against fragments of shells bursting on board between the hull and the barbette.

Henry W. Cramp of the shipbuilding establishment yesterday stated that his firm was, of course, not responsible for any changes, but was compelled to obey orders as they came from the Secretary of the Navy. The trouble arose, he said, from a fight in the department at Washington, and as long as the Ordnance Bureau directed the construction of the vessel it would not be difficult to see where that trouble lay. The armor, he said, as far as put on, was mostly according to the original designs, but as soon as the other arrived it would be fastened to the vessel without delay, unless orders to the contrary were received in the meantime.

Mr. Cramp declined to give an opinion whether the efficiency of the cruiser would be impaired by the change of armor, remarking that no experiments in that line had ever been made to his knowledge, and talking about a hypothetical problem had no part in the navy's work. In respect to the removal of the armored ammunition tube, Mr. Cramp stated that the work had been changed on orders from the department at Washington. It had required quite a long time to make the change, but, as long as they had not complained about any loss caused by the adoption of new plans, he did not see why the public should "kick" about it.

The substitution of wirework for splinter bulkheads to protect the guns was regarded by Mr. Cramp as a matter of less importance, and he seemed to think that the vessel's efficiency would not be impaired in the least by the change. The several other alterations ordered by the Ordnance Bureau were taken up and disposed of summarily by Mr. Cramp, but he said the most radical move was the substitution of the vertical-faced for the inclined armor plate, and whenever the Carnegies shipped the armor they were ready to adjust it without delay. The firm, he continued, had no communication whatever with the Pittsburgh iron firm, which received word from Washington when to ship the armor. The Cramps would not naturally lose anything by the decision of the Ordnance Bureau to adopt a new style, and whether the Carnegie Company would lose or profit he preferred not to discuss.

Mr. Cramp would not criticize the action of any of the Government officials, but insisted that Secretary of the Navy Tracy, was not mainly responsible for the alterations in the *New-York* and those proposed for the other vessels in course of construction.

THE BODY DID NOT RISE.

NOT AN ENORMOUS LOSS

THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE OPERA HOUSE FIRE.

STAGE AND AUDITORIUM CAN BE RE-STORED FOR \$100,000—NOTHING KNOWN YET AS TO THE LOSS OF THE SCENERY—MR. HOYT'S LIBRARY SAVED—GHEERFUL MR. SCHOEFFEL.

Curious crowds loitered about the Metropolitan Opera House all day yesterday, anxious to see for themselves the havoc created by Saturday's fire. Those who made a special errand for the purpose had little else than their troubles for their pains. They found the big yellow brick structure looking just the same as it had always looked, except for doors that had been broken in by firemen's axes and for the cracked rear wall and smoke-blackened side walls of the stage end of the building. The majority, not being able to get a view of the interior, left with no better idea of the damage done by the flames than they had when they came.

The sober thoughts of a second day proved as THE TIMES stated yesterday, that the talk of damage aggregating up to \$500,000 was wild and ridiculous. The estimate of \$100,000 damage to the building alone, made by THE TIMES was regarded by those who made a careful inspection of the ruins yesterday as a liberal allowance for the rebuilding of the stage and the putting of the auditorium in as good condition as it ever was.

As to the reports that the burning of the scenery entailed a loss of \$250,000, as was generally stated, that figure will serve about as well as any other, and is just about as accurate as any that can be given now. Several theatrical managers were among those who visited the Opera House yesterday. When asked what they thought the destroyed scenery was worth they all answered, in effect, that as nobody seemed to know just how much or what scenery was destroyed, there was no way of telling what the loss was. Stage scenery, they said was not an article of standard value, but depended almost entirely for its value upon the use that could be made of it.

One manager, who, naturally, did not want to be quoted as saying so, said, when asked if he thought it possible that \$100,000 worth of scenery had been destroyed, that he should not like to have offered one-quarter of that amount for all the scenery there was in the Metropolitan Opera House before the fire.

Scene Painter Henry Hoyt was a jubilant man yesterday. It was supposed that his valuable library of books and designs, which was in his "den" in the scene loft of the Opera House, had been destroyed. Mr. Hoyt was down at Atlantic City Saturday. He came up on the first train yesterday morning and made a rush for the Opera House. He made his way up to his workshop, and fairly howled with delight when he found that he was still in possession of his books of plates and designs. They had been soiled by smoke and water, and scorched by heat, but they were intact just the same.

"How much will your loss amount to?" Mr. Hoyt was asked.

"Never mind making any fuss about my loss," he answered. "My books and designs are all O. K., and that was all I was worrying about."

"But it is stated that you lost a great deal through the burning up of scenery you had under way for the Casino, the Brooklyn Acad-

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more serious than a simple refusal to live with
him, which action on his part would cause a
little contest.

TO INVESTIGATE CARNEGIE.

WORKMEN CLAIM HIS ARMOR PLATES ARE NOT RIGHT.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—W. W. Erwin, the Minne-
sota lawyer sent by the labor unions of this
State to aid in the defense of the locked-out
men at Homestead, Penn., returned to-day and
brought with him a sensation. He said:

"Behind the Homestead émeute lies a foul
conspiracy. The men who made the rolled
armor plate told me that the cost of that plate
was only about \$40 a ton, while the Govern-
ment pays Carnegie \$600 a ton.

"Here is a profit of over \$3,500 to Carnegie
on his 6,000-ton contract, and the men tell me
that the test plates were manufactured with
mixtures of aluminium worth 60 cents a pound,
and so stood the Government tests, but that the
delivered armor was rolled steel, which the
workmen claim will shiver like glass before the
testing guns of the Government.

"This must be investigated, and the patriotic
court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is
the proper place to test the truth of the émeute
and locate the conspiracy against justice and
the public weal."

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 6.—Ever since the
lock-out at Homestead, and the subsequent
trouble there, the Knights of Labor have been
quietly helping the locked-out men by their
sympathy and support. The Knights now pro-
pose to come more prominently forward as the
friends of the ex-Carnegie employes and take a
determined stand on their behalf.

The first move in this direction, which, it is
said, will be made at the instance of General
Master Workman Powderly, will be to institute
a searching investigation into the true condition
of the armor plate from the Carnegie mill
which was accepted on behalf of the Govern-
ment by the Bureau of Construction at Wash-
ington but was afterward pronounced useless
and unfit by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy
and rejected by that department.

FUSION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

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DELAWARE.

TRIP VICTORY IS

-The campaign in vigorous work by by an earnestness of the Democrats democratic victory. are making a cam- paign, and may poll ever before, their only side issue to es from the two

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new party will be y number of sig- nificant. It fails to do this of the Peace will the names of its

strong chances for a dark horse. Much wire- pulling is going on to-night in Plainfield and Bayonne, which hold the balance of power.

ARMOR AND STRUCTURAL STEEL.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HAS NO FEAR OF DELAYS IN DELIVERY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Navy Department officials deny the reports recently sent from this city that the department is dissatisfied over the delays in the delivery of armor. It is claimed that no protracted delay in the completion of the new war ships is expected.

The department, in order to facilitate the delivery of armor, transferred orders for plates for some of the battle ships from Carnegie to the Bethlehem Company; there was no transfer of orders for the New-York's plates. The people at the department who have anything to do with armor production and delivery, and who at the same time know of the capacity of the Pennsylvania plants and the needs of the navy, are not disturbed by the present condition of affairs. They think and say that the navy will have all the armor plates it can find places for within the next six months.

The reports sent out referred to delays in the structural and gun steel, as well as in armor-plate production. The officials have expected, and planned for delays in armor delivery, mainly on account of the equipment of an armor plant and the experiments necessary to produce an efficient plate. But regarding structural steel and gun steel there was no such expectation, and there has lately, it is said, been no delay. At one time the Bath Iron Works complained of the slowness in the delivery of structural steel, but none of the firms building naval vessels have of late been embarrassed by inadequate production at the foundries. The ordnance shops at the Washington Navy Yard have been busy assembling and finishing guns of all calibres, up to thirteen inch, and one of the latter size is nearing completion. No one of the ships has been delayed by the failure of her ordnance. The guns have been ready for mounting in every case by the time the vessel was ready for service. The only occasion for delay in placing guns on shipboard would be through the failure to secure forgings for the gun mounts.

WILL LOSE AN ASSEMBLYMAN.

Frank I. St Street and w Cox, said ye doctor had t Dr. Cox deni belief had c said that one seven years l second daugh could not be the Brooklyn Jay & Can Horse Excha had not yet much as ha property att furniture, ar New-Jersey ployes.

VICTORIA, in the case of whose body v yesterday, re ted suicide w insanity. Th whom Cox st Cox had inf medicine at I Homeopathic He claimed t considerable West to buy none of whic play are ente jury.

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SMITHSONIAN.

PLENTY OF ARMOR READY.

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THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FINDS ITS FEARS UNFOUNDED.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Within the past twenty-four hours Secretary Tracy took occasion to express dissatisfaction with the delivery of steel for the new war vessels. Within the next twenty-four hours he will have occasion to correct the impression he previously gave that the department was worried over the delays in steel production. The latter conclusion is probably final, and is in entire accord with the tenor of THE TIMES's dispatches on this subject.

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Mr. Tracy's change of mind is due to information of which he evidently did not come into possession until to-day, when he had a long talk with two representatives of the Carnegie Works. There was no denial of the embarrassment of production caused by the Homestead labor trouble, but there has never been any condition at the Carnegie plant justifying the alleged consternation of the naval authorities. As reported in these dispatches, in quoting a prominent ordnance officer, the service will have all the armor plate it can use within the next six months. Mr. Tracy knows this now, if he did not when he talked to the reporters yesterday.

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There has been no delay in delivering structural or gun steel, and in armor large quantities have been produced. All the plates for the Monterey have been deposited on the Pacific coast. Nearly all the armor for the New-York is at the Cramps' shipyard. Much of the armor for the Terror is completed. Since the Pennsylvania labor troubles the sponsons for Cruisers No. 9, 10, and 11 have come from the foundries. There is, therefore, no reason for anxiety.

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scouring the State to-night in search of the fleeing State officers.

WILL DEMAND AN INVESTIGATION.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ARMOR PLATES THOUGHT NOT TO BE UP TO STANDARD.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—District Master Workman Dempsey of the Knights of Labor returned to-day from New-York where he has been working in behalf of the locked-out men at Homestead. Speaking of the proposed investigation into the quality of armor plate furnished the Government by the Carnegies, Mr. Dempsey said:

"A joint committee, composed of members from District Assembly No. 49 of New-York, No. 231 of Chicago, and No. 3 of Pittsburg, has left the case of the Carnegie armor-plate contract with the Government in the hands of two of the ablest lawyers in New-York. These gentlemen, on behalf of the people, will demand a thorough investigation from Congress of the armor plates submitted by the Carnegie Company to the Government.

"The belief is prevalent and seems to be well sustained that inspectors at this end of the line have passed armor plates not up to the required standard. The committee was of the opinion that a 4 per cent test of the plates would be enough for the purposes of examination, but they will request the privilege of making the selection of the plates themselves, which they desire tested.

"If our attorneys are not successful in the appeal made by them to Congress, though it is presumed they will be, then the matter will be at once carried into the courts. The decision of the highest judiciary will be invoked as to whether the people will have to submit to what is believed by many to be a fraud."

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STEEL FOR ARMOR PLATES.

SECRETARY TRACY CALLS MR. FRICK TO ACCOUNT FOR DELAYS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—H. C. Frick, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, was at the Navy Department to-day, by appointment, to discuss with Secretary Tracy the matter of steel deliveries for naval construction. Much if not all of the delay in the completion of the new naval vessels has been caused by the fact that steel of the peculiar quality required for armor has not been delivered in sufficient quantity to keep pace with the construction.

The coast-defense vessel Monterey, now lying at the Union Iron Works yard in California, has been practically complete, except as to armor, for many months, and the contractors have been pressing to have her accepted by the Navy Department. There is need for the vessel in the service, too, in order to release some of the vessels now at the Mare Island Navy Yard for foreign service—at Samoa and Honolulu, for instance. Finally, it has been decided that she shall go into commission Jan. 10 next, whether the armor is complete or not, and it is said that the turrets will be lacking on that date.

This state of affairs is naturally disagreeable to the department, so Secretary Tracy has been endeavoring to hasten the deliveries of steel, and to this end he saw Mr. Frick to-day. The Secretary feels that the difficulty lies in an insufficient plant for the production of the steel, and is directing his attention to that subject. He is justified in doing so by reason of the contract stipulation that a sufficient plant shall be provided by the steel contractor. To-day Mr. Frick told Mr. Tracy that his company intended to meet the requirements of the department, and that it had arranged to purchase and erect a large quantity of new machinery and to open other mills.

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NICKEL-STEEL GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

The First of Them Will Be Assembled in a Few Days at the Ordnance Shops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The first nickel-steel gun for the navy will be assembled in a few days at the Washington ordnance shops. For some time the ordnance officers have been engaged on the construction of a furnace capable of heating the tube of this weapon, which is of eight-inch calibre. The furnace will apply the heat to the gun in a horizontal instead of in a perpendicular position. The jacket, the piece of metal which fits over the base of the tube and gives it greater strength, will be forced over the tube, while the latter is kept beyond the expanding influences of the heat by the constant application of a stream of water.

The delay in assembling the gun, the forgings of which have been ready for some time, has been caused by the difficulty in securing a pyrometer, a delicate instrument for registering the fearful heat of the furnace. This instrument has been received and everything is ready for the assembling of the gun. There is naturally much interest among ordnance experts over the result of the new system of putting great guns together, for, if the proposed method is a success, it will take the place of the old way, which required a good deal of shifting of heavy weights and the use of a shrinking pit.

There is also much interest in the trial of the nickel-steel gun. It is expected that it will prove stronger and of longer life than the simple steel gun.

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ARGUMENTS OVER MILLIONS

JUDGE TRUAX HEARS LAWYERS IN THE FAYERWEATHER FIGHT.

Elihu Root Sets Forth the Claims of the Five Colleges That Want a Share in the Residuary Estate—Each of Three Sides Allowed Two Hours in Which to Talk—Complications of the Case—Adjourned Until To-day.

Judge Truax, in Part II. of the Special Term, Supreme Court, heard part of the arguments in the triangular contest over the will of Daniel B. Fayerweather yesterday. The evidence was submitted a month ago.

The plaintiffs in the action are five colleges—Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams, Rochester University, and Bowdoin—the claim being set up that the executors of Mr. Fayerweather, Messrs. Thomas G. Ritch, Justus L. Bulkley, and Henry Vaughan, are bound by an agreement to distribute the residue of the leather merchant's estate among twenty colleges. The amount of the residue of the estate is about \$4,000,000.

It is further sought by the plaintiffs to set aside as unauthorized a deed of gift whereby the executors distributed a portion of the estate among some educational institutions not mentioned in the will, and increased the donation to various charitable institutions.

For the executors it is claimed that the residuary estate is absolutely in their right to dispose of as they may see fit. The colleges not mentioned in the will join with the executors as defendants, Yale and Harvard among the number.

The case is further involved, inasmuch as the executors of the estate of Mrs. Fayerweather and the next of kin have put in an answer in the nature of a cross bill, setting forth that a statute of the State forbids a bequest of more than one-half the estate to charity where a wife is left by the testator.

These parties to the suit ask that the residuary estate in excess of the amount without the statute be paid to them, holding that it is contrary to at least the policy and interest of the law to evade the provisions of the statute, even though it be established that a secret trust existed.

Interest in the case is greater because of the number of prominent institutions concerned in all parts of the country. Eminent counsel has been engaged, and when the contest was heard in February, each point was closely guarded and argued before it was admitted as evidence.

Elihu Root practically conducted the case for the plaintiff colleges, although a dozen or more lawyers were associated with him. For the estate of the widow and the rest

CARNEGIE OFFICIALS ARE SILENT.

New Developments Expected in the Alleged Armor-Plate Conspiracy.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—The officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, decline to talk about the conspiracy alleged to have been the final cause of its payment of \$140,434.81 to the Government as damages for delivering inferior plate. When the names of the supposed conspirators were shown the officials to-day they would not say whether they were correct or otherwise.

It was intimated to-day that the real sensation in connection with the conspiracy was yet to come, and might develop soon. Suggesting its importance, a man whose business takes him into the armor department at Homestead from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, said to-day that it would be impossible for employees of the company to cause defective armor plate to be shipped without the aid of higher officials, either of the company or the Government. He said that the Government inspectors saw the armor plates every day and made record of them, and that these records are filed. When a plate was finished, its complete record through every process was forwarded to the Government at the time it was shipped. There would be no way to deceive the Government unless such deception was courted.

The informant also said that it was equally impossible for an unauthorized person to secure or use the Government seal with which such approved plate was stamped.

About the works at Homestead the idea of a conspiracy is scouted by those who know the amount of red tape each plate must go through during its manufacture. One of the men supposed to have been in the conspiracy is said to be still at work in the armor-plate department.

The friends of the men who furnished information to the Government are exceedingly angry at the imputations of conspiracy laid upon them in the recent publications. It is not denied that F. B. Perry, Edward Sill, Dennis Riley, and T. E. James, until recently employees of the Carnegie Steel Company, have received money from the United States Government for their services in furnishing the information relative to the quality of the armor plate delivered to the Navy Department. The assertion that the persons mentioned were in any way responsible for the shipment of defective plate is, however, emphatically denied, and it is pointed out that it would have been impossible for them to have entered into such a conspiracy or exercised any control over the manufacture or shipment of armor plate.

As to the division of the reward, James has told some friends that he received \$7,400 as his share, and that Perry, Sill, and Riley received similar sums. H. B. Williams, an engineer, and a man named Greeg, employed in the heating department, received \$1,300 and \$2,000, respectively. Five others, whose names are unknown, got sums ranging from \$150 to \$750.

The ex-naval official, who was the channel by which the information reached the Government, is said to have pocketed \$5,500, while two attorneys of this city received handsome fees in consideration of their legal assistance.

BUSHE PLAN NOT FAVORED.

SAGE BUTTS, WISE H

NOBLE STATESMEN I AID THE PAWNBRO

In Dr. Greer's Pawnshop Plot of Wealthy Men t Poor—Dr. Depew's Pietu derbilt and Morgan is Square—Dr. Greer Tells His Society Will Do Bu What Its Object Is.

When Dr. Chauncey M. Depew castic, it is well worth a to listen attentively. Yesterd of the occasions.

Dr. Depew was discussing th statesmen from the Counties and Kings, Arthur C. Butts Hennessy, who represent adm uncles in the Assembly at

With that fine patriotic bold sight for which the Messrs. Bu nessy have become more or they had on Monday leveled t oratory against the promoters rators of the New-York Pro Society: This organization w formed to provide a fund of \$1 might be loaned to the poor at a reasonable rate of intera which are usually taken to orv brokers, whom the borrower from 24 to 30 per cent. per ann words, the New-York Providex ety was to be the foundation pawnshop, such as is conduct under Government auspices, f of the poor.

This was the object of the face. But the keen-sighted from New-York and Brooklyn be fooled by any such preter ordinary mortals not in the might. They saw at once th mere dodge on the part of the rob the hungry and needy un of charity and the sanction monwealth. In this convictio lawmakers were particularly by the list of names given as of the designing society. This such needy schemers as Corn blit, J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-I S. Hewitt, Charles C. Beams Beekman, Frederic R. Couder Cox, John D. Crimmins, R. F. Robert W. De Forest, Willis Charles S. Fairchild, the Re H. Greer, James J. Higginson lin, Jr., D. Willis James, John Seth Low, Solomon Loeb, Alfr Oswald Ottendorfer, Jacob Gustav H. Schwab, Charles S. Speyer, Walter Stanton, J. I and others of similar standing "The bill is said to be in t.

house. Then he blew his whistle several times and three policemen responded to his call. They found Masters standing in front of the fireplace, still holding his revolver and shouting, "Keep back." He was trembling with excitement and paid no attention to the policemen. One of them grasped him by the arms and the others succeeded in getting his revolver away from him before any damage was done. When they let go of Masters he fell to the floor. His face struck the edge of a chair and he received a deep gash. Then he rolled around the floor, and, to all appearances, was having a fit. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the insane ward.

Mrs. Masters said her husband had not been out of his house for a week, and that he had not been drinking.

Trial of Harveyized Plates.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—At the naval proving grounds at Indian Head to-day a preliminary trial was made of the Harveyized ten-inch plates representing in size and character those to be used on the sides, turrets, and casemates of the new battle ships. These are the first plates submitted under the Carnegie contract. They were secured to a backing of oak 36 inches thick, and two shots were fired at them from an eight-inch gun placed 200 yards off. Officers who witnessed the tests say that they were highly satisfactory and demonstrated conclusively the remarkable resistance of the new armor.

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taken as were considered necessary. It would do no good to reveal the name of Mr. Potter's friends. It would only have the effect of needlessly scaring a great many persons, friends of both families."

A Remarkable Armor Test.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A remarkable armor test, particularly interesting in view of the allegations of fraud against the Carnegie Company in the manufacture of armor plate, took place to-day at Indian Head Proving Grounds. A six-inch steel plate from the Carnegie works, which had been rejected by the Government and subsequently presented to the Navy Department for testing purposes, was used. It was full of cracks and was otherwise apparently imperfect, and an additional disadvantage was that no backing was used. Six-inch shells at velocities of 1,649, 1,900, and 2,000 feet were fired at the plate, and while all of them struck the target, none of them succeeded in either penetrating it or causing additional cracking. None of the perfect plates tested at Indian Head has succeeded so well.

Good Government Club C.

ALBANY, May 10.—A certificate of the incorporation of Good Government Club C was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The managers are George W. Cumming, J. Holmes Butler, Henry L. Colman, Emil W. Kohn, Lester W. Clark, Lucius M. Stanton, Lionel Sutro, John J. Chapman, Isaac Kline, Harold P. Brown, William J. Boies, E. R. S. Seligman, Thomas W. Beacher, H. L. Taylor, Lewis C. King, Andrew Shiland, Jr., George M. Bayne, L. A. Gould, R. G. Bab-

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Rev. Dr. BRASLOW OF THE YALE Divinity School will deliver the annual farewell address before the class. The Rev. James W. Cooper of New-Britain will give the annual address to the alumni on the subject, "Is the American Pulpit Declining in Power?"

New Scheme of Armor Plating.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Paul R. de F. D'Humy of Chicago is the inventor of a novel form of armor plate, which is soon to be given a thorough trial by the Government. His plan is to present the edge of a plate, instead of its flat surface, to projectiles. Instead of being in one piece, the plate will be composed of a number of two-inch steel plates set on edge and bolted together. The manufacture will be within the scope of the smaller plants, so that no one firm with a powerful plant need control the output, and the Government will be able to make its own plates if desired.

How Delaware Punishes Her Culprits.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 12.—George Clark, David Cunningham, William McGran, all white men, were each given ten lashes at the whipping post at New-Castle Jail this morning. John Burke, also white, received twenty lashes and stood one hour in the pillory for burglary. Nathaniel Willetts, a white man, stood one hour in the pillory for forgery. Two colored men received each five lashes, two each ten lashes, and one fifteen lashes for larceny.

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AN IMPORTANT ARMOR TEST.

Shot from the Big Gun to be Fired at
Eighteen-inch Plate.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Preparations
have been completed for the greatest ar-
mor test thus far made by the Government,
and it is possible that the first attack
upon the maximum ship protection may be
made to-morrow with the highest uower
rifles yet constructed at Indian Head
unless Commodore Sampson, Chief of
Ordnance, shall be detained at Pitts-
burg, in which event the trials will take
place on Saturday.

Two plates have been mounted, typical
of 1,400 tons of contract work. They are
both Harveyized, and for the first time the
great thirteen-inch peacemaker rifle will
hurl its half-ton projectile at an obstruc-
tion designed to resist its terrible impact.

The first plate is eighteen inches thick,
and represents the side armor of the Indi-
ana, and upon its reception of several thir-
teen-inch solid steel shells depends the ac-
ceptance of 613 tons of the heaviest plates
made in America.

These plates have been ready for some
time, awaiting the completion of a gun
that could be expected to make an ap-
preciable impression on them. With the
explosion of 500 pounds of hexagonal pow-
der, producing a muzzle velocity of nearly
2,000 feet per second, it is believed that the
1,100-pound shot will develop any weak-
ness existing in the plate, and ordnance
officers will have no doubt of the practical
invulnerability of the Indiana if her ar-
mor should pass so severe an ordéal.

At the same time a seventeen-inch Harvey-
ized plate from the barbette of the battle
ship Massachusetts will be attacked by a
twelve-inch rifle, and upon its action un-
der fire will depend the acceptance of 774
tons of armor which it represents. If the
two tests shall be successful the first two
battle ships of the navy will be rapidly com-
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TOO MUCH FOR THE BIG PLATE

**THE GREAT ARMOR TEST AT IN-
DIAN HEAD A FAILURE.**

No Chance to Try the Thirteen-Inch
Gun, as the Twelve-Inch Weapon
Wrecked the Plate—Eighteen
Inches of Harveyized Steel Cracked
Like an Eggshell Under the Force
of the Projectile—A Great Disap-
pointment to the Experts.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There was to
have been to-day the greatest armor test
ever held in this country at the Naval
Proving Grounds, at Indian Head. It was
to have been the maximum arrayed against
the superlative. The combination which
was to have lent distinction to the occa-
sion was the biggest and most powerful
gun of the navy, the best projectiles known
in the ordnance world, and the thickest and
most invulnerable armor plate ever made
in America. It turned out to be a demon-
stration of the superiority of a 12-inch gun
and a Carpenter projectile over an 18-inch-
thick plate of Harveyized steel from the
Bethlehem Works.

The plate of steel and nickel repre-
sented a lot of side armor for the battleship
Indiana, and upon the result of the test
was to depend the acceptance of the ma-
terial and the right of the makers to a
premium for excellence. The target was
firmly bolted against a strong structure
of oak timbers. The plate was 400 feet
distant from the muzzle of the gun. The
projectile was that known as the Carpenter
forged-steel armor-piercing shell.

The efficiency of the shell had been many
times attested and its excellence was long
since established. To this time, however,
the attacks had been made on smaller
plates than the target of to-day and the
gun had been of less calibre than the giant
piece fired this afternoon. The gun which
was to have been used was the monster
weapon of 18 inches calibre, but the thick-
ness of the plate called for a twelve-inch
gun in firing for acceptance. The twelve-
inch gun, which throws a shell weighing
850 pounds, was first used.

The plate was placed on its longest edge
and the shot directed at the left-hand side
of the plate, near the centre. In the first
shot the powder charge was 289 pounds of
Dupont brown prismatic powder. The ve-
locity of the projectile was 1,465 foot sec-
onds.

The effects on the plate of this shot were
startling. The point of the shell just pene-
trated the plate. It rebounded thirty feet
and was picked up slightly set up. The
point of impact was a large jagged hole,
showing that the shell had plowed its way
into the target with fearful force. Three
shots divided the plate into three main di-

TWO TRAINS STOLEN BY COXEYITES.

United States Troops Ordered Out to Aid
the Marshals.

MISSOULA, Mon., May 19.—A band of
450 Coxeyites of the Seattle-Spokane detach-
ment captured a freight train on the North-
ern Pacific at Heron, a few miles from
the Idaho line and 150 miles west of this
city, this morning, and started eastward.
A force of fifty deputies, heavily armed,
and headed by Sheriff Ramsey, left here on
a special train at 11:30 to-day to intercept
the Industrials, and attempt to recover the
train and arrest the men.

It is expected that it will be a diffi-
cult undertaking, as the Coxeyites are
determined and in a bad mood over their
alleged treatment at the hands of Deputy
Marshals scattered along the line between
this city and Spokane.

A report comes from the Coeur d'Alene
country that the Commonwealers attempted
to capture at rain near Wallace, Idaho, last
night, but the engineer cut the engine loose
and escaped, leaving the train where it
could only be operated in the wrong direc-
tion. The situation at that point is most
critical. Commonwealers are gathering in
large numbers and are being assisted by
hundreds of unemployed miners. It is
feared that serious trouble will follow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—Word has
been received in St. Paul at the Northern
Pacific headquarters that the train in com-
mand of the Heron mob has passed Thomp-
son Falls, Idaho, safely, and is running at
a high rate of speed. General Manager
Kendrick at once called on the Army De-
partment for assistance in regaining pos-
session of the stolen train, and orders were
issued at once to the troops stationed at
Fort Missoula. These orders are for the
sending of a detachment in each direction
after the stolen trains. It is believed that
both branches of the army will be under ar-
rest before daylight to-morrow.

There are 500 men at Fort Missoula, and
the trouble can easily be handled by such
a force. The road issued orders to-day to
its Superintendents on the divisions affected
to offer every obstruction possible to the
passage of the train consistent with safety.
At the rate the train is running, it is
a difficult matter to stop it without ditch-
ing it.

The Heron mob is in charge of a man
named Bill Blair. The train consists of
twelve cars and is in charge of Engineer
Ross. They proceeded eastward at some-
thing like ninety miles an hour.

Another telegram was received by General
Manager Kendrick of the road stating that
a second freight train had been captured by
an Industrial mob numbering over 100 at
a small station on the Coeur d'Alene Divi-
sion.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Coxey, Browne,
and Jones, the Commonwealers, appeared in
the Police Court this morning for sentence,
but they were given a respite until Mon-
day. At 10 o'clock Judge Miller had not
received formal notice that the writ of
certiorari, brought by the defendants, had
been dismissed by Judge Bradley, and in
view of this, and because the District At-
torney did not move that sentence be
passed, Judge Miller decided that he would
not impose sentence until Monday morning
at 10 o'clock.

In carrying out the policy determined
upon in consultation between Secretary
Lamont and Attorney General Olney some

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...the son of H. O. millionaire sugar refiner, ... check for \$21,000 ... Bank of the Republic ... sented the check at the ... morning, introducing him- ... neyer, Jr., a son of the ... ing he had a letter from ... e Cockran as identifica- ... drawn on the Chemical ... ew-York, and was signed ... Jr."

... refused to honor the ... get confirmation from ... the alleged Havemeyer ... etter of introduction to ... J. Quinlan, the Chem- ... young man said he ... at once, as his private ... the Pennsylvania sta- ... est. He had just come ... on, Va., he said. Cash- ... durate, however, and ... emeyer, Jr., went away. ... bank wrote to the offi- ... l National Bank and a ... to-day saying that the ... notified, but they have ... race of the man. He is ... hes in height and was ... received a letter last ... ional Bank of the Re- ... that the alleged Have- ... ed having a letter of ... the Congressman when ... heck for payment. "I ... Police Headquarters ... d Mr. Cockran to a ... ter," and he was told ... d already been made ... I do not know any son ... in fact, I don't know ... n, and consequently I ... letter of introduction. ... ry."

RAIN IN DANGER

... and Stony Creek ... Disastrous Flood.

... nn., May 19.—Not since ... 889 have the people of ... much concerned as they ... w of the heavy rains ... t rise in the famous ... augh River and Stony ... se streams are out of ... eral places, and are ... his city the overflow is ... d, unless the rainfall ... s, hundreds of homes ... he street railways are ... the tracks being un- ... or three places. The ... are also threatened. ... avy rain, thousands of ... hing the mad rush of ... Jonemaugh and Stony ... ssibility that the main ... ill be submerged, in ... amage to property may ... this the people fear, ... will surely happen un- ... s soon.

Sawyer Dead.

... Mrs. Caroline M. Saw- ... T. J. Sawyer, D. D., of ... this morning, aged ... or more than half a ... nous as a Universalist ... The old Democratic

... point of impact was a large jagged hole, ... showing that the shell had plowed its way ... into the target with fearful force. Three ... cracks divided the plate into as many dis- ... tinct parts. One crack, nearly 12 inches in ... width, extended from the point of impact ... to the top of the plate; another to the left- ... hand side, and the third to the bottom. All ... the cracks were large enough in their wid- ... est part to admit a man's head, and dwin- ... dled off into a division of two or three ... inches in extent.

... The result was surprising and bewildering ... to the experts. Here was a plate ... treated after the best known methods, and ... fired at under no unusual conditions. It ... was well-nigh demolished. It kept out the ... projectile, which Capt. Sampson, the Naval ... Chief of Ordnance, said was a quality in ... its favor. He would rather have a plate ... which, while it cracked, would not admit ... the shell, than a plate that was never so ... free from disturbance, but which allowed ... a shell to enter a vessel.

... The result settled the matter of firing at ... the plate with the thirteen-inch gun. The ... damage had rejected the lot of armor made ... at the Bethlehem Works, although the con- ... tractors will be permitted to send another ... plate from the lot if they choose. If they ... do not, their loss is about \$500,000 worth of ... material.

... Capt. Sampson decided to fire another ... twelve-inch shell at the plate. The charge ... was increased to 419 pounds, and the veloci- ... ty of the shell, when it struck the plate, ... was 1,928 foot seconds. The point of im- ... pact was at the right of the first point. ... With the results of the previous shot every ... one expected that the plate would be badly ... broken up and the fragments scattered. A ... few small pieces were broken from the ... plate. The effect was to create another ... wide crack, extending from the first point ... of impact to the right-hand edge. The shell ... had penetrated a little further than the ... first projectile. Its point was badly twisted ... and remained, broken and distorted, in the ... plate. The base of the shell had become ... detached from the point, and had broken in ... several pieces, falling near the target in a ... mass that suggested its original shape.

... The plate was now divided into four almost ... equal sections. One part, the upper left- ... hand division, had been tilted by the force ... of the first blow, and remained in that ... position. The oak backing was little in- ... jured. The bolts had started in some places, ... and the terrible force of the two blows ... had wrenched some of the timbers, but the ... shell had caused no particular damage.

... The results naturally provoked an ex- ... change of expert views. Every one re- ... marked that the outcome was unexpected, ... but there was no such unanimity of opin- ... ion regarding the lesson which the test ... taught. Some of the steel men were of the ... opinion that the Harvey process could not ... be safely applied to plates of this thickness. ... W. H. Jacques of the Bethlehem Iron ... Works, an authority on ordnance matters, ... did not share this view. Capt. Sampson was ... not prepared to reject the Harvey treat- ... ment on account of the day's results. The ... Bethlehem plate was found, after it had ... been fired at, to contain a flaw, probably ... the effect of tempering. Mr. Jacques said ... that at the foundry the plate was noticed ... to have undergone influences while cooling, ... and it was now realized that the contractors ... had sent an inefficient plate, although there ... were no indications of the weakness on the ... surface.

... Capt. Sampson said there would be no ... change in the application of the Harvey ... treatment, because of the damage of the ... Bethlehem plate. Another plate from the ... same lot might sustain all that previous ... tests have gained in reputation for the ... Harvey process of surface hardening. Most ... of the experts believe it would. Even this ... inefficient plate kept out the shell. The ... Bethlehem people will probably send another ... plate to Indian Head.

... Rain interfered with the exhibitions of ... smokeless powder which had also been ... planned.

... at 10 o'clock.

... In carrying out the policy determined ... upon in consultation between Secretary ... Lamont and Attorney General Olney some ... days ago to strengthen the hands of the ... United States Marshals by United States ... troops wherever necessary to enforce the ... orders of the United States courts, Gen. ... Schofield to-day sent telegraphic orders to ... Gen. Otis, commanding the Department of ... the Columbia, to send troops to the Coeur ... d'Alene mining district of Idaho to assist ... the United States Marshal in executing ... the orders of the United States court, and ... for the protection of Government property.

... This action is based on reports from mili- ... tary and judicial sources that the situation ... at Coeur d'Alene has assumed a threaten- ... ing aspect and is beyond the control of ... the officers of the law. The trouble is ... caused by the assemblage of a large force ... of so-called "Industrials" along the line ... of the Northern Pacific Road and in the ... far Northwest, and their renewed efforts to ... steal trains in order to ride to Washington.

SURVEYOR OF BALTIMORE PORT DEAD.

C. Ridgely Goodwin's Sudden End from a Complication of Diseases.

... BALTIMORE, May 19.—C. Ridgely Good- ... win, recently appointed by President Cleve- ... land Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, ... died this evening of a complication of dis- ... eases, the chief of which were pneumonia ... and Bright's disease.

... He was born in Savannah, Ga., fifty-two ... years ago, and has been prominent in Mary- ... land Democracy for many years. He was ... inducted into the office of Surveyor of the ... Port last Monday. His health at that time ... was very good, and his sudden death was ... unexpected.

... When the war broke out, Mr. Goodwin's ... sympathies being strongly with the South, he ... entered the Confederate service as private, ... joining Wheaton's Light Battery. For some ... time he was stationed at Fort Sumter. He ... was made aide-de-camp to Gen. J. F. Gil- ... mer, Chief Engineer of the Confederate ... Army, in 1863. Subsequently he served as ... Inspector on Gen. Alexander's staff, and ... was on the staff of Gen. Mahone just be- ... fore the close of the war.

LAWYER CHARLES E. BUTLER STRICKEN.

Had an Apoplectic Attack at Stockbridge, but May Recover.

... SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19.—Charles ... E. Butler of the law firm of Evarts, Choate ... & Beaman of New-York had a stroke of ... apoplexy yesterday while at his Summer ... residence, at Stockbridge. He was uncon- ... scious for a time, but rested quietly last ... evening. He is now perfectly conscious and ... has full control of his limbs and voice. Mr. ... Butler is about eighty years of age.

... GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., May 19.— ... Charles E. Butler, who was stricken with ... apoplexy at Stockbridge Friday, passed an ... easy night and is now resting comfortably.

The Supplemental Seal Bill.

... WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate to- ... day passed the supplemental seal bill. This ... bill provides that the procedure and penal- ... ties provided by the act of April 6, 1894, in ... case of the violation of the provisions of ... its regulations, are made applicable to and ... shall be enforced against any citizen of the ... United States, or person on board a United

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he word "folger- the treatment he the former Chief as aroused great riment.

part of the order or his wife concerning the financial aspect of the case. So long as medical care is required, the paid medical servant of Uncle Sam sees that it is not lacking.

Last year the appropriation for the Medical Department of the army was \$183,000. This year the sum appropriated will not exceed \$160,000. This amount covers all the medical supplies for the army establishment, the medical care and treatment of officers and men, and supplies for the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The different army posts make their requisitions upon the Surgeon General of the Army, and he in turn directs the officers in charge of the supply depots at New-York, St. Louis, and San Francisco to make the necessary purchases. Samples of all the medicines required are sent to the medical laboratory in this city for analysis, and spurious compounds are sure to be rejected. By the system which prevails, Uncle Sam is certain to get the best the market affords in the way of drugs and chemicals.

Medicines for the naval establishment are purchased at the United States naval laboratory at New-York, under the direction of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. When the Director of the laboratory desires a supply of medicines, he calls the attention of the bureau to his needs, and the bureau invites proposals from first-class dealers. The expenses of the naval establishment for medicines alone will not exceed \$6,000 or \$8,000.

There are about 1,000 persons in Washington who come under the provisions of the army medical regulations already quoted. This large number is due to the fact that this is the principal station in the country, requiring the services of many officers, and that a large proportion of the officers have families. It should be stated here that the practice of furnishing medical attendance to the families of officers grew out of the conditions surrounding army life at frontier posts, where civilian physicians are unknown.

Major R. M. O'Reilly and Capt. Guy L. Edie are intrusted with the task of looking out for the health of the Washington colony. This detail usually lasts about three years, and judging from appearances the Surgeons are not sorry when the time comes for them to depart for posts where the requirements are not so severe. To describe their duties is to take a chapter from the daily life of the city physician with an extraordinarily large practice. They have offices at the dispensary on G Street. Certain hours of the day are set apart for office consultations. In the remaining hours they are responding to the many calls which come from all parts of the city. They are supplied with conveyances, and their horses look as if they had plenty of exercise.

The method of supplying medicines is simple, yet effective, and there does not appear to be much opportunity for any officer to accumulate a stock of medicines "for household uses" at Uncle Sam's expense. When one of the physicians writes a prescription it is taken to the dispensary, where the attending pharmacist compounds it with all the care which should attend such an operation. The stock of medicines on hand is considered to be ample. The apartment in which the medicines are stored is not unlike an ordinary drug store. The pharmacist has a department in the rear, while the steward presides at the counter and keeps a careful eye on the stock, for he is responsible for its condition and must make requisitions when it shows signs of depletion.

A glance at the supply table of the medical department of the army shows that Uncle Sam is not stingy. The opening paragraph is worth reading: "It is the policy of the Medical Department, to enable medical officers to keep pace with the profession in civil life, and for the general benefit of the service, to supply such new remedies of determined therapeutic value as the Surgeon General may select, but newly introduced remedies cannot be supplied merely for the purpose of experiment, nor such as offer no positive advantage in use over those now issued. It should be borne in mind that these supplies are selected and

TUNGSTEN FOR ARMOR PLATES.

A Metal Suggested Which Would Add Much to the Hardness of Steel.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The importance of the failure of the armor-plate tests at Indian Head on May 19, with the nickel steel Harveyized plate, No. 5,197B, forged by the Bethlehem Iron Company, ought to be fully understood by every American citizen taking a warm interest in the welfare of his country, and, in fact, everybody ought to know enough of the principles which guide the engineer in this particular branch of the national defense, to judge for himself whether the requirements demanded by practice and science are fulfilled by the Government of the United States.

The vast amount of the people's money that will eventually be wasted is certainly startling, but is secondary in importance to the absence of safety and the enormity of the risk involved. Previous tests with the Harvey nickel steel have sufficiently proved its merits, but hundreds of successful experiments will count for little when compared with the last one made under so conspicuous circumstances upon a sample plate of the 600 tons of nickel steel Harveyized plates selected by the representatives of the Government. If the defects of the plates could be detected by sight, touch, or other elementary tests, the Government officials would have rejected the one in question. But they did not, and thereby showed that they considered the plate to be one that could safely be used by the battle ship Indiana.

Now, who will guarantee that no more defective plates could be found among the rest of the lot? One or more additional ballistic tests on the same lot will surely be made. If successful, could they furnish a guarantee that no more defective plates are among the lot? Certainly not. And, if there are, our battle ships, which we believed to be thoroughly protected by the Harveyized plates, would be at the mercy of an enemy's guns. Looking at the situation from this point of view, it will be of the greatest importance to discover the causes of that failure, and find a remedy for the same.

The nickel Harveyized steel is simply an alloy consisting of steel, nickel, and chromium, nickel being added to increase the toughness, chromium to increase the hardness of the material. Theoretically, no objections could be raised, but as chromium is exceedingly brittle, counteracting the effect of the nickel, and at the same time very hard to melt, a lack of uniformity in the plates is unavoidable. Parts of the plates will have a higher percentage of chromium than the one intended, and when struck by a projectile will cause a shattering of the plate into minute fragments. If we can add another metal capable of imparting to steel its hardness without annulling the effect of the nickel, the ideal composition for an armor plate will have been found. Fortunately, there exists such a metal which metallurgists call Tungsten, or Wolframium. The hardness which steel, and even the much less brittle wrought iron, derives from it, is little short of marvelous; any degree of hardness can be obtained, without impairing the effect of the nickel. Tungsten is more fusible than chromium, and a more uniform casting can be obtained, but if it were not, slight irregularities would not involve such risks as are necessarily due to the use of chromium. In this case slight differences in hardness would be the only effect. Tungsten is used in every kind of steel where at the same time hardness and toughness are called for. From the famous Damascus steel to our best tool steels, blades, razors, &c., all contain it in a greater or less amount, and its applicability to the manufacture of armor plates is obvious. There are strong reasons, too, for attributing the well-known excellence of Krupp's armor plates, whose composition is kept a secret, to the use of this metal. It is true, experiments in this line have never been made in this country, but the national interest imperatively demands that they should be made. If, contrary to all expectation, they should fail, no harm would result, but if successful an immense benefit would be derived therefrom for the Nation.

Phoenixville, Penn., May 23, 1894. F. C.

The Chinese Treaty.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

She has started in for the tion, and then she will don, where Réjane is litt to royalty—and in the Fa tacle will be continued the ville. Réjane will certai cide to visit America, then learn to know and under ence between "ohic" as one else has those gifts is frightfully intelligent; both features and animat full of wit by sheer forc She has no figure, and s any dress, any costume, e as no one else can. She i the only one living here si de Meiternlich went to r Her talent is her own, of. It delights the poet, the gamin. No one but Sar- spectators of the upper e enjoy the same control of and the men about town craze always, and the pas: it is living, true, and th more studied than it looks

Monday, 7.—Do you wa interests Paris this mornl mean that moves the wo unknown to the tourist. the painter, Mme. Louise runs thus: "On a tablet in the blackest of all nigh slowly walking—God sees came, after a long pause, i cussion as to the continua vine Providence.

Tuesday, 8.—Sauntered Rueil gallery this after Monet was a great, & v still more so when one r paintings were refused, skied and condemned by suc Bouguereau, Lefebvre, Bu One must realize how littl importance the Salon has' Millet, Rousseau, Diaz, R gas—the names roll out w mean that all refused tale the outside arguments are consecrated doctrines with Very original, the draw! Lautree; bold outlines Parisian types. The figur dancing, her leg balance arm, is very striking. It as they call her here, with grace and chic. Quite as showing Rayon d'Or, Mon Terre de Pipe at a café ta Rouge.

How restful, then, are th of Miss Cassatt's—childr mothers' arms. How they der at the idea of ever see! again. Mary Cassatt is great, artist. Her drawing the charm absolutely w coloring at once original a pastels are near a wond Monet, and his splendi dated 1866, and they hold and prestige; art treasure elevated, sweet, pure satis

How triste to reflect th repute dates back about : man began to paint thus : years ago—signed 1866—ar dealers passed heedlessly l superior judgment.

Wednesday, 9.—If you w of all that we are to be knock at the solemn door the Secretary—until death the Academy of Science. profound thinker; he thin and then he speaks—to sa says now that, owing to vantages and discoveries (the year 2000, the daily tre and wear and tear, is goin easy. We shall need no m cause we are going to fly our own little machine, wh out on our balcony, and r nor beast to help. No more ence will produce food pil replaced by scientific table about in one's vest pocket, f heated, and deep from its i boiling water of absolute ice will cool it. With our with a dozen dainty pills, d'oeuvres, now carefully st the dinner table will be co of cook or man servant; n ception—the calm repose

from that harbor to League Island.

It is said the Secretary of the Navy will insist on the departure of the Atlanta for Bluefields after some slight repairs at the New-York yard.

The Armor-Plate Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House Subcommittee on Naval Affairs investigating the alleged armor frauds will meet to-morrow and review the testimony it has taken and the data submitted by the Navy Department. The inquiry was to be continued to-day, but no witness was available. The committee probably will decide to-morrow on its future action and fix the date on which it will go to Pittsburg and Homestead.

Says He Was Drugged and Robbed.

William Butler, County Clerk of New-York County in 1880-82, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday as complainant against Frank Alth, a driver, of 360 Third Avenue, whom he accused of having robbed him. Butler says that on Monday afternoon, on his way to his home in East Thirty-fifth Street, he stopped at a saloon at Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street and had a glass of ginger ale, after drinking which he went to the bootblack stand on the corner. He felt sick and dizzy, and a young man helped him home. He did not remember anything further until the next day, when he woke up with 18 cents in his possession. He had been robbed of \$129, he alleges. On Tuesday afternoon he learned from the bootblack that Alth was the young man who had assisted him when he appeared dazed. Butler told the magistrate that his

7-10-1894

possible that this to diminish the 1th leading sing- detract from its is class of opera- the music than. : it is an admira- oked at from the tionable.

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whose direction heretofore heard, . The American in vlew the giv- oncerts during the ese concerts will ing novelties, and al eminent solo-

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give the committee to understand that Mr. Bonnett does not represent him in his busy- bodying errand in the committee room.

A GREAT ARMOR-PLATE TEST

The Twelve-inch Gun to Attack One of the Carnegie Plates.

WASHINGTON, June 9.--Within the next two weeks a test which is sure to excite unusual interest is expected to take place at Indian Head Proving Ground, and for the first time an actual competition will be held between the two great steel-making establishments. Naval officers admire the pluck of the Carnegie Company, which has had so much notoriety from recent scandals, in submitting to such a crucial test after the recent failure of the Bethlehem plate, which, though enghteen inches thick, was utterly demolished by a projectile from the twelve-inch gun.

The Bethlehem people were supported by steel experts gnerally in condemning the Harveyizing process as weakening plates of such great thickness, and refused to submit to any further trials until additional experiments had been made. The Carnegie people have, however, come forward with one of the seventeen-inch barbettes of the battleship Oregon, and declare that they are both ready and anxious to have the twelve-inch gun attack it. The ordnance officials have selected one of the plates from the lot completed at the mill, and will make the test as soon as the necessary preparations can be completed. If the plate is successful in resisting the shots, the entire lot of armor will be accepted. If it fails, the Carnegies will not only lose \$20,000, the value of the plate, but will still run the risk of having the whole lot condemned.

The Bethlehem contractors will naturally watch for the result with considerable anxiety.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS DISSATISFIED.

They Are Said to Have Organized and to be Planning a Strike.

W. C. Humstone, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said

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I nude and half-nude nymphs
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res and cars, (already used on
of another country,) steamboats,
racers, an iron-clad, indicate pro-
e minds. There is even one de-
ith a balloon, and another with
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South Wales have a view of Syd-
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LING TO TAKE SECOND PLACE

**of Would-be Republican Candidates
for Lieutenant Governor.**

all crop of Republican candidates for
nant Governor is beginning to spring

HARVEY PROCESS NOT A FAILURE

**Successful Test at the Indian Head Pro-
ving Grounds.**

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Harvey
process of treating armor is not a failure.
The ordnance experts to-day attended a
test of one of the heaviest armor plates
ever made in this country, at Indian Head
Naval Proving Grounds.

The plate was 17 inches in thickness,
made of nickel steel, Harvey treated, at the
Bethlehem Iron Works, the contractors who
made the eighteen-inch plate which was re-
cently so disastrously attacked. It was one
of a group intended for the barbettes of the
battle ship Massachusetts, and represented
600 tons of material.

The twelve-inch gun was used to-day, and
two shots were fired. The first shot was
at a velocity of 1,410 foot seconds. The pen-
etration was about six or seven inches, so
far as could be judged. The point of the
projectile was welded into the plate, and
the base of the shell was entirely demol-
ished. No cracks were developed, and there
was no disturbance of the target.

The second shot was fired at a velocity
of 1,858 foot seconds. The shell entered
the plate probably ten or eleven inches, the
point remaining in the plate, welded, as in
the first shot. The remainder of the shell
was badly broken.

In the second shot a fine crack was devel-
oped. It extended from the second point of
impact to the nearest edge. It was be-
lieved to extend through the plate, although
it did not open up the target, and there was
no suggestion of the huge fissure which was
created by the initial shot on the eighteen-
inch plate.

The results were entirely satisfactory,
and will suffice to pass the 600 tons of ma-
terial depending on to-day's firing.

The projectiles used were of the Carpenter
type, and apparently up to the standard
quality.

"The test," says Capt. Sampson, the
Naval Chief of Ordnance, "seems to settle
the question of the merit of the Harvey
process. I believe that the results show the
process to be applicable to armor of any
thickness, and that the principles of hard-
ness of surface exhibited on thinner Har-
veyized plates are extended to plates of
greater thickness."

The Bethlehem Company will send to the
proving ground another eighteen-inch plate
to take the place of the one recently fired
upon.

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Music, Old Guard Band, ten selections.
Grand display of fireworks.

The celebration will be in Abingdon Square.

COMPETITIVE TEST OF MACHINE GUNS.

Navy Department Wants the Best for Service on War Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The entry of machine guns for the great naval competition closed to-day at the Washington Ordnance Yard. Seven weapons have been presented for the tests, and for the next two or three weeks thousands of rounds will be rattled out of the devastating little instruments of death, in order that the navy may be equipped with the most efficiently destructive machines that modern ingenuity can produce.

Five multi-barrel guns have been submitted, the Gatling and Accles being much alike; two Gardner guns, one of home and one of foreign make, and the Robinson, which is built abroad, but invented by an American.

The two single-barreled guns are the Maxim and the Skoda. The Skoda is the invention of an Austrian nobleman, and, like the Maxim, is automatic in its action,

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Emperor view of th agreement the Anarc. is said to l Governmen Emperor a Spanish A ference wi evening an to take the ary movem cellor von (that the G suffice to h archism. I special me many's co- in any cor action.

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dress the bankers at this meeting. The call for the convention will be sent to all national and State banks of this State as soon as the committee in charge can make the necessary arrangements.

TESTING RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

The Work Continued Yesterday at the Washington Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON. July 7.—The trial of rapid-fire machine guns, began at the navy yard yesterday to determine the most serviceable and practicable of the many well-known makes, for the use of the navy, was continued to-day. The guns on trial, the Maxim-Nordenfeldt, Skoda, Gatling, English, Gardner, and Accles, will each be subjected to the ease of manipulation, rust, dust, dry, rapidity, and ease of discharge and accuracy tests, as recently used in the trial of rapid-fire machine guns for the use of the army. All but the latter of these tests will be conducted at the navy yard, requiring about ten days, and the guns will then be taken to the Indian Head proving grounds to determine their accuracy at 500 and 1,000 yards.

Yesterday and this morning were consumed in the examination of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt mechanism, taking the weapon apart and reassembling it, and the rapidity of fire and the ease of manipulation were shown. Members of the Ordnance Board, a few naval officers, and the inventors of the guns or their representatives were the only persons present.

BY MARRYING SHE LOST \$10,000.

Miss Von Fell of West Hoboken Gives a

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A CURIOUS AUTOMATIC PISTOL

**A German Invention That Is the Wonder
 of Military Men.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A curious pistol, of German invention, is exciting the wonder of military men. An army officer, recently in Germany, secured one of the pistols, only a very few of which have been manufactured, and has reported in very complimentary terms of the contrivance, which is known as the Borchardt automatic repeating pistol. The pistol is cocked, reloaded, and closed by the recoil of the barrel and breech mechanism.

The weapon has an odd appearance, the grip being about the centre of gravity, which makes the balance, when held in the hand, much better than with the ordinary revolver. The ammunition consists of complete metallic cartridges; the magazine, which holds eight of these, is placed in the grip of the pistol; by means of the magazine spring they are brought successively in front of the breech lock, when, after opening the breech, this has reached its furthest point to the rear. The closing of the mechanism carries them into the chamber of the barrel, where they are fired at will by pulling the trigger. The recoil drives the barrel and breech mechanism to the rear.

By a cleverly-arranged mechanism and the utilization of the forces of the recoil the shells, on firing, are ejected and the parts are again in a position to fire before the finger has time to release the trigger. The army officer who was permitted to fire one of these pistols which had been fired 6,000 times found that all its parts fitted as closely and worked as accurately as when first fired. At twenty paces he fired eight shots in two seconds. The pistol will be tested by the American experts as soon as one can be obtained.

Hotels.

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flour has steadily declined. The income which followed showed that a flour will produce 250 loaves. At a loaf the gross return from a barrel is \$12.50. Deducting \$3.50, leaves of this amount the bakers and the men receive their profit. It is assumed that the bakers clear 3 cents on a loaf. The bakers say that the profit is great, and that to reduce the price and retain the present quality would result in a positive loss to them. It is also noted that the wages paid to the employees in the bakeries are higher in Washington than in any other city in the country.

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One of the leading bakers, who was interviewed on this subject, said: "Wages in our trade are higher here than elsewhere. The apprentice boy in my shop receives \$1 a week, the lowest wages paid, and the day ranges from that up to \$20 a week, the average being \$17 a week. This is the case with the bakers. There is another class of bakers, the drivers of the delivery wagons, who receive from \$25 to \$40 per week. In the city the wages range from \$6 to \$8, and in Buffalo and Philadelphia to \$13. Moreover, the Buffalo bakers work longer hours and handle thirty barrels of flour a week, while our bakers handle only about fifteen barrels a week. In Buffalo they work ten hours a day, against eight and fourteen hours in other cities. It is also seen that the bakers in Washington are in much better condition than those in other cities. They have reached this condition by thorough organization, and by the exclusion of outside labor."

The baker added that the Washington bakers are getting a loaf of bread to-day which the bakers never thought of giving a year ago. In the old days the bread was made solely of flour, water, salt, and yeast. The modern method compels the use of milk, lard, and sugar in addition to the other ingredients. The law governing the weight and sale of bread in the District of Columbia fixes the weight of the smallest loaves to contain not less than sixteen nor more than eighteen ounces; the next size to weigh not less than thirty-two nor more than thirty-six avoirdupois, and the third to weigh not less than sixty-four nor more than seventy-two avoirdupois. On every loaf must be stamped the weight of the loaf. There is a penalty for each infraction of this law. There has never been a case of overweight, and, judging from the present temper of the bakers, it is likely to be one in the near future.

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It is at the outcome will be of the complaint by furnishers of quality of the staff of life, is a question which cannot be answered at present. It is suggested that the action of the wholesale bakers in putting a four-cent loaf upon the market was not so much a question of satisfying the popular

THE BORCHARDT AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

Mechanism Explained of the Remarkable Product of Gunmaker Loewe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The automatic repeating pistol of new design, made the subject of an interesting report from an army officer at Berlin and referred to in The Times of Sunday last, interests the ordnance officials of this country, who are anxious to obtain one of the weapons, with a view to experimenting with it.

As yet there are only a few of the pistols manufactured, but the one which was lent to the American military expert excited his admiration, and his enthusiasm has created a great desire to see and try the latest invention in small arms.

The Borchardt weapon belongs to that class of firearms in which the opening of the mechanism, the ejection of the empty shells, the cocking, the reloading, and closing are all performed automatically in the recoil of the barrel and breech mechanism.

Aside from the minute differences between this pistol and the well-known revolver, the principal distinctions are found in the quickness of the action of all the parts, the strength of the weapon, which our army officer was permitted to fire, and the fact that it secretes in a magazine formed by the grip eight cartridges, which can be thrown off as rapidly as the pistol is discharged.

The rapidity of the firing astonished the American expert, who reports the pistol as very accurate and close-shooting. Its endurance was a matter of remark also, for the particular pistol used by the army officer had been fired 6,000 times, yet all the parts fitted as closely and worked as easily and accurately as when first fired.

The eight shots were fired in two seconds, the recoil being imperceptible. The movements are so rapid that the eye cannot follow them, and the weapon is in condition for firing again almost as soon as the trigger has been pulled for the original shot.

In this gun profitable use is made of the recoil, for which ordnance people have been seeking some fruitful application. The force of the recoil is collected by an ingenious spring, which at the proper time distributes its stored energies, and so long as the cartridges last the operator has nothing to do beyond holding the pistol and pulling the trigger.

The cartridges, which are accommodated in the grip, conveniently situated at the breech-block, are metallic and are forced into the breech-lock by a spring. The closing of the mechanism carries the cartridges into the chamber, where they are fired at will by pulling the trigger. The recoil drives the barrel and breech mechanism to the rear, the fork-shaped receiver of the latter

STORIES OF GREAT

OLD BENNETT'S TRICKS SCIENCE WITH A BIRD

Shot an Enormous Bear
the Eye with a Rifle
Weighed Two Tons
and Had Claws Ten
How a Bear Goes Down
—A. T. Mosman is
Hunter, Too.

Old Bennett, in his cabin house on the site of old mouth of the Russian River a trophy of the chase to show visitors. It contains a bear's head so big and heavy can scarcely lift it, also wide and fifteen inches in story connected with this Bennett delights to tell. served under Sam Houston State, drifting out to California and was the companion when gold nuggets were the East was attacked by which even yet lurks in the who came to the Pacific coast Bennett soon abandoned mining and secured his present business in

California was a wild country Bennett built his ranchhouse abounded then, as they abounded they were less hunted and present. Bennett was protected by his Indian rancheria, eagles for their feathers, Indians for ornaments. With brush of a creek bottom, an eagle, and was reloading chance he did a thing which usual for this veteran hunter the piece before loading it charged with powder, Bennett was ramming home rustling of the bushes started was not a second to lose off was a monstrous grizzly rectly at him. Without ramrod or aiming carefully a snap shot right in the face

old house, and in the afternoon will hold their farewell sitting there. The address will be given by Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag.

The measure to check the Socialist and Anarchist agitation will be the first and only one of importance to be submitted to the Reichstag before the Christmas recess. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the draft as prepared by Count von Caprivi has been altered with such a reactionary tendency by Baron Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, that Bavaria declines to assent to it. The Augsburg Postzeitung says to-day, however, that, if the measure be kept within the scope of the common law, Bavaria will not object to it. This statement, it says, is made with authority. Without doubt there is a divergence of views in the Federal States as to the degree of severity expedient, but nothing so serious as to prevent an ultimate agreement.

Since Dr. Schoenstedt's appointment to the Ministry of Justice completed the Cabinet, public uneasiness has decreased noticeably. The Clericals and Agrarians have good reason to be satisfied with the new Minister of Justice, as, like Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Koeller, he is a Catholic and a protectionist. Although never active in politics, he is known as a fairly-moderate, conservative man. He certainly is not a feudal reactionist. He enjoys a good reputation among jurists. Those who have worked with him or under him have been impressed with his ability to master details, and they prophesy that he will make a capable Minister.

The National Zeitung, National Liberal, says: "Schoenstedt's appointment is a guarantee of an impartial administration of the Ministry of Justice. His judicial skill and the gravity of his character are designed to satisfy the highest functions of state."

The Prussian Cabinet, as now formed contains four Old Prussians, three Hanoverians, one Bavarian, one Badener, and one Hessian.

Out of eleven Ministers seven belong to the nobility. Although composed of men not in sympathy with Liberal ideas, the Cabinet draws an increasing amount of public confidence. No pronounced reactionist policy is to be adopted by the Ministers, and none is intended by the Emperor.

Unless the severity of the Government measures force the Social Democrats to reunite against the common foe, a permanent rupture between the Berlin Central Committee and the South German will be inevitable. Vollmar and Grillenberger, South German leaders, and Singer and Auer, North German, members of the Central Committee, are working to effect a compromise, but August Bebel and William Liebknecht, the time-honored despots of the party, are calling for the expulsion of Vollmar and his South German following at any cost.

The majority of Berlin Social Democrats are with the old leaders. Speaking in Nuremberg this week, Grillenberger declared that the North German leaders were influenced in their course by personal ambition, and that they resented all advice, wishing to continue to act as dictators owing responsibility to nobody. Such an assumption of power, he was convinced, endangered the unity of the party. He charged the Verwaerts with falsifying reports of the Frankfurt congress for the purposes of the Berlin clique.

Bebel has already threatened to withdraw from the party's Central Committee, and, unless he gets the full support of his North German colleagues in fighting Vollmar, he is likely to get out.

It is reported that Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador in Berlin, will succeed Gen. Gourka in Warsaw as Governor of Russian Poland.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is authorized to deny that Emperor William is composing an opera.

Dorothea Schackreneck, a maid-servant, who sat fire to her master's house, in Gatow, near Potsdam, last May, was sentenced on Thursday to three years' imprisonment. Her case has attracted some attention, owing to the part which the Emperor, aided by the Spandau garrison, took in extinguishing the fire.

now under the society's care, will get the same amount upon coming of age.

TO TEST SMOKELESS POWDERS ORDNANCE MEN TO EXPERIMENT AT SANDY HOOK.

Explosives Made by the Leonard Company, the Peyton Powder Works, and Maxim in Competition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There is soon to be a competitive test of smokeless powders at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. The powders which are intended for trial are samples from the Peyton Powder Works of California, the Leonard Smokeless Powder Company of New-York, and a composition of Maxim, the ordnance inventor and student of aerial navigation.

The army ordnance officers are very anxious to secure a good smokeless powder, and in the last year have made rapid progress in attaining a satisfactory result. In fact, contracts were made with the manufacturers of the Peyton and Leonard powders for 5,000 pounds, which composition was purchased for the .30-calibre magazine rifle. An additional order of 10,000 pounds for the Peyton powder has now been awarded.

About twenty-five varieties of small arms smokeless powder have been received at the arsenal near Philadelphia, and subjected to various tests and analyses.

In the coming test at Sandy Hook the three powders sent for trial will be fired for velocity and pressure, particularly with reference to uniformity.

The required muzzle velocity for .30-calibre magazine rifle is 2,000 feet per second, on which is allowed a mean variation of 20 feet per second in twenty consecutive rounds. The maximum pressure, as measured in ten consecutive rounds, is limited to 38,000 pounds per square inch.

Samples of loaded cartridges before firing will be subjected separately to heat, moisture, and cold. Under these tests the velocity is allowed to vary 100 feet per second from the standard previously determined, with a mean variation of 30 feet per second, and the limit of maximum pressure is raised to 43,000 pounds.

The three samples will also be subjected to a stability test, which has been found quite reliable in determining the keeping qualities of smokeless powder. One gram of powder is exposed to a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit in a closed test tube containing a piece of potassium iodide starch paper. The test is considered satisfactory if no discoloration of the paper is shown before at least fifteen minutes' exposure.

There will also be a test as to the corrosive effect of the powder on steel and cartridge metal, the residue left in the bore of the rifle on firing, facility of machine loading, and the determination of the specific gravity, gravimetric density, granulation, residue from flaming, temperature of ignition, and heating effect on the rifle barrel during rapid fire.

The heating of the barrel of the gun during the tests will be determined by a maximum thermometer lowered into the bore and suspended by a wire about the position occupied by the bullet in the loaded cartridge, the breech being closed and the muzzle stopped with a cork. The temperature is taken after twenty-five rounds fired in about one minute.

Recent firings with the Peyton powder increased the temperature from 59° to 196°, and it was found that the powder, if subjected to a heat of 280°, would boil, but would not explode. At 293° it exploded after 58 seconds, and at 392° it exploded after 14 seconds.

A test to which all smokeless powders have been subjected, but which prolongs the results beyond the principal test at Sandy Hook, is that of sun exposure. It takes fifty-six days. Two samples are placed in shallow trays with glass bottoms, and protected from the weather by means of a sheet of glass.

There are many varieties of smokeless powders, among them being the samples presented by Albert Smith of New-York City and H. P. Wiedig of Newark, N. J., but only the three samples named will be tested at Sandy Hook.

Injured by the Falling of a Fence.

All of the leading clubs have scheduled pool and billiard tournaments, many dances are booked, and whist and bowling games are included in the list of fixtures. Amateur theatricals have also been arranged for, and "smokers" and "stags" will be as plentiful almost as there are days in the week.

Had not the deal for their new clubhouse fallen through, the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn would probably have led all cycling associations in the matter of social entertainments this Winter. As it is, however, the Kings County boys will not be far behind the leaders in any respect. Plans are now being formulated for a number of "stags," and the pool tournament is already on.

Speaking of the Kings Counties, and the loss of their prospective clubhouse, recalls to mind that the Building Committee has its collective eye on a desirable site, and also has in view a fine private residence that would require comparatively little alteration for club purposes. It was expected that a decision would have been reached in this matter last Monday, but complications arose preventing it.

The date for the annual pool match between the Kings County Wheelmen and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has not been selected. It will be announced before long, though, and then speculation will be in order. Each side will be represented by four players.

The club's bowling team is regarded as one of the strongest in the wheelman's tournament.

The bowling tournament should be very much more of a success than was the case last season. More clubs are scheduled, and thus early there appears to be a large amount of interest in the sport. The wheelmen say that The Times's medal will be a great stimulant for individual work. It will reward the bowler making the best individual average for the season. The opening games last Thursday were very successful.

The schedule for the current week is as follows: Monday—Tourists vs. Bushwicks, Atalantas vs. Montauks; Tuesday—Columbias vs. Manhattans, Kings Counties vs. Libertys; Wednesday—Union Counties vs. Tourists, Brooklyns vs. Castle Points, Columbias vs. Atalantas; Thursday—Kings Counties vs. Brooklyns, Montauks vs. Union Counties; Friday—Tourists vs. Columbias, Atalantas vs. Kings Counties. The games in every case will be bowled on the alleys of the last-mentioned club.

No games are scheduled for Thanksgiving week, owing to the international cycle tournament at Madison Square Garden. Christmas week is also passed over.

The Entertainment Committee of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, comprising W. J. McCahill, C. G. Balmanno, and William J. Kenmore, Jr., has prepared an elaborate programme for the opening "pipe smoke" of the season on Wednesday evening. The pool and whist tournaments promise to prove very popular this season, many members being entered in both.

Last evening the Gramercy Wheelmen enjoyed their first "stag" of the season at their club parlor, 23 St. Mark's Place. Many members were present, and the affair proved to be unique and entertaining. Secretary Stahl arranged for the novelties.

The pool tournament began last evening with twenty entries. The prizes for this event will be announced in a few days. On Dec. 1 the annual ball will be held at Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place. The ten-mile race for the club championship is set down for Thanksgiving Day over the Elizabeth-Rahway course.

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F. Staubach.....	
J. J. Nonnenbacher	
R. L. McFarland..	
R. H. Bartsch.....	
Total.....	

Kings.....	68 15
Manhattan.....	64 13
Average—Kings.	
Scraps—T. Loges	
Richie G. Betts.	
W. C. Nellis.	

KINGS CO	
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A. Miles.....	
C. E. Hart.....	
A. R. Gardner.....	
J. McGee.....	
W. C. Nellis.....	
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ORANGE, N. J. Score of the New-League of Americ election of: Chis Elizabeth, 389; V Patterson, 369; S territorial of Treton Committee—W. G. W. Dickerson of 3 Asbury Park, 369; 369; Frank Swales Holmes, Jr., of Yu

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centage has been paid to reinsure the British steamship Istrian, which sailed from Liverpool for Newport News on Jan. 24, and, consequently, is about two weeks overdue.

GERMANY'S NAVAL PROJECTS.

A New Hardening Process for Armor Plates Discovered by Krupp.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Vice Admiral Hollmann, Secretary of the Admiralty, was in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day during the discussion of the naval estimates.

He told the Deputies that the Krupps had discovered a new hardening process, which materially increased the resisting power of armor plates. The tests of armor prepared by the new process had shown remarkable results.

He spoke also of the information gained by the Admiralty from the naval operations in the war in the East. Of all the foreign officers applying for permission to accompany the Chinese fleet, he said, the Germans alone were allowed to inspect the war vessels minutely.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag voted to-day the second installment of 2,500,000 marks for the first-class ironclad which will replace the Preussen.

PLOT AGAINST THE MANCHUS.

Twenty-Fve Leaders of Black Flag Riots Beheaded in Formosa.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Times's correspondent in Hongkong telegraphs:

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PLATE TESTS AT INDIAN HEAD.

A Representative of the Armor of the Oregon Passed On Favorably.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Naval Ordnance Board to-day tested, at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, an eighteen-inch nickel-steel Harveyized plate. The plate represents 315 tons of armor intended for the sides of the battle ship Oregon. Two shots were fired at the plate from a twelve-inch gun. The first had a velocity of 1,465 feet a second, and the second a velocity of 1,925 feet a second. The first struck the plate and broke up, only slightly scaling the surface of the plate. The second penetrated the plate nine inches and then broke. On this, the penetration test, the plate cracked from top to bottom. The plate was passed by the board, its quality being considered excellent.

One shot from a six-inch gun was fired at the Chase Gantt plate. This plate is chrome steel, cast on the body of an ordinary plate. The shot did not penetrate deeply, but cracked the plate badly. The owners of the plate expressed themselves as much satisfied with the result, but the board does not think that it compares favorably with the nickel-steel composition.

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It is believed that he proposes to use insurgent leaders—a method which he regards as cheaper than fighting. It is noted that he has communicated with the press on this subject."

...mors of bribery similar to these, were fully credited in 1878, when the insurrection which had lasted ten years was at an end. One prefers to think that there is no real reason for them then, and there is none now; but it is interesting to note that they recur with reports of the surname of "Always Faithful," must be admitted that she has made up her mind since, and given in installments to the country more trouble than she ever did from giving at once.

1823 Cuba repented for her loyalty, the creoles took up arms without success. In 1824 and 1830 there were new attempts at insurrection, repressed at the beginning. Then came the plot of 1838, which failed also, but marked in the history of Cuba an important epoch. Until the fall of Isabella II., the Spanish domination was seriously imperilled. Insurrections were always limited to certain districts. In 1868 the situation was much graver. It was not a riot, but a revolution. Manuel Guesades was at the head of it, and his name soon gained the entire eastern part of the island for the rebels against Spanish authority. Caspedes organized a republic of Cuba, which elected him President.

At the beginning the insurgents lacked arms. The first defenders of Cuban independence had no other weapon than the sword. Later the Spaniards found before them a real army, in three divisions of four regiments each, under the command of a real general, Quesada, who had learned the art of war in battles against the French in Mexico. It is true that of the 60,000 men at his disposal, on paper, only a half were armed with guns; but 15,000 men had field experience. They opposed all efforts to subvert them for ten years, in spite of the strategic advantages which possession of the island afforded to the Spaniards. These were obliged to send to the island 145,000 soldiers. When the struggle ended, in 1878, Spain cost Spain 100,000 soldiers and 1,000,000 dollars. The war would have lasted much longer if the Government of Alfonso XII. had not confided its armies to Martinez Campos.

He began by expelling the rebels from the coast where they had succeeded in maintaining themselves. Then he cleared all the places where the bands hid and provisions. Lastly, he succeeded in rapid manoeuvring, in isolating and surrounding all the centres of insurrection. At the same time, he promised serious reforms, which he executed some of them. Thus he was aided by persuasion the work which he had begun by assault. In less than six months his arrival Cuba was pacified. At the same time, Martinez Campos has followed the same plan. He asked for a loan of credit, thinking that he might be obliged to wait until the season became favorable. He arrived in the temperate season, which includes the months of March, April, and May. In June, July, August the weather is warm and rainy. September and October are more propitious months for an invasion by Spain. But Martinez Campos was always persuaded that November to February were the best months for offensive military operations, since they were his successful ones in 1877-8.

In all seasons, war in Cuba is attended with special difficulties, independent of climate. These difficulties have been described by a veteran of the Cuban campaigns, General Castellanos, in a book entitled "Reglamento Técnico de Infantería y Caballería." Insurgents do not fight in the "sabinas," which are forests of flowers, but in the "canaverales," which are covered with...

NAVAL CONTRACTS COMPLETED.

Plates for New Cruisers Will Soon Be Placed

—Advances in Quality Not Noticeable.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The two firms which supply the armor for the navy have just completed the original contracts entered into with them by the Navy Department. The Bethlehem Iron Works, which had the first contract, dated June 1, 1887, has a few plates yet to deliver, but these will be furnished shortly. They comprise the armor for the turret of the Monadnock.

This first contract called for 6,400 tons of all-steel material, such as was then considered the best for the purpose. The Carnegie company has completed its deliveries under its original contract of Nov. 20, 1890, which provided for 6,000 tons of material.

The last deliveries under this contract were the plates for the side armor of the Oregon. The later contract with these firms was entered into in 1893, and under it there remain many deliveries, but it is expected that this latest agreement will be fully discharged by September or October. Then the Navy Department will be ready to contract for additional armor for the vessels authorized by the last Congress. Attention is being given to the specifications, which will embrace the improvement in the material as indicated by the tests during the last year.

There have been no such material advances in the quality of armor plate since the 1893 contract was made as marked the period between the original contract and the present contract. The two battle ships will require about 5,000 tons of armor. The eight gunboats will need little heavy material, and 100 tons will probably suffice to provide these ships with all that is needed in the war of sponson armor. The torpedo boats will require no armor, the material being thin plates of steel. The heaviest armor for the battle ships will probably not exceed fifteen inches in thickness, although that matter is not yet settled. The heaviest armor at present used is eighteen inches in thickness, but it is believed by the ordnance experts that a saving of three inches in thickness can be made with an equal assurance of protection and a great saving in weight, which can be used profitably elsewhere in the ship.

The distribution of the economy in weight has not been determined. It may be used in increasing the battery, which is the most important feature of a war vessel, and, in fact, the only reason for the existence of a naval ship. The sponson armor for the gunboats will be 2 1/4 inches in thickness. The battleship armor will be of nickel-steel, treated by the Harvey process. These two American discoveries have been found to add to the toughness of the material and increase the hardness of the surface of plates—qualities which are greatly to be desired in the armor. The gunboat armor will not be treated by the Harvey process, but will be of nickel-steel.

The day of the homogeneous steel plate appears to have passed, and no armor will hereafter be made without the alloy. Ordnance experts do not abandon the hope that further improvements may be made in armor, and it is looked for, not so much in the discovery of an absolutely new material, which shall be a substitute for steel, as in the development of a new alloy which shall contribute further to those qualities for which nickel is valued.

The new armor specifications will make no change in the component materials which enter into the armor as at present turned out at Hempstead and Bethlehem. They will increase the requirements of the trials—such as in the ballistic merit of the plates. The changes are important to the armor-plate makers, but are too technical to be of interest to the general reader.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 10.—The Democratic State Committee met here and pledged the support of the Democrats of Connecticut to the President in his official policy.

Chairman Davis presided, and a number of other members were present. The Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Districts were represented.

Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield offers adoption of an address in which President Cleveland's Administration, and especially his foreign and financial policies, commended strongly. Judge Walsh's reply opposed the adoption of this address. He said the Democrats of Connecticut do not approve the President's foreign policy. The Judge also attacked Mr. Cleveland's financial policy.

After remarks by other members of the committee on the suggestion of Charles Weeks of Litchfield, a committee was appointed to consider the address. This committee consisted of Mr. Cary, Judge Harrison, and Judge Walsh.

The address agreed upon cites the action of the Democratic Party in the national and last two Connecticut State forms to show that the party is in favor of sound money. It demands that the Sherman Silver bill bring about the financial panic; that the Republic refused to relieve the country, an relief came only when the Democrats repealed that measure. In conclusion assures the President that the Democrats of this State will support him in his efforts to maintain a sound currency and the national credit.

INDORSE THE PRESIDENT.

Bankers Enthusiastically Cheer Mention of His Name.

JACKSON, Miss., May 10.—At a banquet of the Mississippi Bankers' Association, Congressman Catchings, speaking of President Cleveland, said:

"Grover Cleveland is the greatest man in America to-day. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] He is the bulwark sustaining the Nation's credit. [Cheers.] Like a great American, Andrew Jackson, [cheers] he is having abuse heaped upon his name, but the day will come when he will be vindicated [applause] in the eyes of the people, and they will be forced to say, 'You are right.'" [Great applause and cheering.]

Prominent men from all parts of the State were present. A toast to Gov. Cleveland, the Grover Cleveland of Mississippi received with great enthusiasm.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Silver and Bimetallic Club was organized at the Manhattan House last night, with a membership of thirty-one. This number of names were signed to the constitution, in which the following are set forth:

The object of this club shall be to rest the coinage of silver and gold to the relations they occupied prior to 1873 without reference to any international agreement. The club shall be non-partisan in politics.

Judge S. P. McConnell was elected president, M. W. Meagher was elected secretary, and Eugene Smith Treasurer. A selection of six Vice Presidents was referred to a committee. The next meeting will be held next Thursday night, when the Vice Presidents will be chosen. A local bureau will be formed. It is the intention to organize a club in each ward.

HOTEL GUESTS SAVED BY THE LANE

Five Men Hurt in a Fire in Mon...

...in this tribe, and, as they are the only ones
 absence made a dearth of the young, and
 bloods from which to recruit the ranks of
 the school children. But the sentiment in
 the direction of education has been under-
 going a marked change during the last few
 years. The Government has been seeking
 out the more intelligent young men in the
 various tribes for places of honor and trust,
 and this tribe has discovered that its young
 men must learn some of the ways and man-
 ners of the whites in order to be among the
 more fortunate who are ever securing rec-
 ognition at the hands of the officials.

Perhaps nowhere in the Territory can be
 found a greater variety of "ancient archi-
 tecture" than among the Kickapoo. They
 would perhaps live in rude mud huts, as
 do the Togas of the Nalgherry Mountain
 of India, but the climate here does not re-
 quire that style. With this open climate
 they are satisfied with something after the
 Malayan style for their residences—and
 they have no use for any other buildings.
 If the Kickapoo locates his hut in the tim-
 ber, he uses standing trees for corners; oth-
 erwise he cuts the poles and plants them
 in the ground where he wants his hut. The
 corner posts are cut off about eight feet
 above the ground, while two forks are set
 at the ends for the ridgepole. Poles are
 fastened to these with strips of green bark
 and willow withes. The sides of the house
 are made by sticking young willows in the
 ground and binding their tops around the
 poles. The roof, if it is to be a "rain roof,"
 requires pieces of bark to be used for
 shingles, over which is nicely thatched a
 thick coating of a kind of bulrush which
 grows along any of the streams here.

This constitutes the Winter residence of
 the Kickapoo. His Summer residence is
 almost devoid of any walls, and the roof
 is seldom of the "rain-roof" kind. The
 Kickapoos are not prone to wander about,
 pitching their tepee wherever they happen
 to be, but they have a more clearly defined
 idea of "home," though it be anciently
 rude.

About the only tribal industry to be found
 among them is the weaving of mats from
 the rushes. These are gathered in great
 quantities by the squaws and sorted, dried,
 and colored with coloring materials they
 find in the woods. These rushes are then
 woven into mats of various sizes and qual-
 ities, some of them resembling some kinds
 of the Turkish mats, and are very pretty.
 A Kickapoo, like a Mexican, needs no
 other bed than one of these mats, and when
 he rolls himself in his blanket and goes to
 bed on one of these coarse mats, he sleeps
 soundly and gets rid of more of his
 chronic tired feeling than if he had occupied
 a feather mattress on a brass bedstead.

The Kickapoos began drawing their an-
 nuity on May 18, 1854, but it has amounted
 only to about \$14 per capita. This small
 amount has forced them to frugality and
 as made it necessary for them to cultivate
 a little patch of land. If this condition
 could have existed in the case of some of
 the other and more wealthy tribes, the indi-
 vidual members would to-day be bet-
 ter fitted to attempt to make their own living
 from the fine lands soon to be allotted to
 them.

The heads of families—or, as is frequently
 the case, a "village" of several families—
 raise a few of the simplest vegetables and a
 patch of corn. The wild fruits which abound
 in all the timber are gathered and dried for
 winter use. They hunt game in the Win-
 ter, and in recent years they have learned
 to prepare parts of a deer for future use.
 In the whole, it is claimed by some of the
 members of this tribe that they are in a
 more desirable condition and fare better
 than some of the five civilized tribes which
 are pampered and clothed and paid a large
 annuity.

The Kickapoo, like all other Indians, is an
 inveterate gambler, but the scarcity of
 money and the difficulty of getting food
 work as a great preventive to the gam-
 bling habit. If he was as fortunate as some
 of the other tribes, he would devote as
 much of his time and all his money to the
 ghly civilizing and elevating game of
 stud poker." It is generally believed
 among those most familiar with the Kick-
 apoo and his surroundings that, with the

**Safety Behind Line of W. J. F. Len-
 nard's Latest Improved Shields.**

EXPERTS WITNESS REMARKABLE TESTS

**Projectiles That Penetrated 16 Inches
 of Wood and a Half-Inch Steel
 Plate Went Only an Inch
 into the Armor.**

The bullet resisting shield invented by W.
 J. F. Lennard was subjected yesterday to
 a series of tests, the results of which dem-
 onstrated the efficacy of the materials of
 which the shield is composed, and greatly
 astonished those who witnessed the tests.
 The original invention was intended for,
 and was found capable of, resisting leaden
 bullets fired from rifles of 45 to 50 calibre.

With this shield Lennard traveled all
 over this country, giving exhibitions at
 theatres and other places, allowing skilled
 marksmen to fire at him at forty feet range,
 while he was protected with the shield or
 cuirass, which he had invented. Since that
 time, C. M. Dally, who is connected with
 Hartley & Graham and the Union Metal-
 lic Cartridge Company, became interested
 in the invention. He was satisfied that
 whatever principles were involved in the
 manufacture of the shield, or whatever
 materials were used in its composition, it
 was capable of being improved so that
 it could be made to resist steel jacketed
 bullets of great velocity and penetrating
 powers, fired by small-bore rifles.

Mr. Dally is an expert in firearms. He
 went to England in 1886 to introduce the
 Lee magazine rifle into the British Navy,
 and after a three years' struggle succeed-
 ed in inducing the British Naval authori-
 ties to accept the arm, which is now in use
 in the navy under the name of the Lee-
 Metford gun. Associated with Mr. Dally in
 the new enterprise is Mr. Warren, one of
 the Directors of the Lee Arms Company.

Under the stimulus offered by these gen-
 tlemen, Lennard has been devoting much
 time to perfecting the materials of which
 his shield is composed, so as to greatly in-
 crease its resisting power. He has kept
 the nature of the materials which enter in-
 to the composition of the shield a profound
 secret, even from those who have become
 interested in the enterprise with him. The
 preliminary tests, which were made in private,
 were so satisfactory that it was deter-
 mined to make public tests yesterday. These
 were made in the afternoon in the shooting
 range on the grounds of Atlantic Park, in
 East New-York, in the presence of Mr.
 Dally and a number of persons interested
 in firearms.

Lennard brought with him two flannel-
 covered pads made of the bullet-resisting
 materials. One was the original invention
 for resisting leaden bullets and was similar
 in every respect to that worn by the invent-
 or in his public exhibitions. The armor in
 this pad is 1 1/2 inches thick and is said to

**Complaint to the Dock Board About Letting
 It for Private Work—A Contractor
 Hints at "Influence."**

The Dock Board met yesterday. Maurice
 Stack, a dockmaster in the Eleventh Dis-
 trict, was removed, and Edward Abeel ap-
 pointed in his place. Dockmasters Thomas
 P. Walsh, Thomas H. Booth, and James A.
 Monahan were notified that their resigna-
 tions would be looked for on or before June 1.

That business being finished, the Commis-
 sioners found time to listen to Isaac E.
 Chapman, of the Chapman Derrick and
 Wrecking Company, who appeared before
 the board with a protest. He made it
 known that his company had gone to great
 expense in creating its wrecking outfit, and
 he objected to the use for private interests
 of the department's floating derrick, the
 New-York.

A New-Jersey firm, Sanford, Stillman &
 Co., has secured the contract for erecting a
 granite bulkhead at the foot of Vestry
 Street for the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-
 pany. In the contract it was specified that
 the department's derrick New-York was to
 be used in laying the granite blocks.

Mr. Sanford, who was present in the board
 room, was asked by Commissioner Einstein
 at what figure he had estimated the use of
 the derrick when he made his estimate for
 the contract. Mr. Sanford admitted that
 he had not figured very closely on that
 item, but thought that the derrick would
 not cost him more than \$60 or \$70 per day.

Mr. Chapman was heard from. He said a
 derrick suitable for the sort of work con-
 tracted for could not be had for anything
 near that sum. One of his own, he said,
 would demand from \$300 to \$400 a day. Mr.
 Chapman hinted at some people having in-
 fluence with the last administration of the
 Dock Department, and the Commissioners
 spoke of an investigation to ascertain why
 the services of the city's derrick had been
 rated so much lower than that of privately
 owned machines.

A committee from the New-York Board
 of Trade and Transportation appeared be-
 fore the Commissioners and urged that the
 present system, or, rather, the lack of any,
 in numbering piers was detrimental to the
 city's interest, and asked that the piers be
 numbered with some regard to sequence.
 The matter was referred to the Chief En-
 gineer of the department.

TO STOP TEARING UP STREETS

**Permit to the Astors Mr. Brookfield
 Does Not Consider Valid.**

Commissioner of Public Works William
 Brookfield has ordered the tearing up of
 sections of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth
 Street, to build a vault for a new hotel, to
 be stopped.

The vault is for the Astor estate, and
 permission was secured from the Board of
 Aldermen in the regular way. The estate
 secured from the Department of Public
 Works a permit to tear up the streets, and
 disturb the water and gas pipes. The per-
 mit was granted by mistake, as since the
 Commissioner took charge he has refused
 permits to tear up the streets to build
 vaults beyond the curb line, holding that
 the Board of Aldermen did not have the
 right to give the streets away.

The Commissioner, when he learned that
 the streets were being torn up for that
 purpose, ordered that the permit be re-
 voked, and work has therefore been stopped
 probably until the Astors can learn whether

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work as a great preventive to the gambling habit. If he was as fortunate as some of the other tribes, he would devote as much of his time and all his money to the highly civilizing and elevating game of "stud poker." It is generally believed among those most familiar with the Kickapoo and his surroundings that, with the examples of industry, energy, and thrift which he will get from his white neighbors, he will in a few years become quite industrious, and will make very satisfactory progress toward being a thrifty farmer.

This is the only pretense toward a town on the Kickapoo Reservation. In the northern part of the reservation is a small tribal village. When the land is settled, Kickapoo will make a good town, and another will be established near where the North Fork touches Oklahoma proper. If the Indian village in the northern part of the reservation does not start up very quickly and with proper energy, a town will rise not far from the northwest corner of the reservation.

There is no railroad through the Kickapoo country, but when the prospective road is built from the fine coal fields just to the east, there will be a town on the road, whatever may now be planned. The road from the coal fields will certainly be built, as there is already a good demand for the coal, which is of a good quality.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. John N. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry, President of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. Ell A. Helmick, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles G. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert W. Rose, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. William C. Bennett, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. William A. Campbell, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. John M. Sigworth, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Wilson Chase, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles B. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry.

Court-Martial at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory.—Detail: Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, Joel T. Kirkman, Gregory Barrett, John F. Stretch; Lieuts. Daniel H. Boughen, Third Cavalry; Charles J. T. Clarke, Tenth Infantry; Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry; Harry H. Pattison, Third Cavalry; Robert S. Offey, Tenth Infantry; and Second Lieut. Charles Crawford, Tenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A board to recommend a proper ration for troops in emergencies will meet at San Antonio, Texas. Detail: Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, Fifth Cavalry; Major John F. Weston, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Louis M. Maus, Surgeon; Capt. William L. Wood, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieut. John D. S. Hoskins, Third Artillery.

Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, aide de camp, has been announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department of Texas, vice Lieut. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, relieved.

Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, aide de camp, has been announced as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department of Texas, vice Lieut. George J. Langhorne, Third Cavalry, relieved.

Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Lewis Smith, Third Artillery, twenty-three days' extension; Capt. Charles H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry, twenty days; Lieut. O. W. B. Farr, Second Artillery, three months.

Capt. Isaac W. Littell, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Assistant Quartermaster, relieved.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to New-York City on public business relating to constructions in his charge at Davids Island, New-York Harbor.

Capt. Stephen C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, and Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, Sec-

covered pads made of the bullet-resisting materials. One was the original invention for resisting leaden bullets and was similar in every respect to that worn by the inventor in his public exhibitions. The armor in this pad is 1 1/4 inches thick, and is said to be absolutely free from metal plates. The second pad was made of the improved materials and intended to resist steel-jacketed bullets fired from small bore rifles. The materials of the first-named armor enter largely into the composition of the improved shield in the proportion of two-thirds, the other part being metal to give it greater stability. The improved shield was 12 by 15 inches, a little over two inches thick, and weighed eleven pounds. The experiments demonstrated that the weight and thickness of the armor can be reduced at least 20 per cent.

The first test was made with a 45-calibre Winchester rifle, the arm which is in use in the United States Army. A bullet fired from this rifle at 100 feet distance entered a maple stump to the depth of over six inches. The same kind of a bullet fired from the same rifle and at the same distance at the shield which Lennard was accustomed to wear at his exhibitions, and which was set up as a target, penetrated but half an inch.

Another shot was taken at the shield at a distance of fifty feet, and the bullet penetrated to the same depth, and when taken out appeared to have been fused by contact with the armor.

A block of yellow pine timber sixteen inches thick was then set up as a target. The English Lee-Metford rifle of .303 calibre, carrying a steel-jacketed bullet, was then fired. The cartridge used in this gun is loaded with cordite powder, giving a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet a second. The bullet from this rifle, fired at 100 feet distance, passed through the wooden block and was stopped by a steel shield back of it.

The shield made by Lennard was then put up as a target in place of the wooden block, and the steel bullet fired at it from the same rifle penetrated but one inch into the shield.

Still more marvelous results were obtained with a small-bore Remington rifle fitted with the new barrel, which has just been adopted by the United States Navy Department. This rifle has a calibre of .238, which gives a muzzle velocity of 2,400 feet a second. A bullet from this rifle fired at a distance of 100 feet not only passed through the 16-inch block of yellow pine, but made a deep dent in the steel plate behind it. A steel plate half an inch thick was then set up as a target and a bullet from the Remington rifle went clean through it.

A similar bullet fired at Lennard's improved shield from the same rifle, at the same distance penetrated but one inch.

The ammunition used in the American rifles was furnished by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, while the cartridges used in the Lee-Metford rifle were brought from England.

The tests were considered eminently successful, and the results have demonstrated that the armor may be utilized for many purposes on board war ships, as for screens for military tops and shields for machine and rapid-fire guns. It can also be used for protecting the inside of turrets and conning towers, for torpedo boats, both inside and outside, and for the protection of men operating heavy guns and secondary batteries. The inventor and those who are interested with him in the introduction of this armor are confident that this material, whatever it may be, will in the future come into use for the protection of the boilers on board war ships, and also for the inside of ship bottoms, and in connection with backing for heavy armor plates.

An official test of the armor will be made soon, at which many military and naval authorities will be invited to pass upon the merits of the invention and its utility.

The Orange Choir Guild Festival.

ORANGE, N. J., May 23.—The first annual festival of the Orange Choir Guild...

vaults beyond the curb line, holding that the Board of Aldermen did not have the right to give the streets away.

The Commissioner, when he learned that the streets were being torn up for that purpose, ordered that the permit be revoked, and work has therefore been stopped probably until the Astors can learn whether the permit from the Board of Aldermen is valid. The Commissioner holds that all permits issued in the past by the Aldermen have been illegally issued.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Wang" and "Dr. Syntax."—Benjamin D. Stevens, manager of De Wolf Hopper and his company, was greeting friends in Broadway all day yesterday. In spite of two serious attacks of illness through which he has passed during the season, Mr. Stevens now looks healthier than ever, and he is full of his old-time energy. The only thing that worries him is the prospect of a season of idleness this Summer, when Mr. Hopper, who has not taken a vacation before since he became a star, will not act. Mr. Stevens says he does not know what he will do with himself to keep the blues away. The Hopper company is in Newark this week, and next week the season will close with a series of performances in New-England towns. Next season Mr. Hopper will make his first trip to San Francisco, and during his Pacific coast tour he will present "Wang" as well as "Dr. Syntax."

Sadie Martinot.—In spite of the closing of her engagement at the Bijou Theatre by the strike of her unpaid actors, Sadie Martinot asserts positively that she will present "The Passport" at the Harlem Opera House next week, which will close the season at that theatre. The action of Miss Martinot's company has been severely criticised by professionals, who say that she promptly paid all salaries until she came to New-York, and would have made all arrearages good had she been given a little time. The Bijou is now being used exclusively for rehearsals of "The Mimic World," which Canary & Lederer will produce at the Casino on Decoration Day.

Doorkeeper Thompson's Benefit.—The friends of Leander Thompson, the courteous doorkeeper of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, have tendered him a benefit, to be given at that house next Friday afternoon. Among the many artists who have volunteered their services are Mr. and Mrs. J. William Macy, Harry Rogers, Claude Revere, Maester Donald G. Kimberly, Laura Burt, Jennie Walker, Marguerite Ferguson, Mrs. Hattie Neffen, J. S. Terry, Felix Xaney, Prof. Rudolf Von Scarpa, Mlle. Mercedes, Prof. Charles H. Wright, C. Palmont, and the Wilsons, acrobats. George S. Hasbrouck will officiate as manager, and William Lloyd Bowron as musical director.

Seaton Hospital Benefit.—A great many seats have been sold in advance for the performance to be given at Palmer's Theatre this afternoon, and a large audience will probably be in attendance. Malda Craigen will present for the first time in New-York her new romantic drama, "A Duel of Hearts." The hospital for which the performance is to be given is one of the worthiest of the many worthy charities supported by private contributions.

To Play in Quebec and Halifax.—The organization of the usual Summer companies which annually go forth from this city to watering places and cities remote from here has already begun. E. D. Lyons has formed a company, consisting of himself, Nellie Reed, Verner Clarges, Henry Jewett, Alfred Fischer, and Alice Leigh, to play a Summer season in Quebec and Halifax, beginning June 5. The opening play will be Zola's "L'Assomoir."

Robbed the Actors.—W. J. Kennedy and E. J. Lander, two members of the Maud Hillman Dramatic Company, were waylaid and robbed while on the way to their hotel, in Binghamton, Wednesday night. The thieves secured two watches and a small amount of money. John Griffin and Frank Malone, arrested yesterday, were fully identified by the actors as the men who robbed them.

Camille D'Arville's New Opera.—"A Daughter of the Revolution," the new comic

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STAMPING OF FEET

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24 last at 21 Walker Street. Lenz is ac-
cused of accepting \$100 from Gordon, and
with having shared it with Milch, the in-
former.

NICKEL STEEL IN STRUCTURAL WORK

**An Animated Controversy in the Navy
as to Its Utility.**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—There is an-
other heated controversy among the Naval
Bureau chiefs, this time over the structural
steel of warships. The constructors have
been using in recent years plain steel in
the beams, struts, and girders which
form the framework of the hull of vessels.
Over this are placed the protective steel
plates of varied thicknesses and treatment,
according to the vitality of the portion
to be covered.

Some of the department officials, notably,
it is said, members of the Steel-Inspection
Board, have proposed that the structural
material be nickel steel. It is asserted
that this material, which has furnished
such excellent armor plates, will be stronger
than the all steel at present used. The
proposition is opposed strenuously by the
constructors and the engineers, on the
ground that greater strength is not re-
quired in the material used for the framing.
Plain steel is sufficient for the purpose,
which is that of support, where rigidity
counts for more than tensile strength.
Nickel steel would be harder to work prob-
ably, and, more than all, it costs about
twice as much as plain steel. Besides, were
nickel steel adopted for structural work
the production would be limited to two
concerns—the Carnegie company and the
Bethlehem company, the American rights
to use the alloy being confined to the
armor-plate makers. This monopoly will
probably serve as an important argument
against the use of nickel steel.

The engineers have had slight experience
with nickel steel in an experimental way.
It is not known definitely yet whether the
material will be of value to that branch
of the navy, where it was used for boiler
plating. As in the case of structural ma-
terial, the boiler plates made of nickel steel
cost the Government double the price of
all steel. The constructors say that for
all the economical purposes of the service
all steel is itself really better material than
is necessary, for in many cases iron would
answer as well as the more expensive steel,

SHE WROTE OFFENSIVE LETTERS

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—The certificate
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—William A. J
Daniel O'Reilly,
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yesterday.

—Justice Gaynor
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for an injunction
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—The Twenty-tl
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Band will play at

—Thomas Cassin
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—Yonkers Lodge,
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—Jacob Rose; R
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July 18.

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to increase as our efficiency, until we former opponents as

ed its eyes wide in ice that has been people whose hearts gion than even our would have dared to o. The great meet- best answers that or to a pessimist. t of the mountain assuming proportions ment of the proph-

g as it does the truly united body, he advancement of rger meeting could. ded, as she needs racter produced by ssential truth. This levelopment of that the cross; it stands ne Christian army; ty to the word of to His word, and in our denomina- no shall be always he hope that is in ason, they will not n their loyalty to ut no less in love of our Baptist con- ing back to where their fellowship, we on to where we n shines over our

ies of Baltimore, address of wel- at no convention ever been held

Brown, Mayor F. comed the visit- everything within e. The audience g "My Country,

on, D. D., pastor h, made an elo- on behalf of the Societies. Noting its vain efforts ssured the hosts ke a New-York . The speaker's ts believed in an Church and State he added that ve in the red hat

same number of robberies, but when the police are spoken to regarding the number of thefts, they say that the "burglaries" committed in Brooklyn are very few. The residents do not make any distinction between "burglary" and robbery.

A NEW RAPID-FIRE GUN

It Uses Regular Ammunition in the Ordinary Government Cases.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 18.—The invention of a new rapid-fire gun has been achieved by E. G. Parkhurst of this city, who has been identified in a leading way with rapid-fire gun manufacture here for twenty years.

The problem that has commanded Mr. Parkhurst's attention chiefly in developing the arm which he has invented is the transportation and distribution of ammunition on the field in actual warfare. No rapid-fire bullet machine gun has yet been placed before military examining boards that could use the ammunition furnished by the Government in the original cases or packages. In every instance it has been necessary to arrange the ammunition in form for use by the gun under examination. The waste of time in action by this process would be enormous.

The invention of Mr. Parkhurst has solved this problem, a rapid-fire arm having been produced which will receive and discharge the ammunition from the original cases. One thousand rounds of ammunition have been fired from this new arm with complete success. It can be fired with greater rapidity than the gattling, the regular ammunition of the Government being used. Up to the present time no patents have been applied for by the inventor. In consequence no description can be given of the gun. Mr. Parkhurst has been at work for years on the problems involved in firing ammunition from the packages or cases in which it is transported by army trains.

LIEUT. COL. PURRINGTON RETIRED

Promotions in the Seventh Cavalry

one was that weighted with equipped with ting through soil. These w heavy force p faucets, and th the jets on the At a whistle pump was star Immediately, gan to sink ste veious in the c pump stopped, determine if th ascertained s started again, was sunk to when riveting cylinder nece rock. The torr the cutting je least resistanc made a mudd; the Broad Stre

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"I believe," one cylinder c prehistoric ar be determined pronounced to column of a the cave of a the Smithsonia of bones, ap cylinders cut trees, buried times, and a I know said wa 1835, although blowing up a Broad Street.

"We have caissons in fift to have the wo time. The bed nearly level, al ger.' When a not hard the when the rock to where it is

TRAIL CREEK GOLD MINES

Great Value of the British Columbia District.

GLOSE RELATION TO UNITED STATES

Three Companies Earning Large Dividends and Others Developing—
General Prosperity of Gold Mining.

In British Columbia there is a mining region which is closely associated with the United States. It is the Trail Creek district, which ships its product to Montana, gets its goods from Washington, and is populated and worked almost entirely by miners and capitalists from the United States. It is seven miles north of the boundary line and seven miles west of the Columbia River. It is reached by rail from Spokane to Northport, and thence by stage, running fourteen miles.

Charles G. Griffith of Helena, Mon., who is at the Waldorf, is familiar with this region. He is the ore buyer for the East Helena Smelting Works and has had occasion to watch the growth of the camp. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said last night:

"In some of the statements published about the Trail Creek region there has been a great deal of exaggeration. I do not believe in such a method. It does not help a district in the end, and really does no good. The plain facts will be sufficient to make a very good impression for the Trail Creek mines, and I do not think it is necessary to go outside of them.

"These mines were discovered five years ago, but for a time nothing was done. The real life of the district dates from 1893. Then people began to talk about it, and the development began. Since that time the population has increased to 3,500 and the excitement in the region has been great. It takes a long time to develop a mining region, and Trail Creek has made a remarkable showing in two years.

"The mines are owned mostly by capitalists from the United States. A few Canadian companies have been formed during the last six months, but no English companies are operating there. The food supplies for the region will come from the United States, particularly from the valleys in Washington.

"It is probable that in a short time smelting works for the treatment of ore will be erected near Spokane. Most of the ore now being shipped is handled by the East Helena Works.

"The district is the largest in British Columbia. It is eight miles square, and within this space there are innumerable veins, large and small, with ore, so far

115/1896 A/8
Broadway & 19th St

looking for gold now than there was a few years ago. But another condition has operated more potently to increase the production of that metal. New processes are constantly being discovered and applied to its extraction from refractory ores.

"I visited a mine in Montana recently where there was a peculiar condition. I have not the exact figures with me, so I will use round numbers in giving you the illustration. The ore was tested before it was sent through the mill. We will say it gave a gold value of \$20 to the ton. Of that \$8 would be saved on the plates in the mill and \$10 by concentrating, while \$2 would be found in the tailings. This would leave \$5 to be accounted for. At that mine the missing portion has never been accounted for. It has vanished completely. It presents a chemical problem, and until some chemist solves it the mine will prove unprofitable.

"There are many mines in Montana that are known to have a great deal of gold in them. They are, however, what are known as great tonnage propositions. They have very great deposits, but the amount of gold in a ton is not great enough to pay for the expense of working them. They will lie idle until some one discovers a process for extracting the values at a profit. It is merely a question of time and chemistry. Now processes are constantly being discovered. There is a great future for the West along that line.

"The Mercur district in Utah, which is now attracting much attention, was absolutely unprofitable until the cyanide process proved successful."

INCREASED GOLD MINING IN 1895.

A Gain of over Five Million Dollars in the United States.

Statistics on mines and mining for 1895, prepared for The Engineering and Mining Journal, show that the year was a prosperous one.

"Had it not been for the financial uncertainties prevailing in the early part of the year, occasioned partly by the withdrawals of gold from the United States Treasury, and partly to the renewed agitation of the question of the independent free coinage of silver, the year would have broken all records in production in nearly every department," The Journal says. "The year 1896 now promises to do this in every article of the mineral industry in this country.

"The value of the metals produced from domestic ores in the United States in 1895 amounted to \$240,997,020, as compared with \$184,095,622, the value of the output of the same metals in 1894. This is an increase of 24.2 per cent."

METAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1894.

Metals.	Customary Measures.	Amount.	Value at Place of Production.
Aluminumum.....	Pounds	817,000	\$400,580
Antimony.....	Short tons	230	\$9,300
Copper.....	Pounds	353,504,514	\$3,510,480
Gold.....	Troy oz.	1,925,619	\$9,784,708
Iron, pig.....	Long tons	6,657,283	71,965,384
L'd (value, N. Y.).....	Short tons	160,987	10,585,048
Quicksilver.....	Fl'k. 76 1/2 lb.	30,440	1,095,319
Sl'r, comm. val. Troy oz.		49,848,873	\$1,408,531
Zinc (spelter).....	Short tons	74,004	5,209,582
Total metals.....			\$194,095,622
Coal.....	Tons	169,980,781	184,721,871
Iron ore.....	Long tons	11,880,000	14,850,000

Very Much Below Prevailing Price West 23d S

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local whose service is taken by the principal papers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to the office will reach not only these local papers but will be disseminated throughout the city by The United Press.

—Cav's Pen and Ink Company writes THE TIMES as follows: "As a result of an accident in THE TIMES on New Year's day which we offered our fountain pens at a price for one day only, a crowd of over a hundred thousand people came to our store, or it as they could get, prepared to buy pens in less than an hour after the sale opened to send a hurry message to the First Station for a corps of officers to keep the order. Six officers were at once dispatched the day wore on and the crowd increased, more officers were sent to avoid a jam traffic on Broadway in the vicinity of us. Those who think people do not read advertisements would become convinced of their error they seen on Lower Broadway the day after Year's."

—The graphic and typographic arts have received more noteworthy expression in commercial work than in this year's calendar Lehigh Valley Railroad. The map of the high Valley Railroad and all its spur branches from New-York to Buffalo at pension Bridge conveys every needed detail fact without any confusing alterations conditions of latitude and longitude. road uses only anthracite coal for its power, the views of the majestic scenery which it runs are not obscured by denseumes of black bituminous smoke. Its cars are heated by steam and lighted. Dining cars are attached to all express

—An examination for clerk in the Build department will be held Wednesday at 10. The salary is \$1,200. Candidates, in addition to the ordinary clerical qualifications, will be required to have some knowledge of plans, &c. Applications should be filed with the Civil Service Commission, Court Building.

—During a fight yesterday afternoon Michael Frank, seventeen years old, of Street, and Andrew Christian, twelve years of 5 Oliver Street, Frank threw a knife at the other boy, injuring him slightly. Frank rested, and Christian taken to the Hudson Hospital.

—W. Lewis Fraser, head of the art dept of The Century Magazine, who said he was attacked and robbed by footpads a few nights ago and who is ill at his home, 232 West Third Street, was said to be much better yesterday morning.

—An Aeolian concert will be given in the delano Glee Club Hall, on Tuesday. The accompaniments will be played by Aeolian. The Aeolian section will be conducted by the organ of the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

—John Welsh, Chief of the Eighth Battalion, was given a badge on Wednesday in connection with the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with the New-York Fire Department officers connected with his battalion.

—From the report of the Central Park Zoological Observatory for the week ending yesterday it appears that the highest temperature was 60° and the lowest 18°. The rain of the week was 1.43 inches.

—The annual meeting of the Veteran Association, Tenth Regiment, N. Y. V., will be held Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the of the Ninth Regiment, 221 West Twent Street.

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending yesterday, there were 774 deaths in the city.

within this space there are innumerable veins, large and small, with ore, so far as developed, that will average as high as \$45 a ton in gold. The total expense of handling the ore, even with the present cost of shipping, will amount to only about \$15 a ton, leaving a good profit.

"The two years' work has resulted in the development of three large producing mines, the Le Roi, the War Eagle, and the Josie, which produce 200 tons a day, or a monthly value of \$240,000. The War Eagle began shipping less than a year ago, and since then it has paid \$132,000 in dividends. The Le Roi, when I left, was promising a \$50,000 dividend before Christmas. In this mine the workings are down 450 feet, and the values have increased to at least twice the estimated average.

"The ore presents a curious formation. It is almost a mass of pyrites. In our mines in Montana, we have found the pyrites which were taken out with the gold-bearing quartz generally very rich in gold. But there is nothing anywhere else in the world that approaches the magnitude of this pyritic deposit. The pyrites lie in great quantities, and the yield from a given space is very great in tonnage. The ore is a mixture of calcipyrrite, iron pyrite and pyritite. The veins vary in width. That in the Le Roi runs from four to thirty feet. Other veins are wider than this.

"Besides the three large producing mines, there are a number which have been so far developed as to indicate that they will undoubtedly become producers within a short time. In addition to this, there is a great amount of development work being done, and new strikes are being made all the time.

"In what I have said to you all of my estimates have been conservative. I believe the district will prove to be one of the greatest on this continent, when it is fully developed, but I do not care to go outside of absolute certainties."

Mr. Griffith was asked if there were any important discoveries in Montana.

"There is a great deal of interest now," he said, "in a great porphyry dike fifteen miles from Helena. It is 600 feet wide and 6,000 feet long. I am told that tests will show it to yield \$5 a ton in gold. If that is true it will be far greater than either the Homestake in the Black Hills, or the Treadwell on Douglas Island. Both of these are great mines with low values, but valuable because the ore can be quarried and worked at a very slight cost."

"What effect will these increased discoveries of gold have on the silver question?"

"They will tend to lessen the demand for the free coinage of silver. A great many of the mining men who have heretofore devoted themselves almost wholly to silver mines are now beginning to invest in gold mines. They have found silver mining unprofitable. They are in the mining business, just as a merchant may be in the mercantile business. They will turn to any branch of it that is likely to prove profitable. Naturally, if a man begins to find profit in gold mining, he does not pay much attention to free silver.

"The product of gold will largely increase within the next few years. Hundreds of men go out through the Western mountains every Summer, prospecting for gold and other minerals. Discoveries will constantly be made, and new regions will be developed.

"The great production of gold lately has largely come through accident. No one could have supposed that Cripple Creek would develop as it has. The gold-bearing veins are hidden. Many of them are discovered and developed under peculiar circumstances.

"Take the South African field, for instance. The reefs, or outcroppings, as we would call them, show only occasionally on the surface. The vein dips down at an angle and then runs parallel with the surface for a great distance. By boring, it has been possible to form an estimate of the deposit, and the mines are now being sold by the acre.

"It is a much larger number of men

Total metals.....		\$194,095,622
Coal.....	Tons 169,980,781	184,721,871
Iron ore.....	Long tons 11,880,000	14,850,000
Zinc oxide.....	Short tons 22,814	1,711,375
Total values.....		\$291,288,146

METAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1895.

Metals.	Customary Measures.	Amount.	Value at Place of Production.
Aluminium.....	Pounds	350,000	\$487,500
Antimony.....	Short tons	325	67,575
Copper.....	Pounds	338,000,000	53,635,500
Gold.....	Troy oz.	2,132,577	44,370,983
Iron, pig.....	Long tons	9,346,808	112,159,272
L'd (value, N.Y.).....	Short tons	159,245	10,237,227
Quicksilver.....	Flk 76 1/2 lb.	55,978	1,812,599
Sil'r, comm. val. Troy oz.		41,233,784	26,923,712
Zinc (spelter).....	Short tons	85,491	6,208,647

Total metals.....		\$210,997,020
Coal.....	Tons 195,000,000	212,000,000
Iron ore.....	Long tons 18,000,000	21,500,000
Zinc oxide.....	Short tons 22,690	1,583,000
Total values.....		\$345,088,300

"It seems probable, therefore, that the total mineral production (including iron ore) of the United States in 1895 amounted in value to \$698,325,000, as compared with a value for the same articles produced in 1894 of \$568,206,500.

"The increase in output of gold in all the principal countries is very marked. The total production is about 9,800,220 fine ounces, with a coin value of \$208,120,500. Naturally, at this early date in the year 1895 some of the figures for the latter months from the more remote countries have been estimated, but they will be found substantially correct. This year the United States leads the world with a production of 2,170,827 ounces, value \$44,370,983. The whole of South Africa comes a very close second with \$44,750,000 in value, and Australasia close on the heels of the latter with \$44,000,000.

"Russia makes a good showing, producing in value \$33,990,000. The falling off in British Guiana amounts to more than \$400,000, leaving the total production for the past year at \$2,052,500.

"This production shows an increase in this country of \$5,110,000, and in the world of \$23,775,000.

"It should be noted that the weights of gold given in the column for 1895 are in fine ounces, while those in the column for 1894 are not in fine metal, which accounts for the apparent discrepancies in their values.

"The world's production of gold (in kilograms and dollars) was as follows:

	1894.		1895.	
	Kilos.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.
United States.....	59,824	\$90,781,205	67,510	\$44,370,983
Australasia.....	68,440	40,051,875	66,305	44,000,000
Mexico.....	6,771	4,500,000	8,426	5,900,000
Russia.....	41,599	27,648,000	51,144	33,990,000
Germany.....	3,815	2,208,100	3,810	2,200,000
Austria-Hungary.....	2,535	1,634,300	2,542	1,630,000
Sweden.....	94	62,500	94	62,500
Norway.....	..	..	..	..
Italy.....	176	117,000	193	110,000
Spain.....	..	..	..	..
Greece.....	..	..	..	..
Turkey.....	12	8,000	12	8,000
France.....	279	185,800	271	180,000
Gt. Britain.....	99	65,900	99	65,000
Dominion of Canada.....	1,048	1,005,261	1,169	790,000
Argentina Republic.....	143	95,000	143	95,000
Colombia.....	4,335	2,822,000	4,394	2,800,000
Bolivia.....	101	67,000	101	67,000
Ecuador.....	108	68,400	102	68,000
Chile.....	698	494,400	727	475,000
Brazil.....	3,339	2,319,500	3,383	2,350,000
Venezuela.....	1,213	806,100	1,232	750,000
Guiana (British).....	4,305	2,464,178	3,089	2,052,500
G u a n a (Dutch).....	572	578,500	573	550,000
G u a n a (French).....	2,000	1,829,200	1,956	1,800,000
Peru.....	112	74,400	111	74,400
Uruguay.....	213	141,000	213	141,000
Central American States.....	708	470,000	1,768	475,000
Japan.....	737	490,000	737	490,000
China.....	9,049	6,014,000	9,087	6,000,000
Africa.....	22,525	20,525,000	27,328	4,750,000
India (British).....	6,507	2,798,251	9,129	5,200,000
Corea.....	703	467,200	691	450,000
Total.....	298,525	\$179,346,504	339,120,500	

"One kilogram of gold is worth \$994.61. Silver production amounted in 1894 to 5,305,000 kilograms, valued at \$105,030,000, commercially, and having a coinage value in the United States of \$215,282,287. Production in 1895 has not been completed."

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday, there were 774 deaths in the city, the average for corresponding weeks being 942.

—The first meeting of the year of the Council of the University of the City of New-York will be held to-morrow afternoon at the university building on Washington Square.

—A clerk named Scherer died suddenly yesterday morning in the office of A. Palmann, a steam dealer at 76 Nassau Street, where he was employed.

—Joseph J. O'Donohue, ex-City Chamberlain who is ill at his home, 5 East Sixty-ninth Street was reported to be greatly improved yesterday.

—The Booksellers' League will hold a ladies' night at Hardman Hall, 4 West Nineteenth Street, Friday evening, Jan. 17.

Brooklyn.

—Chief Trolley Inspector Charles G. Frankli has made his report for December. He found eighty-nine cases of violation of the speed ordinance. In one instance a car was operated at a speed of 18.50 miles an hour. In all 145 cases have been reported to the Corporation Counsel.

—John Lynch of 80 North Moore Street, New York, fell from a scaffold on the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge to the street, a distance of thirty feet, breaking his left arm, and also receiving several bruises. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

—There were 431 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ended at noon yesterday, the death rate being 20.4 in every 1,000 of the population. The principal causes of death were: Pneumonia, 73; tubercular diseases, 59; nephritis, 37; and diphtheria, 32.

—Ex-Supervisor John C. Walker is suing his wife for an absolute divorce, and yesterday noon for the wife applied to Justice Clement in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for counsel fee of \$500 and alimony of \$20 a week.

—Justice Stearns of the Grant Street Police Court in the Twenty-ninth Ward, has appointed William H. Barker assistant clerk in his court, at a salary of \$1,500 a year. Mr. Barker was formerly Journal Clerk in the Senate.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to discharge on habeas corpus proceedings John B. Cole, who is charged with burglary in the third degree, and who is now in Raymond Street Jail.

—Abraham Dorff and Princess Polewetzki, who were arrested for operating a distillery at 14 Prince Street, were held for the Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Morie yesterday.

—Police Justice J. Lott Norstrand of the Coney Island Court has handed in his annual report. It shows that he disposed of 2,001 cases, and collected in fines \$2,010.

—One hundred and seventy-two new cases of diphtheria were reported in Brooklyn during the last week. There were only 148 cases the week previous.

—Kate Wells, the thirteen-year-old girl who was reported missing Friday, has returned to her home, 186 Dumfries Street. She had been visiting friends.

—Bishop McDonnell left for Baltimore yesterday and will participate in the services elevating Mr. Satolli to the Cardinals.

—Thieves entered the house of William H. Borris, 335 Fourteenth Street, Jan. 2, and stole articles valued at \$50.

—County Treasurer Taylor has postponed till sale of property in arrears for county taxes until Tuesday, Feb. 4.

—There were 144 marriages in Brooklyn last week and 808 births.

Long Island City.

—The Insurance Tariff Association of the Metropolitan District has made a considerable reduction in the premium rates in Long Island City. During Mayor Gleason's last term it was he was complimented for the small fire loss in the city.

—Frederick Krueger of the First Ward, a barber by trade, has been appointed by the Mayor to a clerkship in the Water Department.

—Miss Fannie Crosby, the hymn writer, will speak at the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association meeting this afternoon.

—Dr. N. A. Overmiller has been appointed house surgeon at St. John's Hospital in place of Dr. Murray.

—Charles F. Blinger has been appointed City Electrician. The salary is \$500.

Long Island.

—The following are the newly elected officers of the Queens and Suffolk Mutual Insurance Company: President—William G. Miller; of Freeport; First Vice President—W. F. Foster; of Riverhead; Second Vice President—Frederick S. Blinn; of Long; Treasurer—George D. Os

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error of Ohio and went into insolvency at fifty-five.

NICKEL AND ALUMINIUM DEPOSITS.

Minnesota Lands That Contain Vast Undeveloped Wealth.

Great excitement has been created in Minnesota by the development of the Gunflint Lake and Upper Pigeon River deposits of nickel and aluminium, the lands, which are rich in these rare metals, having been acquired to a great extent by the Johnson Nickel Mining Company. This company owns 25,000 acres of the richest of this land. The ore to be mined is "titanic nicolite" nickel, and it is said that it can be profitably mined for \$10 per ton. These lands are said to be the only good nickel lands in America. The duty on imported nickel is \$120 per ton. The assays of specimens sent from the Gunflint and Pigeon River region to St. Paul and Minneapolis are reported to show the value of the metallic deposits to be from \$18 to \$180 per ton. It is claimed that it will cost but \$3 a ton to do the mining, which expense will be entirely met by the gold and silver deposits in the ore. Seven of the specimens ran from 12 to 15 per cent. of aluminium to the ton, the nickel in one specimen running as high as 21 per cent., and averaging above 10 per cent.

These valuable lands are in Cook and Lake Counties, Minn. A new company, styled the American Nickel Company, has been formed to work the mines in conjunction with the Johnson Nickel Company, and it is intended by these two companies to entirely control the output, if possible. They will have but one district on this continent to compete with—the Sudbury nickel district in Canada. The companies will not sell any of the land in their possession, but will manage what they do not use so as to effectually control the output.

Plea for the Union Pacific.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

pink and white were hung with m was decorated the table were The hostess wore sole and mous-beth Dean Her-ea table, wore a white silk, the caught up with Fleming, wife of was to have re-but illness kept uests were Mrs. amberlain, Mrs. parks, Miss Phil-s S. Hoyt, Mr. eslie E. Wood, an, Dr. and Mrs. . Dr. and Mrs. is Suzanne Saint Whitney, John arie Goday, Miss Converse.

Lydia Anne and Mrs. Will-fty-third Street, will take place 29, at 4 o'clock; ch.

I give a reading the hall of the Association this st for Convales-Y.

will hold its last at Sherry's on r there will be t, in which La arie is an un-he is a skillful retty voice, and manners when the members of Mrs. J. C. Inger-

the report was freely section null the preserve principled m tunity to ev Game killed State could point and t and the de showing tha from some State. It w the associat mony.

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NO REPLY

Make No A

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Ballington to his charg YORK TIMES he had nothi the headqua like all his f It is safe t man in Volu time Major c Colonel of th

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t Morgan, D. ding, Charles er, Lispenard nam, Tuxedo . Davies, the d R. Biddle, Dyer, Edward s Pryor, Ed- h Lawrence, tridge, F. W. Charles C. , James Mac- ris, William N. Baldwin, aniel T. Kid- Lewis, Abra- J. Murray

MINISTER.

Office is to reformer.

at a special Presbyterian First Place, last Kenneth Brown

Illand, pastor he Rev. Will- lford Presby- rdination ser- A. Nelson of hurch offered charge was H. Moment, a

Crumm was locked up, although she insisted that she had borrowed the umbrella from Mrs. Henry Sambach. Mrs. Crumm sent the following note to Mrs. Sambach:

My Dear Mrs. Sambach: I have been arrested because a woman in a dry goods store says your umbrella belongs to her. Come down right away, or I will be locked up here ever night. Don't fail to come to Jefferson Market Court, Tenth Street and Sixth Avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Yours, (in prison.)

MRS. CRUM.

Mrs. Sambach, in answer to the note, appeared in court late in the afternoon, when Mrs. Crumm was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich. During the wait for Mrs. Sambach, Miss Frits and her mother occupied a seat in the rear of the courtroom. When Magistrate Kudlich called the case, Mrs. Burgart and her daughter, Miss Frits, described the umbrella that had caused so much trouble as a small silk one, with a gold-plated handle, formed in the shape of a ring, with a nameplate bearing the initials "B. B."

The umbrella was then carefully inspected by Magistrate Kudlich, by several of the court officers, and others in the room. To the dismay of Miss Frits and Mrs. Burgart, while the description of the umbrella answered in the main, no one could find the letters "B. B." which should have been on the umbrella if it belonged to Mrs. Burgart. A second examination was then made to discover whether the letters had been removed or whether any letter had ever been on the name plate. Magistrate Kudlich decided that the gold nameplate had never been disturbed by the engraver's tools.

Mrs. Sambach testified, after having fully identified the umbrella as hers, that it had been presented to her on Christmas, 1894, by her father, Herman Schade of 989 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Magistrate Kudlich said that a mistake evidently had been made and discharged Mrs. Crumm from custody. As she left the courtroom she said that she probably would sue for damages.

IN DEFENSE OF ITS CHOICE.

Sherman Statue Committee Replies to Sculpture Society's Protest.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, Gen. John W. Noble, Col. D. B. Henderson, and Col. Cornelius Cadle, comprising the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, have addressed a long letter to J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society, in reply to the society's protests against the committee's action in selecting a design for the Sherman Statue, to be erected in Washington. The letter says in part:

Neither you nor those who—it must be at your suggestion—appeal to the public undertake to point out the artistic superiority of the design you insist should have been selected over that which was chosen. You wholly ignore the fact that the author of the design selected is a member of your society; that he had acquired a high reputation in Europe, and has added greatly to it by his works in the United States; that, al-

pure malt.

INQUIRING INTO COST OF ARMOR.

Secretary Herbert Begins His Investigation Behind Closed Doors.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Herbert to-day began his investigation into the cost of armor manufacture in the United States. The inquiry is the result of Congressional action directing the Secretary to look into the matter with a view to submitting a report on the subject. Mr. Fleischman of the Carnegie Company, Judge McCamner, counsel for the Bethlehem Company, and others interested in armor manufacture were present. The hearing was conducted behind closed doors.

The impression in the Navy Department is that Secretary Herbert will delay asking for bids for armor for the three battleships most recently authorized by Congress until the latter body shall act upon the departmental report upon the price of armor. Such an action on the part of the Navy Department is a surprise to those familiar with the circumstances which surrounded the adoption of the clause in relation to the departmental investigation of the cost of armor. It was well known at the time at the Capitol that the insistence of the Senate on the investigation went so far as to withhold the Secretary from making awards of contracts for armor until Congress had acted on his report in the case. This condition, however, was avoided by the House conferees, notably through the instrumentality of Congressman Cummings, and the clause as inserted in the Naval Appropriation act does not compel any delay in making armor awards beyond the period necessary for furnishing to Congress the required report of the investigation.

It is also well known that Congress will take no action on any report which Secretary Herbert may make of his inquiry into armor production, its cost, and the equitability of the bids made by the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies. The view of the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has been in favor of the award of contract as soon as the investigation was completed and the report submitted to Congress, the clause in question reading: "No contract for armor plate for the vessels authorized by this act shall be made till after such report is made to Congress for its action."

The words "for its action" do not mean, say the House members and many of the Navy Department advisers of the Secretary, that the award for armor plate must be postponed until Congress shall act in the matter. The stipulation that the award shall be deferred until the report is submitted is plain enough.

GOLD AND SILVER MINE OWNERS

Much Foreign Capital Invested in These Properties in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—When officials of the Treasury Department prepared Circular No. 123 they were of the opinion that every conceivable question concerning the finance and coinage of the United States had been answered. They find they are mistaken. Hardly a day passes but that questions are asked that Circular No. 123 does not even refer to. Those concerning the ownership of gold and silver mines in the United States are the most numerous.

Director of the Mint Preston says it is almost impossible to give the satisfactory reply to these inquiries. The gold and silver mines of the United States, he says, are largely stock affairs, and it is very difficult to trace out the ownership of stock. Great blocks of European capital, he says, are always in the United States awaiting paying investments, and when gold and silver mines present themselves they are readily taken up. It is well known, he says, that the Rothschilds and other foreign capitalists are large owners of stock in dividend-paying gold and silver mines of the United States. What percentage of such stock foreign capitalists own cannot be determined. No official statistics on this subject have ever been gathered by the United States Government.

Mr. Preston says he will make an effort to gather such information for the present calendar year.

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1896.	1895.	1894.
and Western for July--		
168,797	192,477	166,128
107,211	109,231	116,863
61,576	83,246	49,265
1,230,732	1,268,069	1,053,847
690,821	821,198	683,279
539,911	448,871	372,568
ing for July--		
1,730,603	1,814,150	1,779,014
1,077,721	1,000,462	958,050
712,882	813,688	793,014
91,690	84,721	60,179
804,481	809,409	853,198
794,927	810,236	873,039
9,554	88,178	119,837
3,101,283	3,170,649	3,241,078
7,637,805	7,600,438	7,397,871
5,463,422	5,370,210	5,418,407
511,519	434,867	378,020
5,974,941	6,095,077	5,816,427
7,120,328	6,579,211	6,953,838
1,151,586	534,135	1,167,411
ing Coal and Iron for July--		
2,028,205	1,965,606	1,639,875
1,981,429	1,957,283	1,489,578
66,776	108,323	150,297
95,900	95,000	122,206
28,223	146,677	129,088
1,620,556	13,030,488	14,145,023
5,058,844	14,821,386	14,033,272
438,287	390,897	1111,751
760,000	815,900	186,003
1,198,287	1,205,897	824,257
nied for July--		
3,748,808	3,719,755	3,418,890
2,969,160	2,957,744	2,475,578
779,658	762,011	943,311
91,390	84,721	60,179
871,257	846,732	1,063,490
889,928	905,226	995,239
18,069	58,564	18,231
7,721,844	27,101,187	26,956,101
2,098,709	21,921,824	21,430,943
5,025,135	5,179,313	5,555,158
511,519	434,867	378,020
5,530,654	5,914,180	5,928,178
7,898,527	7,874,210	7,919,846
2,349,873	1,760,030	1,991,669
on & New-York for year		
806,538	891,081	888,120
528,974	490,287	485,461
360,619	391,806	402,639
187,572	179,771	178,129
192,247	212,635	224,530
200,000	200,000	.....
17,738	12,035	.....
324,474	342,226	.....

NICKEL MINE NEAR TACOMA.

The Prospectors Claim that It Is the Largest in the World.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Union.
As near as is the mountain from which this city takes its name, the largest deposit of nickel in the world is said to exist. There are thousands of tons in sight, and the assays show the ore to be of the highest quality. The mine is owned by Tacomans and was found by accident.

John L. Davis and George R. Anderson made the find several days ago while prospecting in the Cascades. They were out just southeast of Tacoma on a prospecting tour, and decided to investigate a small creek. The creek had never been named, and, after making their strike, the men decided to call it Nickel Creek. They had not proceeded far up the creek when the strike was made. Speaking of their find, Mr. Davis said:

"The find is the most important in the history of this State, and will be of great benefit to Tacoma. It is directly tributary to this city, being situated on Nickel Creek, a tributary of the Cowlitz River, on the line of the Tacoma and Eastern or Hart Railroad, about sixty-five miles from here. Unlike most finds, this mine has the advantage of being developed by nature. There are thousands of tons of pay ore exposed ready for treatment. The vein is a large well-defined contact fissure, varying from twenty-five to one hundred feet in thickness, and dipping into the mountain at an angle of about 31 degrees."

When the men returned to the city after making their strike, they brought back with them several samples. These samples have been assayed by the Tacoma smelter. The ore appears to be of such a high grade that the men can scarcely comprehend their good fortune.

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EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR

FOURTH VOLUME OF "OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE NAVIES"

Interesting Reminiscences of the Events of the Opening Days of the Confederacy—Treachery among Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Thirty-five years ago last month this Nation was in the throes of a great excitement. The election of Abraham Lincoln had taken place, he was soon to be inaugurated, and the South, fearing that the new Administration would prove prejudicial to the slaveholding interests, was working up to the secession movement. Already there were threats of separation, and the policy of the President-elect had been suggested by him, and in the minds of the leading men of the South the plans of later action had been formulated. From November, 1860, to April, 1861, the developments were so plainly indicative of intended rebellion that it is now a wonder to the reader of history that there was any doubt in the public mind about what was to happen when the Republican President took the place to be vacated by Mr. Buchanan.

To the generation that came in a few years before the war began, and particularly to those who were old enough in 1861 to follow the events of those days, the history of the naval operations of the war are not likely to prove as fascinating as they will be to the later generations, but the old and the new are both sure to find something of interest in the successive volumes of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion." Three of these volumes already have been issued, and the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have been promptly informed of the matters of chief interest in those books. The fourth volume of the first series will be soon published, and from the advance copy of the work furnished by Lieut. Commander Richard Rush, Superintendent of Naval War Records, your correspondent is enabled to give a sketch of the volume that will next reach those who are entitled to receive it. The three volumes already issued have told all that there is to tell about the operations of "bushers," both Union and Confederate, and included in the form of letters and orders the histories of all the famous privateers of the Confederacy. The new volume is less fascinating, perhaps, but it is very important. It treats of the operations in the Gulf of Mexico from November, 1860, to June, 1861; of the operations on the Atlantic coast from Jan. 1 to May 13, 1861, and of the operations on the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers from Jan. 5 to Dec. 7, 1861.

Surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

South Carolina had already seceded in December, 1860, and the Administration of President Buchanan was being urged to take steps to protect the property of the Government in Southern States. State Conventions to declare secession were being held, and at Washington there was great anxiety. Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey was aware that the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., would be in danger if the State should follow the example of South Carolina and he took some steps looking to the reinforcement of the forces at that yard. Capt. James Armstrong, an old officer, was in command. The Macedonian and St. Louis were ordered to the yard, and early in January the storeship Supply and the steamer Wyandotte were before Fort Pickens while other vessels were under orders from nearby stations to get to Pensacola as soon as possible. Florida passed the act of secession on Jan. 10, 1861. Two days after an armed force of 600 to 800 Alabama and Florida

Mr. Fox should have charge of the expedition, and the President assisted by preliminary orders the preparation of the vessels for the undertaking. The telegraph wires were made hot for a few days with orders to the navy yard. The Powhatan and the Pocahontas were added to the Pacific and the Harriet came to constitute the fleet to be ordered for relief at Sumter. The official account of the fleet sailed from New York on April 6 to 8. They arrived off Charleston bay on April 12, a day after the bombardment of Sumter had begun. Mr. Fox was greatly mortified because the fleet was not equipped to carry out his plans, of which he complains in a long letter to Secretary Welles, after the return to New York of the naval vessels and the Baltic. The transport carrying troops for the relief of Anderson. The fort was reduced, and on the 14th it capitulated. Mr. Fox's account of the fleet were availed by a letter from President Lincoln, expressing regret that he had unaccountably been the cause of depriving him of the Powhatan by orders issued to Lieut. D. D. Porter.

Mr. Fox's plan was not kept a secret by any means. On Feb. 21, six weeks before the sailing of the relief fleet left New York, THE NEW YORK TIMES published the announcement that "the Government had decided to relieve Fort Sumter by means of a night." Mr. Fox took exception to the publication in a letter to Montgomery Blair, urging the adoption of his suggested scheme. The only mistake in the report was the substitution of the word "boats" for tugs.

Destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Virginia had not joined the rebellion when the firing on Sumter took place. But her people were inflamed by the same spirit of resentment at the success of the Republicans that animated the States that had seceded. The inclination to seize and hold the Government property was strong everywhere, and was justified by the argument that Virginia was entitled, after separation, to her share of the public property. At Norfolk the disaffection was strong. It recently began to take the form of a conspiracy to appropriate the navy yard. Secretary Welles was undoubtedly informed from Norfolk of the danger, and he early gave warning to Commandant McCauley to be vigilant in protecting the property in his charge.

Toward the last of March the yard was full of valuable property. The fine sloop of war Merrimack was there, almost ready for sea. The fine sailing ship Cumberland, one of the handsomest of the type of frigates, had just arrived from Vera Cruz, and was to be retained. Besides these there were in the yard the old frigates United States, ships of the line Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the Germantown, Raritan, Columbia, and Dolphin. Some of these were old and useless; others were new and of the best type and construction.

Commander McCauley was a good man, but he was affected to stoth in the performance of his duties by the prevailing local sentiment. When Secretary Welles, worried by the information he was receiving from Norfolk, admonished the commandant to be watchful and firm to prevent the Merrimack from sea, and to avoid a conflict, and keep the department informed of all that was going on, he did not hurry business as he should have done. To Chief Engineer Isherwood, who went to Norfolk to ascertain how soon the Merrimack could be started for Philadelphia, it seemed as if it was impossible to get her out of the dock. The removal of the Merrimack was delayed by all sorts of trivial prettexts. Isherwood used his best efforts with the commandant, but could not hurry him. Outside the yard men were drilling as recruits of the Virginia State forces. The yard was full of men who were in sympathy with the rebellion. This was true, not only of men, but officers.

On April 11 Commander Allen was ordered to command the Merrimack. Commodore Broese, at New York, was directed to supply the vessel with a crew, and Commander McCauley was asked to be pleased to have the vessel prepared in a short time as possible for temporary service. It does not appear by the record, but it was evidently learned by Mr. Welles, that Commodore McCauley was in need of a brace against the disloyal atmosphere surrounding the Norfolk yard. On April 18 Secretary Welles again addressed the commandant, informing him of the determination of the Government to remove the vessels and other property that could be easily moved, and that Commodore Broese, in concert with the Cumberland, and other officers, under the direction of Commodore Paulding, who had been verbally instructed at Washington, would co-operate with him.

Recruits Ordered Forward.

Recruits were ordered forward from Philadelphia and New York. A Baltimore transportation company refused to carry such as were consigned to them. Commodore Paulding was instructed at Washington to defend the public property with all

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Injunction Against the Staten Island Electric Dissolved.

PHILADELPHIA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The battle between the Trustees of the village of New Brighton and the State Island Electric Railroad Company, came before Justice Bernard, at Special Term, to-day, on the hearing of a preliminary injunction. The contention between the village authorities and the railroad company is the right of the latter to lay its tracks in Castleton Avenue of that village, which work it was engaged in at the time the temporary injunction was granted. A resolution granting this privilege was adopted in 1867 by the Board of Trustees, with the condition that the company should deposit with a surety company the sum of \$10,000, as a penalty for failure to construct the road within a prescribed time. This deposit, under a contract subsequently made by the village and the company, was required to be made in thirty days, which expired in the month of January, 1868. No deposit was, in fact, made until July, 1869. In September of the same year the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution permitting the company to withdraw the deposit and requiring it to give a bond, which condition has been complied with. Another contention in the case was that the railroad company failed to obtain the consent of a majority of the owners of property having a frontage on the street. At the same time the temporary injunction was granted the company had the consent of the Sailors' Snug Harbor corporation, which owns a large frontage on the avenue sufficient to give a majority, but this consent was improperly executed. The proper execution has now been obtained.

After hearing the various arguments of counsel, Justice Bernard decided that the injunction should be dissolved. In giving his decision, he expressed his opinion that the village board had waived the default in the making of the deposit by afterward recognizing the deposit that was subsequently made, and permitting the company to withdraw it and requiring the substitution of a bond. The other question of importance in the case was that of obtaining consent of a majority of frontage owners, and as the consent of the Sailors' Snug Harbor was presented in proper form that question was disposed of, but the fact that it was obtained after the action was brought was sufficient to relieve the village from costs. The injunction was dissolved, with leave to the plaintiff to discontinue in ten days without payment of costs. Among the counsel who argued the motion were Julien T. Davies, William N. Dickinson, and Mr. Rowson.

AN ACCOUNTING ASKED FOR.

Central Ohio Stockholders Want the Money Owed to Them.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—The stockholders of the Central Ohio Railroad Company are becoming restive at the failure of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to pay the rental of the Central Ohio Railroad, the same being 35 per cent. of gross earnings. In consequence of this default the holders of the \$2,830,000 preferred and common stock of the company are without dividends, and the preferred stock, which used to sell at 55 and common at 50, is quoted at about 51. Willard E. Case of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., filed a petition to-day in the United States Court, in which he asks for an accounting by Messrs. Cowen and Murray, receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to the stockholders of the Central Ohio Railroad Company for 35 per cent. of the gross earnings of the latter road. Judge Morris signed an order directing the receivers to answer the petition before Feb. 6. Mr. Case owns 500 shares of the stock of the Central Ohio Railroad Company. The terms under which the Baltimore and Ohio leased the Central Ohio Railroad are a rental of 35 per cent. of gross earnings, the Baltimore and Ohio to pay all expense of maintenance of way and equipment, the rental to be not to exceed half

of the net proceeds of the road, and the Baltimore and Ohio to be made simultaneous; tariffs already issued which a meeting agreed to need not be recalled, must be recalled as effective a date.

Bridgeport Trade Council.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 9.—The President of the Superior Court by a decision to-day dismissing the suit instituted several months ago by collector Mooney restraining the council from interfering with the consolidated road for the city grade crossings through this court decides that a taxpayer is by the passage of an act, but enforcement. Therefore, the plaintiff case was premature. He should wait until an attempt was made to for the payment of the work, or to draw upon the city Treasury will doubtless go to the Supreme court.

Quick Florida Service.

The Southern Railway Corporation announces that, beginning Jan. 1, New York and Florida limited trains will be run for the season. These will be composed of Pullman cars by day for the service, comprising a room, drawing room, parlor, library, and observation car. Leave New York daily, except 12:15 noon. Since the completion of Southern's short line to Norfolk has been greatly reduced, and is now made in less time than attached to the limited, too, will have room and sleeping cars from to Alken and Augusta.

New Lines in Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 9.—To-day's Gazette contains a notice that the Grand Trunk and Pacific Railway will apply to the Government for a charter to build a road through the Crow in British Columbia, to the Pacific coast. The Winnipeg, Duluth and Hudson Bay has applied for a charter to build a railway from the south end of Manitoba to Winnipeg, to Hudson Bay.

Transit Milled Wheat.

The Joint Traffic Association of the time limit for forwarding of points the milled products of wheat, transit be extended from thirty days on traffic destined to the west end of the trunk lines, or points provided that such extension only to wheat delivered to the mill Nov. 1, 1897, unless sooner modified.

Railroad Men and Money.

The Directors of the Worcester and Rochester Railroad Company elected yesterday, Elijah B. St. John, President. —George Dullin has been accepted and General Manager of 1 tonio and Gulf Shore Railway, Henry Terrall, who resigned. —The Auburn and Western Railway was incorporated yesterday with a capital of \$500,000. It will operate from Auburn to Seneca Falls. —George L. Rhodes, General Agent of the New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, has been appointed to succeed R. A. Pease. —John A. Hanley, ex-Traffic Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, who was charged with having the interstate commerce law, was yesterday. —A. J. Taylor has been appointed Freight and Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. His headquarters at Toronto. —The wishes of the citizens of N. J. in regard to the construction of the Erie Railroad station there to be gratified. Vice President will has agreed to recommend its directors. —It has been decided to build a station at Fort Worth, Texas, to be used by the Texas and Pacific, Colorado and Santa Fe, the St. Louis, and the Missouri, and Texas Railroads. —William J. Black has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the

the steamer Wyandotte were before Fort Pickens, while other vessels were under orders from nearby stations to get to Pensacola as soon as possible.

Florida passed the act of secession on Jan. 10, 1862. The day after the arrival of a force of 100 to 200 Alabama and Florida troops appeared at the gates of the yard, and the magazine, sent a demand to Capt. Armstrong, in the name of the sovereign State of Florida for the surrender of the property, and although Capt. Armstrong had under his command a force of 250 men in the yard and on shipboard, the flag of the United States was struck with a blow at a United States escaped surrender by the prompt withdrawal of their commanding officers from the yard and under Fort Pickens. Capt. Armstrong wrote a letter of extenuation to the Secretary of the Navy, full of assurances of his loyalty, and requesting a court of inquiry. This court sent him to a court-martial, the finding of which, in April, 1862, approved by Secretary Gideon Welles, was that Capt. Armstrong was relieved from duty for five years, with loss of pay for the first half of the term, and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy in general orders.

Secretary Welles seized the opportunity afforded by this sentence to read the naval officer's lecture upon the duty "strictly enjoined" upon him to make himself "a good example of patriotism," and to avoid all suggestions and speculations by others to dissuade him in the performance of the duty to which he was sworn. In contrast with the residue of weakness was that of Quakerism. William Conway, on the same day that Secretary Welles approved the sentence of Capt. Armstrong he wrote a letter to this aged seaman to thank him, in the name of the Government, for refusing to obey the order to pull down the United States flag, thus, as Secretary Welles said, setting an "example of patriotism and fidelity to those whom he might have expected to follow." Later on the same day Conway was presented with a gold medal by the people of California, which was presented to him on the quarter-deck of the flagship of the Gulf blockading squadron by Flag Officer McKean. In the presence of the officers and crew.

Lieut. James E. Jouett, now Rear Admiral Jouett, retired, surrendered at Pensacola and gave his parole to Capt. Randolph, who had just deserted to the secession forces. Among the naval officers who continued in the service after this surrender was Capt. Samuel Barron, who soon became an officer of the Confederate States Navy and later on the commander of the naval forces in European waters. He had not deserted on Feb. 2, after the Pensacola surrender.

There is voluminous correspondence and history by orders of the relief of Fort Pickens. This was effected by the sending of troops to the Gulf, under Capt. George and with the assistance of the Sabine, Brooklyn, St. Louis and Wyandotte, naval vessels, which landed a party on April 12, under orders received by the hand of Lieut. Worden, afterward the commander of the Monitor in her fight with the Merrimack. The rebel commander was Gen. Braxton Bragg, who met his decisive reverse at Missionary Ridge a few years after, when Gen. Grant swept his army in confusion out of a strong position at Chattanooga.

Attempts to Relieve Fort Sumter.

Thirteen days after the secession of South Carolina, on Dec. 31, 1860, Secretary Toucey telegraphed Commodore Charles S. McCaule, Norfolk Navy Yard, to "fill up the Brooklyn with provisions, water and coal," and to answer if understood. "Six thousand and sixty-five," responded McCaule, which indicated that he understood. This is the first record of effort made by the department to succor Fort Sumter. The forty or more pages devoted to the attempts made to support Major Anderson and to enable him to resist the rebels, are decidedly interesting as showing the eagerness and unremittingness of the authorities to cope with the rebels in their determination to capture the fort. The Star of the West had been sent off with provisions for the garrison, and the Brooklyn arrived off the bar at Charleston to learn that she had been fired on and warned away.

There are some people who will remember that the newspapers were full, in March and April, 1861, of plans for the relief of Fort Sumter. Some of these plans find their way into the permanent record. One of the plans was devised by G. N. Fox, an ex-officer of the United States Navy. He proposed to put a large party of troops on board of a good ocean steamer, proceed to Charleston bar under convoy of the Pawnee and the Harriet Lane, test the disposition of the armaments by a feint, depend upon the rebels to believe that there would be no attempt to help Anderson except with the warships themselves, and at the opportune moment to transfer all the troops and provisions to tugboats and throw them into the fort with a sudden push.

Secretary of War Simon Cameron fell in with Secretary Welles in consenting that

Philadelphia and New York. A Baltimore transportation company refused to carry such as were consigned to them. Commodore Paulding was instructed at Washington to defend the public property with all the force at his disposal, and in the event of his failure to effect results to destroy all works and all property left behind Commodore Franklin Buchanan, in command at the Washington Navy Yard, who was soon to be a deserter to the Confederacy, was consulted about the project, and participated in the loading and sending to Norfolk of material to be used in blowing up the stores and docks in case of capture of the yard. Commodore Paulding started from Washington on the Pawnee on April 13 with 100 marines on board. He reached Fort Monroe in the afternoon of the 19th, and taking on board the regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, commanded by Col. Winthrop, proceeded at once to Norfolk reaching the navy yard at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 20th.

He arrived too late to prevent wholesale destruction. Commodore Manley had found during the day, that insurrectionary forces had appeared, serving in the name of the seceded State of Virginia, that batteries had been thrown up, and that a conflict was inevitable. Many of the officers and employees had resigned or neglected to appear that day for duty. He concluded that the thing to be done was to obey the orders he had received to prevent as much property as could be destroyed from falling into the hands of the rebels. The Merrimack, which should have been at sea, the Germantown, Plymouth, Dolphin, and Pennsylvania, with others that were not valuable, were scuttled. Guns that could not be removed to the Cumberland were spiked or thrown overboard.

As the scuttled vessels were slowly sinking beneath the waters of the Elizabeth River, Commodore Paulding arrived. "Gladly to my regret," he said in his report, "he found the vessels scuttled, some of them having needed only crews to get them away." It was to him very mortifying that those who in the yard 3,000 guns of all calibers, of which were the latest pattern of Dahlgren's of large caliber. Using the power confined to him of saving or destroying, he chose the latter. The ships already scuttled were allowed to sink; the Cumberland was towed to a place of safety in the river; ships not scuttled were fired. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the yard went up in flame and smoke, the expedition withdrew to Fort Monroe, and the ruins were left in the possession of the rebels.

There were no casualties in this affair, but Capt. Wright, United States Engineer, and Commander John Rodgers, United States Navy, were left behind in the confusion following the setting of the torches and the firing of the mines. They were reported missing by the officers of the expedition, but they had surrendered to the rebels at Norfolk, were sent to Gay, Letcher, at Richmond, held on parole for a day or two, and then permitted to return to Washington.

The report of the rebel General Tallafiero represented that the Virginia threatening force was not well armed, that it was afraid of the batteries of the ships in the yard, and that a determined resistance by even a small force in the yard would have made it possible, by even a delay of three hours, to have saved every ship that was worth towing out of the river. Gen. Tallafiero, in his report, first alludes to the destruction of the property as "one of the most cowardly and disgraceful acts which has ever disgraced a government of a civilized people," and later on recovers from contemplation of "the diabolical act," with the assurance: "Fortunately, the damage was not so great as that at first apprehended. Only an inconsiderable portion of the property, with the exception of the ships, was destroyed, and some of the ships may yet be made serviceable." E. G. D.

Robbed in Two Minutes.

The express wagon of Charles D. Hanson was stolen from in front of the store of W. E. Parsons, Jr., 481 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, while Hanson was in the store getting a sample trunk. Hanson was not absent from the wagon more than two minutes. In the wagon was \$400 worth of cigars, which Hanson will have to make good. The horse and wagon were found in New Chambers Street last night, but the cigars were missing. Hanson was robbed of \$200 worth of goods about two years ago in the same way. He says an organized gang of thieves is trying to ruin him because he had once caused the arrest of one of their number.

"Sorrows of Satan" on the Stage.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dramatized version of Marie Corell's novel "The Sorrows of Satan" was produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre to-night. The critics are divided in their opinions as to the merits of the play.

The terms under which the Baltimore and Ohio leased the Central Ohio Railroad are a rental of 35 per cent of gross earnings, the Baltimore and Ohio to pay all expense of maintenance of way and equipment, the rental to be net to security holders without deduction, except that the Baltimore and Ohio is not to pay more than \$35,000 taxes in any one year.

The report of Mr. Little shows that the Baltimore and Ohio Company owes the Central Ohio \$700,000. This amount represents the accumulation of rentals during a series of years over the amount disbursed in paying the 6 per cent dividends on Central Ohio stock, and is supposed to belong to the stockholders. The amount has grown until now it is about \$1,000,000. Whether the Central Ohio stockholders will ever get it, or any part of it, remains to be seen.

There are, it is stated, some disagreeable and alarming complications for the Ohio stockholders in the lease and guarantee of the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland and the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroads by the Central Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Companies conjointly.

ROBERTS TO SERVE AGAIN.

The President of the Pennsylvania Line Is Not to Retire.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The announcement that President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad would decline a re-election was denied to-day at the offices of the company.

President Roberts has been ill for about four months, and in that time has not left his home at Bala, a suburb. The reports received daily at the company's offices tend to show that he is slowly gaining strength, and the officials expect that their chief will soon be at his desk. One of the President's assistants said this afternoon:

"Mr. Roberts has never intimated that he would decline to serve again, much less declare that he would lay down the reins of office. The rumor is absolutely without foundation."

President Roberts has of late talked of resigning in consequence of ill-health, but the urgent requests of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company induced him to abandon his purpose. A few years ago he spent several months abroad, and came back greatly improved in health. Since that time he has been very active in railroad affairs. He was one of the projectors of the Joint Traffic Association, and is now Chairman of the Board of Control of that organization.

Mr. Roberts succeeded Col. Thomas A. Scott as President of the Pennsylvania lines in June, 1880, and he has held the office ever since. He is now about sixty-four years old, and has been in railroad service since he was seventeen. His first employment was as a rolmán in making a mountain survey for the construction of a section of the Pennsylvania Road. In 1842 he was appointed assistant to President Scott, and subsequently he passed through the grades of Fourth, Third, Second, and First Vice President.

In the event of a vacancy in the Presidency of the Pennsylvania lines there are two First Vice Presidents in line of succession. Frank Thomson is First Vice President of the lines east of Pittsburg; James McCrea occupies a similar position relative to the lines west of Pittsburg, and is also President of the Vandalia. Both rank high as railroad men.

NEW JOINT TRAFFIC RULE.

An Amendment Which Is to Become Effective May 1.

To give sufficient time for examination and revision of tariffs, the Joint Traffic Association has amended original legislation on the subject in these resolutions: "That, effective May 1, 1897, the lines shall be directed (whether they issue interline tariffs or not) to agree with competitors, and to record the bases, in joint meeting, of fares from all junction and important points to the important and controlling centres in the territory of the Joint Traffic Association, and that such bases shall in every respect be clear and comprehensive and form a part of the files of the Joint Traffic Association, from which proposed future changes may be readily investigated for approval, and that where necessary new rate sheets be prepared superseding all through or interline tariffs previously

tion at Fort Worth, Texas, used by the Texas and Pacific Colorado and Santa Fe, the St. Louis, Missouri, and the Missouri, Texas Railroads.

William J. Black has been General Passenger Agent of Topka and Santa Fe Railways (George T. Nicholson who is General Agent of the St. L. & Franisco Railroad).

A through-train service is being through Baltimore and Virginia over the Strasburg and Loudoun Railroad. A conference held yesterday resulted in whereby through trains will be Baltimore and the Virginia V.

Judge Payne, in Chicago, issued an injunction to stop the Chicago Electric Street Railway, which is at work procuring contracts and preparing for a franchise from Evanston to the down-to Chicago.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Railway was sold yesterday through Henry G. Nicholls. The amount realized on the A and Trust Company's general \$5,417,000, and on the two He on the extensions \$1,738,000.

The Sunnyside and Wester Arkansas, which Austin Corning at the time of his death constructed from Sunnyside Rock. It will take in Hamb and Camden. Its property is class to build, will be bonded. Sunnyside is an Italian colony; capital may be invested in the

The 1897 calendar of the I Railroad contains three lantern and a safety diagram map so to make it appear as though maps were before the eye, the case in traveling on it the route of the "Black Diamond" and the landscapes is of one of the uplands of Mauch C. thirt of the beautiful Wyoming

CHARITY BALL BOX

Preparations for Society Benefit for Poor Child

The sale of boxes for the Child held on Feb. 2, for the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Algernon S. Sullivan is District Secretary and Treasurer, was begun at the residence of N. Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth terday afternoon.

More than twenty boxes were prices.

Among the purchasers were Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Howard P. Frothingham, Ja Roswell Hitchcock, Gilbert Cot Edgar Auchincloss, Mrs. Georg Mrs. Edward Eggleston, Mr. A. Dimock, Mrs. F. Schroed ward A. Wickes, Mrs. Thomas E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. Jonat

Preparations for the ball are by the Committee of Arrang W. M. Kingsland, Mrs. Edwa Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Fred dard, and Mrs. Jonathan Kingsland and Mrs. Eggleston ball by leading the grand ma: guests.

The seats in the opera box singly, tickets for which can at the residence of Mrs. Fred dard, 2 East Thirty-fifth St until 1 o'clock daily till Feb. 2

A Theosophist Home

The Theosophists have been carrying on a series of sades," and one of these will the district across the Harler evening. Then a meeting will the hall of the Republican Third Avenue, between One Forty-first and One Hundred second Streets. The meeting sided over by A. H. Spence goods dealer, of Leonard Street opened by music by a string up of four noted players. Dr will speak on "The Objecta sophysical Society," and Mrs. 1 med of Brooklyn on "The manity." Joseph H. Fussell will also speak.

THE NEW YORK TIMES—SUPPLEMENT.

where they discovered—not a spirit, but a handsome young colored man playing an organ. It was Tom, the butler. Explanations followed. Tom is the brother of a colored preacher, and has ambitions himself for church duties of a different nature. He is taking lessons on a church organ, but what could he do without practice? Nothing. Could he have an organ in the house if he hired one, he asked. "Certainly," answered the mistress of the house. "Why not, if it is out of the way." Not long after a big team drove up to the house, and a fine parlor organ, with a beautiful blue plush stool, was delivered. Tom superintended the work with great pride, and now every night a happy butler may be seen enthroned upon a beautiful blue stool, and the musical though muffled cadences of "On That Beau-ti-ful Sho" echo through the house.

—One of the tricks by which they sell watches sometimes on the Bowery presupposes a purchaser who does not follow the strait and narrow path of honesty. The victim—he is that more or less—is passing by a pawn shop or other Bowery institution, when he is approached by a would-be friend who has a bargain. A "pal" of his has acquired a watch by methods which did not necessitate payment. Now, as he is anxious to dispose of it, he will let some worthy gentleman have it for a song. Sometimes the watch has been found. By whatever method it has been acquired, the worthy gentleman traveling the Bowery may or may not make a purchase. If he does, and there is a conclusion to the story, it is not made public.

TAM.

"OLD IRONSIDES'S" CENTENARY.

"Old Ironsides," the American forty-four-gun frigate Constitution, is nearing her one hundredth birthday. She is now, and for a long time has been, laid up in

Talbot's squadron, in the West Indies. She distinguished herself at the blockade and bombardments of Tripoli in the war with the Barbary powers, but her great reputation was gained in our second war with Great Britain. Her masterly escape from a British squadron when returning from Europe, under command of Capt. Hull, was equivalent to the success of a great battle, and her encounter with and capture of the British frigate *Guerrière*, when off the Massachusetts coast, Aug. 19, 1812, made her a place in history for all time.

Later she had many engagements upon the high seas, north and south, and always gave a good account of herself. She now lies in the Portsmouth yard in a fair state of preservation, a reminder of the valor and seamanship of the early days of the Republic.

HOBOKEN AS A SUMMER RESORT.

In 1829 Coney Island was not the people's pleasure resort in warm weather. That honor appears to have been enjoyed by a much nearer locality, and one equally well known at the present day, although in a different way—Hoboken. It seems a little incredible to speak of Hoboken as a pleasure resort, but remarkable changes are possible in nearly seventy years. That popular journal of its time, *The New York Mirror*, speaks in the following interesting manner about Hoboken in its issue of Aug. 8, 1829:

"The proprietors of the ferry to this delightfully romantic vicinage have reduced their prices of transportation to one-half the former amount. In adopting this measure they have acted wisely and will reap a golden harvest from the increased throngs which will resort to their boats in search of pleasure or health. Few places present greater facilities for an afternoon's excursion or a more desirable locality for beauty of prospect or freshness and salubrity of air than Ho-

EDMOND DE GONCOURT'S WILL

Academie to Aid Young Men of Talent to be Established with the Bulk of His Estate.

PARIS, July 29.—The will of Edmond de Goncourt came before the Court of Probate to-day for construction. The court will give judgment on Aug. 3.

The will of M. Edmond de Goncourt appoints M. Alphonse Daudet and M. Leon Hennique as executors. The testator charges MM. Roger Marx and Delzant with the work of drawing up the catalogue of his collections, and to direct, with the aid of MM. Dumont and Feral, the experts, the liquidation of the estate.

After providing for the payment of a number of legacies, the will deals with the de Goncourt Academie, which, faithful to the promise he made to his father, he creates with the bulk of his property.

The academie is designed to aid the young men of talent. Politicians, the nobility, poets, and functionaries are to be excluded. It is to be composed of ten life members, to be renewed by the vote of the majority of the surviving members. In the case of any member of the de Goncourt Academie ever becoming a member of the Academie Française, his name is to be struck off the list of the members of the former institution.

Eight of the ten members are designated in the will. They are MM. Alphonse Daudet, Huysmans, Mirbeau, Rosny, Sr., Rosny, Jr., Hennique, P. Margueritte, and G. Geyfroy. Each of the ten members of the de Goncourt Academie is to receive a life annuity of 6,000 francs per annum out of the interest produced by the capital to be realized by the liquidation of the estate. The will provides also for an annual prize of 5,000f., to be awarded by the academicians to the author who they consider has, during the twelvemonth, produced the best novel or work on history, aesthetics, erudition, or the best book of tales. The testator expresses the hope that this will be called the Prix de Goncourt.

MANY CONSULSHIPS FILLED.

Montreal, Glasgow, Apia, Belfast, Munich, Hamburg, Stockholm, and Panama Among the Number.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President has made the following appointments in the Consular Service:

Consul General at Apia and Nukualofa, Tonga—LUTHER W. OSBORN of Nebraska.

Consul General at Montreal—JOHN I. BITTINGER of Missouri.

Consul General at Panama, Colombia—HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER of North Carolina.

Consuls—At Glasgow, Scotland, SAMUEL M. TAYLOR of Ohio; at Belfast, Ireland, WILLIAM W. TOUVELL of Ohio; at Hamburg, Germany, HUGH PITCAIRN of Pennsylvania; at Munich, Bavaria, BENJAMIN NUSBAUM, Pennsylvania; at Hull, England, WILLIAM P. SMYTH of Missouri; at Swansea, Wales, GRIFFITH W. PREESS of Wisconsin; at Three Rivers, Quebec, URBAIN J. LEDOUX of Maine; at Kehl, Germany, WILBUR S. GLASS of South Dakota; at Cognac, France, GEORGE H. JACKSON of Connecticut; at St. John, N. B., IRA B. MYERS of Indiana; at Dunfermline, Scotland, JOHN T. McCUNN of

OFFER OF ARMOR REJECTED

Work on the Three Battleships Can Continue Without It for the Present.

CONSTRUCTION WILL PROCEED.

Secretary Long Doubtful of His Authority to Commit the Government to an Indefinite Expenditure for the Diagonal Armor.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Long has rejected the offer of the armor companies to supply the diagonal armor for the three battleships, Alabama, Wisconsin, and Illinois, now building, at a price to be fixed hereafter by the Navy Department.

The companies made this offer under the impression that, as the armor of this kind is entirely within the hull and superstructure of the ships, the failure of the Government to procure it would stop the work of the shipbuilders entirely. Therefore, while they refuse to furnish all of the armor needed at the price fixed by Congress, they undertook to supply the diagonal armor, leaving the price afterward to be adjusted.

Secretary Long, however, has found that it will be possible to go on with the work of building the ships and allow the armor to be placed later on. As the act of Congress had pointed out the course to be pursued in the event of the failure of the armor companies to accept the price fixed for armor, he has decided to decline the offer.

PRICES FOR ARMOR PLATE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—According to the latest information in the Navy Department concerning the prices paid abroad for armor plate for warships, the highest price is paid by Italy, which gave as high as \$600 a ton in 1896 for plates. The Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies received something like \$575 a ton in 1896. In 1893 they were paid \$650. This price was for nickel steel, Harveyized. Dillinger (German) supplied Russia with Harveyized plates in 1896 for about \$530 a ton. Krupp got almost as much from Russia in the same year for plates of the same quality of steel.

Since 1893, when the nickel steel and Harveyized method were adopted abroad, the European foundries have all increased their prices for armor plate. In 1894 the Bethlehem Company made a contract for a small supply of nickel steel, Harveyized, for Russia, at \$250 a ton, as they insist, to introduce it. At all events, in 1895 they received a contract for armor plate from Russia at \$525 a ton.

All the contracts for armor plate of which the Navy Department has any knowledge in the year 1896 exceeded \$450 a ton. Le Creusot (French) sold nickel steel armor, Harveyized, to foreign customers in 1895 for \$475, to which point it had risen from \$400 in 1893.

ARMOR PLATE EXPENSIVE.

DEATH LIST OF

Capt. John H. Jo

Capt. John H. Johnson of 11th Precinct, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 11th Street, after a lingering illness.

Capt. Johnson was born in 1844. He enlisted at the outbreak of the war, and served as a private under Gen. Sheridan, whose death he survived. At the close of the war he came to Brooklyn and entered the service as a patrolman. He was promoted to a Sergeant, and subsequently to a Captaincy.

Capt. Johnson was Junior Member of the U. S. Grant Post when Gen. Grant died he was awarded the honor. He was at the funeral of Gen. Grant at Greenwood Lodge, F. and M. Association of Masonic Veterans of America. He was a policeman for thirty years and a charge preferred against him. Johnson is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a sister.

The funeral will take place at 11th Street. The burial will be in Green

John P. Lov

John P. Lovell, head of the firm of the John P. Lovell of Boston, died at his Summer Cottage City, Mass., yesterday after a short illness following apoplexy.

Mr. Lovell was seventy years of age, a resident of East Weymouth, Mass. He was well known to every dealer throughout the country. He was the owner of the largest of its kind in the States. He was a practical business man, having learned the trade with his father, who was a native of Boston. Mr. Lovell was President of the Savings Bank of Weymouth, Mass., for a number of years. In 1894 he represented the district in the Legislature, and his death was a Director of the Weymouth Savings Bank and a member of the Mutual Reserve Association, also a member of the Fellows, and other societies.

Obituary No

JAMES MACKINTOSH died at home, 247 Palisade Avenue, from debility incident to old age, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, came to this country in 1848 in the shipping trade in 1850, and retired upon a competency ten years ago. His daughter survives him, his sons having died several years ago.

DAVID WARNER, often styled "the Heroic War Horse," died at home at Mabelsville, D. C., aged eighty-one years. He was a figure at all local and State conventions. He was once Governor Tilden to fill an unexpired term in his county. He was of Shekemeko Lodge, F. an unmarried.

JOHN M. HELCK, a well-known Callicoon, Sullivan County, years prominent in Democratic politics at the home of his son-in-law, cashier of the Orange and Safe Deposit Company yesterday. Mr. Helck was an unsuccessful candidate for the

ARMOR PLATE EXPENSIVE.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Says It Would Be Foolly for the Government to Make It.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who was a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Forty-ninth Congress, and who is also an expert on the manufacture of steel, said yesterday that if the Government should attempt to make its own armor plate, it would cost the people from two to five times as much as it now costs when bought from private firms.

"This is a subject," said Mr. Hewitt, "about which it is difficult to talk without some feeling. The proposition to establish a Government armor plant is just what we might expect from the present Congress. It is just the kind of nonsense that might issue from an insane asylum. No one who knows anything about the manufacture of steel armor plate would have thought seriously about such a foolish thing. The matter came up in Congress when I was on the Naval Committee, as it is always coming up. At that time I helped to kill the absurd idea, by showing that the Government could not possibly make armor plate as cheaply as it could be made by private manufacturers. It is just as absurd now."

"In the first place, there would be the enormous cost of the plant. This would amount to at least \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 if put up by private individuals, but to very much more than that if put up by the Government. Now, no firm could afford to put up an armor plant and take the chances of getting the Government contracts, because it would not pay even if the firm got all the contracts. When Secretary Whitney made the contract with Carnegie and the latter put up his extensive plant at the cost of millions, I thought it meant ruin. It may be possible that Mr. Carnegie manufactured enough plate to recoup, I hope he did, because I took chances that I should not begin to take in any business enterprise. I understand, however, that he has sold his armor plant to Russia. If he has done so, he is even a better business man than I thought him. Mr. Carnegie's plant at Pittsburg and the plant of the Bethlehem Company are the only ones in this country."

"The cost of steel ingots is what is misleading the United States Government. Congressmen seem to think that because steel ingots can be bought in the open market for \$20 a ton \$300 a ton, enough to pay for steel armor. Between the \$20 and the \$300 are numerous other items of expense—expert labor and consummate skill, the tremendous outlay in establishing the plant, and the many risks that must be taken; among which are the failure to get work under the peculiar haphazard way in which the Government is conducted and the abandonment of heavy armor for battleships. Armor plate has been offered to the Government for \$425 a ton. If the Government undertakes to manufacture the plate it will find the cost to be about \$2,000 a ton. Besides the cost of the plant, it would be more expensive for the Government to make plate, because it would not have to economize and meet competition as individuals do. Even if it manufactured plate for years, and sheathed the entire navy, to be in its own armor, the cost would far exceed \$425 a ton."

"But there is another element of chance which is becoming daily more like a probability. This is the abandonment of heavy steel armor. It is the opinion of many experts that the extreme limit has been reached, and that some other instrument or engine of war will take the place of battleships. Mr. Max'm is one of these experts. He is thoroughly practical, and whatever he says is very apt to be true. He claims that the aerial torpedo will knock the battleships to pieces. In the face of this tremendous outlay in establishing a plant, of the great expense attending the making of plate by the Government, and of the probability that by the time such a costly plant could be got into good working order there would be no further use for it, it would be the height of folly for the United States to embark in the manufacture of armor. It would be equal to the tariff policy, which has now reached the limit of inflation, and must burst if any attempt be made to put more wind into it."

"I am glad to see that Secretary Long has selected two good men for the commission—Commodore Howell, commandant at the League Island Navy Yard, and Capt. McCormick of the Norfolk Navy Yard. They are thoroughly competent, and my expectation is that they will make an exhaustive investigation, and report that the Government cannot make armor plate as cheaply as it can buy it of private manufacturers."

"The question as to the use of nickel steel or Harveyized steel hardly enters into the general problem of cost. The main expense is the steel armor, as the treatment to convert it into the one or the other kind of plate is not expensive."

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA

yesterday. Mr. Helck was a Presidential Elector for Cleveland in 1894 and an unsuccessful candidate for the same office for Greeley in 1872.

LYDIA ANN VISSCHER, a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families, died suddenly at Albany on July 27. Her ancestor, Harmen Vischer, was born in Hoorn, Holland, in 1619, and settled in Beverwyck in 1674. Her grandfather, Matthew Vischer, (as Captain) led the Albany militia to the war in 1776. Her father, Sebastian Vischer, was Colonel of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, State militia. Both were lawyers of high standing, holding also many offices of public trust in Albany.

SIDNEY MAXWELL WINTRINGHAM, twenty-nine years old, died at his residence, 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Wednesday, after a lingering illness from consumption. He was a son of the late Sidney Wintringham, Jr., whom he succeeded in the wholesale wine business formerly located at 35 Broad Street. He was at one time a prominent member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in which he served his time. He leaves a wife and son.

A VANDERBILT GRANDCHILD.

Daughter Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 23.—An important event in the cottage colony to-day was the birth at an early hour this morning of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. This is the first grandchild in the Vanderbilt family, and it is understood that it is to be named Alice, after Mrs. Vanderbilt. The mother and child at last report were getting along nicely.

CURIOUS FISH AT GLEN ISLAND.

Two kangaroo fish, a male and a female, and two wapsies, captured in Long Island Sound, are attracting considerable attention in the aquarium at Glen Island. Both species frequent Southern waters, but are seldom seen as far North as New York.

The kangaroo fish, known to scientists as the Siphostoma Focum, are so called from the custom of the male fish to carry the little ones about in his pouch until they are strong enough to care for themselves. The couple in the aquarium have three little ones, and the appearance of their three little heads peeping from their place of safety is comical.

The peculiarity of the wapsies is their transparency. Almost all their bones can be seen as they dart hither and thither in play in the water.

MRS. ASTOR OPENS THE SEASON.

Dinner at Beechwood to the Leading Newport Cottagers.

NEWPORT, July 20.—Mrs. William Astor opened the season, socially speaking, when she gave a dinner to-night at Beechwood to twenty-five of the leading cottagers.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Perdicton, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Miss Josephine Johnson, E. L. Winthrop, James J. Van Alen, Perry Belmont, Lispenard Stewart, G. R. Peabody, Baron Oppenheimer, and Commander Rogers, United States Navy.

The Astor service was brought into use, and the table decorations were pink hollyhocks and hydrangeas.

Norfolk Fishing Club Men Safe.

There was a great deal of anxiety yesterday at Canarsie over the supposed loss of the catboat Millie of the Norfolk Fishing Club of this city and three persons who had gone out for a day's fishing off Rorer's Shoals on Sunday morning and had not since been heard from at that place. Those on board were Charles Vogelman, Henry Schellhaus, and Charles Ely, all of 181 Norfolk Street. They were safe at home last evening, and said that, after drifting about all day and catching a lot of porgies, they came back as far as Rockaway Inlet, when the storm came on, and they were unable to enter. So they anchored off Rorer's Shoals, between Rockaway and Long Beach, and spent "a rolling night." On Monday morning they sailed round to Fort Hamilton, where they left the boat and returned home.

Lawyer Anthony in Bellevue.

D. Edgar Anthony, the Brooklyn lawyer who has been in Ludlow Street Jail for more than two years, on a sentence of the Supreme Court for contempt, was transferred last night to the prison ward of Bellevue.

- ALEXANDER BYRNES, 8 BEER, Doug BENZINGER, 108 BROADWAY, J. BRONAK, 1 BILLIG, JOR BERGEN, C BARRY, AL BUNLE, Fr HENRY, Ma CHEN, B. GARRITY COZINA, K. CRINNEN, CAMPBELL DOHLE, M DUFFIN, B DEMMELE, DE LUCCA DALY, MIA DIBBLEY, DEGENHAE DYETT, Ma EHLERS, L EBERT, Kat GOLDBERG GROSSMAN GOLDSCHEIN GALLAGHER GEORGIA, I GRIFFIN, J HOLT, Eliza HALLGREN, HALL, A. W. HIGGINSON JAMES, Chl KATZ, Davl KRAFNAT, LOWENSTEIN, M. LEVY, Ber LANGFORD LOEB, Jacob LEHWESS, LYNES, Jar LIDDY, Gray MALAUBSA, M. MADSEN, I MEARA, L MALLO, Ni McDERMOT, Hospital McGUIRE, NUGENT, OSTERLICK, 9th Av., W. OLIS, Winn PRICE, Mar PETER, Wl POTTGREY, PENNINGTON, RIBNER, I RUHNELLO, ROONEY, A SCOTT, AH SCHIRO, Dr SCHENKEL, SMITH, So SHADOWS, Hospital SMITH, Ma SWEHRMAN, WINTRINGHAM, WOODS, J WEBER, G. WELLS, Hom WALPOUGH WALDRON, WEBER, G. ZIEGENBOI

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OLDIERS. Chamber of compelling all ar's residence Civic Guard. the great in- s at Antwerp e will kill the nister of the i, threatens to s passed into

use Fusion. -The Populist ninated Capt. and for Lieu- nominations s appointed to e ticket in its decline a

sters. -Fourth-class to-day as fol-

JACKSON of Connecticut; at St. John, N. B. IRA B. MYERS of Indiana; at Dunfermline, Scotland, JOHN T. MCCUNN of Wisconsin; at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada, MICHAEL J. BURKE of Illinois; at Stockholm, Sweden, EDWARD WINS- LOW of Illinois; at Sheffield, England, JAMES JOHNSTON of New Jersey; at Palermo, Sicily, CHURCH HOWE of Nebraska; at Naples, Italy, A. H. BYING- TON of Connecticut; at Asuncion, Para- guay, JOHN N. RUFFIN of Tennessee; at Nuremberg, Bavaria, GUSTAVE C. E. WEBER of Ohio; at San Salvador, Sal, JOHN JENKINS of Nebraska.

WEBER IS HANNA'S PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Gustave C. E. Weber, nominated to-day to be Consul at Nuremberg, is the family physician of Senator Hanna.

The Republican members of the House from Missouri recently caucussed and picked out five men to present to the President as those from among whom he was to select such Consular appointments as he desired to make. Two names not included in the list were those of John I. Bittinger and William P. Smyth, the first of whom was to-day nominated to be Consul General at Montreal and the second to be Consul at Hull, Eng- land. Smyth was in charge of the press bu- reau at Chicago in the campaign of last year. The names proposed by the Repre- sentatives are still on their eligible list.

MINISTER MERRY'S REJECTION.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—State Depart- ment officials are reticent about the objec- tion which has been lodged against Capt. W. L. Merry of San Francisco as Minister to Ni- caragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador to suc- ceed Lewis Baker.

Capt. Merry was pushed by the California delegation for the position because he was an enthusiastic supporter of the canal project. When it was published that he was likely to be appointed, the son of J. D. Rodriguez, Minister of the Greater Repub- lic of Central America, made a protest to the Department of State. It was stated that the President of one of the States objected to Mr. Merry. This was all cleared up, and a cablegram was received from the Presi- dent credited with making the objection saying that Capt. Merry would be quite ac- ceptable as Minister and he would be glad to welcome him. The nomination was sent in and confirmed, but it appears that his en- thusiastic support of the canal project has made him unacceptable to Rodriguez, who is opposed to the canal as reported in the bill before the last Congress.

NEW TARIFF ON COAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—A change of importance to the manufacturing interests of this coast has been made by the new tariff law, if the understanding now enter- tained is the correct one. Its importance is suggested in a note of instruction given by Collector Jackson to the Deputy Col- lectors in the following communication:

"In view of the standard fixed by the new tariff of 92 per cent. of fixed carbon as the line of demarkation between anthracite and bituminous coal, you will exact a deposit on all cargoes heretofore passed as anthracite from Swansea."

Under the old tariff, coal that exceeded 88 per cent. of fixed carbon, was rated as anthracite coal, and was admitted free of duty. Most of the coal imported here from Swansea ranged from 89 to 90 per cent., and so came in free. Under the new tariff it will nearly all be rated as bituminous, and will be charged a duty of 67 cents a ton.

Immense quantities of Swansea coal are annually imported at this port, mostly for manufacturing purposes. The kind of coal with which it comes mostly in competition is the Pennsylvania anthracite. Whether the duty is sufficient to cover the increased cost of the transportation from Pennsylvania or not remains to be seen. If it is not, the result, it is said, will be simply to in- crease the cost of this kind of coal to the manufacturers who use it.

REWARDS TO INFORMERS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department, speaking to-day of the compensation to in- formers in customs cases, said:

"Experience has convinced the officers of the Treasury Department that nothing is to be gained by a niggardly policy regarding the compensation to be awarded to inform- ers in customs cases. Information of this kind must often be accepted by the depart- ment from persons who communicate the facts at the risk of the enmity of the parties

Nov 8/23/1897 A15

PETROLEUM IN THE NAVY.

Investigation of Its Availability for Torpedo Boat Fuel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Lieut. Nathan Sargent to proceed to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he will make an investigation of the various grades of petroleum produced in that region, with a view to its use as fuel for marine engines. Upon the conclusion of this work he will report to the authorities in charge of the Newport torpedo station, and plans will be drawn for an oil engine, which will be placed in one of the new torpedo boats now being built by the Herreshoffs.

This will be the first attempt to use petroleum as fuel for the torpedo fleet, but from the success that has been attained with this motive force in swift steam launches owned by private parties both here and abroad, the Navy Department looks very favorably on the experiment. Some of the advantages expected from the new fuel are economy of machine space, and consequently, greater fuel carrying capacity, economy in the cost of fuel, and the ability to develop extremely high steam pressure under forced draught.

The plans for the new engine are not yet laid, and will depend largely on the report on the various grades of petroleum at command. It is possible that with this innovation in fuel will be combined the use of the steam turbine engine, whose success in the English torpedo boat Turbina has marked a decided epoch in the development of these fleet-footed destroyers abroad.

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THE KRUPP ARMOR PLATE.

**Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies
Own Exclusive Rights in America.**

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies have no idea of abandoning their armor plate plants, erected at a great expense, and have in pursuance of this idea acquired the new Krupp process for the hardening of armor plate.

The use of the Harveyizing ovens at Homestead will be abandoned unless purchasers of armor plate specify that process. European military establishments have been interested for several months in a new process of finishing armor plates, perfected at the Krupp Works at Essen, Germany. The process is a secret thus far to the public, but its use, it is asserted, hardens the surface of a plate to a greater depth than the Harveyizing method.

It is said the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies have acquired the exclusive right to use the Krupp process. In that event these companies would be able to monopolize the armor plate business in America, provided the new process attains the superiority claimed for it.

If Congress should decide upon the erection of an armor plate plant, the Government will not be able to obtain armor made in accordance with the new process invented by Krupp. The price paid for the Krupp process is being and will be kept a secret.

ARMOR PIERCING PROJECTILES.

**Government Arranging for the Ship-
ment of a Large Amount.**

READING, Penn., Nov. 6.—The Superintendent of the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Penn., stated to-night that a party of United States officials would arrive here next week to inspect and subsequently superintend the shipment of a large number of armor-piercing projectiles to points which they will designate. The Carpenter plant is running double time with an increased force and is rapidly completing the contract made a short time ago with the Government for a large number of their most improved steel projectiles of various sizes.

The Carpenter people do not think that fears of immediate war are the cause of the Government's demand for quick delivery of these projectiles, but believe that it is in preparation for any possible emergency.

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"There is little doubt," said Mr. Rich, "that there will be a healthy change under the new charter."

HARVEY'S PATENT QUESTIONED.

Alleged that He Did Not Invent His Method of Making Armor Plate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representations have been made to the Navy Department in behalf of certain European inventors, which, if true, would invalidate all patents now covering the Harvey process of armor manufacture.

It is alleged that the principle involved in making Harveyized plates is covered by international patents, taken out in England, Italy, Germany, and the United States seven years ago. This, if true, would wipe out the royalty of one-half a cent a pound now paid by the United States on all Harveyized armor, and would "hold up" about \$96,000 due the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies on such contracts.

The Navy Department has asked an investigation by the Patent Office.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Subjects to be Discussed at Its Sixth Annual Meeting Next Week.

The programme for the sixth annual meeting of the Jewish Historical Society, of which Oscar S. Straus is President, has been announced

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To Unite the World's Warship Building and Armor Plate and Gun-making Interests.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 3.—An evening paper says:

"An attempt is being made to unite the warship building interests and the armor-plate and gunmaking interests of the world into one great syndicate, whose factories shall be located near Cleveland. Men of international reputation in the financial and manufacturing world are in the deal.

"The projectors claim they can raise a capital of \$200,000,000. One of their fond dreams, which may or may not become a reality, is said to be the securing of a canal from the great lakes to the sea, all on United States territory. The yards for building warships could then be located on the lakes.

"It is believed that every shipbuilding, gunmaking, and armor-plate-making firm in the United States has been in the negotiations, and all Summer foreigners of wealth and rank have been quietly visiting Cleveland.

"Among the Clevelanders who are to be in the deal, it is said, are Col. Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society of Savings, and Robert Wallace, President of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company. Dr. Gatling, the famous inventor, has been here in conference with other men in the deal. His new invention, the immense gun which was cast in one piece at the Otis Steel Works, has excited discussion in the private conferences. The foreigners who visited the city were taken to the Otis works and examined the big plant carefully.

"Armstrong, the inventor of the gun which bears his name, has also been here. Andrew Carnegie is one of the men in the negotiation. The new combine may need his armor-plate factory.

"Robert Wallace is now in the West with several of the foreigners who visited Cleveland. Before he returns he will stop at San Francisco, and the proprietors of the Union Iron Works, which built the battleship Oregon, will be approached as to whether they will come into the combine.

"Some time ago Murray A. Verner of Pittsburg, a promoter who has engineered many deals for Carnegie, was in Cleveland and took up the great project with local men."

Story Ridiculed at Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 3.—The gigantic combination of warship building alleged to have been practically consummated at Cleveland, is pook-pooked by everyone here supposed to be connected with the scheme. The Carnegie Company officials when questioned, simply said it was too ridiculous to even deny. Nobody in this section can be found who will admit having anything to do with the matter.

and the rain poured . Every church in the lther by water or wind. ere prostrated. Fires in ear the city, were put sheets of water. t 4 A. M. and continued wind from forty to . The loss to railroads ble from washing of to terminal property. ot be fully restored for

undated the islands and Savannah and all the as partially subsided. m the Sea Islands, on coast, between Tybee e the great tidal wave h fearful fatality, was The damage by the mparatively small, and there was no loss of Clifton made the trip Port Royal this after- ere late to-night. The a northeast gale, and of the Sea Islands in those nearest the ocean. of Macon, City of Au- City, from New York, Baltimore, arrived to e force of the storm to City of Macon was in e wind reached a veloci- es an hour, but the ship ustained little damage. Synara, Mileville, Fan- klin, which were driven at Quarantine, will be noval of their cargoes. s less damage than was ations were filled with everal feet deep around ood did not reach them. the city the crops have away, and much live but there were no fa-

ffered a long series of ns to have succeeded to once held by Memphis. t strongholds of yellow ry, and has been visited utive storms and West

It started upon what lliant career. It sprang om an insignificant and apport into an important

party were assembled in the a messenger was dispatch- fefch Mr. Platt, but the Se be found at the Fifth Ave the "harmony dinner" had out him.

But if Senator Platt wa Roosevelt was very much amid a burst of yells from t stoop at a few minutes b charging up the steps ar packed mass of humanity t flowed the club rooms as other Spanish outpost to smiled broadly at the he grasting, which was unri shook hands and bowed a and left as he shouldered rear parlor of the first floor took his stand for the order

Behind the Colonel came men of his regiment, real wearing the yellow canvas done them service in Cuba. had been timed dramatically; was electrical, the throng evening dress wildly applauc fighters, and instantly sett guests of honor. The cava their leader and took up a rear.

Chauncey M. Depew, Pres and Peacemaker-in-Chief t roduced the guests to Col sisted by John Sabine Smi Leary. For an hour, a st Republicans filed by and sh the Gubernatorial candidat close and hot, and the per down Col. Roosevelt's face, lar and giving his dress sl ance of having been worn t Summer day. But he wor while one of his Rough Rid he had never seen the Colo work so hard in their whole

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. W immaculate in spite of the later, and took his place be velt. Then Gen. Stewart joined the line, and Senator took his stand near Dr. De hands with everybody he re T. McDonough of Albany, r etary of State; Col. W. J. nominee for Controller; Jol Oneida, nominee for Attorn Edward A. Bond of Wate for State Engineer and Sul present, but they did not

SUN 6/3/1900

exhibitor, F. G. Bourne.

Champion horses in harness, open to horses exceeding 15.1 hands, first prize winners at the show. Prize, \$200, in plate. Moscow, b. g.; exhibitor, F. G. Bourne.

Hunters, champion class, lightweight, open to all lightweight hunters winning first prize at the show. Prize, \$200, in plate. Ben Bolt, b. g.; exhibitor, Marian Holloway.

Champion hunters, middleweight, open to all first prize middleweight winners at the show. Prize, \$150, in plate. Chapple, b. g.; exhibitor, Mrs. M. K. Hayes.

Champion hunters' class, heavy weights, open to all prize winners in heavyweight classes at the show. Prize, \$150, in plate. Lord Rapalon, b. g.; exhibitor, Adam Beck.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Bids for Twelve-Inch Armor Piercing Shells Recommended.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Navy Department feels justified, in having readvertised for proposals for supplying twelve-inch shells, by the results obtained. The first bids fixed the lowest price for twelve-inch armor-piercing shells at \$310 each and \$195 for common twelve-inch shells. The bids received in place of these rejected proposals fix the cost of armor piercers at \$144.75 each and common shells \$85 each.

Admiral O'Neill has recommended the acceptance of the bid of the Carpenter Steel Company for the armor piercers at the first figure, and of Benjamin Illingsworth for the common shell at the last price. The result is a net saving of \$165,000 for the Government by the readvertisement.

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PROPOSALS FOR ARMOR PLATE.

To Invite Bids for 30,000 Tons—Price Under \$500 Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Navy Department is about to issue advertisements calling for proposals for supplying face-hardened armor of the best type for the battleships already building, for the protected cruisers already authorized, and for the three battleships provided for in the new Naval Appropriation bill.

Having been assured that much better terms could be extended by the armor companies if the contracts were for large amounts, the department will test this by providing in the advertisements for the submission of bids of three classes, namely, for supplying 10,000 tons of armor, then for 20,000 tons, and finally for supplying 30,000 tons.

There is reason to believe that under the last provision, at least, the companies will offer to provide armor for less than \$500 per ton. It will be for Secretary Long to determine whether their figure is reasonable; if not, he must build an armor plant. It is believed, however, that any rate below \$500 will be regarded as "reasonable."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post for the purpose of conducting a detachment of recruits to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. William N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, President of the re-

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SMART WORK.

N. Y., June 18.—A drill of one regiment at Camp Roe, on the morning, took place this morning, being the regiment to start early this morning at 12:30 o'clock. The drill was held on the parade ground and was well attended. As well as the drill, there has been here this

the day was done by the men, who started out early in the morning. A detail of the major portion of the marching regiment and the divisions of this column always in the column at Camp Townsend, and the drill was well attended, making the day more than could be done. The drill was accompanied by a band which was good. At the time of the drill, it was on the march, and the flying column was ahead of the regiment. Under conditions permitted, in a hostile country, in the cover of the

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ARMOR FOR THE NAVY.

Steelmakers Invited to Bid for Furnishing 632,150 Tons.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The long-expected armor circular was issued to-day from the Navy Department. The main features of the circular have been published already. As stated, steelmakers are invited to bid for furnishing the 31,000 tons of the best face-hardened armor above five inches in thickness; 600,000 tons of armor treated by the present process, less than five inches thick, and about 1,150 tons of unhardened nickel steel armor.

This armor is required for eight battleships, six armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers. The battleship armor will be eleven inches thick in the belt, six inches thick at the casemates, twelve, eleven, and eight inches for the turrets, and ten inches for the conning towers. The armor for the cruisers will be five to six inches thick at the belt, five inches for the casemate, and five to six and one-half inches for gun protection. The armor for protected cruisers will be comparatively thin plates. Deliveries are to commence as soon as practicable after contract and continue at the rate of not less than 300 tons monthly. Bids will be received for furnishing the whole of each class of armor or for the first class in lots of 2,500, 5,000, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000, 25,000, or 31,000 tons, or for bolts and nuts.

The bids will not include royalties for processes. The tests prescribed are to be regarded as minimum tests. Bidders must excel them if practicable, must use the best and most approved processes as they appear from time to time, and must make every effort to improve the ballistic qualities of the plate and keep pace with the highest development of the art. Weight will be given to early deliveries in awarding the contracts.

The circular specifies the ballistic tests which the plates must endure, and these are very severe—a 12-inch plate being attacked by a 12-inch projectile, uncapped, with a velocity of 1,737 feet per second, under which test it must develop no through crack and allow no material to pass through

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Joseph Mo.; Willis T. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Frank & Co., Paris, Ky.; E. A. Frank, dry goods; L. Frank, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Adleman, Miss, St. Louis; millinery.
Emporium, Indianapolis, Ind.; Harry Raphael, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Buy Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Raphael, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Stair, J. F., Canton, Ohio; F. S. Manchester, music; Ashland House.
Wolff, Goldman & Merole, Newport, Ark.; Sig- mund Wolff, general merchandise; J. Philip Birman, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
Schley, W. A., Gatesville, Texas; W. E. Schley, general merchandise, 43 Lafayette Place.
Ashland Bazar Company, Ashland, Ohio; A. P. Mann, general merchandise.
Herrman, L., Muncie, Ind.; Clara Golder, millinery, 214 Madison Avenue; Florence Kings- bury, millinery, 318 West Forty-sixth Street.
Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; C. L. Mahagan, dry goods; Hotel Majestic.
Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago; D. W. Newton, books and stationery; Manhattan Hotel.
Israel Brothers, Pittsburg, Kan.; S. Israel, dry goods; 478 Broadway.
State Hospital, Massillon, Ohio; O. W. Man- chester, clothing and supply; Ashland House.
Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; L. Migel, clothing and supplies; Mrs. L. Migel, clothing and supplies; Mrs. S. Goldstein, clothing and supplies; B. Goldstein, clothing and supplies; 972 Lexington Avenue.
Meagher, John, & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.; John Meagher, distillers; Hotel Metropole.
Prince & Fields, Terrell, Texas; Oscar Prince, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Moore, Charles, & Co., Galveston, Texas; W. S. Rafferty, lumber; Astor House.
Christman & Blieding, Joplin, Mo.; Edmund A. Blieding, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Newman Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. A. Newman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; H. B. Witter, wholesale dry goods; S. B. Witter, wholesale dry goods; Manhattan Beach Hotel.
Kanan, John, & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Kenan, furniture and curtains; F. J. Reiff, furniture and curtains; Park Avenue Hotel.
Steeley, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steeley, wholesale millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago; B. Thompson, department store; Gerard House.
The Cook & Dove Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lee Dove, department store; 183 West Thirty- fourth Street.
Central Lead Company, Flat River, Mo.; Robert K. Painter, lead.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. N. Berg, dry goods; M. Murphy, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Porterfield & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. KinSmith, guns and sporting goods; Astor House.
Kaufman, L., Straus & Co., Lexington, Ky.; B. Straus, dry goods.
Kesspelt, Mohrenatecher Company, Quincy, Ill.; O. A. Mohrenatecher, dry goods.
Frazer, A. E., & Co., Waverly, Ill.; Robert Frazer, dry goods; 549 Broadway.
Ruson & Jaaper, Springfield, Ill.; E. H. Ruson, general merchandise; 549 Broadway.
Espankain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. H. Cook, dry goods.
Bothman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Wenzel, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
Friend Brothers Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. H. Friend, clothing manufactures; Manhattan Hotel.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Mary E. Ryan, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bondi Brothers & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; H. E. Bondi, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Bower & Schuehoff, Mattoon, Ill.; F. M. Schuehoff, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Morgan & Brunell Company, Akron, Ohio; C. Morgan, hardware; Gilsey House.
Lehman, Isidor, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Isidor Leh- man, shoes.
Bon Marche, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. C. Con- nor, millinery, &c.; Imperial Hotel.
Haskell & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Swboda, T. T., St. Louis, Mo.; T. F. Swboda, Holiday, J. T., Morning Sun, Iowa; J. T. Holi- day, general store; Hotel Cadillac.
Brown, Durnell & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. S. Pat- erson, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Maxwell & Kendrick, Hico, Texas; F. L. Max- well, dry goods; Clarendon Hotel.
Hackel, John, Mineola, Texas; John Hackel, dry goods; Clarendon Hotel.
Rubenstein, J., & Brother, Shreveport, La.; J. Rubenstein, dry goods.
Vose, G. Pope, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Charles E. Eckels, millinery.
Erdy, G., Harness Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Bondy, harness and saddlery.
Woodall & Morse, Taylor, Texas; T. W. Morse, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Parish & Proctor, Calvert, Texas; James L. Marquis, general merchandise; Broadway Cen- tral Hotel.
Milliken, J. H., Traverse City, Mich.; J. W. Milliken, dry goods; Mrs. J. W. Milliken, dry goods; F. E. Haynes, dry goods; J. T. Milli- ken, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

DUNLAP ON THE STAND.

Merely Manager of the Credit Company, He Says—His Wife's Stock.

The examination of John L. Dunlap on a charge of usury was resumed yesterday before Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Charles Winton, the complaining witness, who is a clerk, testified that since February, 1898, until recently he had renewed monthly a loan of \$30, getting only \$25.04, the rest going for fees.

Meyers called Dunlap as a witness in his own defense, saying that he intended to show that his client was merely the manager of the Local Credit Company.

Dunlap said that he was not even an officer of the company and held no stock in it. In answer to a question by Magistrate Pool he said that he did not know Mrs. Lena E. Dunlap of 801 West Twenty-first Street, who was on the company's list as owning twenty-eight shares, but later he said that she was his wife.

"So far as I know," he said, "my wife had no money to pay for stock."

"But you took your wife's affidavit as a notary public to the fact that she owned twenty-eight shares of stock and paid cash," said the Magistrate.

"I know nothing of that," said the witness.

"I don't know anything about the subscription list," said Dunlap, "and I don't know who is President of the Home Loan Association, or of the Local Credit Company, either. I was employed by Paul M. Turner, attorney of the credit company. My wife was cashier and paid me my salary of \$30 a week. It was raised afterward to \$40 and then to \$50."

"What was your wife's salary?" asked the Magistrate.

"A dollar a week," said Dunlap. "I am sure I don't know why she worked for such a small salary. She didn't own twenty-eight shares of the stock."

Dunlap, continuing his testimony, said that he had talked with Turner about the formation of the Local Credit Company. The Directors of the company, he said, were M. J. Clayton, Henry A. Courtright, and George Vey.

"Vey worked for the Credit Company for \$12 a week," he added, in answer to a question by Assistant District Attorney Keith.

Mr. Keith exhibited a business card with the name J. L. Dunlap and the address 73 West Eleventh Street, advertising Dunlap as loaning money. The name of the Local Credit Company was not on the card.

Magistrate Pool raised Dunlap's bail from \$300 to \$1,000 and held him for trial. A bondsman was ready, and Dunlap walked away with his friends.

ALABAMA'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Owing to the defective condition of Dry Dock No. 3 at the New York Navy Yard, it has been found necessary to postpone the preliminary official trial of the battleship Alabama, which had been set for the 20th inst., over the Government course off the coast of New England. The big ship is to be docked at New York preparatory to the trial, and it has been found that the dock must undergo certain repairs before it can be used for the purpose.

It is said, however, that there will be no great delay in the matter, and that the vessel can be tried in time to permit of her presence at Portsmouth, N. H., on the occasion of the naval demonstration in commemoration of the historic fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, during the civil war.

It is proposed to have the modern namesakes of these warships at the coming celebration.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday it was said that the work of repairing Dry Dock No. 3 was being pushed and that the dock would be in condition for use within two weeks. There would be little if any delay, it was said, in docking the new battleship Alabama when she arrived at the yard.

BIDS FOR ARMOR OPENED

Midvale Enters the Ranks Against the Bethlehem and Carnegie.

FORMER MAKES LOWEST BID

Bethlehem and Carnegie Bids Are Identical for Half the Amount—Secretary Long to Decide.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Bids for the armor for the battleships—six armored cruisers and three protected cruisers—authorized by the last two sessions of Congress, were opened at the Navy Department to-day. The armor advertised for aggregates 35,950 tons, and constitutes the largest item of its character ever opened to competition by the Navy Department.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem steel companies, which have heretofore monopolized the production of armor plate for the use of the Government, had a rival to-day in the Midvale Steel Company of Midvale, Penn. These three companies were the only bidders for armor plate, but there were two minor bidders for the bolts and nuts, amounting to 60 tons, which are to be furnished in connection with the armor plate.

The Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies each bid for only half the armor to be furnished, and their bids were identical in amount, terms of delivery, and other features. The Midvale Company bid for the entire amount of armor at a price considerably below that of the other companies, and also included in the bid a sliding upward scale for lesser amounts than the total aggregate, with the condition, however, that the bid should not be considered unless 20,000 tons or more should be awarded to it.

While their bid for the aggregate amount is lower, the period which must elapse before deliveries are to begin is much longer—twenty-six months, against six months, the time specified by both the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies. This long period asked by the Midvale Company before deliveries are to begin doubtless is due to the fact that it would have to construct a plant for the manufacture of armor plate. When it does begin delivery, however, it agrees to furnish 500 tons a month, as against 300 tons by each of the other companies.

The bids of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies are each for 15,000 tons of face-hardened armor of Class A, that is, armor for battleships and armored cruisers of five inches or more in thickness, at \$45 per ton, exclusive of a royalty of \$45 per ton, making an aggregate of cost to the Government of \$7,350,000 for 15,000 tons of armor of this class.

On the Class B armor, which is face-hardened armor of less than five inches in thickness, and of which 3,500 tons are to be furnished, each bid at the rate of \$400 per ton, exclusive of a royalty amounting to \$11.20 per ton, making an aggregate bid of \$1,582,000 for this class of armor.

For Class C armor, which includes the diagonal armor, bulkhead plates, &c., not face-hardened, of which 1,150 tons are to be furnished, the bid also was \$400 in each instance, or an aggregate of \$460,000 for

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Rubenstein, dry goods.
 Vose, G. Pope, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Charles E. Eckels, millinery.
 Bondy, G. Harness Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Bondy, harness and saddlery.
 Woodall & Morse, Taylor, Texas; T. W. Morse, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
 Farish & Proctor, Calvert, Texas; James L. Marquis, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
 J. H. Milliken, J. H., Traverse City, Mich.; J. W. Milliken, dry goods; Mrs. J. W. Milliken, dry goods; F. E. Haynes, dry goods; J. T. Milliken, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
 Gottlieb, J.; Fairfield, Iowa; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
 McDougal, W. F., & Co., Washington, Ind.; L. E. Hamersly, dry goods; Mrs. L. E. Hamersly, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
 Jackson, George W., Leamington, Ontario; wall paper; 161 East Fifteenth Street.
 Wright, Benjamin, Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; George Spanz, dry goods.
 Castle Braid Company, Chicago; J. H. Fitzsimmons, dry goods.
 Grever, F. A., & Sons, Cincinnati; dry goods; Holland House.
 Wendling, L., Shelbyville, Ill.; J. C. Wendling, general merchandise; L. Wendling, general merchandise.
 Anisfield, John, Company, Cleveland, Ohio; D. Song, cloaks.
 Ballou, F. M., Boone, Iowa; dry goods, carpets, and millinery; Hotel Albert.
 Verhine, J. P., Union City, Tenn.; dry goods, carpets, and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
 Price Brothers & Co., Secorro, N. M.; J. Price, general business; Hotel Marlborough.
 Menderson Clothing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Menderson, clothing; Hoffman House.
 Hendricks, C. W. & S. M., Red Oak, Penn.; Mrs. S. M. Hendricks, millinery, &c.
 Cannon's Grand Central, Sedalia, Mo.; J. M. Cannon, dry goods.
 Munn, Harder Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Munn, hardware; St. George Hotel.
 Shelton, W. A., Clothing Co., Windsor, Mo.; W. A. Shelton, clothing.
 Barkley & Gray Grocery Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; T. J. Barkley, Mrs. Thomas Barkley, S. W. Barkley, wholesale grocers; Hotel Marlborough.
 Boppenheim & Co., Manchester, Ind.; Boppenheim, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.
 Bondi Bros. & Co., Galena, Ill.; Hall E. Bondi, dry goods; Gerard House.
 Bower & Schnehoff, Mattvton, Ill.; F. M. Schnehoff, dry goods; Gerard House.
 Morgan & Bunnell Co., Akron, Ohio; C. Morgan, hardware; Elsey House.
 Fair, The, Chicago; D. E. Kenyon, millinery; New York Athletic Club.
 Boehm, Richards & Co., Dayton, Ohio; Louis Boehm, commission.
 Brown, Abe J., & Co., Bessemer, Ala.; A. J. Brown, general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.
 Cook, Smith & Felder, Jackson, Mich.; E. J. Cook, dry goods; W. Vaughn, dry goods.
 Root, L. B., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; W. L. Gallaway, dry goods; 304 Broadway.
 Felt, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
 Cow Rubber Tire Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Huber, tires.
 George H. Davidson Estate, Nacogdoches, Texas; J. F. Vondersmith, dry goods.
 Kaplan & Bro., Nacogdoches, Texas; H. Kaplan, dry goods.
 The Mobley Carew Company, Cinn.; Max Rauch, china and housefurnishing goods; Gerard.
 Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago; J. L. Kesner, toys; Herald Square Hotel.
 Griffith, Milton, Lexington, Ky.; H. M. Milton, tailor; Continental Hotel.
 Miller, A. P., & Co., Trenton, Mo.; A. P. Miller, dry goods; Bay State Hotel.
 Heer, Charles H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; F. X. Heer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
 Holdep, N. B., Chicago; John Roedder, shoes; Hotel Jefferson.
 Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago; C. S. Burkholder, department store; Hotel Gerard.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; southwesterly winds.

The barometer has risen slightly on the south Atlantic Coast and in Montana, and there has been a general fall from the lake region to New England. Local rains have occurred in Montana, the Dakotas, Upper Michigan, Minnesota, and portions of New England, and in Eastern Texas. The temperature continues high over the Missouri Valley, the lake region, and generally east of the Mississippi River. There has been no diminution in the intensity of the heat in any district, except Montana and North Dakota. Local rains are indicated for portions of Eastern New York, New England, and the Northern half of the lake region; also in Minnesota, the Upper Mississippi, and Middle Missouri Val-

bourg, France, during the civil war. It is proposed to have the modern namesakes of these warships at the coming celebration.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday it was said that the work of repairing Dry Dock No. 3 was being pushed and that the dock would be in condition for use within two weeks. There would be little if any delay, it was said, in docking the new battleship Alabama when she arrived at the yard.

As the dock is not now ready to receive vessels, the training ship Dixie, which arrived a few days ago from Manila, cannot be docked for the cleaning and overhauling she is in need of.

Successful Trial of Torpedo Finder.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The torpedo finder, the invention of Thomas J. Moriarty, was given another trial by the examining board of the torpedo station this afternoon in the harbor. The contrivance was fixed into the head of a torpedo, and the latter fired from a torpedo tube as in actual practice. The torpedo was regulated to sink at the end of its run, which it did. At the end of the time at which the clock which starts the mechanism of the finder was set the float appeared on the surface, indicating where the torpedo was resting on the bottom of the harbor. The officers present were greatly pleased at the prompt and accurate workings of the finder.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George E. Sage, upon his own application, is detached as professor of military science and tactics at Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.

First Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence, Sixteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company B to Company G of that regiment, and First Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry, is assigned to Company B of that regiment.

By direction of the Secretary of War First Lieut. Herbert A. White, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to China, where he will join his regiment.

First Lieut. Daniel G. Derry, First Infantry, will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy for duty.

Capt. William Davis, Jr., upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.

First Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, having been found by a board of officers disqualified to properly perform the duties of his rank, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 10.

The operation of orders of July 30, relative to First Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, is suspended until further orders.

Chaplain Patrick J. Hart will report to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty at that post.

Major Samuel L. Woodward, First Cavalry, will report in person upon the expiration of his present leave of absence to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to a station.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton is detached from the New York and ordered to temporary duty on the Massachusetts.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. C. Braisted is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Topeka for duty, Aug. 15.

Assistant Paymaster C. R. O'Leary's order to the Bancroft is modified. He will report for duty on the Topeka Aug. 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The collier Caesar, en route to China, has sailed from Fort Sald for Aden.

The Newark has arrived at Nagasaki. The Princeton has arrived at Woonung, the anchorage of the foreign warships at Shanghai. The Dolphin has sailed from Portland for Castine.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—C. Hamilton, St. Louis.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—G. O. Graves, North Carolina.

FIFTH AVENUE—New Business de Luxe

of this class.

On the Class B armor, which is face-hardened armor of less than five inches in thickness, and of which 3,800 tons are to be furnished, each bid at the rate of \$400 per ton, exclusive of a royalty amounting to \$11.20 per ton, making an aggregate bid of \$1,502,500 for this class of armor.

For Class C armor, which includes the diagonal armor, bulkhead plates, &c., not face-hardened, of which 1,150 tons are to be furnished, the bid also was \$400 in each instance, or an aggregate of \$460,000 for the armor of this class. The bid for 400 tons of bolts and nuts also was \$400 per ton in each instance. Each company explained that its bid must be considered as a whole, and, if awarded the contract under it, Krupp armor would be furnished.

The bid of the Midvale Steel Company was a flat bid to furnish the total of 31,000 tons of Class A armor at \$438 a ton, an aggregate of \$13,578,000, with no royalty charge to the Government. The upward scale for less than the aggregate amount is as follows: Twenty-five thousand tons at \$440, 20,000 tons at \$442, 15,000 tons at \$454, 10,000 tons at \$468, 5,000 tons at \$500, and 2,500 tons at \$530.

The company makes a conditional bid for Class B armor at the rate of \$380 per ton, provided it is awarded 20,000 tons or more of Class A armor, and further states that no award of less than 20,000 tons will be considered. It makes a flat bid of \$327 per ton for the 600 tons of bolts and nuts.

The other two bidders for bolts and nuts bid \$360 and \$445 per ton.

While the Midvale Steel Company did not specifically state in its bid that it would furnish Krupp armor, it stated that the armor furnished would be face-hardened and capable of standing the ballistic and other tests required by the department.

In the letters of transmittal that accompanied the bids of both the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies it was stated that the Navy Department's conditions, as laid down in the advertisement, were "not applicable to the production of Krupp armor," and that the bidders should expect "such reasonable modifications of the department's conditions as would be necessary."

This means that the companies will not allow the naval officers detailed on inspection duty to watch the manufacture of the Krupp plates through the entire process. The companies claim that this was among the conditions on which the secret of the process was purchased abroad.

The rates of delivery named by the several bidders would make the Midvale Company eight years in furnishing the armor for which they bid and the other two companies five years each. As the ships are under contract to be finished in three years and the Government is under obligation to furnish the armor to the builders as they need it, this delay in armor deliveries probably would give rise to numerous claims for overtime on the part of the shipbuilders.

The law under which these bids were called for was passed at the last session of Congress after a bitter and memorable struggle over the whole question of armor plate. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the armor of the vessels which have heretofore been authorized, and which were authorized in that act, provided he could make contracts at a price which, in his judgment, was reasonable and equitable. Previous acts for several years had placed an upset price on armor, which could not be exceeded, but no maximum price was fixed in the current law.

The Secretary, however, was empowered, in case he could not secure armor at a price deemed reasonable, to procure a site and erect thereon a Government armor plate plant. For this purpose, if the Secretary should so decide, Congress appropriated \$4,000,000. No action will be taken upon today's bids until the return of Secretary Long, when he will decide whether he will accept them or pursue the alternative course of erecting a Government armor plant.

Caramel Companies Amalgamate.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 10.—It was announced to-day that the American Caramel Company has secured control of the entire property and business of the Lancaster Caramel Company of this city. The prices paid is stated to be \$1,000,000. The papers in the purchase will be filed to-day at Providence, R. I.

SUN 8/12/1900 9/11

wept from Shelving Rock by the swell of a Big Sound Steamboat.

Benjamin, eighteen years of age, sister Clara, twelve, daughters of Benjamin of 690 Union Avenue, were drowned at the Oak Point the foot of East One Hundred and Ninth Street, at 6:30 o'clock last night. Their mother, Mrs. Ida Benjamin Dr. Cohen, who lives at the same place, narrowly escaped the same fate as they were trying to rescue the girls. The timely arrival of James Murphy, a swimmer at the beach, and Frank Newcomb jumped off the pier which jutted into the water just north of the bathing beach and swam to them as they were going down, saved their lives.

Each at this point is of peculiar form and in consequence several lives were lost. It is quite shallow at low tide and extends to a wading distance of 100 feet. Here the rocks shelve off to a depth of fully 20 feet, and a few feet further out shelve again to a depth of

where there is about seventy-five feet north of most of the patrons of the bathing beach, and at low tide the diving is not more than three or four feet. At this point the steamboats bound up the bay come quite close to shore, and many find it quite a favorite pastime in coming to wade out as far as they can reach the swell of the boats as they

was what led the little party, and especially the girls, to wade out as far as they could go last night.

THE TIDE WAS LOW.

The tide was unusually low when the girls arrived at the beach, late in the afternoon.

Of the Benjamin family there were the girls and their mother; and of the other party the doctor and his wife, Mrs. Coe, her mother, and her two-year-old child. It was in bathing except the child and the mother. They sat on the beach to enjoy the fun.

The mother determined to remain in the water until one or more of the big Sound steamboats should pass out on its regular trip.

The little party, separated by short distances, had waded out almost to the end of the shelving rock, none apparently aware of thinking of his or her close proximity to the greater depth, nor of the in-creeching tide, then welling in the Sound, and each moment gathering force and increasing to a strong current which, around Oak Point, runs at a great speed when the tide is full.

Suddenly one of the big Sound vessels came and the sisters shouted in glee as they all from the screw bore toward them. The girls waded out just a few feet further and felt, totally unconscious that a few moments would bring them to the shelving

mother and Dr. Cohen were then washed away. The swell reached them from their feet over their heads. Both girls screamed as they came and found that they had no footing.

OTHER TO THE RESCUE.

Benjamin echoed their fears, and in an instant, with a lunge forward, saved both. She was also washed away by the undertow, and Dr. Cohen, seeing the peril, plunged forward and endeavored to save all three. The task was too much for him, and the four sank together.

"ki!" suddenly shouted Murphy from the pier. "there's some people drowning!"

Park, near Mosholu Parkway, last evening was drowned. The body was not recovered.

ALL ARMOR BIDS REJECTED.

New Proposals to be Asked For—Contractors Must Come to Reasonable Terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Navy Department this afternoon decided to reject all bids for armor plate presented to the department yesterday. It is stated at the department that this does not mean that the alternative plan of erecting a Government armor-plate factory will be adopted, although the Secretary of the Navy has at his disposal \$4,000,000 with which to start such a plant in case satisfactory terms cannot be made with the private manufacturers. It is stated to-day that new advertisements will be issued as speedily as possible, and the contractors will be given another chance to put their bids into such shape as will be acceptable to the Government.

The reason assigned for the rejection of bids is the demand from all the bidders for too large a proportion of the entire amount of armor plate. The lowest bidder—the Midvale Steel Company—was not satisfied to accept less than 20,000 tons of the \$3,000 to be contracted for. At the rate of delivery proposed by the Midvale Company, the Government could not have gotten its armor to complete the ships now in course of construction within a reasonable time.

The other two bidders, the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies, were much higher in their figures and insisted on having the whole amount of armor divided between them on equal terms. It is said that the conditions of secrecy insisted on by these two companies regarding the manufacture of Krupp armor would not have been necessarily fatal objections.

The action of the Government in promptly rejecting the bids is taken to indicate a determination to bring the contractors to reasonable terms. On the other hand, it is said by some officials in the department that the Government probably will be willing to make considerable concessions before adopting the serious alternative of establishing a plant of its own. It probably will take two weeks to prepare for the reception of new bids.

THE MIDVALE'S POSITION.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—James F. Sullivan, Vice President of the Midvale Steel Works, who was present in Washington with representatives of other companies when the bids for armor plate were opened, returned to Philadelphia to-day. In an interview he said:

"I think that the steel works is a great institution that does much to advance the industrial interests of this city, and every citizen should give it moral support. Our plant has manufactured ordnance and has done it satisfactorily. We have made projectiles that played havoc with Cervera's fleet on that memorable day in Santiago Bay, and I believe that we can manufacture armor plate equal to any."

"Of course, we can't make now all these 31,000 tons which the Government asks bids for, but we will be in a position to manufacture it when it is actually needed. It means a new industry for Philadelphia that will put millions of dollars into business channels. It will be within our power to fulfill every contract we make with the Government just as we have served it for years in providing ordnance."

The Midvale Company will make no secret of its manufacture of armor plate, and naval officers under direction of the Government detailed for duty in the plant will be permitted to investigate everything they

They had hired the yacht for the afternoon, and went aboard soon after 1 o'clock. Mme. Wu, dressed in her gorgeous robes of purple and gold, sat in the stern, and beside her was her son, Choa-Chu. The others were Wu-Hsueh-Lien and Fung-Shao-Chee, her nephews; Mrs. A. Nessmith, Miss Nessmith, and Mme. Bernaude Hall. As the yacht, which was called the Martha, sailed away from the landing a lively chatter in Chinese was wafted toward the curious crowds of spectators on shore.

For a while all went well. The weather was perfect, the sea like glass. But when the little sailboat began to look small against the horizon unmistakable signals of distress were seen waving from her bow. She had sprung a leak, and her Captain, assisted by his two or three men, was excitedly making signs toward shore.

One towboat, then another, and finally half a dozen pulled off. Meanwhile the news spread and people came running to the water's edge from all directions. For the next few minutes the excitement was intense, and there was good reason for it, for the yacht was almost submerged when the small boats arrived.

Mme. Wu and her companions were taken off with all speed. As they left the yacht a big wave covered the entire deck, wetting their feet and fringing the costly Oriental robe with salt water. Ten minutes later the yacht had settled until only its rigging was visible above the smooth sea.

None of the party was any the worse for their experience.

DIES WHILE DRINKING BEER.

Stranger Enters Red Bank Saloon and Soon Expires.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 11.—An unknown man got off the New York train at Little Silver this afternoon and inquired for a saloon. He was directed to one near the station, and, after purchasing two bottles of beer, he went into a back room to drink it. He uncorked a bottle and was about to put it to his lips when he fell dead.

He was about sixty-five years old, and was said to have been on his way to Oscar S. Blauss, at Rumson, to engage as coachman. A letter in his pocket was addressed to "Robert, 628 Park Avenue, New York."

ARTIFICIAL PEARL GROWING.

Japanese Native Makes a Success in Cultivating the Gems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Consul Marshal Halstead sends, from Birmingham July 16, 1900, a clipping from The London Daily Mail embodying a dispatch from a correspondent at Tokio, Japan, as follows:

"Artificial pearl growing is a new industry lately started by Kokichi Mikimoto, in Miye Prefecture. The extent of his success in this enterprise may be calculated by the following incident:

"Taking advantage of the presence of the Crown Prince and Princess at Ise on June 25, Mr. Mikimoto submitted, through Mr. Ogura, Prefectural Governor, twenty-seven pearls of various sizes, the product of his pearl bed, for the inspection of their Highnesses.

"The Crown Prince was, it is said, so highly pleased with the beautiful gems that he bought up the whole twenty-seven which were priced from 5 to 100 yen (\$2.41 to \$49.80) each."

SCHWEIMLER ARRESTED.

UNDERTAKER ACCUSED

Accused with Obtaining a Body by a Trick.

WITNESS

J. Marren Alleged to Have Made Representations Also in Obtaining Mail—His Denials.

Undertaker James P. Marren, who figured prominently before the Mazet committee and misled the public with evidence in re-traffic in human bodies, is now a witness. He is charged with obtaining a "body and device" the body of ex-convict William Cox of Troy, N. Y., who died in Harlem Hospital late in the night of August 14.

Many friends of the Alderman in this city, among them Senator Sullivan, by whom Cox was employed, are aroused, and will go before the proper city officials tomorrow and make affidavits in order to demand a thorough investigation of the case.

John J. Coleman, an electrical engineer in the employ of the Union Railway Company, living at 158 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who was the Alderman's friend, and who is Marren's accuser, when interviewed by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday said:

"I have read of cases similar to the one now before you, but never believed they were so bad as they were made to appear in this case of Mr. Cox's comes about being 'body snatching' as anyone who has ever known or heard of.

"In the first place, this man Marren has been very open to two very serious charges, and I and several other friends of the Alderman ceased to call on him. One of the charges I will mention against him myself before either the Alderman or Commissioner Shields, was that he stopped a letter carrier on the street and demanded from him a letter directed to the Alderman, representing that he was E. J. Marren.

Furthermore, he represented to me, to John Leighton, and to my wife, that the official undertaker connected with Harlem Hospital, and that all bodies had passed through his hands." Marren was asked to tell his story from the

NEW ARMOR PLATE COMBINE.

Reported that Midvale Company Has Come to an Understanding with Bethlehem and Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—The Post tomorrow will say:

"The new bids for supplying armor plate to the Government will be opened by the Secretary of the Navy the first week of October.

"There will be three bidders, as before, and it is almost certain that the Midvale Steel Company will receive a portion of the work in case the Secretary decides to let the contract.

"This will be due to an agreement with the two other companies, in order that the Midvale concern may not again enter the race as a formidable competitor of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies for the heavy, or Kruppized, armor plate.

"The Midvale Company is, in other words, to be permitted to secure without opposition the contract for making the lighter plates, known as Class C, and a portion of Class B.

"This, however, is contingent upon the Midvale Company being prepared to reduce the time for delivery of the armor contracted for below twenty-six months, which was the limit fixed in that corporation's last bid, and also for it to be satisfied with less than 2,000 tons as its order."

An official of the Carnegie Company who furnished this information to a Post reporter yesterday was asked why the two big concerns were willing to permit the Midvale Company to enter the field which they had monopolized so long. The reply came that it was simply a question of policy, in order to expedite the letting of contracts.

"It would be better to divide the contract among three concerns than to have a long-drawn-out discussion as to who was the lowest bidder hinging on the time limit for deliveries, and finally a rejection of all bids and a possible move to erect a Government armor plate plant."

When asked if there was any likelihood of the Midvale Company being a successful bidder for all the work the reply came that there was no doubt that Secretary Long was willing to give them the contract, but that company could not undertake to deliver the heavy armor in anything like a reasonable time, so it was the best plan for all concerned to make three divisions of the job.

JOSEPH RABINER DEAD

Will display

the newest

WRAP and

SMITH'S FRIENDS

Present in Force at Command Meeting

Suspended Members Attended but Are Compelled to Leave Plans for Revival

Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, Sr., of the Twenty-first Volunteers did not attend the regular meeting of Gloucester No. 17, Spanish War Veterans' quarters, at 371 Amsterdam street, last night. His friends, however, were in force, and completely turned the meeting over to his opponents, who interrupted the proceedings in two weeks ago by demanding the hall with shouts of "Come out." Five of these men have been convicted by court-martial and sentenced to prison for terms ranging from six months to a year for their conduct on that night when four of them came to the hall and tried to enter the

MR. SCHURMAN'S WARNING

He Demands a Big Army for the Philippine Islands.

AMERICAN TROOPS SUFFERING

The Filipinos Must Understand, He Declares, that This Government Means to Occupy the Land.

"I hope that when the next Congress takes up the Philippine question it will not adopt a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy in regard to the American Army that is to bring about order and civilization in the islands. Our duty is to send there an army so large and with such a character of permanency that every man, woman, and child in all those islands can see that we mean to occupy the land and wind up this miserable business once for all."

With these words Prof. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University and a member of the first commission sent to Manila by President McKinley, concluded a speech made before the Baptist Social Union at the annual banquet of that organization held last night at the Hotel Manhattan.

Prof. Schurman was the only speaker during the evening and entered into an exhaustive review of the conditions in the Philippines as observed by him during his visit there and as developed since his return. He explained at length the geographical and ethnological features of the islands to show that there is no such thing as a Philippine nation, and never was, and that the country so called is made up of three distinct races and innumerable tribes, all speaking different languages and having totally different political and social customs, and representing totally different phases of civilization.

"The key, then, to the solution of the Philippine problem," said the speaker, "lies in the use of the plural number. There is not a Philippine people, but Philippine peoples. It is just as sensible to talk of a Philippine nation as it would have been 250 years ago for the ancestors of Americans to have talked of an Indian nation in North America."

"The presence of Spain there for the past 300 years has tended to bring them together to a very small extent, but the general proposition remains, notwithstanding. The chieftains of the peoples have all been killed by the Spaniards. When we came into dominion over the lands they consisted of one vast democracy, whose rulers were Spanish soldiers and Spanish priests. Now that they are gone, there are no natural leaders."

The speaker, continuing, said the Americans had inherited an insurrection, and went on to give the history of the uprising against the Spanish in 1896. He read the platform of the insurrectionists, and pointed out that there was not a word said about independence. The platform was simply a bill of right. Since then there had been the addition of independence made, not by the people, but by soldiers.

"I hear a good many good people in this country talk about trampling the poor Filipinos under foot and smothering their aspirations of independence," said the speaker. "The Filipinos never expressed a desire for independence prior to Dewey's victory. Those demands originated with Aguinaldo and his Tagalog friends. They wanted to go into the business of setting up governments. It said, I am fully con-

SOUTHERN ELECTION STORY.

Woman Tells that No Ballots Were Cast in Columbus, Miss. Special to The New York Times.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Nov. 15.—A remarkable election story is told by Mrs. Lida Montgomery, who returned yesterday from a trip through the South. She is the wife of Z. J. Montgomery, agent of the Illinois Central.

On the day before the election she arrived at Columbus, Miss. She was born and reared at that place, but her parents died when she was a small girl, and Mrs. Montgomery had not been South since she was fourteen.

At Columbus she found no excitement, nor even a languid interest in the National contest. No one talked politics, and there seemed to be no signs of an approaching election. More than that, she says she is positive there was no election. She was a guest during her stay at the home of Judge Humphries, and from all she could learn there were no ballots cast in the place.

The Judge told her that of his personal knowledge there was not a single vote cast in Columbus. The town was entirely Democratic, and when Mr. Bryan, in his Southern speeches, argued against expansion, the residents of the city lost interest in the election. They would not vote the Republican ticket, and did not care to vote the other way, so there was no voting.

The Judge assured Mrs. Montgomery that it was the first time in his recollection that such a condition had existed at Columbus, and that he had heard of other small towns which had presented the same curious state of affairs this Fall.

Columbus is described as a place of 4,558 population, situated on the Tombigbee River, 150 miles northeast of Jackson. Although it is on two railroads and has telegraph service, the same authority has it that the result of the general election was not generally known in Columbus until last Sunday, four days after the election.

LAWYER GETS HOBOKEN POUND

City Took Land for Taxes, but Failed to Perfect Its Title Thereto.

Randolph Perkins, a Jersey City lawyer, yesterday became the owner of the public pound established by the City of Hoboken twenty years ago, consisting of two lots at Madison and Twelfth Streets.

The property was bought in 1870 by James Whitehouse of New York. It was then in what was known as the "meadow district," and of no great value. Shortly after Whitehouse went West. He never paid taxes on the property, and in course of time the city acquired possession by virtue of a tax sale, but never perfected its title. Subsequently James Goodrich paid the taxes, and so acquired the city's claim. Not long after he became insane, and was sent to an asylum. Again the taxes lapsed, and in May last Mr. Perkins, who was looking for an investment, bought the property at a sale under the Martin act for \$355.

In the meantime the city had expended \$6,000 in filling in and fitting up a pound on the lots. After Mr. Perkins had looked into the history of the property he had purchased he hunted up Whitehouse, and the administrator of Goodrich's estate and bought their claims. He then went to James Smith, Treasurer of Hoboken, and tendered him the sum of \$479.80, the amount necessary to pay off all claims of the city for past due taxes, interest, and costs. Mr. Smith, recognizing the property from its description as that occupied by the public pound, refused to receive the money. The matter was referred to City Attorney James F. Minturn

PRICE OF ARMOR SETTLED

Agreement with the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies.

A TRIUMPH FOR MR. LONG

24,950 Tons to be Purchased at \$420 a Ton, with Additional Amounts Allowed for Possible Royalties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The long controversy over armor plate prices is ended. The terms of the agreement were made public to-day, and it became known that Secretary Long had scored a victory. The agreement clearly shows that all the estimates of the probable price which have been made during the last month are pure guesswork. The favorite guess was that the price would be \$475 a ton. As a matter of fact, the minimum price is \$420, and the maximum \$455.52 with an intermediate possibility of \$444.32. These latter possibilities depend upon the outcome of certain litigation which is likely to be long drawn out, and concerning which no man can prophesy. The rock-bottom fact is that, except for certain contingencies which can only become realities by the action of the courts, Secretary Long has secured armor plate for \$420 a ton, and that at the very worst it can only rise to \$455.52.

This is a personal victory for the Secretary. The long armor plate fight at the last session of Congress was settled, when it threatened to produce a deadlock, by the compromise of leaving everything to him. It was a high tribute to his personal character. Both sides were determined and stubborn. There was danger that the upshot would be a hanging up of armor plate contracts. In this emergency a compromise was reached by which both sides agreed to leave the matter to Mr. Long, relying on his honesty and patriotism. If no agreement could be reached which would satisfy him, he was to establish a government armor plant.

In the hands of a complaisant Secretary this could have afforded opportunities which need not be suggested. A careless or slothful Secretary, or one amenable to political influences, would have been easily browbeaten or cajoled. As a matter of fact, the armor plate manufacturers left no stone unturned to get favorable terms. The Senate proposition was \$445, the House proposition was \$500, and the armor plate people offered to make the goods for \$490 as the lowest compromise they could offer, though they had previously testified before a Senate Committee that they could not make it for less than \$545.

There were innumerable conferences between the Secretary and the representatives of the corporations. When the latter found that they could not move Mr. Long, they resorted to the desperate expedient of visiting President McKinley at Canton, in

wanted to go into the business of setting up governments. It paid. I am fully convinced that the sentimental idea of independence played but a very small part in the minds of those men whose greatest reason for insurrection is ambition and cupidity.

Now, since the election of last week brings us face to face with our duty in the Philippines for the next four years, it is a good time for surveying the situation. Our soldiers on the islands are dying at the rate of five a day. Our forces are scattered and the insurgents are plundering the natives by the wholesale.

Prices for meat and rice, the staple foods, have risen 500 per cent. in the last three years. The natives, taught by the cruelty and treachery of the Spaniards to mistrust all whites, have not learned to trust us. Conditions are on the whole no better than they were during the Spanish rule. There is as yet no chance for administrative reform. The prolongation of hostilities tends to develop class despots of the stripe of Aguinaldo, who is merely a military dictator and plunderer living off the people.

Our duty now, therefore, is, first, to protect American soldiers and American citizens; second, to protect loyal Filipinos; third, to stamp out guerrilla warfare; fourth, to create an overwhelming show of power and permanency in our military forces such as will teach every inhabitant that we mean to subdue the islands.

Nothing has hurt us so much as the changes in our army of occupation and the withdrawal of troops from time to time, necessary though those withdrawals were. I hope and pray that when Congress comes to deal with the matter it will send an army large enough and permanent enough to wind up this business once for all. We want military force not only sufficient but to spare.

I am no Jingo or expansionist. I stand as I did before the treaty of 1898 was signed. Then I did not want America to have these islands. I do not believe in exploiting foreign nations for our own commercial gains. But they having come to us, I believe in fulfilling our obligations toward them.

What is desirable for their future I do not know; no one can tell. I venture to prophesy, however, that after this work of political uplifting in the Philippines is accomplished, and if a generation or a century hence, the people become fused into one nationality and demand complete separation, our descendants will confer it. Whether they will demand it then is a question.

HIS PROPERTY FOR POOR FUND.

Chancellor Magie, at Jersey City, yesterday refused to admit to probate the nuncupative will of William Clift, who died at his home, at 132 Park Avenue, Hoboken, on Sept. 4. The application was made by Mrs. Rebecca Jones, a sister of Clift's wife, who died on Aug. 31, four days before her husband. She had made a will. The estate consisted of personal property valued at \$5,000. Clift left no will. The evidence showed that just before his death he was asked if he wished to make a will. He replied:

"No, I will not make a written will. I leave everything just as my wife left it, to her sister, Rebecca."

James F. Minturn, City Attorney for Hoboken, opposed the application on the ground that such a will as it was claimed Clift had made must be sworn to by three witnesses at the time. This formality had not been complied with, and of the witnesses who had sworn to the statement subsequent to Clift's, one was a beneficiary and therefore incompetent under the law.

Chancellor Magie held that this contention was unnecessary, the law being that a person who is able to write or sign a will cannot make a nuncupative will.

Under the law of New Jersey Clift's estate, in the absence of any heir-at-law, will go to the poor fund of Hoboken. Had his estate consisted of houses and land it would escheat to the State.

To Crush Cleveland Molders' Strike.

The third annual convention of the National Founders' Association, which has been in session for several days at the

ceive the money. The matter was referred to City Attorney James F. Minturn, who decided that the city must receive the money and surrender the property, but under his advice the city offered to buy Mr. Perkins's claims if he would name a price.

This Mr. Perkins said he would not do until he had acquired a clear title to the property. Under these circumstances Treasurer Smith yesterday accepted the amount due, and Mr. Perkins secured the clear title he sought, and was declared the legal owner of Hoboken's pound.

When asked if he would sell the property to the city, he said he had not yet made up his mind as to what he should do in the matter.

DE LA SALLE TRIDIUM ENDS.

Banquet at Institute Follows High Mass at St. Patrick's.

The last day of the Tridium, which was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral in honor of St. De La Salle, was concluded yesterday with a solemn high mass, during which the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Martinelli, pontificated. The Rev. Arthur J. Feeling was the assistant and the Very Rev. E. Dyer and the Rev. Mr. McSweeney were deacons of honor. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, delivered a sermon on the life and work of the saint.

Following the services a banquet was provided by the Christian Brothers at the De La Salle Institute, Central Park South, for the dignitaries who during the past three days officiated in the ceremonies of the Tridium. Services in the evening were concluded with solemn vespers, at which Bishop Farley officiated.

ICE TRUST HEARING POSTPONED.

The Governor to Make Public a History of the Case.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The expected hearing on the Ice Trust matter, relative to Mayor Van Wyck's holding of stock in the American Ice Company, before the Governor at the noon hour to-day, did not take place. The Governor, after a lengthy conference with J. Noble Hayes, counsel for The World, decided to ask Mr. Hayes for a statement in writing.

The Governor gave out the following at the conclusion of the conference:

"Mr. Hayes has come before me this morning, stating that he is now retained by The World as counsel in this case. I have had an informal discussion with Mr. Hayes and the Attorney General on the case, but, as I desire to go over the arguments with particular care, I have requested Mr. Hayes to put his statement in writing. Mr. Hayes will submit this statement to me, if possible, by next Tuesday.

"In view of certain statements that have appeared, I shall make public within a day or two a statement of the history of the case so far. This statement will, of course, have nothing to do with the decision of the case itself."

BALTIMORE TELEPHONE DEAL.

Reported Negotiations of Erie Telephone Company for Other Companies.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—It was announced here to-day that negotiations are being conducted looking to the absorption of the Maryland Telephone Company of this city, the Pittsburg and Allegheny Telephone and Telegraph Company of Pittsburg, Penn., and the Delmarva Telephone Company of Wilmington, Del., by the Erie Telephone and Telephone Company.

The three former corporations are controlled by a Baltimore syndicate. The deal, it is understood, is being arranged by Alexander Brown & Sons and George R. Webb, President of the Maryland Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Webb is out of the city, and Alexander Brown refused to make a statement.

The Maryland Company is capitalized at \$1,000,000, with \$1,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds. The Pittsburg and Allegheny Company has \$1,500,000 of stock and \$1,200,000 of 5 per cent. bonds. The Erie Telephone

visiting President McKinley at Canton, in the height of the political campaign, to lay their case before him and see if he would not get the Secretary to look at it in a more moderate light. With them went Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, their chief Senatorial champion. The reception they got was short and unpleasant. The President utterly declined to interfere, referred them to Secretary Long, and terminated the interview so abruptly that his visitors were unable to conceal their chagrin as they left his house.

When the armor plate people were thus thrown back upon Mr. Long, that official had easier sailing than before. He quietly but tenaciously held out for his own ideas. By the time he went away on his trip to Colorado he had so thoroughly impressed on the armor plate people the fact that he could not be moved that there was little to do when he returned. He left Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, to carry on negotiations in his absence, and that officer was so thoroughly impregnated with his chief's views that matters progressed very satisfactorily. When Mr. Long returned the matter was in shape to wind up, and this week everything was concluded.

The amount of armor involved is the largest ever ordered at one time by the Government, and is said to equal all the armor purchased by the United States Government up to 1896. It covers the armor for seventeen ships now in various stages of construction, including eight battleships, six armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers.

The following official statement was today given out concerning the agreement:

"The Navy Department has come to an agreement with the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies for Krupp armor of the first class, amounting to 24,950 tons, for \$420 a ton. The Krupp process involves the Harvey patent, the validity of which is now under consideration by the courts, and it is further agreed that the Government will assume in addition any liability for the Krupp process not exceeding \$5, or \$24.32, a ton for Krupp royalty, and not exceeding the United States license fee of \$11.20 for Harvey royalty. The maximum price to the Government is therefore \$455.52 a ton, subject to diminution in case of any reduction in the foregoing royalties.

"The bid of these companies for this class of armor was \$490, and the price originally asked \$545.

"The Midvale Company some time ago withdrew their bid, but they would have been unable, in any event, to furnish armor in due season for the Maine class of battleships. Had they not withdrawn their bid, it is probable that some arrangement might have been made for the distribution among the three companies of the manufacture of the armor other than that of the Maine class. Their bid, however, was of value in enabling the department to secure the above large reduction."

Admiral O'Neil said of the result:

"The agreement is most satisfactory. The terms are reduced, not only to a reasonable point, but more than reasonable. We get armor cheaper than any country in the world. It is due not only to Secretary Long's able management of the matter, but also to the fact that the companies met him in a very reasonable spirit. It is only just that this should be understood."

The armor contract covers, not only the 24,950 tons specified in the official statement, but also some 10,000 tons of armor of the second and third class, which has not been in controversy, but has been dependent upon the disposal of the first-class armor. The entire amount, approximately 85,000 tons, is now made available. New specifications have been prepared by the Navy Department showing in detail the tests, times of delivery, &c. There is some change in the classification, but in the main features the specifications are as they were when the last bids were made.

R. A. MOSELY, JR., DEAD.

United States Consul General at Singapore Passes Away at Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The State Department has been informed that R. A.

2/26/1901

GIANT STEEL TRUST LAUNCHED AT LAST

Will be Known as the United States Steel Corporation.

Capital Stock Put at \$3,000 in Articles of Incorporation—Concerns Believed to be in the Combination.

Under the name of the United States Steel Corporation, the "billion-dollar steel combine" which J. P. Morgan and his associates have for some time been perfecting, was formally launched yesterday when the articles of incorporation were filed in Jersey City with the County Clerk of Hudson County. Beyond the admitted fact, however, that this is actually the trust which for some time has been setting the financial and trade worlds agog, and that it is organized for the purpose of transacting such business as usually a well-regulated steel company does transact, little new is disclosed. Neither the real capital stock nor the concerns which will make up the company, nor the men who will be the controlling spirits in it figure in the articles of incorporation.

The new concern starts out modestly with a total authorized capital stock of \$3,000, divided into 30 shares of \$100 each—15 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and fifteen shares of common stock, while the incorporators—Charles C. Cluff, William J. Curtis, and Charles McVeagh—are merely the usual "dummy" incorporators. Mr. Cluff is a subordinate official of the Federal Steel Company, Mr. Curtis is a member of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, and Mr. MacVeagh is identified with the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, the head of which, Francis Lynde Stetson, prepared the incorporation papers. It is explained, however, in the articles of incorporation, that "from time to time the preferred stock and the common stock may be increased according to law," so that Wall Street has little fear that the trust will be called upon to worry along for any considerable length of time on a \$3,000 capital. Explanation for the failure to state the complete capital is given by a banker close to J. P. Morgan, who declares that, though the deal is practically completed, there were some few figures in the way of the capitalization, and earnings of some of the constituent companies that were still receiving consideration, and that for that reason it was deemed advisable at the outset to incorporate with merely a nominal capital.

As to the concerns to be included in the combine, there is still more or less press work. An official statement was expected yesterday from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., setting out the companies and the plan of financing, but none was given out. Instead, after keeping the reporters waiting from 2:30 until 6:10 P. M., Robert Bacon, one of Mr. Morgan's partners, announced that he had expected to have a statement ready, but was very sorry that it had been delayed. "It may," he added, "be ready to-morrow, Tuesday." Generally, however, it is understood and there is substantial basis for the understanding—that the new company will take over the control of the Carnegie, the Federal Steel, the American Steel and Wire, the American Tin Plate, the National Tube, the National Steel, the American Steel Hoop, and the American Sheet Steel Companies, by an exchange of stock. Trade arrangements may be made, also, with the Pennsylvania, the Cambria, and the Bethlehem Steel Companies, and with the American Bridge Company.

A WALL STREET ESTIMATE.

Upon what basis these concerns will be taken over—what valuation has been determined upon, the assets and earning powers of the respective companies considered, is a matter of much conjecture—necessarily

the National Steel, Tin Plate, and Steel Hoop Companies, seen at his offices at 71 Broadway, said:

"I never talk for publication."

President E. H. Gary of Federal Steel denied himself to reporters, sending out word that he would not have anything to say.

Francis Lynde Stetson, approached in the matter, said that as a lawyer, occupying a fiduciary position, he could not say anything even if he would.

"Will you tell how these various companies mentioned as being in the new concern are taken in?" he was asked.

"Should I tell you about these companies and they shouldn't come in that would place the matter in a very awkward position," was the answer.

"But the understanding is that all that matter has been arranged—what companies are to come in," persisted the reporter.

"There is nothing on which to base any such assumption," was the reply, the interview being closed at the same time.

Full light, however, is probable to-day, when it is understood a committee representing the constituent companies will hold a meeting, and when final details will be settled. Following this it is understood the respective Boards of Directors will issue letters to stockholders stating the terms on which the companies are admitted and urging their acceptance.

THE FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS.

As for the arrangements for financing the corporation and for exchanging the securities of the participating companies, it is reported they have been practically completed. Prominent bank officers were quoted as saying that not more than \$15,000,000 will be needed to float the new company, and that this amount has already been set aside by the underwriters.

A more difficult problem deals with the sale of the new corporation's securities. Undoubtedly the securities will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange and probably on the London Stock Exchange. Morgan & Co.'s extensive connections abroad are likely to be used for the sale of large blocks of securities there. Reports have it that London, Paris, Berlin, and Frankfurt will take at least \$100,000,000 of them, but as to the truth of this nobody but insiders can say. It is also said that the underwriting syndicate will take \$10,000,000 in bonds and \$15,000,000 in stock.

Bankers discussing the matter yesterday said that they did not think the consolidation would have any immediate influence on the money market.

The reference in the articles of incorporation to the mining of copper led to a report that the Amalgamated Copper Company would be taken into the combine, but this is altogether lacking of confirmation.

Profiting by the trouble of the Federal Steel Company in respect to the question of the legality of its dividend payments on the common stock, it is noted as significant that the articles of incorporation of the new company provide that a full year's dividend on the preferred must be paid before any dividend on the common stock can be paid.

The Hudson Trust Company, which is named as the corporation's agent, last year became closely identified with the Morgan interests, and Mr. Morgan has been transacting much of his New Jersey business through that corporation. He is represented in the Board of Directors. The steel combine will have an entire floor of the Hudson Trust Company's new building in Jersey City.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Wide Scope and Latitude of the Trust's Powers and Business.

In the articles of incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation, which were filed yesterday morning at the office of the Clerk of Hudson County, N. J., the incorporators are set out as Charles C. Cluff, William J. Curtis, and Charles MacVeagh, whose address is given as 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, which is that of the Hudson Trust Company. The capital stock is \$3,000, of the par value of \$100, divided into thirty shares, fifteen of which are preferred and fifteen common. Of the thirty shares, the common and preferred are held in the names of the incorporators in five-share lots. The witnesses to the document are Francis Lynde Stetson and Victor Morawetz.

The corporation is empowered to manufacture iron, manganese, coke, copper, and lumber and other materials, and all or any articles consisting or partly consisting of iron, steel, copper, wood, or other materials, and all or any products thereof.

To acquire, lease, or occupy, use or develop any lands containing coal, iron, man-

Holmes, Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

WILD TRADING IN STEEL STOCKS.

Fluctuations Violent and Dealings on an Enormous Scale.

On the Stock Exchange the trading in the steel stocks yesterday was on an enormous scale, with violent fluctuations in prices, advances and declines of from 2 to 3 points between sales being not infrequent. It was the wildest trading in the shares the Street has ever seen, even the break following the declaration by John W. Gates about a year ago that the steel industry was going to the dogs being tame in comparison. Prices advanced by leaps and bounds, fell back just as easily, advanced again, again fell back, and finally began gradually to sag, until at the close many of the early gains had been lost, while in a few cases in their stead net declines appeared.

The opening was, in the language of the Street, "wild." Influenced by the published stories respecting the deal, the basis of exchange for the stocks as put out being much more favorable than had been expected, the stocks opened materially above the closing figures of Thursday. Undoubtedly the rise was helped by the high bids made for many of the stocks at the Waldorf on Sunday, John W. Gates being credited with buying 1,000 Steel and Wire at 52 and 1,000 preferred at 101, these figures in each case being considerably above Thursday's final quotations. The initial prices were as follows:

- Steel and Wire, 4,000 shares from 48 to 51, as compared with Thursday's close of 44 1/2.
- Steel and Wire preferred, 2,000 shares from 101 to 101 1/2, as compared with close on Thursday of 97 1/2.
- Federal Steel, 5,000 shares from 50 1/2 to 50 3/4, as against Thursday's close of 48.
- Federal Steel preferred, 10,000 shares from 87 to 87 1/2, the close on Thursday being 85 1/2.
- Tin Plate 60, Thursday's close 64.
- Tin Plate preferred, 100 to 100 1/2, Thursday's close 99 1/2.
- National Steel, 3,500 shares from 48 1/2 to 60, Thursday's close 47.
- National Steel preferred, 102 1/2, Thursday's close 97 1/2.
- Steel Hoop, 32, Thursday's close 28.

Of these, Tin Plate and Steel Hoop were exceptional features. The former advanced rapidly from 68 to 74, the first three sales being recorded at 68, 67, and 70—a jump of three full points. Steel Hoop likewise rose rapidly to 35, and, after a period of irregularity, held the price. Tin Plate, on the other hand, moved in most erratic fashion, jumping up and down without apparent reason. As an evidence of the stock's pyrotechnics, it may be said that an order to buy 500 shares at the market, given on the floor when the stock was 72, was executed at 74. Almost immediately the stock broke several points. Fearful that it might go lower, the buyer ordered it sold, only to receive the gratifying announcement that the sale was effected at 77—all of this taking place within five minutes. The other shares were less erratic, but nevertheless moved very irregularly.

From the opening it was apparent that large realizing sales in many of the shares had been and were being placed on the market. The net unwelcome result being that from the high figures prices commenced to fall off. At the same time some interests in the Street began to analyze the figures as published, and as a result declared that they were less favorable than appeared on the surface, were too much "watered." Other interests, in another line, undertook to question the accuracy of the figures. The result of these conflicting opinions was a feeling of disquietude which induced early buyers hastily to turn over their holdings. The close showed more or less general liquidation and weakness throughout the group, particularly in Steel and Wire and National Tube. The final figures were:

- Steel and Wire, 45, a net loss of 3 1/2 and a drop of 6 points from the high figure for the day.
- Steel and Wire preferred, 98 1/2, a net gain of 2 1/2.
- Steel Hoop, 35, a net gain of 6.
- Steel Hoop preferred, 87 1/2, a net gain of 2 1/2.
- Tin Plate 60, a net gain of 6 but a drop of 10 points from the high figure.
- Tin Plate preferred, 99 1/2, a net gain of 1.
- Federal Steel, 47 1/2, a net loss of 1 1/2 and a decline of 3 1/2 from the high figure.
- Federal Steel preferred, 86 1/2, a net gain of 1 1/2.
- National Steel 49 1/2, a net loss of 1 1/2 and a decline from the high figure, 60.
- National Steel preferred, 100 1/2, a net gain of 1 1/2.
- National Tube, 91 1/2, net decline 1 1/2, with the high figure for the day at 93.
- National Tube preferred 100, a net gain of 1.

Other steel stocks not mentioned as in the combination showed changes as follows: Pressed Steel Car, net decline, 3/4; pre-

Schwab of Loretta, stated, a his belief that his son was the steel business when his client of the local concern in concluded.

What a London Paper

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Daily Telegraph commenting upon what it calls the menace to English formation of the United States Steel Corporation, says it understands was bought out for about £80,000.

NO VICKERS-MAXIM CORP

English Papers Say the Have Been Declared

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Standard Telegraph announces that the formation of the Vickers Sons & Max Cramp Shipbuilding Company broken off because the former is unable to get all the independent consideration necessary.

The Times confirms the reports that negotiations have been abandoned. The Standard, while questioning its financial column was due to the Midvale Company an independent audit; and the Standard's letters in connection with the debt issue have been sent.

The shares of Vickers & Sons were easier on the Stock Exchange on the strength of reports that negotiations had been broken off.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26

At the annual meeting of the Board of the Midvale Steel Company no action was taken on the part of the Vickers Brothers & Company to purchase the Midvale plant Harrah and the old site elected.

FAITH CURE ANNOY

Mrs. Reynolds Again Testifies in Divorce Suit—Defendant Curses Her Parrot

Vice Chancellor Pitney, yesterday, took further testimony in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Reynolds against her husband, William H. Reynolds, a well-known Faith Cure Union Hill, for desertion.

Mrs. Reynolds testified that she deserted her on April 5, 1898, and subjected her to many privations. She declined to be converted to faith. Mrs. Reynolds further testified that her husband began a marriage, July 20, 1895, with another woman, and after her husband's conversion to Faith Cure he was hardly ever at home.

"I found him one day," Mrs. Reynolds, "at the home of Dunham. When I asked him about there he told me he was about religion. He also said he was not congenial, and that some place where he could be at peace.

"At another time I found him at the home of Mrs. Mallory, and him to go home with me he lory fell upon their knees, lory prayed: 'O, Lord, take me home with me, but not until Mrs. Mallory to pray for I sense.'"

Mr. Reynolds was then examined by the version of the trouble.

"The fact is," said he, "case of too much father-in-law. When I was converted and believed in God's healing of the body my wife only annoyed, they threatened wife compelled me to sleep on a lounge. My life was miserable that I was obliged to live."

"I told my wife that as I prepared to live a Bible Christian that I mean that we should I would make a home for her she would not live such a life after that I made my home with my mother. I deny positively I lectured her to visit other women ever denied her any need I

taken over—what valuation has been determined upon, the assets and earning powers of the respective companies considered, is a matter of much conjecture—necessarily so until an authoritative statement is forthcoming. One of the Wall Street reports had the figures as follows:

Carnegie Company—Minority stock, \$73,621,000, divided into \$1,000 shares. Each share to be paid for by \$1,500 worth of preferred stock in the new company and an equal amount of common.

American Steel and Wire—\$40,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock taken in at 117½; \$50,000,000 common stock taken in at 102.

Federal Steel—\$53,580,000 7 per cent. preferred stock taken in at 110, and \$40,484,390 common stock at 104.

National Tube—\$40,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred taken in at 120, and \$10,000,000 common stock taken in at 140.

National Steel—\$27,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred taken in at 122, and \$12,000,000 common stock taken in at 105.

American Sheet Steel—\$18,325,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred taken in at 120, and \$2,900,000 common stock at 132.

American Steel Hoop—\$14,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative taken in at par, and \$19,000,000 common stock taken in at 97.

American Sheet Steel—\$24,300,000 preferred taken in at 97, and \$24,300,000 common taken in at 90.

These figures, however, as has been pointed out, are not official or conclusive, though a Director of Steel and Wire is quoted as saying that they were substantially correct. On this estimate this would amount for about \$300,000,000 preferred and \$390,000,000 common stock of the new company.

The saving to be effected by such a combination will, it is declared, be enormous. It is a fact that Mr. Morgan's figures as collated show that an expenditure of fully \$200,000,000 would have been necessary on the part of the big companies taken in order to safeguard each its own interest. Not one would have been able to go on operating successfully without having developed along much broader lines than at present—the Carnegie Company perhaps excepted, Federal Steel following next. It would have been necessary for each company, as competition grew keener, to own its own ore lands, mine its own ore—control, in fact, every intermediate product and process up to the turning out of the finest finished products. The so-called minor companies, too, would, it was demonstrated, be at great disadvantage because of the modern machinery and mechanical appliances which the bigger companies possess.

Another item that looks big in Mr. Morgan's tabulated figures is a saving of over \$90,000,000 per year by getting rid of the middlemen which competition makes necessary. In the language of a steel man, in fact, the deal is regarded as the "broadest, biggest, most gigantic, and most influential combination ever effected."

There is an understanding in Wall Street—founded on no one knows what—that the Directors of the company will be elected this week. The men said to be selected to enter this Directorate are J. Pierpont Morgan, Judge Gary of Federal Steel, Judge Moore of American Tin Plate, John W. Gates of Steel and Wire, and Charles M. Schwab and H. C. Frick—the incorporation papers stating that the Directors shall be three in number or, if more, multiples of three. It may be that only three will at first be named, in which event it is likely they would be J. P. Morgan, Judge Moore, and Mr. Schwab, or Mr. Frick.

STORY OF AN \$800,000 SALARY.

One of the many stories afloat concerning the great deal has it that C. M. Schwab, who is slated to be the President and general manager of the new company, with H. C. Frick as Chairman, will receive a salary of \$800,000 a year. Mr. Schwab, who was in conference for several hours yesterday with Mr. Morgan, was asked as to the report and as to the progress of the negotiations. He answered: "I have nothing to say."

"But about your salary?" ventured the reporter.

Mr. Schwab smiled.

"It's a lot of money—\$800,000—Isn't it?" he remarked, and was gone.

Besides Mr. Schwab, Mr. Morgan saw other steel men and lawyers from time to time during the day, including Judge Gary of Federal Steel and Francis Lynde Stetson. But what was discussed or done at these inner councils was zealously guarded.

John W. Gates, Chairman of Steel and Wire, who in a certain quarter not especially reliable is credited with having pleaded with Mr. Morgan not to give out the details of the combine until the "boys" had got a chance in the stock market, was in very good humor yesterday, but altogether uncommunicative. When seen he said, smilingly:

"I have nothing to say. Mr. Morgan will give you all the facts and figures. Go to his office."

"Well, are you satisfied with the terms?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, now—now," was the reply. "Didn't I tell you I had nothing to say?"

Max Pam, general counsel for the Steel and Wire Company, said:

"There's nothing for us to say." Judge Moore of Chicago, the promoter of

iron, steel, copper, wood, or other materials, and all or any products thereof.

To acquire, lease, or occupy, use or develop any lands containing coal, iron, manganese, stone, or other ore, oil or wood lands, to mine and buy and sell these or other materials, and to construct bridges, buildings, machinery, ships, boats, engines, cars, and other equipment, railroads, docks, slips, elevators, water, gas, and electric works, viaducts, canals, and other waterways. It is stipulated, however, that the company shall not maintain or operate any railroad or canal in New Jersey. The company is also empowered to acquire and deal in trade marks, trade names, patents, inventions, improvements, processes, etc., and to acquire and deal in stocks, bonds, and other securities of other companies engaged in the acquisition, manufacture and sale of the products heretofore mentioned.

The company is also empowered to engage in other manufacturing, mining, construction, or transportation business of any kind or character whatsoever, and to that end to acquire, deal in, and dispose of all property, assets, stocks and bonds, and rights of any and every kind, but not to engage in any business hereunder which shall require the exercise of the right of eminent domain within the State of New Jersey.

The company also may acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise, and hold or dispose of stocks, bonds, or other obligations of any corporation formed or engaged in the objects or operations indicated. The company may hold for investment the securities or obligations of any such other corporation and also aid in any manner any corporation whose obligations are held or guaranteed by this company.

The company may conduct its business in any other States or Territories or foreign countries, may have more than one office, and keep the books of the company outside of New Jersey, except as otherwise may be provided by law, and it also may have real estate transactions either in or out of the State.

Without in any particular limiting any of the objects and powers of the company, it is provided that the corporation shall have power to issue bonds and other obligations in payment for property purchased or acquired, or for any other object in or about its business; to mortgage or pledge stocks, bonds, or other obligations of any property which may be acquired by it to secure obligations issued or incurred, to guarantee dividends, bonds, or contracts, and to make or perform contracts of any description.

RIGHTS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Among other things, it is provided that preferred stockholders shall be entitled from surplus or net profits to receive yearly dividends of 7 per cent. and no more, payable quarterly. The dividends on the preferred stock shall be cumulative, and shall be payable before dividends on the common stock is set apart, so that if in any year dividends amounting to 7 per cent. shall not have been paid thereon, the deficiency shall be payable before any dividends shall be payable on the common stock.

Whenever all cumulative dividends on the preferred stock for all previous years shall have been declared and become payable, and the accrued quarterly installments for the current year shall have been declared and the company shall have paid cumulative dividends for previous years and such accrued quarterly installments, or shall have set aside from its surplus or net profits a sum sufficient for the payment thereof, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock, payable then or thereafter out of any remaining surplus or profits.

In event of liquidation or dissolution or winding up of the corporation, holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to be paid in full both the par amount of their shares and the unpaid dividends accruing thereon before any amount shall be paid to the holders of common stock, which holders may receive the balance pro rata.

From time to time the preferred and common stock may be increased at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

It is provided that the number of Directors may be increased from time to time as fixed, but if fixed at more than three, by some multiple of three. Directors will fill one, two, and three year terms. Authorization of two-thirds of the capital stock is necessary to pledge or mortgage any of the property of the company or of any company controlled by it.

The Directors are authorized to delegate their powers to an Executive Committee, to appoint a standing committee or standing committees, and to appoint various officers. The board has the power to fix and determine the amount of working capital and to direct and determine the use and disposition of any surplus and net profits over and above the capital stock paid, and to follow out other transactions provided and allowed by law.

The document is witnessed by George

NATIONAL Tube, 61½, net decline 1½, with the high figure for the day 66.

Other steel stocks not mentioned as in the combination showed changes as follows: Pressed Steel Car, net decline, ½; preferred, net decline, ¼; Tennessee Coal, net decline, 1¼; Colorado Fuel, net decline, ¾; Republic Iron and Steel preferred, net advance, 1.

The heaviest trading was in Steel and Wire, of which over 110,000 shares changed hands. In Tin Plate 75,000 shares were traded in, and in Federal Steel 68,000 shares.

On the curb the steel stocks dealt in there were as irregular as the steel issues on the Exchange. American Sheet Steel common, which closed on Thursday at 20½, opened at 20¾, and sold up to 23. It ended the day with a net gain of 8¼ points. The preferred opened at 81¼, and sold up to 83¼, but then dropped back to 81. The stocks of the American Bridge Company advanced at the opening, but then sold down, the common closing with a net loss at 42, against 42½ on Thursday.

On the curb 101 was bid for underwriters' certificates or subscriptions to the stock of the new company, but there were no sales, 100 being asked.

STEEL TRUST INVADERS CANADA.

Buyers Cape Breton Works at a Cost of \$60,000,000—Dominion Pays Bounty on Their Product.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Sydney, Cape Breton, brings the news that it is officially announced that the Morgan-Rockefeller syndicate, the new United States Steel Corporation, has secured control of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Sydney and of the Dominion Coal Company properties, at a cost of about \$60,000,000. This deal, which has been rumored for several days, will complete the ring of the Morgan syndicate around all the sources of iron and steel production on the continent.

Canadians were at first afraid that if the trust obtained control of the Sydney works, the operations there, which had been looked to do great things for Nova Scotia, would be ended. But later considerations brought the conclusion that if the Morgan-Rockefeller syndicate contemplates closing any of the works it has acquired, such works will be in the United States, and not those at Sydney.

The Dominion Company starts off with the advantage of a bounty from the Treasury of Canada of \$3 on every ton of pig iron manufactured from Canadian ore, and of \$2 on each ton manufactured from foreign ore, as well as a bounty of \$3 flat on each ton of steel manufactured from this same pig iron. This is an inducement which, it is contended, will make the syndicate pause before it ceases the operations just begun at Sydney.

These bounties will remain at these figures until April, 1903, after which they will be gradually reduced until in 1907, when they will be brought down to 99 cents a ton. Similar bounties will be paid for the production of steel, so that the company will secure a double bounty for the same article under certain conditions.

Those who argue that the syndicate cannot afford to abandon the Sydney works base their theory upon the following facts: A Pittsburg iron ore has to be hauled by lake and rail from Lake Superior, a distance of 1,200 miles; at Sydney the ore has to be carried only 400 miles, all in deep sea water and by seagoing vessels. At Pittsburg coal has to be brought from Connellsville, about eighty miles by rail, and limestone a distance of 130 miles also by rail; at Sydney coal is close beside the furnaces, the coke ovens being in fact between the mines and the furnaces, while the limestone is close at hand. Then Sydney is a deep water harbor, open all the year round, and only 202 miles from Liverpool, while Philadelphia, the nearest seaport to Pittsburg, is 3,100 miles from Liverpool.

Experts claim that it will cost \$2.45 a ton less in manufacture pig iron at Sydney than at Pittsburg, even for admission to the United States market, after paying duty, while the difference in the European market in favor of Sydney the product will be as much as \$1.

While some apprehension exists as to what the syndicate will do, it is generally felt that the natural advantages of the Canadian works will save them from extinction.

Reported that Mr. Schwab May Retire.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—The Leader to-day published this statement: "A later development in the Carnegie-Morgan steel combination deal is that C. M. Schwab, now President of the Carnegie Company, may not hold that position, or any other, in the great steel deal. The Leader has information that the President's father, J. H.

she would not live such a life if after that I made my own mother. I deny positively that lected her to visit other women ever denied her any need for or that of our child."

The hearing will be continue day.

WOMAN WINS HER

Mrs. Gressman, Sued by a Tutor and Without a Pleads Her Own Cause

Mrs. Anna Gressman of Buffalo appeared as her own counsel preme Court yesterday and won. The action was that of Max D. Ing manufacturer, against Mr. to recover \$100 for clothing.

The case was called for trial by John Proctor Clarke. A fine box, and as no answer was filed by the defendant the Justice ordered in order to ascertain how due Mr. Dorf. The plaintiff stand and testified to sending Buffalo on Mrs. Gressman's goods were sent back to him, and he refused to take them, of the proceedings a woman was an attentive listener in the court room arose and said:

"I am Mrs. Gressman. I have a lawyer here to defend me, but here, and I would like to say 'Certainly, Madam,' said 'You can represent yourself.'"

Mrs. Gressman then went on stand and told her story. She had purchased goods from but when she opened the question at Buffalo she discovered that contain the goods she ordered the box back to Mr. Dorf.

The jury was out five minutes returned with a verdict in favor Gressman. She thanked each jurymen for the verdict, and was complimented by Justice the manner in which she had her own case.

JOHN J. CLARK'S D

Once Wealthy Restaurant Man a Cook—Owes \$181.8

John J. Clark, residing at Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street petition in bankruptcy yesterday liabilities \$181.848 and no assets.

Although only a cook now at John J. Clark was a few years loneaire restaurant proprietor, some famous trotting horses, Kingwood, record 2:10. Stal three years ago on a capital small oyster stand at 210 Chr

He made money and came to rents at 340 Canal Street, 120 E 200 Broadway, 502 and 504 St 250 West One Hundred and Street, 31 Park Row, and 10 the building at 601 Broadway, at 108 West Seventy-third Street lived until ill-fortune reduced gary. He failed in 1905, Wall S ruin. He is now fifty-one ye lives with his sister, Mrs. Man

Among the creditors' month schedules are the Union Trust executor, \$50,000 on a bond; vin's Sons, \$10,000; liability on amount unknown; National \$23,046; Garfield National Bk Fifth Avenue Bank, \$15,100.

He declares he will yet pay in full. He owns a chowder 's you's Walk, Coney Island, and Winter works as a cook at 588

SUIT OVER LION BRE

An Application for an Injunction to Prevent Its Sale.

Papers were filed yesterday brought by Mrs. Pauline Rho injunction to prevent Simon E. from selling the Lion Brewery Columbus Avenue, between C and Seventh and One Hundred Streets. Mrs. Rhoades, the Mrs. Josephine Schmid, who was a partner of Mr. Bernhe brewery, filed a lis pendens t ery yesterday.

Mrs. Schmid, in 1885, conveyed in trust to Mrs. Rhoades f consideration. The suit and l lis pendens are the result of a Mr. Bernheimer to sell the br ery.

EIGHT BIG CONCERNS IN THE STEEL TRUST

Backed by \$200,000,000 of Bankers' Underwriting.

NO MONEY PAID TO CARNEGIE

Combination Effected, J. P. Morgan Says, to Avert War in Iron and Steel Trades Involving Industrial Chaos.

The first official statement in connection with the United States Steel Corporation—the new "billion-dollar steel combine"—was given out yesterday from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., setting out the names of the companies to be included in the corporation and the offer made for the various stocks. Later, Mr. Morgan himself made a statement, in which he gave his full approval of a publication in the Boston News Bureau telling in some detail the plans of and the reasons for the consolidation.

The first statement, doubt as to the authenticity of which was removed by Mr. Morgan himself, is as follows: "At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was stated that they were not yet prepared to make any official statement or issue any circular giving the full details of the proposed United States Steel Corporation. They recognize, however, that it is due to the public and the various stockholders that they should know as early as possible the basis upon which securities of the various companies will ultimately be received for conversion into the securities of the new corporation, which is as follows: The following offer is to be made for stock of the several companies named:

	New Pf.	New Com.
Federal Steel preferred.....	1.10	
Federal Steel common.....	.04	1.07 1/2
Am. Steel & Wire preferred.....	1.17 1/2	
Am. Steel & Wire common.....	1.02 1/2	
National Tube preferred.....	1.25	
National Tube common.....	.68	1.25
National Steel preferred.....	1.25	
National Steel common.....	1.25	
Am. Tinplate preferred.....	1.25	
Am. Tinplate common.....	.30	1.25
Am. Steel Hoop preferred.....	1.00	
Am. Steel Hoop common.....	1.00	
Am. Sheet Steel preferred.....	1.00	
Am. Sheet Steel common.....	1.00	

As to the stocks of the last four companies, the aggregate amount of stocks to be offered was arranged with the principal stockholders of those companies who have requested the distribution of such amount among the four companies to be made in the percentages as stated.

These figures are about what had already been unofficially published. Federal Steel, however, fared somewhat better than had been expected. Though no other statement was given out, other details which may be regarded as official are now presented. All the preferred stocks are to be taken in as of April next, and the dividends adjusted and paid in full at that time; there will be no division of the Treasury assets in the case of any of the companies merged in the larger company; all the subsidiary mortgages except the Carnegie bonds will stand, and the underwriting syndicate will take \$200,000,000 of the stocks and bonds of the new corporation. So much is authentic.

Coming to reports and rumors, it may be that other concerns will later be taken in—perhaps the American Bridge Company. Perhaps, also, the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mine, whose stock on the curb showed a decided advance yesterday, will be bought in the interests of the combination. Robert Bacon, seen in reference to these reports and asked whether all the companies which are to form the new corporation are included in the preliminary statement, said: "You will have to take the statement as it is for the present."

As for the underwriting syndicate back of the new corporation, while no names are yet officially mentioned, it is understood it will include the following financial houses and banks: J. P. Morgan & Co.,uhn, Loeb & Co., Ledenburg, Thalmann & Co., Speyer & Co., H. B. Hollins & Co., Leonard French & Co., August Belmont & Co., National City Bank, First National Bank, National City Bank, and National Bank of Commerce. According to one estimate the syndicate will clear 12 per cent. in the subscriptions.

During the day, Wall Street mathematicians were busy figuring out what the value of the new stocks would be. In considering this value on the basis of the day's prices of the various issues to be taken in the new company, it is pointed out that allowance has to be made for the dividends that will have accrued on the several com-

panies with the Carnegie Company, viz., the Federal Steel, the National Tube, and the American Steel and Wire, but the consideration was taken into the consideration when it was found that, operating in unison, these companies were independent of every other company, from ore to finished product. This determination to take in the Moore companies was strengthened when it was found that the Moore companies were in a position to expand laterally into the fields of the four companies which it was proposed to consolidate.

The article makes the important statement that the new corporation is to be primarily a finance corporation, and the fact is set forth in the following terms:

This week a new company has been incorporated in New Jersey called the United States Steel Corporation, which is backed by \$200,000,000 of bankers' underwriting. This corporation will be primarily a finance corporation. It will purchase a majority of the Carnegie Company bonds and shares, and also a majority, if the stockholders elect to sell, of seven other leading steel and iron concerns, and by reason of such ownership the harmonious operation of the leading iron and steel plants of this country. In outline this is all there is of the so-called giant corporation. Not a dollar has been paid Mr. Carnegie, and in the end, Mr. Carnegie may receive no money except so far as he, in common with others, may elect to sell their securities at market prices hereafter.

In regarding the matter of underwriting, the article says:

Circulars will issue to the stockholders of the various companies, probably this week, offering an exchange of existing securities into United States Steel securities. Some part of the \$200,000,000 subscribed will be called up to make organization and to furnish what new capital may be required, not for itself primarily, but for the companies for which it will be responsible when it takes majority control. The unification of these iron and steel interests through majority control in such a voluntary association as the United States Steel Company, will make unnecessary the duplication of plants and the raising of a large amount of new capital.

It is said that the underwriters who promised \$200,000,000 have set aside for them \$25,000,000 of preferred stock and \$25,000,000 of common.

We understand, however, that definite terms concerning this matter are not yet agreed upon, but that the banks have preferred stock at par for any money furnished, and a 100 per cent. bonus in common stock.

STEEL STOCKS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Trading in Steel and Wire the Feature with a Total of 165,000 Shares.

On the Stock Exchange there was much less irregularity in the movement of the steel stocks yesterday than on Monday, though the trading was again on an enormous scale. The opening prices were generally the same as Monday's close, save in the case of National Tube, which opened up 1 1/2 points. Following the opening there was much "switching over" by traders from one stock to another, an endeavor being made, following the publication of the figures showing the basis of exchange, to arrive at the value of the new stock under the consolidation. This was apparently found to be a difficult matter, the estimates in some cases being very far apart.

Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, and National Tube were, on this theory, sold down as not worth their then market price, while on the other hand Steel Hoop was strong in the belief that it was actually worth more.

Final figures for the day showed net changes as follows:

Steel and Wire, net decline, 4 1/4; preferred, net decline, 3 1/4.
Steel Hoop, net gain, 1; preferred, net decline, 1 1/4.
Tin Plate, net decline, 4; preferred, net advance, 1/4.
Federal Steel, net decline, 2 1/4; preferred, net advance, 1/4.
National Steel preferred, net advance, 1/4.
National Tube, net decline, 3 1/4; preferred, net decline, 3.

The trading in Steel and Wire was on a great scale, no fewer than 165,000 shares of the stock changing hands.

In the steel stocks not in the United States Steel Corporation, Colorado Fuel declined 1 1/2 points, Tennessee Coal lost 2 1/2, and Pressed Steel Car 1.

On the curb the new United States Steel Corporation stocks were very actively traded in—the common between 36 and 40 and the preferred between 81 and 84. The closing prices were 80 and 84, respectively. American Sheet Steel was also very active. The common sold up to 3 1/4, and closed at 3 1/4, but the preferred remained practically unchanged at 51.

FEAR AMERICAN COMPETITION.

German Manufacturers Demand Higher Duty on Machinery.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Mr. Sargent's Pupils in an Old Play by Sydney Grundy.

The Season of Public Readings—Fritz Williams as a Farce Actor—Gossip of the Stage.

"A Fool's Paradise," a three-act piece by Sydney Grundy, too obviously theatrical and artificial to gain public favor in this hour, was used by some of Mr. Sargent's pupils at a matinee in the Empire Theatre yesterday as a medium for the exhibition of their accomplishments. The general performance was far above the amateur standard, and quite as good as most of the acting in the "popular price" stock companies. The young man who appeared as the wise old physician who restores Kate Derwent to her material rights, secured for her a titled husband and outwits the wicked prisoner, was always obviously a young man, and the liberateness of his acting was a sign of his inexperience. The two women, one amiable, tender-hearted, prodigiously generous; the other cruel and crafty, yet concealing a passionate love under a frigid exterior, were portrayed intelligently enough but manifestly without sufficient art. The actors of the three parts, however, named respectively Edmund Linton, Julia Mary Taylor, and Susan Halpren, may reasonably hope to secure advancement on the professional stage.

Grundy's play is well known to habitual playgoers. It was acted by Henry E. Abbey's company at Wallack's in 1857, with Florence Gerard as the poisoner, Rose Coghlan as the good, self-sacrificing girl, Charles Groves as the physician, Sir Peter Lund, and Osmond Tearle as young Lord Normantower. Mr. Willard has used it in his American tours more recently, calling it by its London title, "A Fool's Paradise," instead of by the name its author first gave it, "The Mousetrap." Willard's acting of Sir Peter Lund was a delightful example of his finished art, but it did not suffice to make people like the play.

While Fritz Williams has been compelled by fate to stick to the light-hearted rattlers of partly deodorized French farce, and to appear again and again in equivalents for the old, old situations, telling the same lies with the same volubility, he is manifestly an actor who will sooner or later make a big hit in "character part." There is, to be sure, no better hero for Fagan and frolicsome farce now in sight. William Collier, who is a born humorist, and is now, also, a star, could learn much by watching Williams act and making him a model. Williams puts more variety of tone and expression in any one scene than Collier lends to a whole play, makes every wink and grimace tell in the general effect, and, though unquestionably lacking something of Collier's equipment of personal humor, still contrives to lend to the rather mechanically contrived situations of the farce of commerce some semblance to human interest. It is not too much to expect that in the good time coming, (there is always a good time coming,) Mr. Williams will have a part better worth artistic treatment.

Meanwhile, though the new farce at the Lyceum is more "worth while" than some of the other farces of this season, because of its smart second act, Mr. Frohman might do much better to have a few of the old comedies adapted to fit the requirements of his comedians than to depend altogether upon the output of the Parisian farce market. There are a dozen of the eighteenth century plays still worth doing once in a while, when such actors as Williams and Holland are at hand.

Lent has always been the season of the harvest of the public readers. Society has time, then, to listen to them, and tickets to their afternoons are therefore salable. One of the best liked of the entertainers of this description now bidding for the ear and the material support of society is Ethel Henry, who has been heard this

THE KNEISEL QUARTET

Its Third Evening Concert at John Hall Last Night

The third evening concert of the Kneseil Quartet took place at Mend last night. The programme Techaikowsky's F major quartet, Dohnany's sonata in B flat major for piano and 'cello, and the I tet, for piano and strings, O pianist was Ernst Dohnany, who was heard here for the first in his position, like the other works Hungarian, is still in manuscript movements are arranged in order, the scherzo preceding the not uncommon disposition movement leads directly into it.

This composition and its cor heard of again. The sonata, a command of the technician of motion and no little originality of the treatment. The program of the piano part and the subord 'cello will militate against it with 'cellists and must be re defect in the work. The 'cello opportunity to sing. Its can heard to advantage till the reached, and then the flight unsatisfying. But, aside from coming, the 'cello is used inga cially in the scherzo and in th the scherzo, indeed, the 'cello i bligate to the piano part, but h and pliancy for a very piqua The first movement of the m concise and almost monotonous suggestion of a cantabile, the mented development of the shi live principal theme. Yet the of this movement is good and i and symmetrical. It is in i theme and variations, howev Dohnany's sonata his best pov a really admirable piece of a theme is a fruitful one, and variations—for example, that staccato of the piano and the the 'cello are employed—are sily. The development of a ritu scherzo molive out of the var is extremely clever and origi whole, so much talent in a work as to create a lively hop ure of its young composer. Th admirably played by Mr. Alw the 'cellist of the quartet, and yl, though the latter's tone w dry. The work was received once with lively demonstration of the Tschalkowsky's quartet often. It is a notable piece of cially in its scherzo and its ment. Both of these would s reputation to any musician, by no means easy and the ha: such as to test to the uttermo tion of the four players. It surprising that the melliflous did not fancy his composition, chord relations leans toward in some of its thematic thoug field of nationalism cultivated Russian school. The work wa: spirit and appreciation by the the quartet.

The Brahms quartet brought to an inspiring close. It is a fun, the music and its tone vie with one another for the. Certainly the intermezzo is no little of its composer. But it reached in the brilliant and r movement, in which Brahms one of those splendid passages which are so frequent in his and in which his marvelous un art of ensemble-writing produ ring moments. In this finale, outdid themselves. Dohna the piano part with bewilderi daring, and without any sacri beauty pented out its blazing in a glorious burst of power, others, stimulated by him, to share. The audience departed and emotional glow after a n performance.

MR. FRANKO'S LENTEN

First of a Series of Three at Theatre.

Earlier in the current season Franko gave at the Lyceum 1 concerts of old music which at interest and won the praise sincere music lovers. The pur entertainments was to present earlier writers in the manner designed to be performed, array of instruments and in t ence chamber. Furthermore, brought forward several deli ties some of them more than

was run in such a loose manner that bonds could be lost. The rumor about the bond being temporarily mislaid was started because an inquiry was made at the Finance Department late on Tuesday afternoon. Deputy Controller Levey was on his way home, and he told an inquirer that he could not lay his hands on the \$4,000,000 bond at once.

Administrators for McPherson Estate.

In the Orphans' Court at Jersey City yesterday Judge John A. Blair handed down his decision on the application of Mrs. Edla C. Muir to remove Aaron S. Baldwin, the executor named in the will of her mother, Mrs. Edna J. McPherson, and to appoint an administrator pending litigation. Judge Blair declined to pass upon the power of the Court to appoint an administrator pendente lite, but was willing to appoint such administrator to act with the executor named in the will. Accordingly he named Otto Crouse, Judge of the First District Court, and he said the appointment was in no way a reflection upon Mr. Baldwin.

Krupp Armor Plates Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The test of the first of the new Krupp armor plates for warships was held at the Indian Head proving ground to-day, and proved to be unsatisfactory. The plate was six inches thick, representing about 300 tons of armor for the battleship Maine. On the first shot a crack was developed in the plate, and on the second shot the plate bulged considerably. Under the circumstances no more shots were fired, and it was determined to await a better plate. It is said in explanation of the poor results shown that the plate was an old one and that the crack probably existed before the shots were fired.

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EROME ON HIS TENDERLOIN RAMBLE

Sheehan's Explanation About Books Found Posted Ahead.

District Attorney Discharges Coun- sellative Wooley, "For the Good of the Service."

Attorney Jerome, asked yester-
day's visit to the Tenderloin. He
remarked that he had simply
asked for his health and to get some-
thing done for him.

When he entered the station house
yesterday, Attorney said, "Yes, certainly
I appeared in the afternoon
yesterday to the effect that the
effect that the District At-
torney has visited the Tenderloin
stated irregularities in the method
of the book containing the names
of disorderly houses, inasmuch as
it is alleged, already had been post-
ed April 1.

He said to this statement and to the
attorney's visit, Capt. Sheehan
today to a New York Times re-
port worried by the District At-
torney by the fact that he found
books posted ahead. This is a busy
and, as there are twenty-four
books made out for the first of each
month to have to get at them some days
before, if any changes occur, they
before the report goes in.
"Somebody understands the
books, I am not afraid that he will
report as to why the books were
posted."

He said to everybody who
knows that I am on the level
board. My record is clear, and
at these books were dated ahead
of nothing. Mr. Jerome is always
I am always glad to see him,
sorry that I didn't see him last

Harley at 4 o'clock yesterday
visited the Tenderloin Police Sta-
tion. Capt. Sheehan, and investigated
the books.

He came down to his office in
the Criminal Courts Building in the
morning of mind that meant trouble.
He went to call for Robert L.
county detective, Mr. Wooley
met with Mr. Jerome during his
visit to a Justice of Special Sessions
and his campaign work. The con-
flict between the District Attorney
and county detective was very brief.
In conclusion Mr. Wooley surren-
dered, put on his coat and hat,
and left the building.
He admitted that he had dis-
charged Wooley, as he stated "for the
good of the service." He refused to
discuss further than to state:
"I have any one about me whom
I trust. There are others."
The son rumbled around the Crimi-
nal Courts Building for the past week
and Attorney has been sus-
mised more than one person employed
in the building, and that there
were several removals.
The District Attorney refused to discuss
the fact that several persons had been
employed by him whom he believed to be
giving information outside of
the building but he stated positively that
he has no changes in the near future,
and he will continue to do his
best for the good of the service.
He said so well thought of by Mr.
Jerome, he attended to many of the
most matters in the charge of the
attorney. He went in and out of
the office without question, and
at in particular came as a surprise
stationed in the Criminal
Courts Building. The District At-
torney's remark on Friday
was entirely too much "funny"
about the building, as shown

MASKED MEN BURN AND BEAT A RECLUSE.

When He Told Them He Had No Money They Poured Oil Upon Him and Set Fire to It.

ELIZABETH N. J., March 29.—James
Robinson, seventy years old, a recluse, who
has lived in a tent in Linden, near this
city, for some years, was brutally beaten
and burned by four masked men early
Thursday morning. Robinson was tortured
by the men because he said he had no
money. They poured oil on his clothing and
set fire to it. He is in a serious condition
and may die of his injuries.

According to Robinson's story, the men
entered his tent about an hour before day-
break Thursday. All were muslin masks.
They tied a burlap sack over his head, and
demanded to know where he kept his
money. Robinson is a veteran and draws
a pension. It is thought the robbers knew
of this and believed the old man had his
quarterly payment hidden away in the
place.

Robinson pleaded with the men, and said
he had but cents. This the robbers took
and began to kick him about the face and
body. The old man still protested that he
had no money and offered to help them
search the tent. His tormentors were not
satisfied with this statement, and began to
pour kerosene oil over his legs and then
set fire to it. While the old man writhed
in pain the robbers kicked and buffeted
him about the tent. Finally, being tired
of the old man's means and shouts for help,
they poured the oil over his entire body and
ignited it.

The clothes of the recluse began to burn,
and the assailants, hearing a noise, fled.
Robinson ran from the tent to a stream
near by, jumped in, and succeeded in ex-
tinguishing the burning clothing. He
crawled back to his home and bathed his
wounds unmercifully for a time.

Later the old man made his way across
the fields to the home of John Frank. He
was taken in and nursed until late in the
afternoon, when he was able to tell his
story. Yesterday Robinson was moved to
a neighbor's house, where he will be cared
for until he is admitted to the Elizabeth
General Hospital.

It is believed that the masked men are
members of a gang of tramps who are
living in the woods just outside of Linden.

VANDERBILTS SUE RELATIVES.

Trying to Recover \$100,000 Loaned to Avert Tacoma (Wash.) Bank Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 29.—
Charles McNamee to-day began suits to re-
cover nearly a hundred thousand dollars
borrowed from the Metropolitan Bank,
which failed in November, by Philip Van-
derbilt Caesar, T. W. Enos, and Jacob H. V.
Vanderbilt, respectively President, Vice
President, and Cashier of the bank. Mc-
Namee represents George, Frederick, and
William K. Vanderbilt of New York, who
advanced more than \$500,000 to pay the
bank's depositors in full and save the fam-
ily name from disgrace. Caesar and Van-
derbilt are second cousins of the New York
Vanderbilts.

When a receiver was appointed in Novem-
ber it was learned that a considerable sum
of the bank's money had been used for
stock speculation. It was not sup-
posed before to-day that the bank's offi-
cers had borrowed in such large sums.
McNamee's purpose in suing them is to
take judgment, and recover if possible a
small portion of the money which they
borrowed. The suit against Caesar specifi-
cally seventeen accounts for loans running
as high as \$10,525 and aggregating \$30,997.
The sums were borrowed during 1898 and
the three following years.

The suit against Enos is to recover on
fourteen loans, amounting to \$25,000, and
the suit against Vanderbilt is to recover on
seventeen loans, amounting to \$16,235.
Each of these loans is represented by a
promissory note to the borrower. The
bank's assets also include joint notes of
Caesar and Enos for \$15,700 more. They
have repaid one joint note, amounting to
\$2,000.

NEW SPRING FISH STORY.

Maine Man Drew Up a Cod to the Tail of Which Hung an Enormous Lobster.

Special to The New York Times.
BANGOR, Me., March 29.—One of the

HATFIELD FEUD RENEWED

Four Men Killed in Desperate Fight in Kentucky.

Attempt to Arrest Ephraim Hatfield Signal for His Father to Open Fire on the Officers.

WILLIAMSTON, W. Va., March 29.—Re-
ports were received to-day about another
fight with the Hatfields, in which four
were killed, among them being Harry
Watts, proprietor of the Palace Hotel here.
John Rutherford, a detective, had a warrant
for the arrest of Ephraim Hatfield,
who is wanted in South Carolina. He
finally located Hatfield in Pike County,
Kentucky. Watts went with Rutherford,
and they found Ephraim at the home of
his father, Thompson Hatfield, on Black-
berry Creek.

Rutherford and Watts broke in the door
and had secured Ephraim, when the father
opened fire on them. Shooting at once be-
came general, and Watts and Rutherford
and both Hatfields were killed. Ephraim
Hatfield's wife and little children wit-
nessed the tragedy.

The Rutherfords were relatives of "Cap"
Hatfield of feud fame. Rutherford was a
brother of the two Rutherfords killed at
the election in 1896, by "Cap" Hatfield.
Watts was well known throughout the
Southern part of the State. He was
wealthy and popular. It is said he could
have saved himself had he not stopped
firing for a moment when one of the Hat-
field children was within his range.

The feud between the Hatfield and McCoy
families was declared off in April, 1897, and
to seal the compact the family of old Ran-
dolph McCoy and the descendants of old
Deacon Ellison Hatfield, led by the nota-
rious "Devil Anse" gathered on the banks
of the Big Sandy River to sanction the
wedding of Mary McCoy and young Aaron
Hatfield. This was the fourth peace gath-
ering. It was not long, however, before
there began to be talk of a fresh outbreak.
In nearly all the cases of ruptured com-
pact moonshine whisky has been respon-
sible.

The first blood of the feud was shed
years ago, when Parish and Sam McCoy
shot and killed young Bill Stayton from
an ambush. The trouble began over two razor-
backed hogs. Old Randolph McCoy lived on
Pond Creek, in Pike County, Ky., and
Deacon Ellison, "Devil Anse," and the
rest of the Hatfields on the Logan County
side of Tug River, West Va. Floyd Hat-
field, a brother of "Devil Anse," lived in
Kentucky, near Randolph McCoy. The
McCoy's accused the Hatfields of stealing
the two hogs, and the case came up for
trial before Matthew Hatfield, who was a
Justice of the Peace. Floyd Hatfield won
the case and the hogs because he had the
best witnesses.

Shortly after the trial Bill Stayton, brother-
in-law of Floyd, and his chief witness,
was fishing with his son in Tug River.
Randolph McCoy and two of his sons came
along. A quarrel ensued, in the course of
which Randolph called old man Stayton a
perjurer. Young Bill struck Randolph on
the head with a stone. A few months later
Parish and Sam murdered young Bill from
ambush, but were acquitted in a Kentucky
court.

Peace was patched up, but was broken
again by Johnson Hatfield, an outlaw in
Kentucky. Election time came around,
and to further the interests of a mutual
candidate, another truce was patched up.

Too much moonshine was used in sealing
the compact, and Deacon Ellison was shot
as the result of a quarrel which sprung
from a trivial cause. Farmer and Talbot
McCoy were arrested for the crime, and
while they were being taken by the Con-
stables to Blackberry Creek "Devil Anse"
and several other Hatfields took them cap-
tive and kept them in a schoolhouse until
Deacon Hatfield died. Then they were
driven across the Kentucky line and shot in
cold blood.

This fanned the hatred to white heat and
resulted in several killings, the most nota-
ble of which was the murder of Jeff Mc-
Coy, one of the most peaceable members of
the family. In another raid Allaphare Mc-
Coy, a daughter of Randolph, was mur-
dered. Finally McCoy was shot in the fight
that followed.

The feud was again declared off in 1891,
but was renewed in 1895, and was kept up
until the marriage in 1897.

CHINESE RIOTERS SLAIN.

Loss of Lives at Ta-Ming-Fu Estimated at a Thousand—Villagers, Poorly Armed, Resisted Soldiers, and Were Mowed Down.

PEKING, March 29.—Chinese officials say
that a thousand people have been killed in
riots at Ta-Ming-Fu, the southernmost pre-
fecture of the Province of Chi-Li. This,
perhaps, is an exaggeration, but the loss
of life undoubtedly was great.

The latest reports from Ta-Ming-Fu say
the greatest loss of life occurred during the
fight between Yuan-Shi-Kai's soldiers and
the populace. The inhabitants of several
villages, who were enlisted in the so-called
United Villagers' Society, resisted the sol-
diers, but, as most of the villagers were
only armed with spears and swords, they
suffered great slaughter.

The riots were due to attempts of local
officials to collect indemnities for the Cath-
olics, as arranged between the officials
and the priests.

Soldiers have been dispatched to quell the
disturbances, and officials have been sent
to adjust the differences. The officials
warn the missionaries to keep out of the
disturbed district, as resistance to the pay-
ment of missionary claims is to be expect-
ed in localities where the population is poor
and large sums are levied.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN FINED.

Chicago Lawyer Convicted of Conspir- ing to Bribe Jurors Sentenced to Pay \$2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Alexander Sullivan
was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000 by
Judge Smith to-day, in accordance with the
verdict of the jury which found Sullivan
guilty of conspiracy to bribe jurors. Ex-
-Sheriff J. J. Lynch turned State's evidence
and testified against Sullivan. Sullivan
was immediately taken into custody by
Chief Deputy Sheriff John Kunz, while his
attorneys, Messrs. O'Donnell, Brady, and
Hardy, hurried to the Appellate Court to
apply for a writ of superseas and bail.

Sullivan was found guilty of conspiracy
after one of the most dramatic trials ever
held in the criminal court here. It was
claimed by some of the witnesses that
jurors had been bribed in order to secure
verdicts for the West Chicago Street Rail-
way Company. Sullivan, the attorney for
the traction corporation, was accused of
being the chief conspirator.

REPUBLICAN PARTY ACCUSED.

H. G. Leavitt Says It Is Insincere in Now Seeking to Crush Beet Sugar Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 29.—"For fifteen
years I have farmed in Nebraska and have
paid tribute to protection, with the idea
that it was protecting the infant industries
of this country," said H. G. Leavitt, Presi-
dent of the Standard Beet Sugar Company,
at Amos, who has just returned from Wash-
ington. "Now, I find, when my interests
are centered in a young and growing indus-
try, the protection for that industry is
about to be swept away that the profits of
the Havemeyer Sugar Trust may be in-
creased, while not one cent of protection
has been taken away from the products of
the gigantic steel trust, or the other great
trusts that make their millions of dollars
per year."

"In 1890 the Republican National plat-
form condemned the Democratic Party then
in power, for not affording greater protec-
tion to the home growth of sugar, and
promised relief in that direction. The next
National Republican Convention reiterated
that promise. Yet in the face of this
specific promise, the Republican Adminis-
tration has now sought out the beet sugar
industry to crush it."

"What greater argument of insincerity
could it place in the hands of the Demo-
cratic Party?"

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and that he is as powerful for good as Devery was for bad. They have become so certain that they can continue to ride rough-shod over anybody and everybody that their awakening will not be that of the man rejoicing that a dream is untrue, but amazed to find that the nightmare is a stubborn reality."

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

New \$24,000,000 Concern Said to be Connected with Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—Late tonight the certificate of incorporation of the International Nickel Company was delivered at the State House for registration in the Secretary of State's office. The certificate provides for a capitalization of \$24,000,000. Its incorporators of record are known to be of the clerical force of the Corporation Trust Company of Jersey City. They are H. P. Pell, Howard K. Wood, and Kenneth K. McLaren. The certificate of the stock states that the new corporation will deal with nickel production, as to mining and milling, and the stock is divided between preferred and common stock. The preferred is to carry 6 per cent. non-cumulative dividends.

The company is said to be connected with the United States Steel Corporation, and is backed by Chicago capitalists. Ex-Gov. John W. Griggs is the attorney in this State for the corporation.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR'S GROWTH.

The Underwoods of Boston Putting Up a \$10,000 Cottage.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 29.—Building ope-

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DETROIT, Mich
Trust Company, as
City Savings Ban
filed in court its
praisal of the asse
It shows that the
\$3,274,523.41, while
at \$1,974,427.97. In
ties given, there ar
fled checks, draw
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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. COL-
LATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS OF THE

Western Gas Company

SECURED BY PLEDGE OF THE STOCK OF
THE MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT COMPANY
These bonds having been called for
payment, at 110 and accrued interest,
on May 1st, 1902, after which date
interest will cease.

WE HAVE PURCHASED

\$6,000,000

Milwaukee Gas Light Company

FIRST MORTGAGE 25-YEAR
4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CALLABLE AT 110 AND INTEREST.

COUPONS MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST,
and in advance of the public issue which we ex-
pect to make, we offer holders the
privilege of taking the new First
Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee Gas
Light Co., at 95 and interest, in ex-
change for their Western Gas Co. 5%
Bonds at the calling price of 110 and
interest.

Full information in regard to the bonds may be
obtained at our offices.

This offer is subject to change or
termination without notice. Bonds may
now be presented at the offices of either of the
undersigned, who will at once deliver Central
Trust Company interim receipts, exchangeable
for Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 4% bonds when en-
graved, and will at the same time adjust cash
differences.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Mills Building.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE CO.

Notice is hereby given that the following
TWELVE Bonds have been designated by lot for
REDEMPTION

pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the
mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

Nos. 13, 23, 34, 53, 131, 149, 182, 233, 317, 320,
322, 375.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

With the Rothschilds the Company Will
Control the World's Output of
Nickel—Officers and Directors.

The International Nickel Company, the
\$24,000,000 corporation recently organized
to control a large part of the nickel output
of the world, gave out an official statement
yesterday regarding its composition, its in-
tentions, and its organization.

The corporation is a consolidation of
smaller companies, and, it appears now,
embraces more properties than had been at
first reported. The International Company
has acquired a controlling interest in the
capital stock of the following concerns:
The Canadian Copper Company, the Anglo-
American Iron Company, the Vermillion
Manufacturing Company, the Orford Cop-
per Company, the Nickel Corporation of
London, England; La Société Minière Calé-
donienne of New Caledonia, and Joseph
Wharton's American Nickel Works, Cam-
den, N. J.

The company will control with the Roths-
childs, who own the Nickel Company of
Paris, France, the entire output of nickel
of the world. Regarding a possible working
agreement to be arranged between the com-
bination and the Rothschilds, one of the
representatives of the International Nickel
Company said: "You can say that the two
companies will work in harmony, as they
realize that it is to their interests to do so."

Ambrose Monnell, formerly assistant to
the President of the Carnegie Company,
has been elected President of the combina-
tion. Col. F. M. Thompson, President of
the Orford Copper Company, and recently
elected President of the New York Metal
Exchange, has been selected for Chairman
of the Board of Directors. Among the Di-
rectors are, besides the two mentioned, E.
C. Converse of the Executive Committee
of the United States Steel Corporation, J.
R. De Lamar, Millard Hunsiker of London,
Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Archibald W. Mac-
conochie, Joseph Wharton of Joseph Wharton's
American Nickel Works, and Max Pam,
who has been appointed general counsel of
the company. He has acted as legal ad-
viser of the interests of the corporation
ever since the question of consolidation was
first taken up. Stephen H. P. Pell will be
Treasurer, and Joseph Claudet will be Sec-
retary. The Executive Committee will be
composed of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Monnell,
Mr. Converse, Mr. De Lamar, and Mr. Pam.

In addition to the capital stock of \$24,000,-
000, there will be issued \$10,000,000 5 per
cent. thirty-year bonds. Of the authorized
issue of stock there will be issued \$9,000,000
each of common and preferred to acquire
the companies aforementioned.

MONTHLY CIRCULATION REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The monthly circula-
tion statement issued by the Controller of the
Currency shows the total circulation of National

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PLEGGED \$250,000 TO ELEVATE THE STAGE

Philadelphians Started a Fund for Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Three Subscriptions Made an Eighth of the Sum Needed for the Plan of George Clarke.

Special to The New York Times. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Efforts of George Clark, the veteran actor of the legitimate drama, to establish an American Academy of Dramatic Art met with considerable success to-night, when, at a meeting in the Hotel Bellevue, \$25,000 was subscribed toward the proposed fund of \$2,500,000, with the proviso that the proposed institution be located in Philadelphia.

Only nine persons were present at the meeting besides Mr. Clark. Peter A. B. Widener started the subscription list with \$100,000. John M. Mack expressed his willingness to give \$100,000, and Clarence Wolf of Wolf Brothers & Co. agreed to raise \$50,000.

Those who were present were enthusiastic over the plan, and from the views expressed it is probable that Mr. Clark's hope will be realized and that Philadelphia will be the center of the activity.

Briefly, the proposed American Academy of Dramatic Art has for its object the purification of the English language, and the spreading of the American flag. The conduct of its affairs will be along lines similar to those which have gained for the Comedie Francaise, in Paris, such an enviable reputation.

Mr. Clark presented his ideas succinctly. He pleaded for purer English and the uplifting of the drama, saying that never was the time for such a movement more opportune. He received the great success along these lines of the Comedie Francaise, and said that America could easily outstrip France in this direction.

Mr. Clark who has long connected with the late Augustin Daly company, has labored in behalf of this movement for two years, and when \$250,000 was subscribed in a moment's time to-night he could not find words to express his pleasure.

Besides those who subscribed there were at the meeting to-night John B. Parsons, President of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; James M. Bunn, President of the Eastern Steel Company of Pottsville, who brought Mr. Clark from New York to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is depended upon to bring the American Academy of Dramatic Art here, ex-Gov. Bunn said. "I think the \$250,000 necessary can be raised in a very short time, and with this guaranteed, I am sure this city will make the headquarters of this educational institution. An admirable location for the academy could be obtained along the proposed boulevard from City Hall to the Mount Park.

"Its object is most commendable, and Mr. Clark, long an exponent of the legitimate drama and pure English, is certainly fortunate in securing so much interest in Philadelphia. Considering that the first meeting \$250,000 was subscribed by three of the very few men who were invited, the outlook is satisfactory and encouraging."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLANS.

Railroad Will Spend \$20,000,000 This Year in Improvements Between Baltimore and Chicago.

Special to The New York Times. BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Improvements now in progress, or to be made this year, along the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Chicago and Baltimore will cost about \$20,000,000. This estimate was made by an official to-day.

Some of the most important work under way is between Cumberland, Md., and Chicago Junction, Ohio, by way of Conneville and Pittsburg. The management is keeping in mind the great necessity for a better and more rapid outlet for the tonnage of the Pittsburg district.

At Conneville \$200,000 is being expended in a new yard and round house facilities that will be needed when the double tracking is completed. Four tracks lead west from Conneville to Bradford to care for the coke output in the vicinity.

The traffic, both freight and passenger, between Versailles and Pittsburg—eighteen miles—has become so heavy as to require two additional tracks. The new double-track line to Glenwood, a suburb of Pittsburg, the cost of this work will be nearly \$2,000,000.

It is said about Pittsburg proper surveys have been made for many important additions to the present facilities, and estimates made with a view of beginning work early in the summer.

West of the single track gap to Chicago Junction is being filled in, and before Fall the Baltimore and Ohio will be a double-track line from Garrett, Ind., to Philadelphia. An official says if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day could handle all the business offered it in the Pittsburg district it would increase its earnings fully 20 per cent., and the property is now earning, including all leased and owned lines, over \$10,000,000 a year.

SNOW AND FLOOD IN TEXAS.

Nearly Every River in the State Out of Banks—Railway Traffic Practically Suspended—Widespread Damage.

Special to The New York Times. DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 26.—The most phenomenal storm of this phenomenal Texas Winter ended this afternoon after having continued for nearly two days and nights. The storm raged from the Tumbando to the Gulf, and produced snowfalls and blizzards in the upper half and cloudbursts and freshets in the lower half of the State. Throughout the Tumbando section snow fell to the depth of 12 inches, and cattle losses will be heavy. At Austin the Colorado River rose more than 20 feet.

At Waco the Brazos is up nearly 30 feet, and at Dallas the Trinity has risen 25 feet. All are out of their banks. All of Central Texas reports more than 2 inches of rainfall, with much damage to railroads. In the section between San Antonio and the Gulf the country is flooded as if by a cloudburst. Traffic on the Gulf Shore Road has been suspended. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad bridge at Salado is reported washed away, and trains on that division are being kept over the International and Great Northern tracks. There are also several washouts.

At San Antonio the San Antonio river is the highest within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The river is out of its banks and water is on St. Mary's Street. In many business streets it is 3 feet deep. Residents along the river front were water-bound last night, and the Fire Department was sent to awaken people in the vicinity of the river and prepare them for sudden moving. In the blinding rain families were transferred by wagons and boats to safer places.

At Austin there was one of the most severe downpours of rain that has ever visited the city. It continued all night and until about 6 o'clock this morning. Early pedestrians waded in water to their knees. Many merchants report heavy damages caused by water running over sidewalks and into basements.

Bulletins from Abilene, Texaline, Clarendon, Wichita Falls, Ardmore, Quantal, and Haskell all report severe weather conditions on live stock and railroads. At Dallas the other Texas rivers swelled all outdoor business is practically suspended.

A MUNICIPAL "SHAKE-UP."

Forty Arrests Made in Fort Wayne, Ind., Include All Sorts and Conditions of "City Fathers."

Special to The New York Times. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 26.—About forty arrests were made to-day under the seventy-four indictments returned by the Grand Jury, the most important of which is that of Henry J. Miller, who is connected with a lighting company that is seeking a franchise to light the city.

He is charged with having given \$300 to George R. Hinch, a member of the City Council, who died last October, for his influence in securing the passage of the franchise. Miller was arrested and placed under a bond of \$2,000.

Other names on the list of those arrested are W. S. Siskton, Emanuel Strass, and Michael Tancey, who are now holding offices, and Henry J. Fryer, a former Justice, who was indicted on the same charge.

Chief of Police Gosline was indicted for public intoxication upon testimony supplied by his inferiors. His case the matter was brought before the Grand Jury to force his resignation, but declares he will fight the charge and will hold his office. Constables Bie, Francis and Kennedy were also arrested for charging illegal fees. The other indictments are against persons charged with gambling, frequenting gambling houses, and violations of the liquor law.

There was an investigation into the conduct in office of Prosecuting Attorney E. E. Bremer, and testimony was taken to ascertain whether the County Commissioners in borrowing \$50,000 on their personal security for the uses of the courthouse contained any criminal element, but both cases were ignored.

INDICTED AFTER THREE YEARS.

President of Chicago Investment Concern Charged with Appropriating \$40,000.

Special to The New York Times. CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The law which nullifies the operation of the Statute of Limitations where the defendant has absented himself from the State permitted the indictment on three charges of embezzlement of George J. Hammond, former President of the Seaford Combination Investment Company. Hammond is charged with taking the proceeds of three checks for over \$40,000, which were drawn and cashed by Justin G. Coats, Secretary of the concern, within two days of the failure of the company.

The evidence before the Grand Jury, aside from that given by Coats, was furnished by other witnesses.

INVENTOR GATLING DEAD

Expired Suddenly at the Home of His Daughter.

He Was Past Four-Score Years of Age—Some of the Work That He Did.

Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun, which revolutionized modern warfare, died yesterday afternoon in the home of his son-in-law, Hugh O. Pentecost, at 210 West One Hundred and Seventh Street. He had lived to the age of eighty-four years, but at the time of his death he was perfecting a few business formalities prior to placing his new motor pump on the market. The company controlling the invention has its headquarters in St. Louis, under the name of the Gatling Motor Power Company, and it has been capitalized for \$500,000.

Until two weeks ago Dr. Gatling was in St. Louis. For three years he had been ill, and recently he had the grip, and therefore one of his sons, living in New York, went to St. Louis to bring him here. The aged, but active, inventor, when once more surrounded by the members of his family, gained strength rapidly, and it was with some difficulty that he could be restrained from going out.

He insisted on going out yesterday morning, as he had some business to transact with Munn & Co., publishers of The Scientific American, and after visiting that firm he returned to the residence of his son-in-law at about noon. He said he felt tired and he rested without taking lunch.

In the course of the luncheon Mr. Pentecost telephoned from his law office down town to his residence, and his wife went to the city to see the room in which Dr. Gatling was resting. He was as Mrs. Pentecost entered the room she saw that her father was very ill. He was gasping for breath, and while she raised his head she called for some one to go for a physician. He died in her arms before the physician arrived.

Dr. Gatling's life was replete with interesting incidents. His gun was but one of his inventions. The inventor of the implement of warfare was one of the mildest, kindest men. The idea of the gun arose in his mind because he thought it could do more destructive work than had been done before, but because, as he figured, the time being the opening of the civil war, it being managed by one man, thus relieving the condition of the great army to the bullets of the enemy.

His life was full of disappointments, but his friends say that he merely laughed at them. The first gun he made blew some of his fifteen months after he had begun the manufacture of the first gun, when all of his forms, plans, and everything necessary for the construction of the gun were destroyed by fire. Without hesitating a minute, he began again.

Another heavy blow came to him when recently the big gun, after the style of the Krupp gun, was charged with powder. He maintained that the gun had been overcharged by enemies, who did not want the patent to substitute other Governmental guns.

Mr. Gatling was born in Hertford, N. C., on Sept. 12, 1818. His father was a farmer in easy circumstances. Richard was the third son, and he was in his teens he assisted his father in designing some invention for spinning cotton. In his youth he was a clerk and school teacher, and afterwards he went into business on his own account.

It was while he was a merchant that he busied himself with the screw propeller. He afterward invented a machine for sawing fire cuts, and he also was in sawing wheat in drills. In 1844 he moved to St. Louis and for a year he worked as a clerk in a dry goods store. While so employed he made a gun which he called the Gatling gun, and he constructed several of his sawing machines. In 1845 he gave up everything else and devoted himself entirely to planning and getting on his feet.

The idea of the gun was conceived by Mr. Gatling in 1861. It was not ready for service until the latter portion of 1862. Its firing capacity was 250 shots a minute. The present capacity, with the aid of electrical propulsion, is 5,000 shots a minute. Dr. Gatling worked at perfecting the gun for nearly thirty years, when he sold his interest in the real estate business, Company. Before that time he had shown and sold it to several of the Continental powers.

Able from his ability as an inventor, his first specialty of chief machine was a student and a philosopher. He studied medicine merely to be able to take care of himself, besides the members of his family. He was in the hospital, though an incident which brought home the necessity of such a course forcibly to him. He was traveling by boat from Cincinnati to Pittsburg during the winter of 1845-6, when he contracted the smallpox.

The boat was caught in the ice, and for two weeks he had to be on that boat without medical assistance or even the necessities of life. His own life was saved by the malady he began the study of medicine and he was graduated as a physician.

Dr. Gatling made a great deal of money through his inventions, and he did so heavily by investing in the building of early railroads in the West. He left a widow, a daughter, Ida, and two sons, Richard H., and John B., who is in the fire insurance business.

granted for the purpose of getting passenger business would be in violation of the law. The passenger officials of the Union and Southern Pacific have acted already, and at a meeting here yesterday decided to observe the Elkins law absolutely and offer no inducements of any kind to secure business.

Other strong lines, especially those between Chicago and St. Paul, stand ready to imitate the example set by the Harriman roads, but they fear the weak lines, if forced to cease giving special inducements, will try to get even by reducing the rates and precipitating passenger rate wars.

The main problem to be solved at Thursday's meeting will be to find means whereby the weak lines can be assured of getting a fair proportion of the business. This can be done in two ways: by forming pools or by granting the weak lines differential rates, as the Eastern roads are doing. Many of the roads refuse to join pools, and differential rates are not popular with Western roads.

SOCIALISTS TO J. P. MORGAN.

The Financier Praised in a Letter, Saying That He is Furthering Their Cause.

It was learned in this city last evening that by direction of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, Fred Long, Secretary of the committee, has sent a letter to J. Pierpont Morgan thanking him for, according to the views of the writer, adding to push along the cause of Socialism. The Social Democratic Party was the old name of this brand of Socialists, and was founded by Eugene V. Debs. Now the party is known as the Socialist Party. The letter goes at great length into the history of Socialism.

The writer holds that the trusts are really furthering the cause of Socialism, and says that Mr. Morgan as the leader of the modern trust movement is doing more to bring about Socialism than the workmen. The letter then says in part:

"We know, or at least have good grounds for supposing, that you honestly dislike Socialism with its exacting knowledge of your class. As your friend, Emperor Wilhelm, frankly said, you know nothing about Socialism." The great question of the day—but then a man in your position does not, in the nature of things, have time to study social science.

"Our ultimate goal is the co-operative Commonwealth, but in striving for it we do not hesitate to seize any opportunity to improve the condition of the working class, such as securing a shorter workday, increased wages, child labor laws, factory regulations, employers' liability acts, etc. The Socialist vote in the United States now numbers one-third of a million, in industrial Pennsylvania 28,000, in Massachusetts 40,000. These few facts, Mr. Morgan, constrain us to acknowledge our indebtedness to you and your class for demonstrating the practicability and inevitability of Socialism."

MISS ROOSEVELT IN THE SOUTH.

With Miss Root and the Queen of the Comus Ball, a Guest on Avery Island.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 26.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and Miss Root and a party of New Orleans society people, including Miss Myrtle Stauffer, Queen of the Comus Ball, left to-day on a special train for Avery's Island, where they will be the guests of the McIlhenny family until Monday.

Miss Roosevelt and Miss Root will start for Washington on Tuesday.

MESSAGES THROUGH THE AIR.

Wireless Telegraph System Operating Between Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Under date of Jan. 21, Consul L. H. Aymé of Guadeloupe reports:

"Regular daily communication has been established between this colony and Martinique by a system of wireless telegraphy. The station in Guadeloupe is situated near to Gosier lighthouse, and that in Martinique, I am informed, somewhere on the peninsula of La Caravelle, on the east side of that island, so that the air line between the two stations passes entirely over the sea.

"These stations have been installed by a detachment of army engineers, and only official messages between the Governors of the two colonies have thus far been exchanged. The officer in charge informs me that the system used is not the Marconi, but is one devised by the French engineer Corneli."

The spark used is about four-inches long and the power is obtained from a small dynamo driven by an engine using vaporized naphtha. Four wires are used, separate at the top and bottom, forming a long, rectangular cage. The mast is said to be 170 feet high. As all cable communication with Martinique has been interrupted for several months, this is the only means of sending telegraphic messages."

SAVES FIVE FROM DROWNING.

Twelve-Year-Old Boy the Rescuer on Phelps's Lake at Gay Shore.

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234 LIVES LOST IN MINE DISASTER

Only Forty-six Rescued at Hanna, Wyoming.

MANY MEN BURIED ALIVE

Explosion Blocks Exits and Entombs
All Not Instantly Killed—Many of
Those Rescued Unconscious.

HANNA, Wyoming, June 30.—Hanna was the scene of a terrible disaster at 10:30 to-day when an explosion of fire damp in Mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal Company snuffed out the lives of 234 men, injured scores of others and caused the destruction of a vast amount of property.

The mine was not fired, as was stated in the earlier reports, but the explosion was terrific and completely shattered the timbers of the main shaft and numerous entrances, filling the working with debris, and those of the miners that were not killed outright by the explosion were buried alive.

The explosion was heard for many miles around and attracted people from the adjoining settlements. Huge timbers and allroad iron were hurled 300 feet from the mouth of the shaft.

FORTY-SIX MEN RESCUED.

Superintendent E. S. Brooks and a large force of men began the work of removing the debris from the shaft that they might reach the entombed miners. Their progress into the mine was blocked by the foul gases and several times they were forced to return to the surface.

All day the rescuing party worked, the force being increased from time to time by the arrival of ranchmen and others from near-by settlements and by that of a relief train sent out from Rawlins, which arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 3 o'clock this afternoon four men were taken out alive and a half hour later they

CHARLES M. SCHWAB BELIEVED

Steel Trust President's Ill-Health Leads to Appointment of W. E. Corey as Assistant.

At the request of Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, W. E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, was appointed assistant to the President to perform the active duties of the office of President of the corporation. This action was taken at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the corporation yesterday afternoon. After the meeting Richard Trimble, Secretary of the corporation, gave out a brief statement announcing the bare facts. To this neither Mr. Schwab nor Mr. Corey would add anything. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. further information was also refused.

By a friend of President Schwab it was, however, explained that this action did not mean that Mr. Schwab would retire from the Steel Corporation, although Wall Street was inclined to view the appointment in that light. This friend added that Mr. Schwab might remain as President of the corporation as long as he wished. Mr. Schwab, however, he said, was not in the best of health and desired to be relieved from some of the more arduous duties pertaining to his office.

Reports that Mr. Schwab would resign have been current in Wall Street for many months. These were especially persistent while Mr. Schwab was on his long vacation in Europe, but they continued after his return here, although they were denied whenever they made their appearance.

The official statement regarding the action of the Finance Committee read as follows:

"In consequence of the continued ill-health of the President, he has requested the appointment of an assistant to perform the active duties of the President, and at to-day's meeting of the Finance Committee, Mr. W. E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, was appointed to such position."

This is practically the first official admission since Mr. Schwab's return from abroad that his health was not restored to him in the degree that it had been expected it would. When he first went abroad in August last it was stated that he was suffering from overwork. While he was away the statement was often made officially that he was rapidly recovering in spite of many reports from the other side indicating that he was not as well as he was represented to be. When he returned here some three months ago it was given out that he had practically recovered, but it is now admitted that he is still far from being a well man.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—William Ellis Corey is President of the Carnegie Steel Company, the National Steel Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company. He has been connected with the steel industry since his sixteenth year. His first position was in the laboratory of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. While still engaged in the laboratory he studied bookkeeping, and devoted his time at home to the study of chemistry. He later entered the order department of the Carnegie Works at Homestead, where his career was marked by a series of steady upward advances, until he succeeded Charles M. Schwab as President of the Carnegie Company.

One achievement of Mr. Corey was the invention of the Carnegie reformed armor.

KNIT GOODS HIGHER.

WILL BE HELD FOR SHIPMENT

Judge Kirkpatrick Enjoins Creditors of Insolvent

He Says Directors Have Powers and Company Is Insolvent Without Guidance—Creditors Holders Entitled to Protection

Special to The New York Times
NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States to-day signed an order for the appointment of a Receiver for the United States Building Company, on the petition of land H. Collins and others on the ground that the corporation was insolvent, that the directors had not shown that they were prepared to meet present obligations and indebtedness.

It was agreed that the receiver should not be named until to-morrow, although the formal order was signed this afternoon.

In announcing his decision, the judge said, in part:

"I have concluded that this corporation is insolvent under the law, and that the directors have not shown that they are about to take any steps to meet the present condition of affairs, and without credit good, and without assets presently maturing sufficient to be to the interests of the corporation its stockholders, among whom are the petitioners, that a receiver should be appointed, and I will hear arguments to the suitability of the receiver, and desire that counsel agree if possible some one acceptable to all concerned."

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL

Charles C. Denton, of counsel for the organization Committee, asked that reference be postponed until to-morrow going that reasonable time should be for the discussion as to the propriety of appointment.

There was an objection to the postponement from Mr. Denton, who said that the corporation should prefer to leave the matter to the receiver.

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SCHWAB MAY LEAVE STEEL TRUST TO-DAY

A Director Says His Resignation Has Been Tendered.

Executive Committee and Directors to Act Upon it at Once—W. E. Corey Likely to Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times:
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—A Director of the United States Steel Corporation said to-day that President Charles M. Schwab would sever his official connection with that concern to-morrow, his resignation as President now being in the hands of the Executive Committee.

For months Mr. Schwab's resignation has been rumored, but each time the rumor appeared it was denied by Mr. Schwab himself, as well as by the corporation's Directors.

On July 1 W. E. Corey, who succeeded Mr. Schwab as President of the Carnegie Steel Company, now owned by the United States Steel Company, was appointed assistant to President Schwab, "to perform the active duties of the President of the company."

Even then it was denied that Mr. Schwab would retire as President of the corporation. The appointment was made, it was said, to enable President Schwab to take a much-needed rest, "in order to build up his health, overtaxed by close confinement to the affairs of the corporation."

As Mr. Schwab had already had a half-year's holiday, the general public regarded the excuse for the appointment of Mr. Corey as "an easy way of letting Mr. Schwab down"—a sort of preliminary to his early retirement from the company.

That the public rightly gauged the situation is now proved by the announcement that Mr. Schwab will retire as President of the Steel Trust. The Executive Committee will meet to-morrow and, it is stated, will recommend the acceptance of Mr. Schwab's resignation. It will then, according to the informant, be turned over to the Directors, who will meet later in the day and formally approve it.

Mr. Schwab, it is declared, will also resign as Director, thus completely severing his connection with the company.

Mr. Corey, it is stated, will be elected Mr. Schwab's successor, but his duties will be practically the same as those he is now performing—the physical operation of the various plants comprising the corporation.

Other changes are expected to be made, but nothing definite regarding them has been given out officially, although it is intimated that H. C. Frick, at present a Director, has been prevailed upon to accept the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

The belief generally exists that Mr. Schwab's resignation has been forced by J. P. Morgan, who, it is stated, was greatly displeased over the rumors about Mr. Schwab during the latter's trip abroad, one of which was that the Steel Trust's President had attempted to "break the bank" at Monte Carlo. Mr. Morgan is said to have cabled Mr. Schwab at that time regarding the matter.

Mr. Schwab's personal representative in New York, when his attention was called to the report last night, said that he had nothing to say for publication.

will probably be the result of the agitation over interchangeable mileage.

President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western has now under consideration a plan which includes the sale of 1,000-mile books at \$30 flat. These books, if it is decided to introduce them, will be issued to bearer, and anybody can ride on them. It is said to be the intention of the Great Western to adopt that method of signaling the opening of its new Omaha extension next month. Other roads will be compelled to meet the Great Western's action. The placing on sale of such a ticket would settle the interchangeable mileage trouble.

It is not believed that the railroads will suffer serious loss by adopting a two-cent-a-mile flat rate, as it will undoubtedly stimulate traffic considerably and also do away with the necessity of granting excursion rates of a fare and one-third, as a fare and one-third for the round trip is practically a two-cent-a-mile rate.

CHICAGO OFFICIAL'S RESCUES.

Postmaster Coyne Saves Four Persons Capsized in Heavy Squall.

Special to The New York Times:
CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Four Chicagoans were saved from drowning in Lake Beulah, Wis., on Saturday by Postmaster F. E. Coyne, while admitting that the people were in extreme danger. Mr. Coyne to-day befittingly his feat, and refused to give names or details of the heroic rescue, a story of which his friends spread around Chicago.

While Coyne was cruising around Lake Beulah in his launch Saturday afternoon a heavy squall came up, lashing the surface of the lake into foam. Mr. Coyne headed his craft into the teeth of the wind, and when the worst had blown over started for his wharf. Before proceeding far he discovered a capsized yacht about 200 feet away and four persons struggling in the water. In order to reach them Mr. Coyne was forced to take the seas broadside. The ladies of his own party were badly frightened, but the Postmaster quieted their fears and ran his boat around the overturned yacht. Two women were taken from the water, both being completely exhausted in their attempts to cling to the capsized boat.

YOUTH KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Body of Stamford Builder's Son Found on New Haven Tracks in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—James W. Smith, eighteen years of age, son of W. H. Smith, a builder of Stamford, Conn., was killed late last night on the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in this city, near the Larchmont line. The body was dragged about 400 feet and so mangled that an uncle of the boy, Charles W. Hendrie, a detective sergeant in Stamford, was unable to identify it except by marks on the clothing and a pin.

Smith was last seen in Stamford Sunday night about 7 o'clock. He said nothing of coming to this city. A youth wearing clothing such as he wore was seen to alight at the depot here between 8 and 8:30 o'clock Sunday night. Early this morning the body was found. The only clue toward identification was a pin marked "S. H. S." Word was sent to Stamford among other places having high schools and whose names commenced with "S." Meanwhile Mr. Smith had reported his son's absence over night at Stamford, and Mr. Hendrie carried down. The pin and the laundry mark on the boy's collar enabled him to identify the body.

No one saw the boy killed, and it is supposed he tried to ride on a freight to his home city, or he may have been struck by a train.

GRANDMOTHER SEEKS CHILD.

Mrs. De Beeds Asserts That L. R. Hyde is a Fugitive and Unfit to Have Charge of Daughter.

Special to The New York Times:
TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Charging that Lionel R. Hyde of Brooklyn is insolvent and a fugitive from justice, Mrs. Alice De Beeds, also of Brooklyn, obtained an order from Vice Chancellor Emery to-day directing Hyde to produce in court to-morrow his three-year-old daughter, now in Rahway with his brother, for decision as to the little one's custody.

The petitioner sets forth that she is grandmother of the child, Hyde having married her daughter Florence at New

WIDOW OF BARRIOS A TENDERLOIN PRISONER

Relict of Guatemalan President Locked Up for Intoxication.

Son of Assassinated Executive Went to the Station to Give Bond—Cahman Caused the Arrest.

A woman, who said she was the widow of the late President Barrios of Guatemala, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night by a cabman, who told the Sergeant that he had picked her up in the rear of a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and that he had tried to take her home, but that she did not seem to know where she lived. She was locked up on the charge of intoxication and placed in a cell. When she was arraigned at the desk she gave the name of Alfaria Barrios. She said she had no city address, since she had recently arrived from Paris.

Her clothing was of the finest material, but was badly worn. To the matron she said that she had pawned some of her jewelry in order to buy drink. She still had several pieces of jewelry on her person.

John Kelly, the cabman who took her to the police station, said that he had been called to the side entrance of the saloon by the bartender, with whose aid he had put the woman in the cab. He said that she had complained to him at the time of feeling ill, and had ordered him to drive around for a time so that she might get some air.

After an hour she said she felt better, and told him to drive her to the Waldorf-Astoria. When he had almost reached there she said that she needed more air, and so he again drove her around the neighborhood. Her next order was to take her to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but before reaching that place she again changed her mind, and Kelly gave her another drive of two hours' duration, at the end of which they were at Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

Here Kelly, who was becoming afraid that he would not get his fare, demanded part payment, but the woman was in such a state that he could not get any satisfactory answer. Finally, after arguing with her for half an hour, Kelly drove her to the station house, where he made his complaint to Sergeant A. Polheim, who was sent to get the woman, and, with the assistance of the cabman, he carried her into the house.

When arraigned she seemed to be in a semi-conscious condition. She made inaudible replies to the questions as they were put to her, and did not seem to realize where she was. Finally she said that she had left Paris six weeks ago, and after a week in London had come to New York. She said that she had left her daughter in London.

She is tall, a blonde, with very fair complexion, large blue eyes, and generally fine features.

After she had been in the cell for some time the woman told the matron that she had been staying at the Brewster House, at Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, where she also lived her stepson. She sent a message to the proprietor, Antoine La Blanche, who went to the station house at once and furnished bail for her appearance at court to-day.

With him was a boy of about seventeen years, who said that the woman locked up was his stepmother, and that he was the son of President Barrios by his first wife. He appeared greatly grieved at the situation, but said that he did not understand it, and that he thought his stepmother was locked up. He said that she had complained of feeling ill during the afternoon, and later had gone out for a walk.

When Mme. Barrios appeared after leaving the cell the young man rushed up to her, and, throwing his arms about her, kissed her on both cheeks. After the necessary signatures had been signed to the bail bond he escorted her out to the carriage which he had driven to the station, and together they drove away.

and James Hamilton, twenty-three years old, of 205 West Twenty-fourth Street. Hamilton is a cripple, and both wore heavy clothing, but they refused in after hours. Though they managed to reach her and support her by her clothing the woman fought so fiercely that they finally had to let her go to save their own lives. They were heavily fined to regain the peace.

PRESIDENT'S GIFT TO A BABY.

Chief Magistrate Sends \$100 to McKeesport Man's Twentieth Child.

Special to The New York Times:
McKEESPORT, Penn., Aug. 2.—A check for \$100 has been received from President Roosevelt for Theodore Roosevelt Signet, the boy recently born to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Signet of this place, and which is the twentieth child of Mr. Signet. The money has been placed in bank to the credit of the youngster, the interest to accumulate until he is twenty-one years old.

TWO HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Mother and Child Injured by Dynamite Contained in Trunk.

Special to The New York Times:
NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—By the explosion of a trunk containing dynamite bombs in the Italian section of Nutley to-day Mrs. Antonello Siniscallo, thirty-eight years old, and her three-year-old son, of 10 Sheffield Street, this city, were probably fatally burned.

The explosion, which completely wrecked the one-story shanty in Bloomfield Avenue, in the Italian section of the town, was caused by a sudden jar in removing the trunk preparatory to shipping it to New York City. The fire, explosion was followed by number of others, and the bodies of mother and child were found some distance away.

An ambulance from the Newark City Hospital was summoned and the two victims were taken to that institution, where it was found that they had been burned from head to foot. They are not expected to recover.

GOV. ODELL INTERVIEWED.

Expects Renomination and Re-election of Mayor Low—Says "There is No National Political Situation Except Roosevelt."

Special to The New York Times:
DENVER, Col., Aug. 2.—Gov. Odell of New York chatted to-day on the politics of his State. He predicted the renomination of Mayor Low of New York City, and cheerfully said it looked very much as if Mr. Low would be the winner in the majority race. Asked about the National political situation, he said:

"Why, there is no National political situation except Roosevelt. Roosevelt will be the Republican candidate for President in 1904. In New York we don't hear anybody else considered."

"How about Hanna?" was asked. "I don't think he is to be considered," replied the Governor. "My opinion is that it will be all for Roosevelt. He will get the solid vote of the New York delegation in the National convention, and he will carry New York."

"Will you or Senator Platt deliver the delegation to him?" "Now, that's a rather direct question, Senator Platt, and I will work in harmony for the success of the Republican ticket. All this talk of a rupture between us is not true. We have minor differences of opinion on some things, but our relations are not strained. Sometimes I think that when there is nothing else to write about somebody gets up a row between Senator Platt and myself. But we keep right on being friendly, and we will work together in this campaign."

Gov. Odell would say nothing about Senator Platt's possibilities for the Vice Presidency, dismissing the subject with the remark: "It is not always best to discuss Vice Presidential candidates too much in advance. The Vice President should be left for the convention to name. It is not wise to arrange too much before the convention meets."

"Who will be the Democratic nominee for President, in your opinion?" was asked. "I don't know," Mr. Odell replied, "that is hard to tell but if I were to make a prediction, judging from present indications, I should say it would be Judge Alton B. Parker of New York. He is coming up stronger right along."

STEEL STOCK STILL LOWER

Charles M. Schwab Said to Have Been a Heavy Seller.

Reports of Contemplated Reductions in Prices of Finished Products—Views on Iron Market Situation.

Steel continued as the centre of interest in Wall Street yesterday. While the shares of the United States Steel Corporation were being subjected to constant pressure, rumors were afloat all day about further reductions in certain products of the steel industry.

According to these reports, which could not be confirmed officially, an agreement has been practically concluded between the United States Steel Corporation and the independent manufacturers for a reduction in the schedules for finished products. From unofficial sources it was learned that the reductions will be approximately 10 cents per hundred pounds on such products as steel plates, iron bars, steel beams, and possibly structural steel, while iron rails, cut nails, and boiler plates may be reduced 5 cents a hundred.

Based on these reports various estimates were made regarding the probable loss resulting to the Steel Corporation from these reductions. These in turn were used as arguments to depress the steel shares, which ruled heavy all day. Some of the selling was reported as coming from Chicago and Boston, but Pittsburg houses were credited with the heaviest liquidation. In this connection the statement was openly made that Charles M. Schwab, the former President of the corporation, was the heaviest seller. In explanation it was said that Mr. Schwab was expecting a severe fight for the control of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and that he was marshaling his resources in the effort to retain the ownership of that company. This explanation was generally credited in the Street, and was repeated in some of the largest banking houses.

The result of the selling was that new low records were added to those recorded on Thursday. The total transactions in yesterday's market amounted to about 800,000 shares, and out of this total the sales of steel common represented 54,324, and those in the preferred stock 222,084 shares. The common stock declined to 10%, as compared to 10%, the low price of the previous day, and the preferred sold as low as 52, which compares with Thursday's lowest of 54 1/4.

The transactions in the sinking fund

Cearense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston .....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, West Indies .....	.....	.....
Fontabella, St. Thomas, St. Croix, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friederich der Grosse, Bremen	1:30 P. M.	.....
Iroquois, Charleston .....	.....	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk .....	.....	3:00 P. M.
.....	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia), New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here

RECEIVERS P

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pared to 10%, the low price of the previous day, and the preferred sold as low as 52, which compares with Thursday's lowest of 54 1/4.

The transactions in the sinking fund bonds were very large, and they sold off with the stock, although to a less extent. The lowest sale of the day was 65%, a decline of about 1 point from the previous record. In many parts of the Street predictions of still lower prices for the steel stocks were heard, and practically all the talk concerning them was of an unfavorable character. Suggestions were even made that the dividend on the preferred stock might be reduced at the next declaration, although among the conservative element of Wall Street this suggestion was characterized as highly improbable.

Regarding the status of the iron market, Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia was quoted as saying: "The price of pig iron has gone below the cost of production in the East. In time this condition is bound to result in a rebound of prices."

Rogers, Brown & Co., in their weekly pig iron market report, said.

The weak spot of the pig iron market for the moment is in Alabama. The action of the association in holding prices above the market during the Summer and Fall resulted in accumulation of heavy stocks in the yards of the association members. The wants of the trade were supplied from other furnaces, which kept their yards clear. The breaking up of the association was accompanied with evidence of much ill feeling—the result naturally follows. Prices of Birmingham iron are so much below the parity of other markets that practically all current business is being turned in that direction. Shipments from Alabama are reported to be the heaviest this year, and sales are not only taking current make, but reducing stocks.

Northern furnaces cannot follow the gait if they would, and are adhering to the policy of not making more iron than is wanted by the trade, at prices that yield cost, or near to it. Instead of stocks accumulating at Northern furnaces, it is likely that the next thirty days will show a substantial reduction. The Southern situation will straighten itself in due time by natural causes. Current prices will compel a heavy restriction and will soon overload the furnaces with orders. Alabama's production of pig iron is only 8 or 9 per cent. of the total of the country, but the district markets most of its iron north of the Ohio River, and its quotations have an important market bearing.

While undue importance is attached to reports of the sale of American pig iron for export, it is nevertheless true that the tide has turned and that American iron and steel products will, from this time on, go to foreign markets in steadily increasing quantities. Pig iron has never been a large factor in the export trade, and never will be; it is in finished forms, where both the tonnage and the values run up to important proportions. The slump in 1900 was followed by exports of steel and iron of various forms in a volume that paralyzed British and German makers. The movement will be slower this time for the reason that American costs are higher and Continental prices lower. It will, however, inevitably come. The difference between two millions of tons of iron and steel materials imported and two millions of tons exported in a single year is of immense consequence to our industries.

MINERS' WAGES REDUCED.

Drop in Pig Iron Causes a Cut in Alabama and Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6.—The several thousand coal miners in the employ of the Bloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Com-

Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 7.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
 Monterey, Havana, Nov. 8.
 Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 30.
 Sicilian Prince, Naples, Oct. 28.

SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

Armenian, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
 Citta di Napoli, Gibraltar, Dec. 30.
 Columbia, Glasgow, Oct. 31.
 Deutschland, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
 El Sud, Galveston, Nov. 3.
 La Gascoigne, Havre, Oct. 31.
 Monroe, Norfolk, Nov. 7.

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

Caracas, La Guayra, Oct. 28.
 Minnetonka, London, Oct. 31.
 Nueces, Galveston, Nov. 8.
 Regina Elena, Naples, Oct. 28.
 Vaderland, Antwerp, Oct. 31.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Braemar, Algiers, Oct. 27.
 Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Nov. 3.
 Yucatan, Colon, Nov. 3.

Arrived.

SS Maracas, (Br.) Kirby, Trinidad and Grenada, Oct. 29, with mds., and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

SS St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg. Off Nantucket Light at 6 P. M.

SS Mongolian, (Br.) Stirrat, Glasgow, Oct. 24, with mds., and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS El Siglo, Boyd, Galveston, Oct. 31, with mds., to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mds., to H. C. Foster.

SS Etruria, (Ital.) Tanni, Demerara, &c., Oct. 25, with mds., passengers, and mails to Hirschfeldmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Campania, (Br.) Watt, Liverpool, Oct. 31, and Queenstown, Nov. 1, with mds., passengers, and mails to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Off Nantucket Lightship at 1 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk, with mds., to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Dia, Mason, New Orleans, Oct. 31, with mds., to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Onelda, French, Philadelphia, with mds., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Heathford, (Br.) for Wilmington, N. C.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.) for Cadiz.

SS Fulton, (Nor.) for Kingston.

SS Prins der Nederlanden, (Dutch.) for Port au Prince, &c.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—SS Ryndam, (Dutch.) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, arrived at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. today.

developed that at son Summer Mr. Hinkle, of New York, discover securities, said to be had on personal deposit as collateral for Hinkle subsequently reimbursed for the u and the matter did n the negotiations conne lution.

Less than two w Wallis, "the genera consulting Mr. Hinkle terests, assigned all M. Ballou, as liquida was out of the State. the properties were pu irresponsible party reached in any way sa of law.

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Mr. Wallis explain Ballou in the time d acted as liquidator had for the disposition of curities of Mr. Hinko for which they were c complainant had nothi representing his \$100.0 uted and the value stocks. "And I'll leav said Mr. Wallis, fini general partners who d ebted to the firm f money. Mr. Ballou is l ive in the preservatio my client."

Lawyer Adams, appe ner and Charles M. W position to the receiv cumstances attending Mr. Ballou and the f Post & Co. had about an l the same amount debtedness. He said t had insisted that Mr. l sulted in the appointr but that later, on th eonal counsel, Mr. (Cravath & Henderso view that it was uny Mr. Hinkle, on the gre partners had power to themselves.

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Judge Coxe heard c defendants to the sam pointed the two recei firm's affairs.

WILL LEVY ON

Defunct City Trust

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Special to The Ni

BALTIMORE, Nov. Trust and Banking Co

12/7/1903 A/S

Secretary of War Root's annual report, made public to-day, was also his farewell to the army, as his retirement is to take place in the near future. He expresses his grateful appreciation for the loyalty shown toward his administration of the war office by the chiefs of bureaus and officers of the army generally, and remarks that a country is fortunate which has such officers to rely on in a time of need.

On Oct. 15, 1903, the active strength of the regular army was 3,651 officers and 55,400 enlisted men. Of these 41,832 officers and men were in the United States, and 13,510 in the Philippine Islands. There were also in the service 28 officers and 700 enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment, 90 officers and 4,805 enlisted Philippine scouts, and 2,807 Hospital Corps men. There has been a net decrease in the army during the year of 11,978 men. The new enlistments during the year numbered 11,385. There were 61,070 applicants, of whom 74,536 were rejected.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

The important military event of the year affecting the regular army has been the reorganization of the system of military control under the General Staff act, approved Feb. 14, 1903. This act abolished the separate office of General Commanding the Army, provided for a military Chief of Staff to the President, who, acting under the directions of the President, or of the Secretary of War representing him, should have supervision not only of all troops of the line but of the special staff and supply departments, which had theretofore reported directly to the Secretary of War; and it created for the assistance of the Chief of Staff a corps of forty-four officers, who were relieved from all other duties. Of this change in the system of control Secretary Root says:

"It will be perceived that we are here providing for civilian control over the military arm, but for civilian control to be exercised through a single military expert of high rank, who is provided with an adequate corps of professional assistants to aid him in the performance of his duties, and who is bound to use all his professional skill and knowledge in giving effect to the purposes and general directions of his civilian superior, or make way for another expert who will do so.

In this way it is hoped that the problem of reconciling civilian control with military efficiency with which we have been struggling for so many years will be solved."

The Secretary says that of almost equal importance with the General Staff act in its relation to the general military efficiency of the country is the act to promote the efficiency of the militia, approved Jan. 21, 1903, and supplemented by an appropriation of \$2,000,000 in the Army Appropriation act of March 2, 1903. In this act, accordingly, Congress declared the National Guard organizations to be the organized militia, and provided for calling them into the service of the United States, whenever required; for the constitutional purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and executing the laws of the Union.

To accomplish these purposes, the act provides that the organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia shall be the same as those prescribed for the regular army. It authorizes the Secretary of War to issue to the militia, at the expense of the National Government, the same arms, ammunition, and supplies which are provided for the regular army. It provides for regular inspection by officers detailed by the Secretary of War and for regular returns by the Adjutants in the several States to the Secretary of War. It authorizes participation by the organized militia in joint manoeuvres with the regular army.

"A special inspection of the entire organized militia of the country was promptly made after the passage of the law," says the Secretary. "This inspection was thoroughly and effectively conducted by 87 selected officers of the army, who in the aggregate visited 1,198 towns and cities, inspected 158 regiments, separate battalions and squadrons, 1,043 companies, troops, batteries, and staff organizations. The total number of the organized militia, including officers of some 200,000 men,

upon the estimate for \$90,000,000 for 1903, the appropriations were \$92,000,000 and the expenditures \$70,000,000.

U. S. STEEL COMPANY'S WESTERN INTERESTS.

Conditions at the Mines Reported as Altogether Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times. DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 6.—The Winter schedule of the United States Steel Corporation, so far as its Western interests lie, is now fully in force. Every ship of the Pittsburg steamship fleet belonging to the corporation is laid up for the Winter. The number of these vessels has been variously stated. There are, to be exact, just 118 ships, of which 41 are barges and 72 steamships. No great amount of repair work will be done on any of these ships this Winter, and the maintenance account for the season will be a small matter. Salaries of 2,700 men ceased when the ships went into Winter quarters.

The Steel Corporation's two Minnesota railroads closed their ore business early. During the season they moved to this port 10,475,000 gross tons of ore, for which they received in freights the sum of \$8,750,000. During the Winter they will haul to this city and between points on their lines not less than 300,000,000 feet of pine logs, for which they will receive from \$1 to \$2.50 a thousand feet. This, with their heavy passenger business, will give a large net return. They have cut their force far under half the Summer schedule, and will carry on very little in the way of betterments and improvements during the Winter.

At the mines, both in Minnesota and in Michigan, there has been sharp curtailment. The corporation has ore enough on the lower lake docks and at furnaces to keep its mills in operation until next September, and there is no call for large operations at mines this Winter. Most of the underground properties in which ore can be mined at small cost are active now, but they are on single shift and the wage account is much less than a year ago.

Of course no such tonnage of ore is coming up as then, but it is not needed. The mines are suffering no deterioration and maintenance is kept at the highest pitch of efficiency. Most of the smaller and newer underground mines, especially those at which suspension will not injure workings, are also idle, with their pay rolls in many cases absolutely cut off. This applies especially to the Mesabi Range, where special conditions favor such drastic treatment.

The exploration of new properties has been generally stopped on all ranges. This is especially true of the Menominee range. Half a score of explorations continue on the Mesabi and the corporation evidently stands ready to take up for exploration, or purchase, any proposition in ore that is tempting. This has been proved by several recent purchases at a time when other buyers were afraid to touch anything.

The general opinion here among those best qualified to judge is that Steel common dividends may be passed for some time to come, but that the corporation will earn more than its preferred dividends for an indefinite period, and that the trust fully intends to continuously operate its mills in very evident.

In its Western operations the labor question has not affected it, except in the case of the steamship end. There will be a renewal of trouble in this branch next month, but changes may be made before then that will smooth both sides. The mines and railroads never have had any difficulty with labor, and there seems to be no reason why they should, so long as present policies are continued.

RIVAL SUBSTANCE TO RADIUM.

Dr. Kunz Experimenting with Small Portion of Antinium, Reported to be

port for 1902 for legislation in regard to liquidation and consolidation of National banks and extension of corporate existence. The necessary method of effecting a consolidation under the law as it now exists, he says, is inconvenient and cumbersome, both to the banks and to the Controller's office.

The National Bank act, says the Controller, does not sufficiently protect the rights of minority stockholders on the question of extension of expiring charters, and he urges that action be taken by Congress on this important matter for the better protection of minority or dissenting shareholders.

The most notable fact in regard to National bank circulation, the report says, is the great increase in its volume, which reached \$421,222,480 on September 5, 1903, the largest amount which has ever been in circulation. It is 55.43 per cent. of the maximum possible circulation, which is higher than this percentage has been since 1893. Speaking of this increase the Controller says:

"This increase in the volume of circulation has been largely due to special efforts on the part of the Treasury Department. It has been feared during the past few months that when the demand came for currency to move the crops this year it might produce more than the usual disturbance in the money market. That this demand has been met with less disturbance and less advance in rates of interest than for several years past is doubtless due largely, among other causes, to this increase in banknote circulation. It is further of interest to note that just as the circulation was reaching its maximum and the demand for bonds had advanced their price, the deposit of lawful money to retire circulation, which for some months had been light, suddenly increased, and during the latter half of September applications were received taking up the maximum of \$3,000,000 per month for the months of September, October, November, and December.

"This still further emphasizes the one serious defect in our system that the variation in the volume of our currency, instead of responding to the demand for currency, depends on the market price of bonds. Until our banknote circulation is made automatically to respond to demand for currency for daily cash transactions without reference to the price of bonds, it will never be entirely satisfactory or efficient.

"In the Controller's report for 1902 a recommendation was made that the National banks be allowed to issue a portion of their notes uncovered by the deposit of bonds. This seems the most simple and practical, as well as the safest way, to introduce some elasticity into our banknote circulation and the same recommendation is renewed."

The Controller finds cause for gratification in the fact that "during the past year or more our banks have successfully stood the very severe strain due to a great decline in the market prices of all classes of securities and the natural reaction following a period of great business activity and very general speculation, not only in stocks and securities, but in many commodities and products."

That there has not been more trouble with the banks and disturbance of business generally during the period of declining prices shows, the Controller declares, that the people of the country have great confidence in all the National money and currency.

"If there had been the slightest doubt as to our monetary standard or as to any of our currency in circulation," says the report, "we might have had a most severe and far-reaching crisis. That we have not only escaped this, but that there has not been greater disturbance of general business, shows what progress and improvement there have been in all our banking, financial, and monetary affairs since they were last subjected to serious strain of this kind."

The report starts with a table giving a detailed statement of the resources and liabilities of the National banks of the United

The programme was so de a representation to all the which Berlioz worked—of dramatic cantata, mass, or

There were a number eluded in it that were qt concert-goers in New York set down upon the progr given for the first time in preparation of it all, as confided to the audience diary remarks, had been . There seemed to be no dou conductor he had plainly spirit of the music with af the enthusiasm that was comments on the severa formed; while the orches amply seconded his end orchestral playing was bc brilliant, and fulfilled all t manda made by the music.

It ought not to be difficult of a composer so voluminous Berlioz to make up a progr ging interest, if there is vitality in them as there i be; but it was made clear was reached yesterday aft Damrosch had not done it. are most familiar, it seem become so through the pro of the fittest; few of the much impression or helped c of the doubters. The "Ber overture is tolerable in spite emptiness by reason of its dress, as is the "Roman t ture, though that has mor longing ear in its substance ful folk music and the son the Rakoczy march from " of Faust" will long retain t

But the two airs from "Hilf," which Mrs. Hissam d Dan Reddoe sang with ev sincere and careful prepa likely to be heard often for The overture to "Beatrice. Mr. Damrosch rashly con of Mozart's "Figaro," an as a model of what a ac should be; but the perfori from justifying this adm seemed to show it merely wearisome reiteration of ur ject matter, in which gayet ness of spirit are sought f tained only in the merest u tion by the help of skillful oring and finesse. It was Mr. Damrosch's surpris had never, so far as a good been performed in this coun

The duet from the same source, Madame" has touches of twilight tender heard with real pleasure. characteristic effects of mo clearly established mood in orchestral accompaniment, guinea," that Miss Hall sa ment entitled "March of from the "Harold Symphic is exceedingly wearisome repetitions of the hymnlike the Sanctus from the requi the Hosanna in a three-part like a well made piece of without remarkable distia stance or the attainment c or deeply moving power.

The concert as a whole w honor to the memory it w in so far as it gave one an exposition of the music th to represent Berlioz's art. b ly enthusiasm at the outset considerably before the aft ed. The audience was not than those at the previous c was much to admire in the Reddoe, who appeared befor audience for the first time, a an agreeable tenor voice and unaffected style. Mrs. Hill and Miss Hall sang with m and fine taste.

Mr. Damrosch's next prog devoted to Tschalkowsky. numbers will include the Ma "Hamlet" fantastic overture "Nutcracker" suite; Miss will play the B flat conce and Mr. Mannes a couple t pieces.

OPERA HOUSE CC

Large Audience Applaud

11/2/1904 A16

pital Service.

COLLUSION IN ARMOR BIDS.

House Committee Requests Details from Admiral O'Neil on Navy Figures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In view of the recent testimony of Charles M. Schwab before the courts that the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies had always had an understanding with the Navy Department as to the price of armor, before their bids were submitted, the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day authorized, an additional question on this point to be submitted to Rear Admiral O'Neil, who in his testimony before the committee last week stated that he believed there had been an understanding between these two companies regarding their bids.

Admiral O'Neil now has his testimony before him for revision, and the committee requested that he include in it a full statement as to the Navy Department's side of this matter and to state specifically whether Mr. Schwab's statement is true so far as it refers to the Navy Department.

RUSHING NAVAL CLASSES.

Midshipmen at Annapolis to be Graduated Early to Supply Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11.—The Naval Academy authorities received information from the Navy Department to-day that the midshipmen of the class of 1905 would be

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Subsequent to the appointment charges were filed against Woolley by editors of two Boise City newspapers. The charges were brought to the President's attention, and he directed the Treasury Department to institute an investigation. That investigation was completed only within a few days. A brief was made on the case, and presented to the President. It is understood that, while the brief does not contain a specific recommendation, it practically sustains the charges made against Woolley.

OLD IRONCLADS TO BE SOLD.

Monitors That Figured in Civil War Offered as Old Junk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The old single-turret monitors Nahant, Jason, Canonicus, Lehigh, and Montauk, that for years have been anchored at League Island, have been stricken from the navy list by an order of Secretary Moody, and will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. These ironclads were authorized by act of Congress of April 17, 1862, and have long since outlived their usefulness.

The Nahant and Canonicus were built by

Three
Broadway
Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street
 { 420 Corner Canal Street
 { 265 Near Chambers Street

Harrison Loring of Boston, and the Jason, Lehigh, and Montauk by John Ericsson of Chester, Penn., builder of the original Monitor, which overcame the rebel ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads and revolutionized naval construction. Each of these vessels cost originally about \$500,000, but none of them is of much value at present except as old junk. The Canonicus is appraised at \$15,000, and the other four at \$10,000 each.

GOV. MURPHY'S MESSAGE

New Jersey Executive Discusses Child Labor Law.

Says Children's Welfare Is of More Importance Than the Saving of Wages to Employers of State.

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**ON READY-TO-
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 Flagg, 70 5th Av.

STEEL TRUST MAKES SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Net Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31 Over \$109,000,000,

BOND CONVERSION PROCESS

Last Quarter Showed Net Profits of \$2,200,000 as Against \$21,000,000 the Previous Year.

"The second annual report of the United States Steel Corporation was made public yesterday. It is a voluminous document, full of detail, and besides the operations for the year ended Dec. 31 last it gives information on a number of matters which have not been made public heretofore, though they date back to the beginning of the corporation's existence.

The approximate figures of earnings for the year have already been published. The income account for the year shows:

Gross sales and earnings.....	\$538,572,871.38
Manufacturing and operating ex- penses	*409,268,599.41
Balance	\$127,304,271.97
Other earnings and rentals.....	1,720,043.58
Total net earnings.....	\$129,024,315.55
Other income, (interest on invest- ments, &c.)	3,548,550.17
Total income	\$132,572,865.72
General expenses, taxes, discounts, &c	16,847,852.31
Balance	\$115,725,013.41
Interest charges.....	6,553,861.08

Net earnings.....\$109,171,152.35
 *Including \$22,000,000 for ordinary repairs and maintenance.

From these net earnings were deducted \$1,598,012 for sinking funds, \$23,897,353 for extraordinary replacements, improvements, and construction funds; \$60,795,490 for interest charges, \$5,378,387 for depreciation, and \$43,111,735 for dividends, leaving a balance of \$12,304,916 as against \$34,253,656 the previous year.

The exact net profits for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1903, were \$2,230,775.78, comparing with \$21,014,207.53 for the same quarter in 1902. The surplus fell off from \$18,809,836.33 on Sept. 30, 1903, to \$68,096,682.36 on Dec. 31. In 1902, during a similar period, there was an increase from \$70,873,333.75 on Sept. 30 to \$77,874,597.05 on Dec. 31.

The expense of converting the proposed stock into bonds was \$6,800,000. Of this conversion the report says:

"Up to Dec. 31, 1903, there had been issued and were outstanding United States Steel Corporation ten-sixty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds dated April 1,

CITY'S NEW BASEBALL LE

Municipal Department Teams to All Summer Long.

So many baseball teams have formed in the various city departments years gone by that the baseball entia in the municipal government have organized a Municipal Baseball League coming season. The promoters of the held a meeting in the Controller's yesterday, at which their organization effected.

Charles J. Farley, Assistant Secretary of the Dock Department, presided at the meeting, at which ten city departments represented, each having organized for the coming season. P. J. Dalton for the Department of Corrections, Mr. Farley for the Dock Department, Charles Herr for the Department of Education's team, Val F. Keller for the Department, John C. Turner for the Department, M. Kelly for the Law Department, Joseph S. Mulroney for the Police Department, G. W. Coffey for the Telephone Department, H. R. Emerson for the Department of Water Supply, Gas, Electricity, and F. W. Rubin for the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, committees on grounds, rules, and schedules, and protests were appointed. The Committee on Schedules was impaneled to prepare a schedule of games commencing with April 16 and extending to October. The Committee on Grounds was impaneled to secure grounds for the games, in Jaspas Oval, Crotona Park, Blackwell Island, Prospect Park, and the regular grounds on the dates when the professional teams are absent.

Mr. Farley was made President of the league, with Mr. Mulroney as Vice President, Mr. Keller Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Emerson as chief scorer.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY

Where the name of the clergyman is given, he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. I. Arthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, the Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, the Rev. H. Sears, and the Rev. Dr. H. G. Jones; 11 and 7:45.

EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones and the Rev. M. Gallup; 11 and 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

FIRST, Broadway, at 79th St.—The Rev. Haldeman; 11 and 8.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, at 111th St.—The Rev. W. J. Sinaffield; 11 and 7:45.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. H. M. Sanders; 11 and 8.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. James M. Bruce; 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., at 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bittling; 11 and 7:45.

Attractive young women to pose in or illustrators. Flagg, 70 5th Av.

Males.

en of good standing, with large ac-
en in the Bronx, who will devote one
urs (day or evening,) can make good
ith little effort; personal solicitation
red. For particulars address C. H.
re, 3d Av., 148th St.

ILE OPERATOR WANTED for elec-
line. Only man having department
erience need apply. Permanent posi-
ion to right party. Give references, sal-
ted, etc. J. Box 193 Times.

PACKERS.—SIEGEL COOPER CO.
oroughly experienced express packers
Transfer Department. Apply at Su-
nt's Office before 10 A. M.

HONE TRANSCRIBERS. — Several
y experienced graphophone operators
must be rapid and accurate; those
knowledge of stenography preferred;
experienced operators need apply.
al Graphophone Dept., Columbia
ph Co., 93 Chambers St.

REE) WANTED.—Indoor position,
weekly advancement; also two ex-
salesmen; steady position. Knick-
Co., 19 West 24th St.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a lead-
printing house; an exceptional oppor-
an experienced man of character, in-
nd ability; state volume of annual
Box 202 Times Office.

& Co., West 14th St., require a com-
an to act as head of stock in their
nishing department. Apply at Super-
s office.

OPER CO. require thoroughly expe-
ALKING MACHINE SALESMAN.
tion open to right party. Apply at
ndent's Office before 10 A. M.

OPER CO. require the services of
n to wrap parcels in their Grocery De-
Steady positions. Apply at Superin-
Office at 8:30 A. M.

WANTED.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. re-
erenced tailors on cloak and suit al-
Apply at Superintendent's Office
A. M.

-As general clerk or superintendent
y place, near New York, an all-round
ng some knowledge of and experience
ring, building, or contract work; fa-
ith farming and care of live stock;
former employment, and salary ex-
No. Box 203 Times.

-Chandeller makers, platers, spinners,
nolders, lacquer, and chasers to take
men now on strike at the William M.
Works, Chicago, Ill.; good wages.
H. Sanford, 140 Greenwich St., one
Monday, March 14, from 9 A. M. to

-Agents, experienced or unexperienced;
ntract and other advantages to indu-
d respectable men for the Mutual Life
Company of New York. For particu-
y to 129 West 42d St. I. Wolffsohn,

-Stenographer and operator on the
achine. \$7 to start with and good
or advancement; young man about
red. Address American, Box W 204
fice.

-Experienced salesmen in silks and
ods; men of good appearance and
ibility only. Apply to Superintendent,
10th St. entrance, before 9:30 A. M.

"Up to Dec. 31, 1903, there had been is-
ued and were outstanding United States
Steel Corporation ten-sixty-year 5 per cent,
sinking fund gold bonds, dated April 1,
1903, for the aggregate principal sum of
\$152,902,500. Since Jan. 1, and up to the
date of writing of this report, there have
been received from J. P. Morgan & Co.
\$3,822,900 additional on account of the ag-
gregate of \$20,000,000 cash receivable as
above, and there have been issued addi-
tional bonds of the par value of \$3,097,500,
making at this date (March 1)—a total issue
of bonds for the aggregate principal sum
of \$158,000,000. Thus the corporation has
received from J. P. Morgan & Co. for the
syndicate \$11,000,000 in cash and has deliv-
ered \$8,000,000 in bonds, leaving \$9,000,000
cash to be received and \$2,000,000 bonds
to be delivered.

"The corporation has the right at its
option at any time to call for the remain-
ing \$9,000,000 cash, but in order to avoid
the unnecessary burden of interest upon
bonds issued for money not immediately
needed, arrangements have been made with
J. P. Morgan & Co. whereby, until other-
wise provided, the corporation will not be
required to call the remaining \$9,000,000
cash or to deliver bonds therefor, except
when and as the cash shall be needed by
the corporation."

The amount of bonds bought for cash at
par by stockholders was only \$12,200, while
they sold to the corporation for conversion
452,000 shares of preferred stock.

There have been paid off since the or-
ganization of the corporation \$30,229,885.00
of purchase money obligations and other
unsecured liabilities of subsidiary com-
panies. Capital expenditures amounted to
\$31,042,132.

"Commencing with January, 1904," the
report says, "it has been decided to segre-
gate the profits in question in the com-
bined accounts of all companies, and not
to take the same over into the aggregate
earnings reported for all companies until
such profits shall have been actually re-
alized by the conversion of the materials
involved into finished products and the sale
and delivery of the latter to customers out-
side of the organization. This, however,
does not involve any reduction in inventory
values as hereinafter given.

"This plan has been adopted as con-
servative and safe. Although it may seem
to be a radical departure in methods of
accounting from those heretofore followed
by this corporation and from those in very
general use by organizations having sev-
eral subsidiary branches, such as large
mercantile concerns with manufacturing,
jobbing, and retail departments, it is be-
lieved that it will prove to be most satis-
factory to the stockholders of the corpora-
tion. Under this plan earnings reported for
all companies will represent practically
cash earnings to the organization, and will
avoid the possible necessity of adjustment
in a manner affecting current income of
inventory valuations of materials and prod-
ucts produced by subsidiary companies, and
sold to other subsidiary companies, but held
by the latter in their inventories. Thus
earnings reported during the year will not
be subject to reduction for adjustment in
valuation of the materials and products
such as are above referred to."

The company paid out \$120,763,896 in
wages to 167,709 employees. Its stockhold-
ers increased by 21,328 to 78,957, of which
42,720 are preferred and 37,237 are common.

MEMORIAL, Washington St
Rev. James M. Bruce; 10:45
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av.,
Rev. W. C. Biting; 11 am
SIXTEENTH STREET, Near
Rev. A. B. Maclearin; 10:4
WEST 33D ST., near 5th Av.
Holloway; 10:45 and 7:45

CONGREGATIO

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jeffe
Dr. C. R. Seymour; 11 and
MANHATTAN, Broadway at
Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11
PILGRIM, Madison Av., at 11
Frederick Lynch; 11 and 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av.,
Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av.
Rev. Dr. Silverman; 11:16.

LUTHERAN

ADVENT, Broadway, at 93d
G. F. Krotel; 11 and 8.
HOLY TRINITY, Central Park
—The Rev. C. A. Miller; 11
ST. JAMES, Madison Av.,
Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11

METHODIST EPH

GRACE, West 104th St., West
—The Rev. Dr. Louis A. B.
Dr. W. P. Odell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner
Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMull
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
St.—The Rev. Robert Bagn
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near
E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., 1
Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gil
F. M. Davenport; 11 and 8

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av.
Rev. George P. Eckman ar
S. Tipple; 11 and 8.

UNION, 46th St., Near Bro
Richard E. Bell; 10:45 and
WASHINGTON SQUARE, W
6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Jo
and 7:45.

WILLIS AVENUE, 141st St.
Barto; 10:45 and 7:30.

MORAVIAN

FIRST, Lexington Avenue at
Morris W. Leibert; 11.

PRESBYTER

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park
Henry Hopkins, President
lege; 4:30.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th
Shepherd Knapp and the
Richards; 11, 4, and 8.

CENTRAL, 57th St., Near B
Dr. Wilton M. Smith; 11 s

FIFTH AVENUE, at 56th St
Ross Stevenson and the
11 and 4:30.

FOURTH, West End Av. and
Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 s

HARLEM, Madison Av. and 1
Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE, at 2d
Charles H. Parkhurst; 11 s

NORTH, Amsterdam Av. a
Rev. J. C. Bliss and the F
11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av., at 1
Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 s

GIUGE WAVES, IFORNIA COAST

It Also Is Ascribed
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IE ALONG SHORE

oomed and Men Fight
ometer at 108 in
Francisco.

New York Times.
O., Sept. 7.—Reports of
illows which are rolling
e coming in from many
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e peculiar phenomena,
disturbances far out in
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high as forty feet, roll
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west by a reef and the
The sea there, in ordi-
a millpond. The chain
ne Hueneme and all

JAPAN TO BUILD BATTLESHIPS.

Orders 7,500 Tons of Nickel Steel Plates
from the Carnegie Company.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—Agents of the Jap-
anese Government to-day closed a contract
with the Carnegie Steel Company for an or-
der of 7,500 tons of the finest grade nickel
steel plates.

The plates are for use on Japanese battle-
ships.

The order will keep the 84-inch and 184-
inch mills of the Homestead plant busy for
three months.

The first intimation that Japan was about
to begin the construction of battleships at
her own dockyards was contained in some
of the letters from European correspondents
on the Manshu Maru, the vessel which took
the foreign naval attachés and correspon-
dents on a tour of the naval bases in Japan,
Korea, and elsewhere. It was stated that
Japan would begin the building of two first-
class battleships this Autumn, and that the
work on them would be rushed.

Hitherto Japan has only constructed
cruisers, which have been built at the im-
perial yards at Yokosuka and Kure. The
two latest home-built ships added to the
navy are the Nutaka and the Tsushima,
both of them very effective and well-con-
structed vessels of their type.

It is said that Japan's building yards are
organized and equipped in a manner which
cannot be excelled by any other similar in-
stitutions in the world.

The arsenal at Kure is now capable of
completely arming a battleship. Large
guns are also manufactured at Osaka.

TWO TO ONE ON ROOSEVELT

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snowstorm froze immediately, impeding motion.

Six searchlights turned from three directions upon the Sevastopol showed that she was lying close in shore in six fathoms. She had protection netting on three sides only.

TO SEE PORT ARTHUR'S FALL ?

Naval Attaches, Peers, and Legislators Start from Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 26.—The steamer *Man-shu*, bound for the neighborhood of Port Arthur, left here to-day.

She carried as passengers ten Naval Attaches, four peers, seventeen members of the House of Representatives, and one Secretary of the Diet. There will be no press representatives on board during the voyage, which it is expected will occupy three weeks.

BEARS TURN ON RUSSIANS NOW!

Hundreds Descend on Kamtchatka Towns, a Hardy Mariner Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—Capt. Thwing of the steamer *Harold Dollar*, which has returned from the eastern coast of Siberia, tells of an invasion of the cities and villages of the Kamchatkan peninsula by hundreds of starving Siberian bears.

The ferocious animals, driven from the mountains by hunger, made their way to the inhabited regions of the coast, and for days kept the natives in a state of semi-pleige. In *Ustakamtchatka*, a small town near the city of *Petropavlovsk*, 150 of the brutes were shot in a single day, as they roamed among the houses.

POST FOR WHITELAW REID.

He Will Succeed Ambassador Choate— Other Diplomatic Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—After President Roosevelt's inauguration will come a number of changes in the Diplomatic Corps, of which the most important have already been decided upon.

Whitelaw Reid's name for the Embassy to Great Britain will be sent in about March 4. Ambassador Choate, upon being relieved, will leave the diplomatic service and return to New York to resume his private business. He has signified to the President that such was his intention.

Mr. Reid has been virtually the only person considered for the place, and his appointment was determined upon some time ago. This post has long been the object of his ambition. He would have succeeded Mr. Hay as Ambassador had Senator Platt been willing. The relations between the Senator and the editor have improved since then, and Mr. Platt now assents to the Reid appointment.

Edwin H. Conger of Iowa, who is now Minister to China, will be transferred to the Mexican Embassy, succeeding Gen.

BIG STEEL COMPANIES NEAR ARMOR PLATE WAR

Midvale Would Underbid Carnegie and Bethlehem Concerns.

SLASH IN PRICES EXPECTED

Old Fight Between Carnegie and Illinois Steel May Furnish Ammunition for Midvale People.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—Reports leaking out in Pittsburg within the last ten days and developments of the last twenty-four hours point to trouble in the armor plate business within the next three weeks. The Naval Board at Washington will open bids on Jan. 12 for armor plate for the battleship *New Hampshire* and cruisers, aggregating in all about 8,000 tons of armor, which at the present price of plate would cost something like \$3,340,000.

The Midvale Steel Company, an independent concern of Philadelphia, which some time ago created comment by underbidding the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies for a big armorplate contract and getting it, is known to have made a bid on this new work, and at a rate which rumor says is extremely low and interesting. The Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies, which until the entry of the Midvale into the field of competition had had things their own way, are prepared to fight the Midvale tooth and nail.

A horizontal cut at least is expected in the price of plate. A representative of the Midvale concern in Pittsburg yesterday announced that his firm was ready to make real figures on armor plate, and would do so in the case of the *New Hampshire*. It is openly announced here that some cold, hard facts will be run into if it comes to a clash between the two sides on armor plate.

Those in Pittsburg who have watched the armor plate industry grow seem of the opinion that it can stand a lot of airing, and that is just what is promised at Washington by both sides. For years the prices have been higher than many persons thought the cost justified.

Details of a fight made by the Illinois Steel Company for a share of the armor plate contract have just come to light, and, it is said, will be used by the Midvale concern. If called on to make a statement the Illinois Steel Company will have to repudiate claims made before Congress that armor plate can be made profitably for \$240 per ton, and will also have to show that the contest was started at that time to injure Andrew Carnegie because of a war arising from the dissolution of the rail pool, and because John Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company, in 1896 beat the

BRITISH FREIGHTER ON BAR.

The Drumelzier Ashore on Fire Island Shoal—Resting Easily.

The British freight steamship *Drumelzier*, which sailed from New York for Havre, Dunkirk, and Swansea on Sunday morning, went ashore on the Fire Island bar, eight hours later. It was not until early yesterday morning, however, that her predicament was observed by the Oak and Fire Island Life Saving stations, the crews of both of which went to the assistance of the vessel. At a late hour last night the *Drumelzier* was reported still ashore with wrecking tugs standing by ready to begin the attempt to pull her back into deep water at the first favorable turn in the tide.

The blinding snow that prevailed at the time of the grounding is held responsible for the plight of the *Drumelzier*. When the life savers got to the vessel, a little after daylight, they found her lying well outside the breakers, and as only a moderate sea was running, she was resting easily on the mud without pounding. At that time the wind was fresh from the northeast.

The shoal on which the *Drumelzier* is resting is half a mile due west of the point of the Fire Island bar, and the steamship lies headed southeast. She is fast amidships with bow and stern free, and it was believed last night that at high tide she would be pulled back into deep water without much difficulty.

None of the officers or crew left the liner. It is believed that she will prove to have sustained little if any damage when she is pulled clear and that she will be able to proceed on her journey.

The *Drumelzier*, the local agents of which are Barber & Co., arrived in New York from Baltimore nine days ago, and took on a general cargo for Havre and Swansea. She carries a crew of thirty men, and is owned by the Astral Shipping Company of Liverpool. She is a single funneled vessel, 340 feet long with a net tonnage of 2,330.

CRAZY AUTO ON A RAMPAGE.

Everyone Dodged When It Cut Capers— The Demon Rum Suspected.

A big green automobile, in which were two men and two women, all buried to the ears in furs, and all apparently somewhat too full of Christmas cheer, caused all kinds of excitement in the Borough Hall Square, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The capers which the big machine cut while trying to lay a course for some point presumably known to the operator lifted the hair on the heads of onlookers.

The automobile bowled up Washington Street from the direction of the bridge and came to a stop at Fulton Street. The driver consulted with his companions for a moment, and then started to go up Fulton Street. The machine swerved suddenly, and the hub of a forewheel grazed an elevated pillar. One of the women screamed, and the operator swung the car over at right angles toward Court Street, just slipping through between a trolley car and a snow-laden wagon and causing the motorman's

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been willing. The relations between the Senator and the editor have improved since then, and Mr. Platt now assents to the Reid appointment.

Edwin H. Conger of Iowa, who is now Minister to China, will be transferred to the Mexican Embassy, succeeding Gen. Powell Clayton, who signified his desire to retire about a year ago. Mr. Conger's successor, in all probability, will be W. W. Rockhill, head of the Bureau of American Republics, who was President McKinley's special commissioner to China at the time of the Boxer uprising. Mr. Conger will hold the Mexican Embassy only about a year, as he intends then to begin a campaign for Governor of Iowa.

Gen. Horace Porter has not informed the Administration of any desire to be relieved at Paris, and unless he wants to come home he will stay.

SLAUGHTER OF HOYT'S BAND.

Aid on Way to Victims of Samar Fanatics Delayed by Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Taft received to-day a cable message from Gov. Wright at Manila in response to his inquiry in regard to the recent uprising of the Pulajanas at Dolores, Samar, in which Lieut. Hoyt and thirty-seven men were killed. Gov. Wright's message is as follows:

"With reference to your telegram of 21st inst., I regret to say that Gen. Corbin's report of attack on and loss of detachments of scouts at Oras and Dolores is correct. Pulajanas have of late left west and north sides of Samar and become active on east coast, which is practically without harbor and very difficult of access during prevalence of the existing monsoon.

"Orders were given some time since to strengthen all detachments on the east coast, but unfortunately this was delayed by wreck and loss of coast guard boat carrying a hundred or more of the constabulary. The men were saved, but the delay in sending another coast guard boat to the rescue resulted in leaving these small detachments at Oras and Dolores isolated, and the consequent loss.

"All east coast stations have been heavily reinforced, and we are still sending men in by my direction. Gen. Allen (Chief of Constabulary) left here (Manila) two weeks since to take personal charge of affairs in Samar. I am still further reinforcing him with constabulary and am consulting with Gen. Corbin, who, if necessary, will aid us with troops."

TOWNS SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION.

Windows at Halifax Broken When Powder Mill Blew Up Ten Miles Away.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 26.—A portion of the Acadia Powder Company's works, at Waverly, ten miles from this city, blew up to-day and the concussion shook the country and broke windows for twenty miles around. No one was killed or even seriously injured, although about twenty of the employes who had just left the building, which was demolished, were thrown violently to the ground and stunned.

The plant is a mile outside of Waverly, yet every window in the town was broken and many persons on the streets were cut

armor plate can be made profitably for \$240 per ton, and will also have to show that the contest was started at that time to injure Andrew Carnegie because of a war arising from the dissolution of the rail pool, and because John Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company, in 1896 beat the Carnegie Steel Company on a million-dollar pig iron deal.

The story is as follows: Early in 1896 the steel rail pool, which was holding standard rails at \$24 per ton, dissolved. John G. A. Leishman, then President of the Carnegie Steel Company, became very friendly with John Gates, who was the head of the Illinois Steel Company. Leishman and Gates entered into an agreement whereby they would form a pool and hold the price of rails west of Chicago at \$17.50 per ton.

Gates, in the face of this alleged agreement, made a hurried canvass of the Western railroads and scooped in most of the tonnage west of Chicago. In addition to this, Gates talked Leishman and his first assistant, W. P. Palmer, now President of the American Steel and Wire Company, into buying about 100,000 tons of pig iron at a high price. Pig iron immediately declined.

Andrew Carnegie, in Europe then, was advised of the situation and rushed home. Palmer received a few days' notice. Leishman a few months. Palmer accepted a post with the Illinois Steel Company as assistant to the President. Leishman was fixed up for a foreign mission, going to Switzerland as Minister.

John Gates was angry with Carnegie, and charged that the Carnegie Steel Company was overcharging the United States Government in its armor plate contracts. At that time the Carnegie Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company had split the contracts for armor at \$550 per ton. The Russian Government had given the Carnegie Company a contract for a considerable tonnage about the same time, and this was delivered in Russia at a lower price than that for which the American armor plate was delivered on the Atlantic Coast.

Through the information that Mr. Palmer is alleged to have given Gates on the armor plate cost, the Illinois Steel Company made an offer to the Government to make all the armor plate needed at \$240 per ton. The Illinois Company had no plant, but offered to build one if a contract for twenty years was awarded.

The offer of the Illinois Steel Company created a sensation in Congress. A committee was appointed to investigate the offer of the Illinois Company. This committee visited the Chicago plants and reported that the ground covered by the plants of the Illinois Steel Company was too small, and a suitable armor plant could not be erected.

Since then the situation has been entirely changed. John Gates became one of the leading promoters of the United States Steel Corporation. He advised that the Carnegie Steel Company be brought into the combination at any price. He became a heavy stockholder and a Director.

It is said the Midvale people may call on W. P. Palmer, President of the American Steel and Wire Company, to testify how the Illinois Company proposed to make armor plate at \$240.

RESCUE FROM ICY RIVER.

Fices Impede Man Who Saves Plumber Who Fell Overboard.

street. The machine swerved suddenly, and the hub of a forewheel grazed an elevated pillar. One of the women screamed, and the operator swung the car over at right angles toward Court Street, just slipping through between a trolley car and a snow-laden wagon and causing the motorman's heart to jump as he frantically applied the brakes.

Then the machine swerved again, and seemed to be headed for the basin of the fountain in the square, when it took another sudden turn and dashed up Fulton Street on a zigzag course, to the consternation of motormen and drivers.

At Joralemon Street the man seated beside the operator grabbed the steering wheel and started to run the machine himself. The first thing he did was to spin the car around in a circle and just miss taking off the corner of a tool shanty used by the workers on the subway.

By this time pedestrians and drivers were giving the crazy outfit a wide berth. After performing a few more wild "stunts," the car shot off down Joralemon Street and whizzed around into Court Street on two wheels. Swinging into Atlantic Avenue, it dashed up that thoroughfare at high speed and vanished in the distance.

BALTIMORE'S NEW POSTMASTER

The President Ignores Organization Candidates and Chooses W. Hall Harris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Baltimore people were surprised this afternoon with the announcement that the President had decided to nominate W. Hall Harris for Postmaster of that city to succeed Mr. Warfield, the incumbent, who does not desire reappointment.

The Republican leaders and the "organization" men were urging the selection of one of several candidates whose names were with the President, but he passed over them all and selected Mr. Harris on the recommendation of Charles J. Bonaparte.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—President Roosevelt could not have given a greater surprise to Congressman Frank Wachter and other leaders of the local Republican organization than he did by his choice to-day of W. Hall Harris as Postmaster of Baltimore to succeed S. Davies Warfield.

Mr. Harris is a well-known lawyer and civil service reformer, and is a son of the late J. Morrison Harris, independent candidate for Governor in 1875. He is a Republican, but not a politician, a close friend of Charles J. Bonaparte, the civil service reformer, and a relative of Mrs. Bonaparte. The selection is attributed to the influence of Senator McComas and Mr. Bonaparte. Gen. J. Stuart McDonald was the choice of Congressman Wachter and other local leaders.

It is reported that William F. Stone, Collector of the Port, the choicest Federal job in Maryland, will not be reappointed. Stone is the head of the party organization. Senator McComas has not been on good political terms with several of the State and city leaders for some time.

TRIED TO WALK TO HOSPITAL.

Woman with Pneumonia Feared to Make Trouble for Her Benefactors.

For fear that the clang of the ambulance

A. M. Scholtz of Baltimore, who said it was an unnecessary interference with the liberties of the people by Federal authority.

DENIES COLLUSION ON ARMOR.

Rear Admiral O'Neil Replies to Charges Affecting Navy Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Replying to the question of the House Committee on Naval Affairs as to whether there is a preliminary understanding as to price between the Navy Department and the steel companies manufacturing armor for the Government, Rear Admiral O'Neil has transmitted to the committee a review of the entire period in which the Government has had armor manufactured.

He says it is impossible for him to state whether there was an understanding between Secretary Tracy and the Carnegie Company regarding the first contract for armor. As to his own knowledge of such matters the Admiral says:

"I can say without any reservation that since June 1, 1897, there has been no collusion or understanding with the bidders as to price to be bid, nor has there been any previous understanding as to how much armor would be awarded to any bidder."

PHILIPPINE NAVIGATION BILL.

Senate Committee to Begin Hearings on It Today. Arguments of Opponents.

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Search of the ruins of the Workingmen's Union here resulted in the discovery of two bombs.

MIDVALE CO.'S BID REJECTED.

Bethlehem and Carnegie Plants Get Armor Plate Contract.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Board of Officers appointed by Secretary Morton to investigate the capacity of the several armor plate companies has recommended that the bid made by the Midvale Steel Company for 8,000 tons of armor plate for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana be rejected.

Secretary Morton announced the award of the contracts for the armor as follows: To the Bethlehem Steel Company, the armor for one battleship and one armored cruiser, 5,666 tons; to the Carnegie Steel Company, the armor for one armored cruiser, 2,162 tons.

In announcing the award it is stated that while the Midvale Steel Company had submitted trial plates that have successfully withstood the required ballistic test it had not yet commenced the regular production of armor in quantity and that the Bureau of Ordnance did not deem that the production of the trial plates submitted was such a guarantee that the company could produce suitable armor in the quantities required as to warrant at this time awarding to that company a contract for armor.

ASKS HELP FOR WATER BILL.

Mayor Calls on Citizens to Go or Write to Albany.

Mayor McClellan last night issued a

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light. Capt. Olsen was in the bow of the barge when she struck, but did not cut the tow line until he discovered that the hatches were being forced up by water coming in through the holes in the barge's bottom. He ordered all the men to the afterhouse, where they put on life preservers and plunged over the side.

The distress whistles of the tug brought four men from the southeast light to the scene, and, rushing down the cliff to the beach, they formed a human line and dragged the seamen, one by one, from the breakers.

ARMOR TESTS SUCCESSFUL.

Target Representing Section of Cruiser Resists Great Shells.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The results of the tests conducted at the Indian Head Proving Grounds yesterday, the purpose of which was to determine the resisting power of warships to the different types of shells which might be hurled against them in time of action, were satisfactory to the officers of the Navy and Army who witnessed them. A statement given out to-day at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department says, in part:

"A target structure, representing in all details a section of one of the armored cruisers of the Tennessee class, was attacked by shells fired from the 6-inch and 8-inch guns, with the same striking velocities which these shells would have had if fired in service at ranges of 2,700, 3,000, 4,000, and 4,500 yards. Some of these shells were loaded with black powder, and some with high explosive.

"The object of the test was to determine the resisting power of the ships to the different types of shells by which they would be attacked in action.

"At the end of the test the target, although considerably damaged locally, was intact so far as its structural elements were concerned."

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; St., 24c.; 7c., 42c.; 7 words to line.
Brooklyn.

SCHEMERNHORN ST., 40.—Rooms to rent;
convenient to bridge and ferries; reasonable;
newly furnished.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 8.—Alcove and
square rooms, connecting or singly.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; St., 24c.; 7c., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Two or three rooms for light house-
keeping; convenient 9th Av. L. or surface;
reference given and required; state terms. Ad-
dress Miss M. J. Yonkers P. O.

WANTED—Awning Operators.—Stegel-Cooper
Company require experienced sewers on awn-
ings. Apply at Superintendent's office before
10 A. M.

Room, light housekeeping, young woman stan-
dard; best references required. M., Box 108
Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; St., 24c.; 7c., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

ALTERATION HANDS.—A. I. Naman, Fulton
St., Brooklyn, require experienced alteration
hands; permanent positions to right parties.
Apply Superintendent.

COACHMAN.—Young, active, single man;
first-class reference. J. C., 452 East 36th.

COOKS, KITCHENMAIDS, LAUNDRESSES,
waitresses, general houseworkers. 27 East
22d St., Miss Curry's Bureau. (Take elevator.)

FINISHERS wanted at Wanamaker's imme-
diately. Apply to Mr. King, French Dress-
making Salons, 8th floor.

HELPERNS wanted at Wanamaker's immedi-
ately. Apply to Mr. King, French Dressmaking
Salons, 8th floor.

Operators and pressers, experienced,
on Summer dresses. Wightman Co.,
21 Waverley Place.

SPANGLERS wanted at Wanamaker's imme-
diately. Apply to Mr. King, French Dress-
making Salons, 8th floor.

WANTED—Lady's maid to travel on a yacht;
references necessary for no seasickness;
thoroughly competent for position; Ger-
man preferred; age not over 30; answer
by letter, copying references. 57 East
75th St.

WANTED—Inspectors and Messengers.—Bright,
not girls over 18 years of age, to act as in-
spectors; also messengers; permanent posi-
tions; opportunity for rapid advancement. Ap-
ply to Superintendent before 10 A. M. Simp-
son Crawford Company.

WANTED—Simpson Crawford Company require
for their various departments first-class, ex-
perienced saleswomen; permanent positions.
Apply to Superintendent before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Lady canvassers; \$1.50 day, six
hours' work; no money; we start you. Box
W 221 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—Waitress with good references.
Apply between 9 and 11 at 50 East 68th St.

Males.

CASH BOYS wanted at Wanamaker's; rapid
advancement for bright, industrious boys;
salary, \$3 to start; bring Board of Health cer-
tificate.

**E. A. MORRISON & SON,
893 Broadway,**

require several stock boys for their wholesale
lace department; must be quick and accurate
at figures.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—A smart, bright, active
boy about sixteen years old, residing with
his parents; must be quick and correct at
figures and write a good hand. Address in
own handwriting, Dickson, Box 102 Times
Downtown.

SOME AGENTS who are smarter than others
will understand why, under prevailing circum-
stances, it is easier and pays better to sell
insurance for the Germania Life than for
other companies; same rate and guarantees
for annual or deferred dividend policies; new
child's endowment bond; liberal arrangement
with good producers. Call personally at
home office, 20 Nassau.

WANTED—Engineer competent to supervise the
construction of large steel buildings adapted
for manufacturing purposes, and who has had
experience upon similar work. Also an ex-
perienced building inspector, and architectural
and structural draughtsman familiar with
machine shop construction and design. Applica-
tions should give in detail their experience,
qualifications, and references, including cop-
ies of letters of reference, and state age, salary
expected, and how soon they will report
for duty if engaged. Address "Buildings,"
P. O. Box 1,038, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Parcel Carriers.—Neat, bright boys,
over 10 years of age, to act as inside men-

**STEEL STOCKHOLDERS
GIVE VOTE OF THANKS**

Hold Cheerful Meeting on J. P.
Morgan's Birthday.

DIRECTORS ARE RE-ELECTED

Proposal to Issue 5 Per Cent. Bonds
and Retire Preferred Stock Put
Over for Present.

The fourth annual meeting of the stock-
holders of the United States Steel Cor-
poration and the sixty-eighth birthday of
J. Pierpont Morgan, organizer of the
corporation, fell on the same day yester-
day, and the stockholders, whether on
that account or not, took occasion to
show the management with congratula-
tions on its success. The meeting re-
sembled a love feast with its atmosphere
of good-will, and it was distinctly dif-
ferent in this respect from the meetings
two and three years ago, when the bond
conversion plan and other then unpopular
schemes of the management came in for
a severe censure.

At the meeting yesterday the Proxy
Committee held proxies representing 51.4
per cent. of the outstanding capital stock.
Besides, there were represented 1,000 shares
of common and 200 shares of preferred
stock. The amendments to the by-laws
passed by the Board of Directors in No-
vember last were adopted, and all other
acts of the board during the past year
were unanimously approved. The follow-
ing Directors were re-elected: Marshall
Field, Daniel G. Reid, John D. Rockefeller,
Jr., William E. Corey, Robert Bacon,
Nathaniel Thayer, Clement A. Griscom,
and John F. Dryden.

When general remarks were called for
Daniel E. Wolfe made a speech congrat-
ulating the Directors on their manage-
ment. He then offered a resolution that
the Directors be authorized to issue 5 per
cent. bonds for an amount sufficient, at
par, to redeem the outstanding preferred
stock. Chairman Gary thanked Mr.
Wolfe, but said the question should be
first given to the stockholders and public
for consideration and discussion in ad-
vance of any action. He said: "I be-
lieve in great publicity and very friendly
relations between the stockholders and
officers of the corporation. I shall take
pleasure in laying this resolution before
the board and Finance Committee for
their consideration. The stock of this
corporation is widely held. Large quan-
tities are held in England, Germany,
France, and Holland particularly, and there
should be widespread notice of such a step
before anything decisive is done." Mr.
Wolfe then agreed to leave the resolution
with the Chairman to submit to the Board
of Directors.

John Rooney, another stockholder said
he thought the small stockholders present
should give some expression of their ap-
preciation of the able and efficient man-
ner in which affairs of the corporation
had been managed and the interests of
the stockholders cared for. He predicted
that within twelve months the common
stock would be selling at above par, and
in concluding, moved that a vote of thanks
be given to the management. The motion
was carried by acclamation.

Steel preferred made a new high record
yesterday, touching 104%. The common
sold at 35 1/2.

**ROYAL
Baking Powder**
Makes bread in an hour—
no standing over night.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**RATE FOR CITY LIGHTS
UNCHANGED IN 20 YEARS**

Col. Monroe Tells of His Inquiry
Under Low Administration.

FINISH HEARINGS SATURDAY

In the Meantime Committee Will Ex-
amine McClellan, the Two Mur-
phys, and Gaffney.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe, who, as Com-
missioner of Water Supply, Gas, and
Electricity under Mayor Low, rejected all
the bids of the lighting concerns on the
ground that they were exorbitant and
advocated a municipal lighting plant, was
a witness before the Stevens Gas Invest-
igation Committee yesterday.

Mayor McClellan was notified yesterday
by Charles E. Hughes, senior counsel of
the committee, that his attendance would
not be required until to-morrow. Tam-
many Leader Charles F. Murphy will not
be called until Thursday; according to the
present arrangement. About the same
time the Tammany leader's brother, John
J. Murphy, his partner in the New York
Contracting and Trucking Company,
Alderman Gaffney, and Commissioner
Oakley will be called. The committee
expects to finish its public hearings by
Saturday evening.

When the committee began its hearing
yesterday morning Peter A. Hendricks,
a lawyer, who is Chairman of the Tam-
many Hall General Committee of the
Thirty-first Assembly District, gave notice
that he appeared as counsel for John
J. Murphy and Alderman Gaffney. Mr.
Hendricks said his clients were willing
to assist the committee in any way possi-
ble. Mr. Hughes said that their attend-
ance would not be needed yesterday.

Some of those in the Aldermanic Cham-
ber understood Mr. Hendricks to say that
he represented the Tammany leader as
well, but the lawyer sent word to the
newspapers last evening that this was not
true.

NO COMPETITIVE BIDDING.

Col. Monroe, in beginning his testimony,
said that after taking office in January,
1902, he spent a year looking into the
lighting situation.

"I found that there was such a solid
monopoly in lighting that it would be
impossible to obtain competitive bids," he
said in response to questions by Mr.
Hughes. "I then invited representatives
of all the companies to a conference to
see if it would not be possible to get a
reduction all round."
Q. Did you compare the rates for 1903 with
the bids in former years. A. Yes, Sir. I
found that the charges for electric lighting



New Eldorado in a Northern On

How the Mishap of a Burly Blacksmith I Wonderful Mineral Wealth of the Cobalt

COBALT, the new Eldorado of Ontario, the marvelous richness of whose silver deposits is attracting thousands from all over the world, is having all the sensations of the most modern city on the continent. Last week ten tons of dynamite "went up," and quite a section of the town went with it in the fire which followed. Two lives only were lost and few persons were injured. The property loss, estimated at \$25,000, will in no way interfere with mining operations, and incoming trains are still crowded with prospectors, who hope to "strike it rich" during the coming Summer. Hundreds of tents are being provided for the homeless by the Town Council, and already the work of rebuilding a new and more substantial town is under way.

Cobalt is a fact. Many mining camps are either visions or nightmares. But this little spot in the wilderness of Northern Ontario has wealth untold, because unknown. Already the going camps—some twenty in number—have shipped over \$2,000,000 in silver values, and this in less than eighteen months. If not another vein of nicolite or smallite, or calcite, or of native silver were uncovered, there are fortunes here to last for years to come in ore already blocked out.

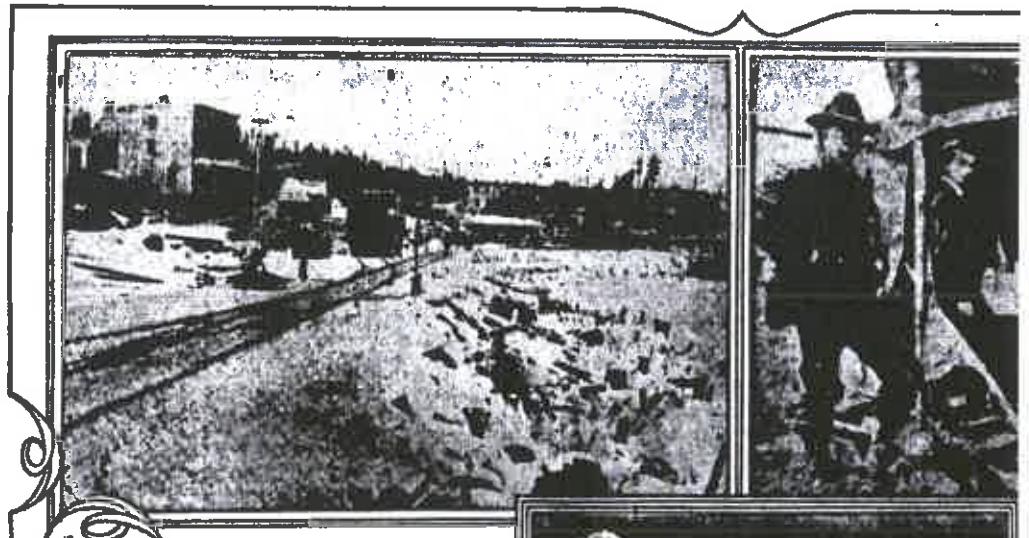
To-day the ice is well out of the lakes, and snow is left only in the deeper gullies in the bush. It is an ideal time for prospecting, and the idealists are flocking in by the trainload from every quarter of the globe, for the fame of the wonderful Silver City has spread afar. It may sound trite to say that this is the richest silver camp yet discovered on the western hemisphere, but mining men and metallurgists agree that this is true. Cartloads have been shipped by some of the leading mines that have netted \$5,500 to the ton in silver alone. Other values are here—cobalt, nickel, and arsenic, with traces even of gold and copper, but the silver, to date, demands almost the entire attention, for it is more than 90 per cent. of the total yet uncovered.

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For centuries silver has lain there—some of it actually in sight—waiting for the hands of man. To-day these hands are there—thousands of them. Their owners are a curious lot. Some of them are old-time California placer miners; others are fresh from the copper mines of Arizona and Sonora. Not a few are from the British Columbia and Yukon camps. All these rub elbows with the Kimberley diamond digger and his brother from the mining fields of British East Africa. Here also is the native lumber-jack, making quick friends with the wail of the Coast-guard. The former is there to stay, for it is an easy transition from the lumber camp to the mine ledge, but the latter will float out again as he came in—only perhaps a little poorer.

More than anything else one is impressed with the wonderful optimism of this cosmopolitan crowd. Everybody has his imagination with him. The hardships of a winter under tents, at 20 to 50 degrees below zero—even the very recent memory of a scanty breakfast of pork and beans—do not hinder your real prospector from "talking up" his chances. Only yesterday he was "near" silver, and to-day—to-morrow surely—he will strike it rich. And when he does stake out his claim and get his papers you shall have first chance for a share, for here as elsewhere the man whose wealth lies in the future is ever the most generous with his fellows.

Things come rapidly to the tenderfoot as he steps off the sleeper after a comfortable run of 840 miles north from Toronto. There is only one train up a day, and the town comes to see it in. On the run up



View of Cobalt Ontario, Canada.

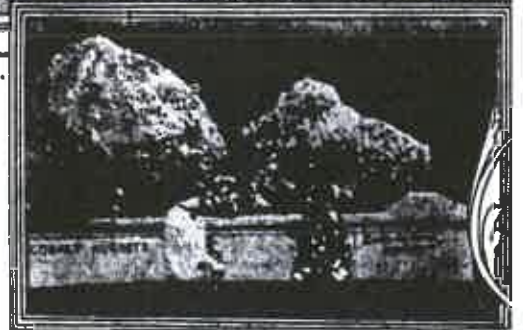
you have heard nothing but Cobalt. Even the train boy with his "seedless bananas" pauses a moment to say, quite soberly, that he would like first chance to buy an interest if you find anything good. Between stations the conductor, waxing confidential, tells you of a pal of his who left the road last Fall and is now \$60,000 to the good as part owner of a going mine. The boom is in the air, and it's contagious.

But this man pushing his way through the crowd on the station platform must be of some consequence. His greeting is very cordial and prosperity beams from him. How can you help being interested to know that his partner and himself have just made the biggest strike in camp, and that shares which were 10 cents will go up to 50 cents before the week is out? Fortunately he has a few hundred thousand at the old price with him, and— You break away and meet his prototype at the little hotel when you register. Strange as it may seem, these men sell stock in properties from which a pound of silver has never yet been taken. One can drop money in Cobalt as quickly as in Wall Street, unless he knows what he is buying. The really good stocks are not sold at 10 cents a share.

□ □ □

The city itself is growing with the crowd. Everywhere houses are going up, and tenants are plentiful before the roof is on. If your stay is short and you can't get into the little hotel, boarding houses are numerous. Over in "Frenchtown" the most pretentious of these—the Maison Pantier—carries the English legend "Stopen Pieces" over its door. It has four rooms and a washroom. The latter is in the yard.

Cobalt is orderly with all its newness. No one carries a gun in his belt, nor is there any need. Very wisely the Dominion Government has refused to grant licenses, and the local Council is vigilant in closing up "blind pigs" as soon as they are well started. Nor are there public dance halls or open gambling dens. "Old-timers"—men who have made Cobalt their home for twelve or fifteen months—are proud of their town. Already there are three banks,



Nuggets of silver in the branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada at Cobalt.

two churches, and several general stores. An opera house is to be built soon. The produce man lives and does business in a box car on the railroad siding, but when you climb in your reception is cordial.

Back in the bush is the real Cobalt, for the town itself is an effect—not a cause. A little more than two years ago the bush was a wilderness. Probably there is no wilder country in Northern Canada. Ten acres of it would hardly furnish herbage for a robust cow. It is a rolling country, covered with dense growths of spruce and pine, white birch and tamarack. Dotted it everywhere are lakes—some of them thirty or forty miles long and others hardly more than ponds—well stocked by nature with bass and pike and pickerel.

□ □ □

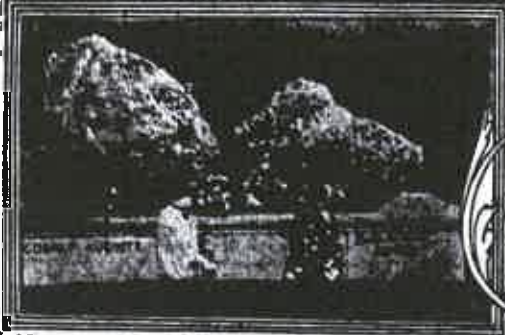
Throughout the bush and on the lake shore rocks crop out. Dig anywhere and you will strike the ledge. Surely nature is nowhere more generous in this regard than here in Coleman Township. Here is indeed a paradise for the geologist. The country rock is conglomerate lower Huronian, and diabase. Running through it are some of the richest veins of native and ruby silver yet discovered. Near by the rich red of cobalt bloom and the green shadings of nickel bloom almost mingle with pyrite and antimony, bismuth, and traces even of copper and of gold.

In a Northern Ontario Wilderness

Shop of a Burly Blacksmith Revealed the Mineral Wealth of the Cobalt District.



The first "Delaunoy's" of the camp.



Nuggets of silver in the branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada at Cobalt.



A prospector.

two churches, and several general stores. An opera house is to be built soon. The produce man lives and does business in a box car on the railroad siding, but when you climb in your reception is cordial.

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ern Ontario was expected to open up the great timber belt of Northern Ontario and the rich wheat belt adjoining St. James's Bay.

In the railroad gang was La Rose, a burly blacksmith. One day in a good-natured scuffle with his fellows near the cut on the shore of Cobalt Lake, La Rose fell over a boulder. It glistened at its base, and showed in spots a rich ruby red, unlike anything the blacksmith had ever seen. That night La Rose broke off a piece of this toulder and sent it down to a friend in Toronto. When it was shown to Prof. W. G. Miller of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the latter lost little time in reaching the camp of the construction gang. He found what he hoped for, with plentiful indications at hand, that cobalt and silver abounded throughout the district.

La Rose the blacksmith left the road and opened a mine. In six months he sold it for \$28,000. The first carload of ore shipped by the new owners netted them enough to pay for the property and everything they had purchased for it in the way of machinery and equipment. To date they have shipped fully \$400,000 in silver values. The shaft is down over 200 feet, and the silver vein is wider and truer at the bottom. This latter fact is of especial interest to every camp in Cobalt, as it disproves the theory of the early skeptics that the values here were wholly on the surface and would not show in depth.

New strikes are frequent in the going properties since the snow went off. Hardly a week goes by without a discovery of new veins or added values in ledges now being worked. Beyond question this entire section is richly and heavily mineralized. Not only is this shown by the actual operations of the active camps, but also by the careful researches of some of the best-known geologists in the country.

Dr. Robert Bell, chief of the Canadian Geological Survey, who has made several trips to this new Eldorado, gives it as his opinion that this is the most richly mineralized section yet discovered on the American continent. At first he was inclined to believe that the principal values were on the surface, so rich and unusual were the outcroppings of leaf and native silver. Later researches have caused Dr. Bell to assert that every indication throughout the camp points to continued and even increasing values in depth.

Prof. W. G. Miller of the Ontario Bureau of Mines is a firm believer in the future of the camp. He will spend much of his time there this Summer, with a party of experts, prospecting throughout the "Gillies Limit," an area several square miles in extent. This has been set aside by the Ontario Government, and may be worked on the public ownership plan for the benefit of the Provincial Treasury. It is proposed to lease ledges in the Gillies Limit for \$40,000 or \$50,000, a nominal yearly rental, and in addition a certain percentage of the ore actually taken out, based, of course, on its assay value.

Not all that glitters there is silver—nor will all the engineers, experts, miners and waiters of the world who have flocked in since Spring opened make a "strike." But the going camps, the leading properties, which have paid their way many times over in the amount of silver shipped to date, have ere now enough blocked out and in sight to last for many months to come. New machinery and equipment is coming in on every train. The big camps are adding almost daily to their working forces, and it is confidently predicted by conservative men who are intimately in touch with actual conditions that the Silver City will ship from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 in silver values before the close of the present year.

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SAVED COLONIAL EXPRESS.

Engineer Let Derailed Engine Slide Along Ties and Prevented Telescoping.

EAST GREENWICH, N. Y., July 11.—A brace on the locomotive dragging the Colonial Express, southbound, from Boston to Washington, broke just after the train passed through this place at noon to-day, and for over half a mile the engine plowed its way along the sleepers, dragging with it its six coaches and Pullman cars, which were filled with passengers. No one was injured, though the engine was wrecked and the train was traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The fortunate outcome of the accident was due to the genius displayed by Engineer Bowman at the critical moment.

The express had just passed beyond the yard limits here when the accident occurred. The first knowledge of the trouble came to Engineer Bowman when he felt the violent jolting of the locomotive, indicating that it had been derailed. As he was about to throw over the lever to stop the train suddenly, he thought that to do so might telescope the coaches or throw the train down the bank upon a ledge. He therefore gradually reduced the pressure. The momentum of the train was so great that the engine had furrowed the road bed and splintered the sleepers for half a mile before it stopped.

As soon as the motion ceased the engine toppled over. The coaches, however, did not leave the rails, and the passengers did not know of an accident until all danger was over. The passengers were taken back to Providence by trolley to await a later train for Washington.

ALLEGED JEWEL THIEF HELD.

Stellman is Wanted in London for a \$50,000 Diamond Robbery.

James Stellman, alias Solomon Dymond and half a dozen other fictitious names, who, according to Police Inspector McLaughlin, is a well-known diamond thief with his picture in the Rogues' Gallery, was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and held in \$1,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

Stellman was arrested on Tuesday night at Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue by Detectives Vallely and Collins of Inspector McLaughlin's staff. He is charged with having been implicated in a \$50,000 diamond robbery which occurred in London on March 14, 1905. According to the Inspector, Samuel Locket, an ex-convict, known to the police here as Harry Graham, alias Lockhard, is now serving a term of five years in England for his connection with the same robbery. After Locket was sent to prison Stellman, according to the police, came to this city. Some of the stolen jewels were afterward located here. Magistrate Walsh signed orders for the return of \$1,500 worth of the stolen property which had been found in a Nassau Street jewelry store, and \$10,000 worth of diamonds located with a jeweler doing business in Eighth Avenue.

The diamonds were stolen from a representative of Flattauer Brothers, a firm of French diamond dealers. The salesman was visiting London. He carried \$50,000 worth of samples in a small hand satchel. The thieves in some way had learned the fact. They followed the salesman, and one day when he entered a drug store in London and laid down his satchel, substituted one exactly like it and took away the one containing the diamonds.

ARMOR TRUST SAYS RIVAL SEEKS TO DESTROY IT

Makes Fight for Part of Contract Given to Midvale Company.

TO HELP IDLE WORKMEN

Schwab and Johnson Say They Will Make Armor at a Loss to Keep Men Busy.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Armor Trust representatives do not intend to let the Midvale Steel Company get away with the entire contract for 7,828 tons of armor for the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, without a further struggle.

President Johnson and Vice President Schneider of the Bethlehem Steel Company, together with Charles M. Schwab, called on Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to-day and put up a strong plea for a part of the contract. It was represented that giving the entire contract to the Midvale Company would endanger the existence of the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants, since if they had no work to do they might have to be dismantled and their large force of highly skilled workmen scattered so it would be impossible to reassemble them again in case it became necessary for those plants to turn out armor at short notice. Moreover, it was intimated that the purpose of the Midvale Company in bidding so low was to put the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies out of business, so that it would have a monopoly of armor manufacture in this country and could then exact what price it pleased, having the Government at its mercy.

The Bethlehem people expressed a willingness to take part of the contract at the price of \$345 a ton bid by the Midvale Company, although that would mean an actual loss. It would be better for them to operate at a loss than to shut down, entirely, as would be the case if the entire contract should go to the Midvale Company.

Admiral Mason was not in position to give them any satisfaction, but it was arranged that they should submit written statements to Secretary Bonaparte. President Harrah of the Midvale Company also saw Admiral Mason and protested against any of the contract being given to other concerns. He said his company was clearly entitled to it all under the terms of the call for bids. His concern had demonstrated that it could furnish the class of armor required and could make deliveries in time and as agreed, and it had bid \$33 a ton less than the lowest bid of a competitor.

Officers of the Ordnance Bureau declined to discuss the matter to-day, but there was a decidedly observable inclination to smile at the pathetic spectacle of the trust representatives vigorously making their anti-trust argument.

DENIES NEGLECT OF CHILD.

Newark Christian Bureau Says Police

A Complex Combination

Of causes is constantly lifting real estate values in New York City. It is almost impossible to lose upon an investment in this field. The degree of profit, however, depends upon a wise selection. Assistance for those who desire the best. Consultation costs nothing.

Albert B. Ashforth
REAL ESTATE
4 West 33rd Street
NEW YORK

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES ARE FIGHTING

Guatemalan-Salvadoran Hostilities Break Out Anew.

COMBS IS ORDERED BACK

To Stay in Guatemala City and Look After American Interests—Revolt Against Cabrera Grows.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala have broken out anew on the border, where peace was supposed to have been established pending a settlement of the trouble between the two countries.

Leslie M. Combs, the American Minister to Guatemala, who was on his way to the United States to assist in settling the difficulties between Salvador and Guatemala, has been ordered back to Guatemala City from Champerico, Guatemala, where he was reached by cable.

Mr. Combs will remain in the Guatemalan capital to keep the United States advised concerning the trouble and to protect American interests. Salvadoran and Guatemalan troops had been massed near the boundary for some time and a serious clash was expected, but a temporary armistice seemed to have been agreed upon and Salvador announced that J. R. Pacus had been named as a special envoy to Washington for the purpose of making representations to the American Government concerning Salvador's position. John Jenkins, the American Consul General at San Salvador, was to accompany Mr. Pacus to this country. Guatemala indicated her willingness to have the United States act as mediator. Reassuring reports had reached the

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THE ST. MARY'S ASHORE.

Tugs Sent from Gibraltar to Assist the New York Schoolship.

GIBRALTAR, July 12.—It is reported that the New York schoolship St. Mary's is ashore at Spartal, on the coast of Morocco.

Tugs have left Gibraltar for that point.

A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education, said last night that he had received a dispatch confirming the report that the St. Mary's was ashore in the Strait of Gibraltar. The message gave no details.

The St. Mary's is a sailing vessel built thirty-seven years ago that for the last thirty-one years has been in the service of the New York City Board of Education. She carries about 100 boys, and her master is Commander Gustavus C. Hanus, United States Navy. She has made frequent cruises to European waters.

The present cruise began in the latter part of April, and after several weeks in Long Island Sound and along the New England Coast the St. Mary's started for Europe, the understanding being that upon her return she would be put out of commission, her place being taken by a newer craft.

From June 12 to June 19 the ship battled with heavy gales. The boys suffered great hardships, and one of them, Irving Hendricksen of Queens, L. I., died from atigue and exposure. Commander Hanus, in a letter from Lisbon dated June 26, said that the storm beat all former records for bad weather. It caused the seams near the waterways to open slightly, and water leaked from the gun deck to the berth deck.

Commander Hanus in his letter commended the sturdiness of the boys in fighting the storm. In spite of their hardships most of the boys were in good health when the ship arrived at Lisbon. The St. Mary's reached Cadix on July 6.

The St. Mary's is one of the best-known training schools for sailors in the world. The object of the schoolship is to provide officers for the merchant marine. The course lasts for two years, and there is no expense attached to it beyond the sum of \$25, which is deposited upon the admission of the young sailor. For this the student is provided with uniform and board, instructed in common school branches, and trained in seamanship and navigation.

GRAND JURY MEN SUSPECTED.

Moody Investigating Their Action In Cleveland Oil Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The Department of Justice, through Attorney General Moody, has begun to investigate thoroughly the action of some of the Federal Grand Jurymen in the Standard Oil cases here, according to dispatches received to-night from Washington.

It is recognized in Government circles that it will be extremely difficult to get conclusive evidence against any of the jurors even if they are culpable. The department's only resource will be to have a new Grand Jury investigate the same cases at Chicago, where it is hoped indictments may be obtained.

The matter was called to the attention

ARMOR TRUST GETS HALF OF WARSHIP CONTRACT

Bonaparte Says Plants Would Close if He Refused Their Plea.

FEARS DELAY BY MIDVALE CO.

One-Quarter Each Given to Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies at Rival's Low Price.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The plea of the Armor Trust has been heard, and the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies each will get the contract for supplying one-fourth of the armor for the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, for which the Midvale Steel Company bid from \$70 to \$95 a ton lower than either. The Midvale Company gets half the work for which it bid, and the other two concerns are required to meet its price in order to get the slice they receive. The trust companies will furnish the armor for one ship and the independent concern will furnish that for the other.

It is announced by the Navy Department that the contract was thus split up in order to prevent the shutting down of the Carnegie and Bethlehem armor plants within a few months and the scattering of the skilled workmen employed in them. It is known that President Roosevelt had interested himself in the matter, and the facts concerning the bids of the three companies had been laid before him. But after the decision was announced Secretary Bonaparte said that he alone was responsible for the division of the contract. A high official of the Ordnance Bureau explained the action of the department by saying that it was not considered wise for the Government to put all its eggs in one basket, as it would have been doing by giving the entire contract to the Midvale Company.

A long memorandum was given out at the Navy Department in explanation of the manner of awarding the contract. It began by quoting the provision of the last naval appropriation bill which requires armor to be of domestic manufacture and to be obtained upon contracts awarded by the Secretary of the Navy "to the lowest responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery."

"This provision makes it illegal for the Government to use the appropriation in manufacturing armor itself," says the memorandum, "and likewise forbids the purchase of armor abroad. American armor plants must, therefore, furnish all the armor to be paid for out of the appropriation in question. Of these plants there are but three, known as the Carnegie Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Midvale Steel Company, respectively. All three of these companies submitted bids for the armor needed in the case of the above-mentioned two battleships. The bid of the Carnegie Company amounted in the aggregate to \$2,782,500, that of the Bethlehem Company to \$2,812,500, and that of the Midvale Company to \$2,552,470. The aggregate

MRS. CARTER NOT MARRIED.

Says So Herself, Though Some Others Say She Is.

BOSTON, July 12.—The Herald to-morrow will say that Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, was married to William Payne at Portsmouth, N. H., to-day. The ceremony was performed, it is said, by the Rev. Dr. Emerson Hovey, an Episcopal clergyman, at his home in that city.

Mrs. Carter, Mr. Payne, and a party of friends went to Portsmouth in automobiles from Boston. The license was said to have been issued in Mrs. Carter's maiden name. The party returned to Boston late in the afternoon.

Mrs. Carter, when seen at the Hotel Touraine to-night, denied that she and Payne had been married.

The report of Mrs. Carter's marriage was spread around town last night, but no confirmation could be obtained here. David Belasco, her manager, was in communication with her by telephone, but she said nothing to him on the subject.

PREDICTS BIG RISE IN PRICES.

Enormous Increase in Production of Gold Pointed Out as the Cause.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 12.—The Outlook publishes a letter to the editor under the heading, "William J. Bryan and the Fall in the Value of Gold," in the course of which the writer says:

"There is every reason to believe that prices in the next fifteen years will rise enormously, reverting to the price level of the decade 1867 to 1877. This rise will be unfairly ascribed to the operations of the trusts and to the advance which should equitably take place in railway and steamship rates. The real reason, however, will be the depreciation of gold by reason of its abundance.

"So recently as 1833 the yield of the mines was only 4,614,568 ounces. For 1905 it was 18,211,419 ounces. If Mr. Bryan in 1896 and bimetallicists the world over merely desired inflation they have since got inflation with a vengeance, and inevitably far vaster inflation awaits us.

"It is probable that the Legislatures of the great credit communities may be importuned to demonetize gold, and that the supreme virtue of comparative stability may be ascribed to silver monometallism. And if this remarkable Nemesis awaits the aforesaid gold bugs, it may well be that Mr. Bryan in the evening of his career will find himself ranged on the side of those who seek palliatives for inflation."

A rumor was current to-day that there is likely to be an American demand for gold in this market on a large scale next week. It is understood here that the transactions in regard to the San Francisco claims are going forward rapidly, so that the power of New York to draw on London for gold is being increased.

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...through Commissioner Prouty by Presi-
dent W. E. Wall of the National Petro-
leum Association.

"I have not been satisfied with the
work of that jury," said Mr. Wall to-
night. "There are some men on it who
I believe should not serve. As to the ex-
act nature of my complaint concerning
some of the jurymen I have nothing to
say just at present.

"When I first saw the list of jurors I
immediately wrote Commissioner Garfield
and Commissioner Prouty. I told them
that I thought they should send on men
fully able to investigate every one of the
jury, and see that they are proper per-
sons to pass judgment upon the case."

OUR STREETS SHOCK WEAVER

**Mayor Says Philadelphia Would Not
Tolerate Such Dirtiness.**

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Mayor
Weaver said to-day that after his visit
to New York on Wednesday he was more
than ever convinced of Philadelphia's pre-
eminence in the matter of cleanly streets.
The dirty condition of many New York
streets would not be tolerated for a sin-
gle day in this city, he said.

Among other municipal improvements,
he had been much interested in wood-
block pavements, recently laid by the
New York authorities on sections of
Broadway and other streets. The ab-
sence of street traffic noise on such sec-
tions was a great recommendation for
that kind of pavement, but he had not
studied the question of the probable in-
creased cost nor the durability of the
wood blocks. He was convinced, how-
ever, that it was much less hurtful to
horseflesh than Belgian blocks or asphalt
pavements.

Regarding the New York Subway sta-
tions, whose inspection was the special
object of the visit, he said that many
improvements thereon would be intro-
duced in the Philadelphia subways. He
was not at all impressed with the method
of ventilating the subways, but found
that experiments for the improvement of
the ventilation were being made which
might rid them of the present earthy and
close smell.

In many respects the street car service
in this city excels that in New York, he
thinks. "We have," he said, "no horse
cars in this city."

QUITS THE FORCE, DISGUSTED.

**Policeman Frichtman Entered on a Bet
—Had It Easy for a While.**

Harry Frichtman, a graduate of Ford-
ham College, entered the Police Depart-
ment three years ago on a wager that
he could. Commissioner Greene detailed
him in ten days to get evidence against
gambling houses.

Frichtman had a fine time on at least
one occasion, stopping at the Waldorf-
Astoria in the guise of a man fond of
betting. Later he worked for District
Attorney Jerome and Commissioner Mc-
Adoo as a detective. When Gen. Bing-
ham became Commissioner he put Fricht-
man out on patrol duty. Yesterday
Frichtman resigned. He said:

"A fellow who tries to do his duty, as
I did, cannot get along in the department
these days. There isn't a nickel for a
man if he isn't in with those 'higher up.'"

Commissioner Dingham declined good
humoredly to discuss Frichtman's case.

THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."
Leaving New York at 1:55 P. M., via Pennsylv-
ania Railroad, arrived at St. Louis on time,
6:35 P. M., 844 days out of 865.—Adv.

...tons, divided among four classes.

"The bid of the Midvale Company is
the lowest not only in the aggregate, but
for each one of the four classes. All of
the bids, however, are lower than any
price heretofore paid by the Government
for the like armor, and lower, so far as
the department is informed, than is paid
by any foreign Government. The depart-
ment is advised that both the Carnegie
and the Bethlehem Companies will be
completely out of work for their respect-
ive armor plants within a short time un-
less they obtain some portion of this con-
tract, and that the plants in question will
be unavoidably shut down and the force
therein employed discharged and scattered
in the contingency mentioned. This state-
ment seems to be admitted as true by all
parties interested.

"The contractual relations of the Gov-
ernment with the Midvale Company have
been hitherto satisfactory, but some doubt
has been entertained as to its ability to
comply with its existing contracts, and it
is in fact slightly behind the time origi-
nally fixed in its deliveries, although the
evidence before the department does not
justify the statement that it cannot com-
ply with the terms of a contract to man-
ufacture and deliver the whole of the
armor in question, and it avers and offers
to guarantee its ability so to do."

The Secretary says the department is
convinced that the best results would be
obtained if the contract were divided be-
tween the three bidders.

The reference to delays in delivery of
armor by the Midvale Company was ex-
plained by an officer of the Ordnance
Department, who said that the company
was 1,800 tons behind in its delivery, but
that it had six months in which to catch
up, and that the delay was not serious.
At the same time it was recalled that the
trust concerns, particularly the Carnegie
Company, have been notoriously dilatory
in their armor deliveries. In response to
a House resolution last session, the de-
partment submitted a memorandum show-
ing that the building of the battleship
Connecticut at the New York Navy Yard
had been delayed by the failure of the
Carnegie Company to deliver her armor.
Part of the armor contract was at that
time taken away from the Carnegie Com-
pany.

Despite the careful argument of the Sec-
retary in the memorandum there is a de-
cided feeling in Washington that consid-
eration of the welfare of the trust con-
cerns prevented a "square deal" being
given the Midvale concern. It is recalled
that the Midvale people have had a hard
fight and that their last contract for 1,000
tons was obtained only after a vigorous
protest had been made against the allot-
ment of the entire contract at that time
awarded to the trust concerns despite the
fact that the Midvale bid was the lowest
submitted.

Friends of the Midvale Company predict
that the effect may easily be to induce it
to join its old enemies, leaving the Gov-
ernment in a far worse state than it has
ever been in.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Officers of
the Midvale Steel Company appear to be
satisfied with the award of the armor
plate contract as made to-day.

"The Midvale Steel Company has no
criticism to make of the action of the
Navy Department," said Vice President
James F. Sullivan.

The successful bid of the Midvale Com-
pany gave rise to a rumor to-day that the
Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel interests
had made overtures to the Midvale Com-
pany with a view to the latter concern
being merged with the Bethlehem and
Carnegie Companies. When the report
was brought to the attention of Mr. Sulli-
van he declined to discuss it.

**Story That He Will Shoot Minnesota
Deer Is Denied at Oyster Bay.**

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—While it has
been announced that President Roosevelt
would not visit the West before 1907, it
was learned to-day that he had made a
conditional promise to go deer hunting
next November in Minnesota with John
A. Greenway, Range Superintendent of
the United States Steel Company mines
on the Mesabi, who served in the Rough
Riders.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 18.—An-
nouncement of the President's plans for
the Fall contains nothing of the pro-
posed hunting trip in Minnesota in No-
vember.

President Roosevelt will remain at Saga-
more Hill until late in September, when
he returns to Washington. He will not
leave Washington until after the Novem-
ber elections, and will then go imme-
diately to the Isthmus of Panama, return-
ing to Washington in time for the open-
ing of Congress.

5 NEW ROADS FOR PITTSBURG.

**Headed by the Erie, They'll Have Four
Tracks and a Union Station.**

Special to The New York Times.
PITTSBURG, July 18.—Plans are under
way for five new railroads from the East
to enter this city. Bonds in the amount
of \$55,000,000 are being floated by Fish
& Robinson of New York and E. H. Gay
& Co. of Boston. The roads to come in
under the new arrangement are the Erie,
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Pitts-
burg, Shawmut & Northern, Buffalo &
Susquehanna, and Pittsburgh, Birmingham
& Eastern.

The terminal of the new lines will be in
the East End district. A \$300,000 union
passenger terminal will be erected on a
plot of ground already obtained and pro-
tected by the Pittsburgh & Northeastern
Railroad, a new corporation. This road
will provide the entrance into this city
for the five others. It will be a four-
track concern, fifty miles long, running
from Hazelwood, this city, to South Bend,
in Indiana County.

The local representatives of E. H. Gay
stated to-day that preparations for float-
ing the bonds are now under way and
that the new road is a certainty which
would be completed within a year.

JAPANESE IN OUR RAILROADS.

**J. H. Schiff Arranged to Have Army
Men Study American Methods.**

Special to The New York Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—Jobs
on the Southern Pacific and the allied
Harriman lines will be given to ten
Japanese army officers.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
during his recent visit to Japan, arranged
that the War Department of that country
should send some of its brightest Lieuten-
ants to study American railroad methods.
Three of the Lieutenants will be station-
ed at the San Francisco headquarters of the
Southern Pacific, one at Portland, Oregon,
two at Salt Lake City, one at Los Ange-
les, one at New Orleans, and two at
Omaha.

The object of sending the army officers
to this country is for them to study our
methods so that the Japanese Government
may improve its railroad service and
methods of accounting.

The Pacific Long Distance Train
is the world's longest train. It is the
15-hour train between New York and Chicago
by New York Central Lines, "America's Great-
est Railroad."—Adv.

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FINANCIAL SITUATION

as to take down, and that liquidation in the market for securities should continue."

These are some of the reasons why a great deal of private and organized capital has been withdrawn from the support of securities. There are yet others. Recent legislation affecting the prerogatives of corporations has given rise to problems compared with which the uncertainty which preceded a final decision in the Northern Securities case seems almost insignificant. This Northern Securities decision was awaited with all manner of misgivings, and when it came the financial community discovered all at once that the effect of an adverse opinion from the United States Supreme Court was not by any means calamitous. It was afterward referred to as a blessing in disguise, and securities, which had been greatly depressed while the uncertainty existed, entered upon an advance which lasted more than two years. These new problems may be as happily solved, but there is nothing that so intimidates capital in the stock market as uncertainty. What are the cooler railroads going to do with their coal properties? Here is a vast and complicated problem. There has now been raised a question as to the right of the large industrial corporations to own and operate inter-State railroads, as some of them do. Now that railroad rebates are to be discontinued, the favored shippers show a disposition to turn on the railroads and demand open rates as low for everybody as the private rates previously granted to them. This places the railroads in an awkward position. They may say that they cannot afford to do it, but the big shippers may say, in retort, that if they were able to haul goods at one rate for the 20 per cent. of favored shippers, they probably can afford to haul at the same rate for everybody, and it is not improbable that these big shippers will testify against the railroads before the several State commissions, using the favors hitherto received from the railroads against those railroads. There is very little gratitude in business.

It was said a week ago that so long as the selling pressure remained off the market an aggressive bull movement would probably continue to work for higher prices, and perhaps make headway. That is precisely what happened last week. There was no renewal of the selling pressure. The market was extremely dull during the first half of the week, but took life gradually, and began on Thursday to advance. On Friday it broadened somewhat on rising prices, and some enthusiasm was produced by the knowledge that certain prominent financial interests were encouraging the idea of a further recovery prior to the beginning of the outward movement of money some time after the middle of August. These same interests, it is perhaps well to remember, were buyers of stocks at lower prices, coming in at the worst of the decline to support their securities. Sentiment turned sharply about toward the end of the week and became as bullish as previously it had been bearish, bears and bulls working together on the bull side—the bears for a higher range of prices on which to renew their selling, and the bulls for a market on which to sell long stocks. These abrupt changes of superficial sentiment are well understood. Things are a deep blue one week and take on a rosy tint the next, traders shifting from one set of reasons to another and back again with amazing facility. The underlying situation does not change in the least. The effect of the recovery toward the end of the week was greatly to reduce the short interest. The borrowing demand for stocks fell off materially.

Curiously, too, news influences toward the end of the week were much less favorable than they had been. Thus, on Friday, in the face of very disturbing news from London, rumors of trouble as a result of the continued

downward movement of the market for securities should continue."

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TENDENCY IN ENGLAND TOWARD IMPROVEMENT

Some Recent Signs of Depression Disappeared Last Week.

WARRANT IRON IS DEARER

Satisfactory Business in Finished Iron and Steel Reported from Most Districts—Copper Goes Up.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say that the industrial and trade reports for last week show that the prevailing tendency was toward better markets. Some signs of depression observable in the previous week disappeared. The values of raw material were generally well supported. Manufactured articles were in good request at prices occasionally higher.

Wheat, both c. i. f. and spot, was partially dearer. Flour was steady. Malto was firm. Barley was dearer. Oats were easy.

The cotton trade was very slow for the raw material, with holders more willing to sell. Yarns had a good market and were well sold at satisfactory prices. There were increased bids for cloth from Eastern markets, but at prices mostly unworkable. The general business was fairly good.

Native wool was again steadier, but business was difficult. The colonial wool sales closed above expectations, especially for cross-breeds. Tops were well held. Yarns were active. Woolens were in increasing request. Clothing factories were fully employed.

Copper improved on better support and covering by bears. Tin was fairly steady, with a slight advance. Lead and spelter were dearer. The quotations for warrant iron were raised, owing to better inquiries, but hematite was quiet. For finished iron and steel satisfactory business was reported in most districts. Barrow had a quieter market for steel products.

SLUMP IN RUSSIANS IN PARIS.

Insurance Troubles May Discourage Investments in Americans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, July 22.—The most pronounced feature on the Bourse last week was the pronounced fall in Russian stocks. Increased uneasiness was shown respecting this group. The weakness of Russians affected the entire market to some extent.

French rentes were influenced by the general tone, but showed resistance. The prorogation of Parliament has helped rentes, but private capitalists are still nervous about them, and at the slightest movement on their part fluctuations will take place.

Spanish railway stocks were buoyant on the rumor of the amalgamation of several Spanish lines.

Japanese fours of 1895 were in firm demand.

Copper stocks improved. South Africans were steady but quiet.

One result of the issue of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds in Paris has been to bring a variety of offers of United States railway bonds from American bankers. In the present mood of French investors to place a portion of their capital beyond the influence of unwelcome legislation such investments ought to have found a ready market, but the American insurance difficulties are not without influence at the present moment.

BERLIN BOERSE APATHETIC.

No Real Improvement Expected While the Russian Crisis Lasts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, July 22.—The attitude of the Bourse toward business last week was distinctly apathetic. There were no movements of importance and no

ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS.

May Result in Combine of Manufacturers, According to Pittsburg Rumors.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—There is much talk here of a combination of the armor-plate industries of the country—of those of Pennsylvania at least, which practically means the armor industry of the country. There is no denying that the division of the last big armor contract by the Government was most displeasing to the Carnegies and the Bethlehem people, and the rumor that these two companies have made a proposition to the Midvale Steel Company, which got half the big plum, to come into a combine after this order is filled is accepted as true here. It is noted that the head of the Midvale Steel Company has not denied the rumor that he has been approached. The rumors here go further. It is understood that it is to be made an object of the Midvale Steel Company, now erecting its ten-million-dollar plant below Pittsburg, not to continue in the construction of its armor plant. Figures, if figures are wanted, can be shown the new steel company, proving that an armor plant is little more than a white elephant on the hands of any company, with its semi-occasional contract and the plant lying idle most of the time.

It is believed that neither the Carnegie nor the Bethlehem people wanted any armor contract very badly at the price they had put on it, to say nothing of the price per ton named by the Midvale people and to which the Carnegie and the Bethlehem people had in come to get even their one-fourth. The rate of \$240 per ton at which the plate is to be furnished holds no inducement to the big companies, and it is known that both these companies debated some time as to whether or not they would accept the one-fourth at the price laid down by the Government—the rate at which the Midvale people had agreed to take the whole contract.

That it was within the power of the Carnegie company and the Schwabs to hold up the Government contract to a certain extent by refusing to accept even part of the contract at the reduced price is believed here by those in a position to know the entire inside of the armor plate industry. The facilities of the Midvale Steel Company for getting out the entire order of 7,500 tons on time were not sufficient, it is thought, and even had the entire contract been let to the Midvale company, the Bethlehem people or the Carnegies, possibly both, would probably have been called in to make some of the plate. It is understood at Homestead even now that part of the contract let to the Midvale people will be worked up in the big Homestead plant.

And now the understanding here is that the three big companies have gotten together and have decided that each and all have had enough of the throat-cutting business and that hereafter there should be no such low rates as \$240 per ton for armor plate. It is asserted that at this price there is not a fair return on the money invested. True it is that John W. Gates years ago offered to make armor plate for the Government, to build his own plant, and produce the plate at \$240 per ton, just \$100 per ton less than the present contract has been let for, but it must be remembered that there were several conditions attached to this offer. One was that he was to be given all the armor-plate work of the Government, and that he was to be guaranteed all this work for the term of twenty years.

The Gates people never went further than the offer, however, as the Congressional committee sent to Chicago to look into the facilities for the plant which the Illinois Steel Company had promised to erect came back and reported them as inadequate, and this was the last ever heard of it. It is not doubted that either the Carnegies, the Bethlehems, or the Midvale people could turn out armor plate at the price named by Mr. Gates if guaranteed all the Government work for twenty years, but when there is to be scrambling for contracts and uncertainty of work for the expansive mills, the armor plate people, especially at this end of the State, do not care for the business at the price quoted.

There have been very few sales in iron and steel this week. The summer vacation is still on for the buyers, and while the mills are running full tilt and crowding in all the working hours possible in a day there have been no big sales reported. There is no pig iron to be either sold or bought, and there appears to be a lull in the steel rail market. There was an evident effort on the part of some power to bear the ferro manganese market this week, but without good effect. The price remains at \$95, in spite of an effort to cut it to \$90 in the face of big orders yet unplaced.

THE PASSING OF REBATES

A Railroad View of Inter-State Commerce Act Amendments.

OLD AND NEW LAW COMPARED

Some Estimates of the Extent to Which Special Privileges to Shippers Were Granted in the Past.

It is the opinion of some close students of railroad legislation that the significance of the recently enacted rate regulation bill lies, not so much in the judgment in the Inter-State Commerce Commission of power to fix railroad rates, as it does in the fact that the passage of this law heralds a period of the enforcement of statutes which in many respects had been allowed to become dead letters. It has been universally admitted that not the rates themselves, but the discrimination between shippers, has been the foundation of the discontent which has found expression in the enactment of a new law governing the relations of railroads and other transportation companies and shippers. The new law, by imposing the penalty of imprisonment for infractions of the law and by clarifying certain features of the old law, which were more or less obscure, has gone a long way in the direction of forcing the railroads to deal fairly with all shippers, without unjust discrimination. Such in spirit was the intent of the old law. The new law differs not in the intent but in the method of carrying it out.

That stricter enforcement of the law regulating the relations of the railroads and shippers rather than radical changes in the law itself was what was needed is very clearly shown by the results of certain recent prosecutions under the old law. Of late shippers have been called to account as equally guilty with the railroads, in breaking the law of the land against special privileges to individual shippers.

"Railroads and shippers must be treated alike in cases wherein they violate the law. This is so both under the law and under any code of morals. Both shippers and the railroads must understand that however arduous the scheme there is equal intelligence which will uncover and expose its negligence. And if railroads and shippers doubt this they will do well to remember that they are playing against stakes of large fines and judgment of imprisonment. And in playing the game they take all the chances." Thus Judge McPherson of the United States Court, in passing sentence recently upon shippers and railroads convicted at Kansas City of infringing the law against rebates, gave expression to the equal responsibility of shippers and the railroads.

Even in advance of the operation of the new law there has been a vast betterment in the matter of the abolition of rebates. Some railroad officials of wide experience even go to the extent of saying that rebates are a thing of the past. Certainly there has been a great diminution both in the amount and the frequency of such illegal favors to be compared with the estimate of the extent to which rebates were granted to shippers during the time when the system was very generally followed by the railroads. It is said by those who are in a position to know that the freedom which showed its effect against them was regarded as a dead letter, seems impossible. Some railroad officials, however, have made estimates which they declare are conservative, although startling in amount. It is the belief of some railroad Presidents that the rebates granted by the railroads in the past have amounted on an average to not less than 5 per cent. of the gross earnings of the railroads, or to about \$100,000,000 a year. Others inclined to greater conservatism say that the amount which is probably being saved to the railroads by the discontinuance of rebates is about \$60,000,000 a year. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., formerly President of the Wabash Railroad, is President of the National Association of Shippers, and he believes that the amount exceeds \$60,000,000.

The amount the railroads are saving by the abolition of rebates means practically just so much added to their net earnings in the cases where rates are reduced in some proportion corresponding to the amount of the rebates previously allowed to shippers. Such reductions seem particularly probable in cases where practically all the shippers on certain lines were given a concession from the published rate. It is said by railroad men that in some instances, although rebates were given, there was no discrimination, inasmuch as all shippers had come to know and to demand a concession in the beginning were granted only to a favored few. It is interesting to recall that some months ago a movement was made among the great quantities of railroads in the Central West to make a reduction of about 10 per cent. in the rates on a large number of commodities, for the purpose, it was privately explained, of giving shippers as low a rate as they had actually enjoyed while rebates were allowed.

Redmont

HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT BONDS AND SECURITIES

July list of investment offerings with details will be sent upon request

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVEL

Philadelphia 33 Pine St., N. Y.

BLAIR

24 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Domestic and Foreign

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letter

A. O. BROW

BANKERS AND BROKERS

30 Broad Street, New York

Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Cleveland Stock Exchange, Private Wire to Paris

HENRY CLEGG

11, 13, 15 & 17 BROAD ST. N. Y.

Travelers' letters of credit over 100 of exchange and francs in sum Deposits accounts received for stocks and bonds bought and sold

Clark, Grant & Lawrence

10 WALL STREET, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED The Relative Merits of BANKING

Dick & Ross

BANKERS

New York

SIMON BORDO

BANKER No. 20 Nassau St. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

MACKAY

BANKER NEW YORK

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DR. BRANN REBUKES SOCIALIST PARADERS

He Says Moyer-Haywood Demonstration Was an Incitement to Revolution.

ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH

Many of Those in Line, He Believes, Were Dupes of Unscrupulous Politicians.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Brann, Rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in his sermon yesterday morning rebuked those who attended the Moyer-Haywood demonstration in the Grand Central Palace on Saturday night. Dr. Brann's church is in Forty-third Street, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues, in full view of the Grand Central Palace, so he was in a position to observe every detail of the demonstration. His address yesterday morning was delivered "in behalf of religious education."

"I speak of the necessity of religious conviction and religious practice," said Dr. Brann in his sermon. "I speak in behalf of the preservation of good order and our National institutions. The procession and demonstration of last night instanced the spirit we must contend against. That procession was composed chiefly of Anarchists and Socialists, whose chief aim is to destroy the institutions of our country. The leaders in this movement are men who openly profess their wish to destroy marriage, private property, the belief in God, and the belief in the spirituality of the human soul. In other words, they aim to destroy several of the Ten Commandments."

"Unfortunately, the crowd that paraded the streets last night was not composed entirely of men. There were many women in it—and they are being corrupted like the men."

"What is the remedy? Those men last night would have shot President Roosevelt as one of them shot President McKinley, and they would have felt no scruple

"OLD IRONSIDES" SOON READY Frigate Constitution Is Rapidly Assuming Its Original Appearance.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 5.—When Congress appropriated \$100,000 to restore the old frigate Constitution, some doubt was expressed whether it could be done, but this doubt is dispelled when "Old Ironsides" is looked at as she lies in the big stone dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard, receiving the three massive spars that have been constructed in duplicate of the three original masts. The great cross-saws, adzes, and other tools that were in vogue when leviathan wooden ships were built, and which are rarely seen in a modern shipbuilding establishment, have been diligently applied by shipwrights, shipjoiners, ship-fitters, and calkers for many months day after day, until the veteran looks to-day almost as did the original ship when launched in Boston in September, 1797.

And in the rebuilding of this ship her lines and form of old have been followed after the model carved by Josiah Humphreys, who was one of her designers, which model was found a few years ago in a state of good preservation at the Humphreys family homestead, at Haverford, Penn. The first of her masts was put into the ship on Wednesday. It was the mainmast, which, with its massive semi-circular top, of an area big enough for a Southern family's dining room, weighs eighteen and a half tons, a tremendous weight for the keel of the old ship to support.

One of the features to be preserved in this restored "Sovereign of the Seas" is her battery, which consisted of thirty long twenty-four-pounders and twenty-four thirty-two-pounders, smooth-bore guns that would carry, so history reports, a projectile "in the neighborhood of a mile with fair accuracy." This is scarcely one-tenth the efficiency of many of our modern naval guns. Duplicates of these old guns are now being cast in the foundry at the Boston Navy Yard, but they will be of that character that could be carried on the lakes without reason for protest, since they are not to be fitted for physical use.

Since the act of Congress was approved letters have been received from various parts of the country containing offers to sell to the Government, to the Daughters of the Revolution, and other patriotic so-

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Kinley, and they would have felt no scrup-
les about it. They are deterred from
crime not by religious belief nor by con-
science, but purely by fear of jail and the
electric chair.

The Song of Revolution.

"Is this horde—which was not exclusively
a foreign horde—destined to increase in
our country? Are we going to substitute
the 'Marsellaise'—a foreign hymn iden-
tified with bloodshed, strife, and carnage—
for our own National hymn, 'The Star-
Spangled Banner?'"

"This is precisely what the horde did
last night. The chief sound to be heard
on all sides was the sound of the 'Mar-
sellaise.' One band played 'My Old
Kentucky Home,' and I heard another
play 'Hail Columbia,' but the 'Mar-
sellaise' was dinned and dinned upon
us everywhere and from all quarters.

"This is a matter for serious thought.
I believe that if the rest of the American
people do not imitate the example of the
Catholic Church, which insists on the re-
ligious education of the child as necessary
for public honesty and private virtue, the
future of the country is in danger.

"If anything is able to restore our pub-
lic and private conscience it is the belief
in God."

Dr. Brann is now 70 years old. He has
been in the priesthood since 1862, and is
regarded as one of the most representa-
tive and influential Catholic clergymen
in New York. In his rectory later he
talked further with a TIMES reporter on
the subject of his sermon.

"The men and women who composed
that horde," said the pastor, "were not
the people of my congregation. I re-
gretted particularly to see the women in
the mob, because that is typical of revo-
lutionary upheavals. There may have
been some stray Irishmen in the throng,
but they were not members of the Church.
They were men who have been without
the pale from the first.

"I believe I am safe in saying that my
attitude is that of the Catholic clergy in
general. It cannot be otherwise. The
foreign leaders of this Anarchistic and
Socialistic movement—men like the Rus-
sian who was recently in this country
and whose mission failed of effect because
of personal scandal—are infidels. The An-
archists and the Socialists have no place
in the Church. Their object is to anni-
hilate religion first and the State after-
ward. As I said in my sermon, the salva-
tion of the situation lies in the belief in
God and the practice of religion.

Don't Appreciate a Free Country.

"Of course class privileges and the ac-
cumulations of wealth are the provoking
motives. To a certain extent I can un-
derstand the rioting in Russia. There it
is directed against the actual privileges
and oppressions of the upper classes. But
this is a free country, where every man
has his individual liberty and everything
is being done legally to repress the greed
of the classes:

"Men who couldn't earn 5 cents a day
in their own countries come

of the Revolution, and other patriotic so-
cieties snuff boxes, canes, and other
curios made from time to time of the
original wood in the ship. But one relic
of more historic value than any other
was recently learned of by a letter re-
ceived by Naval Constructor Snow, who
has had charge of the restoration of the
old ship. It has been located on an old
mill (the Butterfly Mill) near Saylesville,
R. I., and correspondence has been opened
by the Daughters of the Revolution, since
the Government cannot legally purchase
it, to secure this famous relic of the Con-
stitution-Guerriere fight.

The relic mentioned is the old bell that
was put on the British frigate Guerriere
when she was built by the French, and
was removed from her just before she
was blown up on Aug. 20, 1812, after her
commander had surrendered himself and
crew to the commander of the Constitu-
tion, following an engagement that lasted
about forty minutes. This bell is said
to be the twelfth oldest one in the world.
In the casting is this: "Peter Ziest, 1260,
Amsterdam." Inasmuch as it was taken
from the Guerriere, its history is traced
thus: It was believed to have been sus-
pended on some church or other religious
institution in Holland and was obtained
by the French during the period of the
Reformation, and became the ship's bell
of the Guerriere when that vessel was
built for the French Navy. The bell was
on that vessel when she was captured by
the British warship Blanche off the
Faroe Islands, just six years and one
month to a day prior to her destruction
by the Constitution.

The historic bell remained on the Guer-
riere, and when a midshipman was sent
from the Constitution to save everything
from the ship removable and of special
value before blowing her up he found that
the bell had been dislodged from its
hanger by a shot from the Constitution,
and it was swaying back and forth with
the motion of the sea, and solemnly toll-
ing what seemed to be the death knell of
the ship. The officer took the bell and
sent it to the Constitution, on which ship
it was installed, and for many years
afterward, until about 1845, it tolled off
the half hours—"one bell" to "eight
bells."

There is a strong influence at work to
have the Constitution sent to the James-
town Exposition. On the other hand, the
patriotic societies of Massachusetts (the
women being the most active in the mat-
ter, and they are in earnest) are dead-
ly opposed to having the Constitution taken
away from Massachusetts, their reason
being that once the old ship is allowed to
leave Boston, it would be next to impos-
sible to get her back. The women say:
"We were instrumental in having Con-
gress pass the law to preserve this old
ship, and we are going to keep her here."
She is to be completed by June 30.

NEW CHARTER FOR CHICAGO.

It is Said That the Illinois Legislature

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...being carpets which are woven in pure Hebrew design. Another project being discussed is the formation of a syndicate for the development of industrial opportunities in Palestine.

The convention begins to-morrow and will be called to order by Dr. Harry Friedenwald, President of the Zionist Federation of America.

THE CONSTITUTION RESTORED

Old Frigate Just as She Was in the Guerriere Fight.

BOSTON, June 29.—The work of restoring the frigate Constitution to her appearance at the time of her famous sea fight with the Guerriere was completed at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day, and within a few days the ship will be open to visitors. Practically every cent of the \$100,000 appropriated for the purpose of restoration has been spent.

The fiscal year of the Navy Department ends to-night. It was necessary to use the money before the end of the fiscal year, and as a result the work has been rushed during the past two months.

Letter Carriers Plan Merry Fourth.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association will hold its twenty-second annual picnic and games in Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on the Fourth of July.

A feature of the day will be a balloon ascension by Charles La Strange. There will be a vaudeville and moving picture show and athletic games. Some of those

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NICKEL CO.'S EARNINGS FALL

**International's Annual Report Shows
Much Business Pending.**

The annual report of the International Nickel Company for the year ended March 31 shows earnings from the constituent companies of \$2,162,693, compared with \$2,434,952 in the previous year. After payment of expenses, taxes, &c., the net income was \$2,023,301, against \$2,285,369 in 1908. The charges for depreciation, sinking fund, &c., increased from \$986,627 to \$1,017,807, leaving an operating surplus of \$1,005,494. The payment of preferred dividends amounting to \$534,733 left a surplus for the year of \$470,761, against a surplus of \$790,000 left in the previous year.

The report speaks of the increasing use of the company's Monel metal, which, it says, will be an important factor in future earnings. The American Sheet Steel Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has taken up the product, the report says, and the Pennsylvania Railroad will use it to roof its new Seventh Avenue terminal.

NEW SOUTHERN STEEL BOARD.

WED 6/8/1910 A119

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL GAINS

Income increases \$1,185,087 and Surplus is Large After Dividends.

The annual report of the International Nickel Company for the year ended March 31 shows total income of \$3,348,681, an increase of \$1,185,987 over the returns of the previous year. Net income was \$3,144,734 against \$2,023,301 in 1909.

Deductions for depreciation, mineral exhaustion, sinking fund, interest, &c., amounted to \$1,077,206, leaving a balance for dividends of \$2,067,528 against \$1,005,494 the previous year. After the payment of dividends on the common and preferred stocks there was left a balance of \$1,044,805, which brought the profit and loss surplus at the end of the year up to \$3,468,210.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Alfred Jaretski, and H. H. Pierce were elected Directors.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 7.—Following the better tone in the New York market the whole local list was higher to-day. Trading was active throughout the session, and the close was at about the highest prices of the day. Among the prominent features were Amalgamated, Lake, North Butte, and Indiana. In the miscellaneous list United Shoe Machinery was the principal feature, declining 3 points.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
\$5,000..	Am. T. & T. 4s.....	90½	90¼	90¼
1,000..	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..	99%	99%	99%
1,000..	C., B. & Q., Iowa			
	Division 4s	98%	98%	98½
2,000..	Mass. Gas 4½s.....	98%	98%	98%
2,000..	Western T. & T. 5s..	95½	95	95½

RAILROADS.

40..	Atchison	104¼	104¼	104¼
50..	Boston Elevated	128	128	128
40..	Boston & Maine.....	134¼	134¼	134¼
60..	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf...110	110	110	110
180..	Fitchburg pf.	128¼	128	128¼
90..	Mass. Electric	16%	16%	16%
21..	Mass. Electric pf.....	82½	81½	81½
67..	N. Y., N. H. & H...153	152%	153	153
234..	N. Y., N. H. & H.			
	sub. 25% paid.....	144¼	144	144¼
453..	Union Pacific	171	169¼	171
11..	West End pf.....	102¼	101½	101¼

TELEPHONES.

\$,050..	American	134%	133%	134%
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SMELTING'S FIRST REPORT.

Total Income \$2,586,542, Expenditures \$1,350,830, Net \$1,235,712.

The first annual report of the International Smelting and Refining Company was issued yesterday, covering operations for the year ended Dec. 31. It shows toll on copper and net profit on metals of \$2,442,901, interest and discounts amounting to \$67,516, and miscellaneous revenues of \$76,124. The total income was therefore \$2,586,542.

Expenditures totaled \$1,350,830, of which \$1,079,012 was manufacturing and operating costs, \$46,004 general expenses, and \$225,812 depreciation. The net income for the year carried forward to the balance sheet was \$1,235,712. At the annual meeting the retiring Directors were re-elected.

Several Dividends by Nipissing.

In accordance with expectations the Nipissing Mines Company declared yesterday in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. and the customary extra dividend of 2½ per cent., an "interim dividend" of 5 per cent. This extra disbursement, which requires \$250,000 for its satisfaction, is declared out of the accumulated cash surplus and is paid, the Directors explained, on account of the great increase in ore reserves and the large cash surplus.

Delaware Railroad Pays 8 Per Cent.

The Directors of the Delaware Railroad of the Pennsylvania system declared a dividend yesterday of 2 2-8 per cent. for the four months ending June 30, being the first payment at the rate of 8 per cent. a year under the lease to the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad. It is payable July 1 to stockholders of record on June 15. The dividends hereafter will be paid in semi-annual installments of 4 per cent. in January and July.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		1910.	1909.	Increase.
...

6/8/1910

BANKING Controller of the company to succeed Max Riebenack, who died recently. E. A. Stockton was appointed Deputy Controller. Both had been Assistant Controllers.

International Nickel Pays Extra.

The Directors of the International Nickel Company, at a special meeting yesterday, declared an extra dividend of 25 per cent. on the common stock, payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 8. The disbursement will be made out of the surplus earnings of the company accumulated between April 1, 1908, and March 1, 1910. A 6 per cent dividend on the preferred stock was also declared.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, May 31.—Money was in moderate supply and demand to-day. Discounts were easy on yesterday's gold purchase by the Bank of England.

The Stock Exchange, in the absence of buyers, ruled dull and uninteresting. The tendency was downward in most sections

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6/4/1913 115
Treasurer of the club. He succeeds Cyril Oskar Assmus, resigned.

NICKEL PROFITS GROW.

Assets Increased and Earnings Equal 11.8 Per Cent. on Stock.

The International Nickel Company earned profits of \$5,020,805 in the fiscal year ended on March 31, after meeting interest charges and making liberal applications to the sinking fund and depreciation accounts. Of this amount \$584,755 was required to pay preferred dividends, and the balance, applicable to the common stock, was \$4,485,550, or the equivalent of 11.8 per cent. on the outstanding common shares. In the previous year the surplus after preferred dividends, fixed charges, and depreciation reserves, amounted to \$3,581,960.

President Monell informed stockholders in the annual report, issued yesterday, that in the course of the year the company's entire bond indebtedness had been retired. Business showed a substantial growth, he said, owing to an increased demand for nickel among the steel companies.

The balance sheet showed properties valued at \$44,485,043, in contrast with \$26,197,764 at the close of the preceding year. Total assets were set forth as \$54,140,706, including \$4,442,664 cash, against \$3,854,177 cash in the statement for 1911.

OFFER MEXICO RAILWAYS.

Underwriters Put Out \$26,000,000

6 Per Cent. Notes at 97.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co., and

last hour, which raised Western receipts were 11 15,000 were at Chicago City, and 24,000 at O pected 88,000 hogs on V

CHICAGO FUTU

	High.	Low
Lard—		
July	11.02	10.81
September	11.12	10.97
Ribs—		
July	11.75	11.51
September	11.40	11.21
Pork—		
July	20.27	19.91
September	19.85	19.61

COTT

The cotton market was losing practically all its bullish official condition and closing barely steady 9 to 10 points. Trading active, and for a time it will be fluctuating between the cotton report and general in the South, and prices and reached the lowest the late trading, with months sold within 4 or low levels.

The opening was set prices to an advance entered covering and relief Liverpool seemed to months here, but was a showing a loss of 4 or rallied 2 or 3 points on the Weather Bureau, less favorable than expected flurry of covering was weakness, owing to got the Southwest and the improve on the bulges. the lowest of the day.

Private cables report in Liverpool on the 10 ures, but one of the firms advised sales on the foreign buying of n seemed to be offset by of old-crop months. Tl

crude steel was brought out by enormous demand for fourth quarter bills and crude bars—a demand that carries with it an assurance of a heavy order's production in finished steel. Market authorities have been surprised in the way the offerings of crude steel are taken up, following the release of new capacity that had been under construction since the opening of the year. The promised over-production of bills and crude bars for the last half of the year has positively not shown itself as yet. For Bessemer billets buyers are paying 50 cents to \$1 over prices on an open hearth.

While pig iron prices continue firm in this district, the week was productive of no activity. The upward movement that has been noticeable in the Philadelphia district ever since the first of the month, has not been felt here. In Pittsburg, or Valley markets as yet, this week one sale of 2,000 tons of basic iron to a Canton (Ohio) consumer was taken by a Cleveland district furnace because Valley producers would not meet the sale price of \$13.75 at furnace. The lowest quotation on basic iron in town to have been made in this district since Sept. 1 was \$14 at furnace. Several Valley producers declined to quote on the Canton inquiry—which was for last quarter of the year.

The sensational transaction of the week in pig iron in the West was the purchase of 50,000 tons of Northern basic iron by the American Rolling Mill company of Middletown, Ohio, for delivery over the remainder of the year to the company's plants at Middletown and Zanesville, the tonnage being divided between Central Ohio and Lake front furnaces. Prices at which this tonnage changed hands have not been made public. The freight rate to destination was against Valley producers according to the inquiry.

The reported inquiry by the Steel Corporation for Bessemer iron has not materialized, and all the steel interests in this territory seem comfortably well supplied for steel-making irons for the early part of the coming quarter. In every iron, small tonnage changed hands in this district and at points further west, the basis for sales continuing to be about \$14 at furnace.

TRADING BY TELEGRAPH

latter of Seconds Only in Long-Distance Deals.

In the big days of stock market speculation back before the last panic a single Wall Street brokerage house paid \$750,000 a year for leased telegraph lines and for salaries of men employed to handle the business over these wires. It is a sum spoken of almost with awe by brokers nowadays. A number of firms still maintain wire systems to the West and South, the rental of which is high, but the Street can boast of no such expenditure as this for the maintenance of a single department. In fact, \$50,000 would now cover the annual

ings on Wednesday, and a special concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra Thursday evening.

SMALL SUPPLY OF NICKEL.

Canada's Output of 17,000 Tons Is Two-thirds of World's Supply.

A recent proposal that Canada protect her deposits of nickel by preventing exports elsewhere than to Great Britain has drawn attention to the remarkably small amount of this invaluable metal available in other countries. There are many places in which nickel is found in percentages which repay mining the ore containing it, but the sum total of the rest of the world's production is but half the amount mined by the Dominion alone.

The suggestion of limitations to be placed on the exportation of Canada's nickel is the result of the rapid increase in the demand for the metal for industrial uses which has grown up since 1905. The Canadian deposits occur in Ontario, and the only other extensive deposits known are those in New Caledonia. The mines there, which produce practically all of the remaining one-third of the world's supply not dependent upon Canada are controlled by France, although the Krupp interests have succeeded in obtaining some measure of control in the interests of Germany.

The most important use of the metal is in the manufacture of nickel steel, largely required for the manufacture of guns. The Canadian export, accordingly, would be of extreme importance in the event of war, and European countries might be seriously crippled should the output be curtailed or stopped. The metal is also used, however, for many other important purposes. Combined with steel, it is required for bridge building and other constructional iron or steel engineering works. The nickel plating industries absorb large quantities and many countries have now a nickel coinage. A temporary stoppage of the supply might in these cases be tide over, but for armaments the permanence of the supply is all-important. Furthermore, there is only a very small stock of nickel on hand to fall back upon.

The Canadian nickel ores have not the advantage of a monopoly such as Germany possesses in potash. Deposits of the ore are being developed elsewhere, though on a small scale, while others are being reopened. Restriction upon her exports by Canada would give a great impetus to these enterprises.

The Canadian deposits occur near Sudbury, where they form an oblong, irregular mass approximately thirty-six miles long and fourteen miles wide, with outcroppings all around. There are seventeen mines, most of them near the town. The ore contains nickel and copper in varying proportions. Canada's annual production of about 17,000 tons is worth in the market \$1,150 a ton.

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NICKEL CO. EARNS LESS.

Larger Allowances Cut Net Revenue Down \$227,641 for the Year.

The International Nickel Company earned a gross income of \$6,566,786 in the fiscal year ended on March 31, a decline of \$362,321 from the preceding year's record. Operating expenses were somewhat smaller than in 1913, but larger allowances were made for depreciation of plants and exhaustion of minerals, and net revenue of \$4,792,664 showed a falling off of \$227,641.

The surplus after paying dividends amounted to \$454,758, and the company's total surplus at the close of the fiscal period was \$5,376,167, an increase of \$443,571. The balance sheet showed total assets of \$58,941,206, of which \$44,552,024 was represented in property investment.

President Monell told shareholders in the annual statement that unsatisfactory conditions in the steel industry had adversely affected the company's earnings. The present year, he stated, held favorable prospects for business.

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WED 6/3/1914 A/16

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Sur. aft. chg.. 482,359 646,808 509,260

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. for the year ended March 31—
Earn. of con-stit. cos..... 6,452,758 6,802,886 5,019,703
Oth. income... 114,029 126,220 69,263
Total income.. 6,566,787 6,929,106 5,088,966
Exp. tax, &c.. 437,812 542,308 222,553
Net income.... 6,128,975 6,386,798 4,866,413
Int. sinking fd. dep. &c..... 1,386,310 1,366,494 1,284,453
Surplus 4,792,665 5,020,305 3,581,960
Pfd. div..... 334,756 534,755 534,749
Bal. for com... 4,257,909 4,485,550 3,047,211
Com'n divs.... 3,803,150 3,491,049 2,143,412
Surplus 454,759 994,501 903,799

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RY. for April—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	49,773	49,274	*499
Net aft. taxes.	12,025	16,850	4,825
Sur. aft. chgs.	†3,542	2,191	5,733
12 mos. gross.	674,730	641,473	*33,257
Net aft. taxes.	222,777	248,440	25,663
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,662	74,932	35,270
Bal. af. pf. div	3,662	38,932	35,270

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for April—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	533,973	546,231	12,258
Net aft. taxes.	246,984	272,773	25,789
Sur. aft. chgs.	70,389	111,043	40,654
12 mos. gross..	6,751,158	6,691,264	*59,894
Net aft. taxes.	3,415,492	3,399,930	*15,562
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,333,208	1,584,425	251,217

*Increase. †Deficit.

PORTLAND (ME.) RAILROAD for April—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	77,308	74,793	2,513
Net after tax.	27,159	16,584	10,575
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,724	6,286	*562
12 mos. gross.	1,039,980	1,001,573	38,407
Net after tax.	381,527	298,970	82,557
Sur. aft. chgs.	152,343	175,498	*23,155

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER for March—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	713,650	701,941	11,709
Net aft. tax..	276,790	278,791	*2,001

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SEAFARERS' WORK AND AND SEA

Activities Ranged from Ships in Peril to 600 Lost Babies.

RES AND FLOODS

Deaths Lost This Year In a 43 Casualties—Thousand Persons Rescued.

PHOENIX, Dec. 25.—The annual general Superintendent of Marine Service for the last year contains information of more interest relating to the last months of the service corps. 1,743 casualties, the highest has ever occurred within the establishment, only sixty were totally lost. The destroyer steamers on the Pacific coast during the month of January and April last, under the command of that rendered the rescue of the crew by any human agency effected in the drowning of the crew—more than half of the number of lives lost during the month from these fatalities, the loss was not proportionate to the number of vessels. The loss of 1,743 casualties above mentioned were suffered by documented vessels 191 by vessels of the United States coast guard, the latter comprising such as frequent harbors

VINEYARDS SEEK NICOTINE.

Growers Use It as an Insecticide in the Form of a Spray.

Nicotine, the bane of smokers and tobacco chewers the world over, is in enormous demand in France, according to United States Consul Carl Bailey Hurst of Lyon, France. It is used for spraying grapevines and fruit trees almost everywhere in France, as it has been found particularly efficacious as an insecticide. It has been, however, difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of nicotine, with the result that vineyard owners have had to use less desirable substances.

"For the reason that tobacco is maintained as a Government monopoly in France," continues Mr. Hurst, "purchasers are obliged to get their supplies of nicotine under conditions prescribed by the authorities. In view, however, of the growing demand for this product, the Ministry of Finance has issued new regulations that will very much facilitate the purchase of nicotine. It is reported that the French tobacco factories—whose supplies, it should be remembered, are drawn to a great extent from the United States—are now able to furnish practically all the nicotine that may be needed here.

"In the future it will be enough to apply to the nearest tobacco depository for extracts of nicotine, which will be dispensed containing 100 grams (3.527 ounces avoirdupois) of nicotine to the liter (1.057 liquid quarts) in cans of 1/2 liter, 1 liter, or 5 liters, at the prices of \$0.386, \$0.656, and \$3.088, respectively. The tobacco dealers must furnish the cans on demand.

"Tobacco juice, which is preferred for certain uses to nicotine extract on account of the tars and gums it contains, is supplied in the form of tobacco juice fortified with 40 grams (1.411 ounces) of nicotine to the liter. The price for this preparation is reckoned at the rate of \$5.40 per kilo (2.2046 pounds) of nicotine therein contained.

"Furthermore the tobacco factories will supply tobacco juice containing 20 grams (0.7055 ounce) or even 10 grams (0.3527 ounce) of nicotine per liter on the basis of a charge of \$4.825 per kilo of nicotine. On account of their diluted condition these juices are not susceptible of shipment to great distances."

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IS NEEDED

Wisconsin Educational Commission Young People Receive More Than Minimum

WOULD INSURE

And Thereby Raise Standard of Living—Outlines Being Done

One of the most instructive papers yet published on the subject of teaching in public schools has come from the pen of H. E. Miles, Mr. Miles is Commissioner of the Wisconsin State Industrial Education and is President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

This paper, which was prepared especially for the National Vocational Education Association, will be published in the Bulletin on Vocational Training to be issued shortly by the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education. Mr. Miles says:

"Many of our best representative retail establishments have responded with rare public spirit to the demand for their cooperation in the work of their employees. However, to serve the public more efficiently by insisting that they perform their plain duty to their own children in the vocational training, asking a few concerns

11/1/1914 A/11

destination of the cargo of copper on board the vessel.

So far as is known, no question about the foreign reservists on board the Kroonland has been raised.

CANADA'S BAN ON NICKEL.

Will Watch American Refineries to Prevent Shipment to Germany.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 31.—The Canadian Government today placed an embargo on the exportation to any country at war with Great Britain of any articles which might be of use to them in prosecuting the war. A far-reaching contraband order adopted by the Dominion Cabinet also prohibits the exportation of contraband to any neutral country which may in turn re-export the materials to Great Britain's enemies.

Among the articles specifically mentioned as contraband are nickel, nickel ore, woolen goods, food, explosives,

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horses, fodder, leather, coal, copper, petrol, aeroplanes and barbed wire.

The United States, to which most of the Canadian nickel is shipped, is not included in the present contraband order. It is understood, however, that the Dominion Government will try to prevent Canadian nickel being sent to Britain's enemies by American refineries. If such shipments are made the order will be extended to the United States.

Canada possesses the largest and richest nickel deposits in the world, and as soon as Canadian refineries are able to handle the ore an export tax may be imposed.

HELD FOR PRIZE COURTS.

Italian Ships at Gibraltar Reported to Have War Materials.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 31.—The Italian steamers Regina d'Italia and San Giovanni were seized by the British Navy as prizes owing to the fact that parts of their cargoes consisted of war material, it is said. The vessels will be held pending a decision of a prize court.

The Regina d'Italia and the San Giovanni were bound from American ports to Italy with cargoes of copper. Their seizure by the British caused a protest to be made to the State Department at Washington on Oct. 29 by representatives of four copper companies in New York.

50W 11/22/1914 A/6

CANADA WILL SEND 50,000 MORE MEN

Announcement by Premier Borden—17,000 Are to Go Next Month.

MAY USE CAVALRY IN EGYPT

Many Good Riders and Shots in Western Canada Anxious to Serve—Arms Being Rapidly Provided.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Sir Robert Borden announced tonight that Canada would immediately increase the number of men under arms to 91,000. Fifty thousand men are to be mobilized and sent forward as requisitioned by the War Office. In December a force of 17,000 will be dispatched to England, and, by subsequent enlistment, the total number of Canadians under arms will be brought up to 108,000 before the end of the year.

Premier Borden's announcement points out that 33,000 soldiers have already been sent from Canada. Eight thousand more are engaged in garrison and outpost duty in the Dominion, and the new mobilization will put 50,000 others under training. When the contingent of 17,000 departs for Europe in December a further enlistment of 17,000 will take place immediately.

The men who are to depart next month include engineers, signal and cycle companies, service corps, field ambulance, an ammunition park, a supply column, and other units to complete the second Canadian Army Division in England for service on the Continent. With them will go 4,764 horses, fifty-eight field and heavy guns, and sixteen machine guns. It is stated officially that an arrangement has been made with the British War Office whereby the British Government will purchase field guns needed by the Canadian troops, so that the artillery batteries can be effectively constituted. In the meantime the field artillery units are being trained with the same pointer as the type used in the South African war, of which many are available in Canada.

The question of an increase in the force under training in Canada has been discussed frequently of late in conferences which Premier Borden has held with the Minister of Militia and the Chief of the General Staff. The number of men who can be usefully trained is limited by the necessity of providing accommodations for them during the winter; of furnishing arms and equipment, without which lengthy training is considered ineffective, and of organizing them in different arms and branches, as a surplus of any particular arm is virtually useless by itself. The ability of the British Government to receive Canadian expeditionary forces and give them their final training in the few of Great Britain's enormous tasks preparing the recruits from the British Isles for service, is also an important factor in determining the number of Dominion troops. The following statement is regarded as especially significant:

In the Western Provinces of Canada large numbers of men anxious to serve as mounted troops are available. They are excellent riders and good shots, and the Government has made special efforts to arrange that their services can be utilized. Recent cable communications with the British Government lead to the hope that opportunity to make the services of these men effective in some theatre of active operations may be found in the near future.

Inasmuch as cavalrymen on the European battle line have been dismounted to fight in the trenches, this statement is taken to indicate the likelihood of mounted Canadians being sent to the Suez region in Egypt. In regard to equipment, the announcement adds that in Great Britain as well as in Canada, the great difficulty in organizing the immense forces needed has been the provision of arms and equipment. These are now being provided rapidly, the statement adds, and both equipment and men are being effectively utilized all resources for the common cause.

DUTCH COMMEND GERMANS.

WAR'S KALEIDOSCOPE AS SEEN AT DUNKIRK

People of Menaced City Absorbed in the Changing Scenes They View in Their Streets.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 21.—The people of Dunkirk heard the other morning that the German General Staff had either annihilated or a siege in store for them as part of the campaign against Calais. But the hours lengthened into days without an attack and the people were reassured by the sight of the English fleet which, in plain view from the heights around the town, was sweeping the German positions in the dunes behind Nieuport with its fire.

On the street where, by a freak of destiny, the statue of the great French sailor, Jean Bart, a merciless enemy to England, holds in his bronze arms the standard of Albion, may now be seen a collection of costumes and uniforms of many colors. A medley of languages may be heard there. Belgian refugees going south gaze curiously at enormous trucks, transformed into portable fortresses, and salute with a melancholy air the almost steady file of ambulances from the front.

In such crowds the Flemish language predominates, but in the file of soldiers with which the exodus of refugees is confused at times one hears English, French, Flemish, Arab, the Moroccan patois of the Goumiers, and Hindustani, which is the strangest but not the rarest dialect at present in this region. The station, under military guard, is full of soldiers of all arms and of all the races that are fighting for the Allies. The others watch curiously, while the English rush to the locomotive of an incoming train and beg hot water from the engineer to prepare their 5 o'clock tea.

The interest which the inhabitant of Dunkirk takes in all this is more serious than curious. It is reassurance that he derives from the spectacle rather than amusement. He listens complacently to the cannonade, which, after steadily approaching for several days, finally becomes more and more feeble. As the danger of an attack by the Germans seems more remote curiosity again gets the upper hand, and greater crowds rush to the streets and around the station to see the agglomeration of races.

All the tragedy of Belgium—the maximum of moral suffering, the limit of physical endurance—seems to be visible in the grave expressions of the soldiers, who have been making a stand for the last little free corner of their country. The depressed feeling that these faces inspire was increased when the other day nearly 400 field guns were dragged through by horses that looked as weary and melancholy as their riders. Those were the guns that defended Antwerp as well as they could. For lack of ammunition bought from the Krupps for delivery in June but never delivered they were obliged to use French shells that did not fit them, and consequently tore the rifling out. The guns were going to the scrap heap, and the horses, after being rested, will draw back French three-inch field guns in their places.

After the procession of worn-out guns came more refugees, who were perhaps the most disheartened of those that have passed through. Some were, at Furnes the other day when a brief lull in the fighting gave the tired troops a needed repose, and when the report came that the Germans were retiring from before Dixmude. The soldiers were lolling in the warm sunshine in the streets and the officers calmly taking their afternoon tea, when the bursting of a shell in a three-story building on the square opposite the City Hall brought them back to the realization that they were still near the front.

The stone front of the building fell into a pile in the street. A crowd

Stern

42nd and 43rd
Maillard Luncheon

Are now displaying in their numerous departments, collected especially for their artistic and practical values from much greater assortments than have been considered is the "Little Gift Section," on the Main Floor for the purpose of simplifying the perplexing

An Extraordinary Sale Monday

- Will provide an occasion of rare occurrence to secure the season's
- Cravenetted Street Coats, English Corduroy Coats, very desirable and modish, with at \$27.50
- Woolen mixtures, excellent colors, half lined, at \$15.00
- Smart Plush Coats, Black Broadcloth Coats, Full length; belted model; fur at \$23.75
- beautifully lined and interlined, two models, at \$25.00

Silks and Velvets

- Greatly underpriced for Monday and Tuesday
- 40 inch Crepe de Chine and Crepe Meteor, in all the latest evening and street shades, also white, ivory, cream and black, at \$1.28
- Regular price \$2.00 a yard
- 52 inch English Fancy Velour Cloakings and 40 inch French Plushes, in an excellent range of colors, adapted for this season's cloaks and capes, at \$3.50
- Regular prices \$7.50 and 10.00 a yard

Silverware for Thanksgiving

- Very Specially Priced for Tomorrow
- ROGERS' SECTIONAL PLATED WARE
- Tea Spoons, - - - - Half doz. 69c
- Table Spoons and Forks, - - - - " " 1.38
- Medium Knives, flat handle, - - - - " " 1.60
- Butter Spreaders, - - - - " " 1.45
- SHEFFIELD PLATED ARTICLES
- Gravy Boat and Tray, Regularly \$7.50, at \$4.85
- Meat Platters, 17 inch; also
- Vegetable Dishes, lock handle, at \$6.75
- Regularly \$10.00
- QUADRUPLE PLATED ARTICLES
- Salt Dishes glass lined: Regularly \$1.25, at 75c

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THE NOW occur Fourth I ensemble of manufacturer Included Bisque, Ce ter and Ne Mechanical Trains, W Submarine. a myriad o la attract I

WATCH ON NICKEL EXPORTS.

Britain Anxious That None from Canada Shall Reach Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21.—From time to time communications have passed between the British and Canadian Governments respecting the exportation of nickel from Canada to the United States by the International Nickel Company of New Jersey. It is contended by the company that since the outbreak of the war it has employed effective and successful measures to prevent any nickel produced by it from reaching Germany. The company invited investigation, and recently an expert accountant of great experience was sent by the Canadian Government to New York to go into the matter thoroughly. He made a prolonged and careful investigation, and his report has been submitted to the British Government for consideration as to the sufficiency of the safeguards em-

ployed by the company. The finding of the British Government is awaited with interest. It is understood that approval of the safeguards taken by the International company is expected by the Canadian Government.

Canada possesses a large proportion of the world's supply of nickel, some authorities placing it at 50 per cent. and others much higher. It is known, in any case, that only a very small proportion of the Canadian nickel has reached Germany from the United States, the main German supply having been obtained from New Caledonia, a French possession. Reports say that the German Government has a supply on hand sufficient to last several years.

SWAP GIANT FOR DWARFS.

Germans Exchange 8-Footer for Two Lilliputian Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Germany wants to exchange the long for the short of it.

William Hempstead, an eight-foot giant, has just reached England from Germany, where he was interned at

the beginning of the war. Consul General Robert P. Skinner is negotiating for the return to Germany of two German dwarfs under two feet in height, who are now held in England.

SCANDINAVIANS CALLED.

Danish and Swedish Reservists in Canada Told to Report for Duty.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Danish and Swedish army reservists living in Ottawa called at newspaper offices today, and stated that they had received orders to report for duty at the earliest possible moment. The orders reached them by mail this morning.

Many thousand reservists of the French, Belgian, Russian, and British Armies have been sent forward by the Canadian Government.

The statement that Danish and Swedish reservists have been called to the colors has caused much surprise here.

McCreery & Co.

Mail Will

OPENING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD

5th Avenue

and — *Specially*

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

Large Offering of Imported Velvets

Amount of over 50,000 yards will be placed on sale

beginning Monday, November the 23rd.

—extra width (54 yards wide.

Double Width Golfine Corduroy. White or Black.

yd. 75c value 2.50

WOMEN'S SUITS

At About One-Half

500 Tailored Suits are a remarkable assortment of models

Suits.....16.50

Handsome models in Bros Cheviot.

Dresses.....16.50

Afternoon or Evening Mod Satin or French Serge.

Suits.....24.50

Tailored or Fancy Trimmer

WED 6/2/1915 A115

ous issue by the Pennsylvania of \$49,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds, and the New York Central sale of \$100,000,000 convertible debentures represent the two most important financial operations ever carried through for American corporations.

International Nickel Report.

The International Nickel Company reports total earnings of \$7,230,760 in the year ended March 31, a gain of \$663,973 over the preceding year. After meeting expenses, interest, sinking fund requirements, and preferred stock dividends, a balance of \$5,063,315 was left for the common stock. This was equal to 13.31 per cent. on the outstanding common shares, as compared with 11.19 per cent. in 1914. A surplus of \$309,377 remained after common dividends were paid.

V N MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA. STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44	Am. Gas, N. J.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
110	Baldwin Loco.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{3}{8}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{3}{8}$

WED 6/2/1915 A/16

Preferred div..	2,100,000	2,100,000	452,295
Balance	5,863,231	5,815,526	452,295
Common div...	2,000,000	2,000,000	452,295
Surplus	3,363,231	3,815,526	452,295
Prev. surplus..	19,608,798	15,793,272	*3,815,526
P. & L. sur.	22,972,029	19,608,798	*3,363,231
*Increase.			

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. for the year ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Earn. con. cos.	7,049,112	6,452,758	6,802,886
Other income..	181,649	114,029	126,220
Total income..	7,230,760	6,566,787	6,929,106
Exp., tax., &c.	517,374	437,812	542,308
Net income....	6,713,387	6,128,975	6,386,798
Int., sink. fd., dep., &c.....	1,115,315	1,336,310	1,366,494
Surplus	5,598,071	4,792,665	5,020,305
Preferred div..	534,756	534,756	534,755
Bal. for com..	5,063,315	4,257,909	4,485,550
Common div...	4,753,938	3,803,150	3,491,049
Surplus	309,377	454,759	994,501

Pennsylvania Directors Elected.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company here today the following Directors were elected: Samuel Rea, Henry Tatnall, John P. Green, William H. Barnes, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, Effingham B. Morris, W. W. Atterbury, and Thomas De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia, J. J. Turner.

A/15

E OF 10 POINTS COTTON MARKET

eady at the Close, Are
tically Unchanged
om Tuesday's.

WEATHER REPORT

Contract List Disappoint-
but the Spot Sales
re 10,000 Bales.

s dull and somewhat irregu-
ay, with fluctuations con-
ange of about 10 points. The
steady and practically un-
m the final prices of Tues-

as usual recently, was dis-
poor so far as the contract
cerned. Spot sales, however,
heavy and reached a total
ales. About 4,000 bales of
actions represented exports,
presumably to Russia.

y weather report read some-
favorably than was expected,
overy of 10 points from the
el was cut down by a reac-
on the Washington advices.
ry of the report said that
sufficient for present needs
d in practically all parts of
elt. Late-planted cotton in
ming up, and a good stand
orted. Cultivation is pro-
fectively except in parts of

ALASKA MINES COMBINED.

Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate Or-
ganizes New Copper Company.

The Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate, owners of property of great value in Alaska, has combined three of the most valuable copper mines in the syndicate's holdings into the Kennecott Copper Corporation. It was announced yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had purchased an issue of \$10,000,000 of ten-year 6 per cent. bonds of the new company and placed them with investors privately.

The syndicate's principal investments are in these mines and in the Copper River & Northwestern Railway. It was said that the Kennecott financing was for the purpose of reimbursing the syndicate for sums expended upon development work and for the provision of capital for the acquisition of additional ore land.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation was organized recently in this State with issued capital stock of 672,000 shares without par value. There will be issued an additional 400,000 shares to provide for conversion of the bonds, the holders of the latter having the right after two years to convert them into stock at the rate of forty shares for each \$1,000 bond. The bonds are redeemable on June 1, 1917, and on any subsequent interest day at 105. The mortgage securing the bonds provides for an annual sinking fund payment equal to at least 50 per cent. of the net earnings of the corporation. A certificate increasing the capital stock from \$500 to \$6,000,000 was filed at Albany Saturday and the corporation tax of \$36,000 paid.

The new corporation has also taken over the stock of the Beatson Copper Company. The properties of both the Kennecott and Beatson Companies have been in operation for four years. During the past year large and improved plants have been constructed, and the mines are said to be producing more copper than at any time heretofore. Control of the new company through the stock will remain with the Morgan-Guggenheim interests.

Stock M Observ

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BARU BROT.

H. N. BARUCH
J. P. TRA
Established Ju

Members { New York
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New York 4

60 BROADWAY,

We have no connecti
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NOW ON

At All New

The MAGA of WALLS

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Looking Forward

By Scribner

Enter—The Dra

By D. Arthur

Legal Relation o

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By Wm. B.

Standard Oil in S

By E. D.

What you want to l
Service Company, Ins
Carolina and Ameri
Chemical.

The Bargain
All the regular
Fifteen Cents

Eight Issues by
The Magazine of

THURS 9/23/1915 A/B

ADMITTED TO STOCK LIST.

Exchange Records \$40,000,000 Securities of Nickel Company.

Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to the official list \$3,319,400 6 per cent. preferred and \$6,382,600 common stock, together with \$5,593,200 voting trust certificates for preferred and \$31,649,200 voting trust certificates for common stock of the International Nickel Company.

Other securities listed were certificates of deposit for \$40,000,000 preferred and \$20,000,000 common stocks of the American Woolen Company; \$3,240,000 certificates of deposit for 4 per cent. refunding and improvement mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and for \$2,284,000 general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the same company; \$4,740,000 certificates of deposit for 5 per cent. debentures of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company; \$5,570,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company and \$75,000 additional common stock of the Montana Power Company.

ARS

E. EARNINGS DOUBLED BY WAR.

International Nickel Reports for Six Months \$6,770,000.

The International Nickel Company in its first statement since the shares were listed on the Stock Exchange shows total earnings of \$6,770,707 in the six months ended Sept. 30. In the entire year ended last March the company reported an aggregate income of \$7,230,760, which was only \$460,000 more than in the succeeding half year. The large improvement is credited to the demand from war munition manufacturers and ordnance makers for nickel steel.

The company paid out in dividends in the six months \$2,168,953, and after making reservations for depreciation and decreases of mineral resources, a balance remained of \$3,398,466. The balance for the preceding year was \$309,378.

Thomas Iron Company Contest.

A circular letter has been sent to stockholders of the Thomas Iron Company, a \$2,500,000 corporation of Pennsylvania, by William R. Taylor, a stockholder, to a group of individuals.

The shareholders are to vote on the offer of \$45 a share for their stock at a meeting at Hazendouge Penn tomorrow.

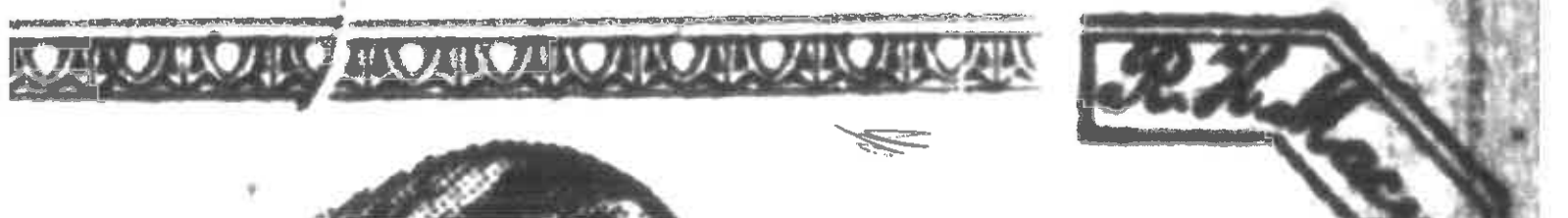
GERMAN INDUSTRIES UNITED

Three Associations Combine for the Purpose of Regaining Foreign Trade

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London.)—Virtually the entire German manufacturing industry has been united in a single organization for the first time through the formation here yesterday of a so-called German Industrial Council.

The new organization forms a connecting link between the older organization, the Central Association of German Industrials, the League of Industrials, and the Society of Chemical Industries. These organizations, which have been working together since the outbreak of the war, resolved to form an alliance on a permanent basis in order to meet new conditions after the war and to co-operate in the recovering of Germany's lost foreign trade.

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11/3/1916

U-BOAT IS UNLOADING UNDER STRICT GUARD

Negro Stevedores Are Kept Inside the Fence Inclosing the Deutschland.

Manifest Still a Secret

McAdoo Refuses to Make It Public — "Precious Stones" Said to be of the Synthetic Variety.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.—Seventy-five negro stevedores from Baltimore are working tonight unloading from the German undersea freighter Deutschland a cargo about which there hangs a mystery which the Captain, the Eastern Forwarding Company, agents or the craft, and the New London customs officials are in no hurry to clear away. The manifest of the cargo, filed at the custom house, according to officials there, says that the Deutschland's load consisted of dyestuffs, medicines, and several cases of "effects." That the "effects" consist of nobody who knows seems anxious to tell. It was said at first that there was on board the submarine a large quantity of "precious stones," but it was learned tonight that these came not from mines, but from German factories, being synthetically made. It seems altogether probable that Captain Koenig's statement yesterday that he had on board a lot of stocks and bonds comes nearest solving the uncertainty of the nature of the Deutschland's cargo. Officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company refuse to say positively whether or not the boat carried securities, saying that they have seen none.

It may be a week before the customs officials appraise the cargo, and it is not necessary for that to be done in New London, as any part of the cargo may be sent to another city in bond and be appraised there.

When the customs officials asked for a detailed statement of the cargo before its unloading, the representatives of the Eastern Forwarding Company pointed to a provision of the United States customs laws making an exception under which cargoes of regular freight lines may be unloaded "in general orders" and the detailed information as to its nature given later. The customs officials were told that the Deutschland belonged to a regular merchant line. The cargo, it was then ruled, might be put in the United States bonded warehouse on the State Pier.

Collector McGovern, who went to Hartford last night to confer with William J. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, about the Deutschland's cargo, has not returned, but sent word that the manifest was not to be made public today. He will come to New London from Bridgeport tomorrow.

When the Baltimore stevedores reached

marine would be able to take only a very small proportion.

In suggesting to the Post Office Department an arrangement by which German submarines should carry mail from this country to Germany, the representatives of the company which operates the Deutschland stipulated that the amount of mail to be taken in any one merchant submarine should not exceed 220 pounds. It was also stipulated that only letter mail should be carried.

GERMAN PRIZE CREW CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Kaiser's Destroyers, Which Came to Escort Dutch Ship Into Port, Are Put to Flight.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 3.—An Admiralty statement issued tonight tells of the recapture from the Germans of the Dutch steamer Oldambt. It says:

The Dutch steamer Oldambt was captured by the enemy Wednesday night near Noord-Hinder Lightship. A prize crew was put aboard and the ship was being taken to Zeebrugge, when about daylight some of our light scouting craft overtook her.

The prize crew attempted to blow up the ship, and they, with the crew, took to the boats. The prize crew, consisting of one officer and nine men, were overtaken and made prisoner and the ship was taken in tow by one of our vessels.

Five German destroyers which arrived on the scene, presumably to escort the prize into port, were engaged and put to flight. The Oldambt was then towed for five hours, until within six miles of the Hook of Holland, where she was taken in charge by a Dutch tug.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2, (via London).—

A German submarine placed a prize crew aboard the Dutch steamer Oldambt, which left the Hook of Holland yesterday. At 6 o'clock this morning a British destroyer appeared and recaptured the Oldambt, according to the Netvolk.

The prize crew fired two bombs, with the hope of destroying their prize, but the Oldambt remained afloat.

The Handelsblad says the Oldambt reached the Hook of Holland, but captured, the cargo being lost.

U-BOATS MAY ATTACK OIL SHIPS, SAY ALLIES

Entente Wars Mexico That Germany Will Probably Make the Attempt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2.—The Mexican Government has received a warning from the allied powers of probable attempts by German submarines to attack oil ships in the Gulf of Mexico. The note calls attention to the wireless aboard a German ship interned at Tampico.

Oil men here say Mexico is supplying oil to one-third of the ships of the British Navy. British oil companies clear a ship daily direct to Europe. American companies are also shipping some.

Oil men fear the closing of the entire oil region. The stoppage of oil shipments will mean a heavy loss of revenue to the Mexican Government.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Two of Them Are Norwegian, the

MEXICAN PARLEYS OFF UNTIL NOV. 10

Secretary Lane Predicts an Agreement After the Commissioners Reconvene.

ELECTION EAGERLY AWAITED

Conferees Expect the Result to Have a Marked Influence Upon Their Deliberations.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 2.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission adjourned a little after noon today to reconvene on Friday, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the commission, before starting for New York to hear President Wilson at Madison Square Garden, said:

"We have set a comma to our work, not a period. We will come back and continue it to its final issue before writing the period."

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Chairman of the American section, said that he felt satisfied with the progress made toward a settlement, and was confident that an agreement would be reached after the commission reconvened.

The outcome of the Presidential election will be awaited with interest by the Mexican Commissioners. They believe that the result will necessarily have a marked effect on the nature of the plan which they may agree upon. One of the Commissioners said that the nature of the plan to be proposed to President Wilson must, of course, depend on whether he was to have four months or four years in which to carry it into effect.

It is known that a week ago the Mexican Commissioners were afraid that President Wilson would not be re-elected, and that they gave serious consideration to the need for a change in their plans should this be the case. They were inclined to believe, however, that they would be able to induce a Republican Administration to continue the recognition of General Carranza and to carry on a policy similar to that of President Wilson if they won the good will of the Republican leaders. The address of ex-President Roosevelt in Brooklyn last Saturday, to which the Mexican Commissioners listened, drove this idea from their heads.

Should Hughes be elected the Commissioners are expected speedily to agree to a plan which will enable them to make the greatest immediate progress toward the pacification of that part of Mexico contiguous to the United States, even should this make necessary the sacrifice of projected reforms which are considered of importance, but which might retard the work of pacification by tying up a large part of the Carranza resources.

The conclusions to which the commission has arrived so far and which have been embodied in memoranda exchanged by the two sections are still too vague, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to warrant their being subjected to the test of public discussion. These conclusions cover a wide range, but all have to do with the Mexican desire that Pershing's force be withdrawn and the American demand for adequate protection of American life and property in Mexico and along the frontier.

It has been possible for the Americans to convince the Mexican Commissioners that the withdrawal of the expeditionary column without any other guarantee of the safety of the border than a prom-

that the new units leave for early tomorrow.

About twelve sections are patrolled by the troops. At present it is only about 100 miles by the measure of the road, and about 100 miles by the measure of the air. The camps occupied by the troops are not to be given out. The patrolling is to be done in co-operation with the regular detachments of the Twenty-eighth Infantry and Cavalry and with the mill from the camp of the Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota. Llano Grande, twenty miles.

Since the Third Tennessee of the Third New York brigades of divisional cavalry are ordered out four units each, the patrol has doubled, because those have not been on the river. Colonel Charles R. DeBevoise, First Cavalry, will divide among his three squadrons of iron A, commanded by Major Wright.

As in the original order for patrol, the signal battalion of Twenty-second Engineers are to maintain roads, telephone other means of communication. Brig. Gen. William S. McInnes, commanding the artillery, is to study crossings and ford a heavier army may assist the cavalry in an emergency. Major Gen. Arthur Murray, retired, ex-commander of Artillery, and now Chairman of Executive Committee of the Red Cross, is visiting the division.

Col. Thurston to Return

Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G., was assigned to command the fourth Infantry Regiment when ordered into the Federal service who was taken seriously ill in Texas, has recovered his health and will leave for Pharr next Sunday to assume command of his regiment.

PINCHOT AIDS BOY PI

Protests at Reformatory Who Stole from Him

Amos Pinchot appeared in Special Sessions yesterday to deny for a boy who had been for stealing from premises Mr. Pinchot. Though he favored Justice Moss, O'Keefe, in view of the boy's intention to protest against sending to the Hart's Island Reformatory, vigorous that Justice Collins the prisoner until Nov. 10 to further the prisoner's record.

The boy was John Towns, old, who had been arrested in connection with the copper from premises owned by Pinchot. Justice Collins said the boy would be sent to the reformatory would learn a trade.

"You evidently have not investigated the institution you mention," Mr. Pinchot said, "believe that a boy who is comes away with a worse than when he enters, because of environment and associations of

MISS VIRA CORNELL

Horsewoman Marries Kineon Before 1,000

Special to The New York Times. PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Miss Vira Cornell, sister of Mr. Shiverick, was married to J. Kineon of New York at 11 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Townshend, rector, officiating.

Mrs. Shiverick was matron and Dr. Goodhue Kineon, brother-in-law, was best man.

FRI 11/3/1916 A/17

ARRIVE FROM BRIDGEPORT TOMORROW.

When the Baltimore stevedores reached New London this afternoon they were marched to the dock where the Deutschland is cradled and received cards of admission to the pier. When they entered he guarded inclosure their cards were taken away. They will sleep and eat on the North German Lloyd liner Willichad, and will not be allowed to leave the inclosure until they have unloaded the cargo and put another on board. The cargo to be carried to Germany will consist of nickel and rubber, according to the agents.

The cargo, which is being unloaded, is consigned to Herman A. Metz, the Bayer Company, the Casella Color Company, the Kaller Company, and the Berliner Inalun Werke, all of New York. In the cargo of drugs there is a large consignment of salvarsan, which will go to Mr. Metz.

Four bags of mail for the German Embassy at Washington were sent to the capital today by special messenger. The Deutschland, when she sails in about two weeks, will carry mail from the German Embassy to Berlin.

The general overhauling of the Deutschland's machinery started this afternoon. A diver who was sent down to examine the hull found that the pounding of the boat in the storms she encountered coming across had caused her anchor to knock loose some of the plates in the bow. This was the cause of the leakage Captain Koenig had to contend with on the voyage. The damage was said to be of a nature that could be remedied easily.

The ban against newspaper men going on the Deutschland held fast today. Captain Koenig and the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company say they would like to have the correspondents go on board rather than take descriptions at second hand, but Captain F. Hirsch, who represents the owners of the boat and who is very frank in saying that he doesn't like newspaper men, anyway, has refused them permission even to look at the Deutschland, which, however, may be accomplished by climbing a fifteen-foot board fence with six feet of barbed wire entanglements on top of it.

A group of naval officers headed by Captain Yates Stirling, commandant of the submarine division, and Captain David Boyd, commanding the fifth submarine division, today made an official and centrally examination of the Deutschland. Secretary Daniels will visit New London tomorrow and may make a visit to the submarine.

BERLIN, Nov. 2. (via London.)—The German Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen has up to now been unable to confirm the news of the arrival of the merchant submarine Deutschland at New London. While the newspapers display prominently British messages announcing the arrival, they are inclined to question the authenticity of the news.

Although reports from New London have been to the effect that part of the valuable cargo of the Deutschland consisted of precious stones, presumably diamonds, importers in the Malden Lane district said yesterday that they had no knowledge that such was the fact. None could be found to acknowledge that consignments were expected by the U-boat.

FEARS RUSH OF U-BOAT MAIL.

To Washington Delays Arrangements Till Sailing Eve.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—No arrangement has yet been reached between the Post Office Department and the German Embassy for sending American mail to Germany by the German merchant submarine Deutschland, now at New London, Conn. It is believed that the arrangement will not be entered into until just before the Deutschland sails, as some of those concerned appear to be of the opinion that if any announcement were made at this time that the Deutschland would carry mails to Germany the number of letters directed to German addresses and marked "via Deutschland" would be so great that the sub-

Two of Them Are Norwegian, the Other British.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The sinking of three more ships, two of them Norwegian, was reported by Lloyd's Shipping Agency today.

The Norwegian vessels destroyed were the 3,000-ton steamer Delto and the 1,752-ton ship The Tromp. The British steamer Briery Hill was also sunk.

The Tromp was formerly the Dutch steamer Johnsen. She was last reported as sailing from the Tyne Sept. 30 for South Africa. The Briery Hill was formerly the Nautia. She was built in 1880 and registered 1,118 tons. She was owned in Hull.

SAW U-BOAT IN ATLANTIC.

Captain of Norwegian Freighter Sighted Submarine Off Cape Henry.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Captain H. Hirsch of the Norwegian freighter Osterdal, which arrived here today from Cardiff, Wales, reported having sighted a large submarine, which he believed to be a German of the U-53 type, about 400 miles east of Cape Henry.

Captain Hirsch said he first saw the submarine about 11 o'clock at night and that it was not more than 500 feet away. It circled the Osterdal, he said, but did not give any signal.

Miss McCormick Betrothed.

Special to The New York Times.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Medical Director A. M. D. McCormick, U. S. N., and Mrs. McCormick have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Jett McCormick, to Lieutenant John Reginald Boardall, U. S. N. The wedding will take place in the Spring. The announcement was made at a luncheon given in honor of the occasion at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. McCormick in Annapolis, where the former is now stationed.

Trowbridge-Van Kirk Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.
GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Carroll Shaw Trowbridge, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Leslie Trowbridge of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Marie Van Kirk, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis Van Kirk of Interlaken, were married here this evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank Hassan Snyder, who was the matron of honor. The Rev. Kenneth Bray performed the ceremony. E. Dean Farnsworth, Jr., of Montclair was the best man. None except relatives were present. After a brief trip South Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge will go to Montclair to live.

Miss Bunzl Weds J. K. Blum.

The wedding of Miss Madeline Bunzl, daughter of Mrs. Gustave Bunzl of 175 West Seventy-second Street, and Joseph Klee Blum of this city, took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. Dr. John Elliott officiated. A reception and dinner for a hundred guests followed the ceremony. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the South, and return to New York to reside.

RUPRECHT—ALFKE.

Miss Edna Adelaide Alfke, daughter of Mrs. Henry Alfke of 24 West Ninety-fifth Street, and Ludwig Ruprecht, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ruprecht, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother by the Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Moldenke. Henry Dunkak gave his niece in marriage. Miss Adole Alfke was her sister's only attendant. John Mowinkel was best man. A reception followed at Sherry's. Later the couple left for the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon. They will reside on their return at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street.

that the withdrawal of the capital column without any other guarantee of the safety of the border than a promise of the Carranza Government is not to be thought of.

REPORT PARRAL TAKEN BY VILLISTA FORCE

Dispatches to the Border Say City Was Captured on Tuesday.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 2.—The City of Parral, in Chihuahua, has been taken by Villa troops, according to a message received today by Americans from Chihuahua City. The report also came to United States Government agents and was forwarded to Washington. This said the Villistas took possession of the city on Tuesday. There was no confirmation from Mexican sources.

Mining men and ore dealers here who were familiar with the country thought Villa probably moved on Parral from Santa Rosalia, following the Conchos River to Pilar de Concha, a distance of forty-five miles from Santa Rosalia, and then marching south forty-five miles against Parral. They said the report of the capture of the town tended to verify the previous story that Villa and his command were in possession of Santa Rosalia.

Villa is said to bear a grudge against General Luis Herrera, the Carranza commander in Parral, and to have declared that when he captured Parral he intended to kill Herrera with his own hands.

Americans who have interests in Parral are concerned over the fate of nine Americans known to be in the city.

VILLISTAS ROB A TRAIN.

Said to Have Killed Carranza Escort and Stripped Women Passengers.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Nov. 1. (via El Paso Junction, Nov. 2.)—After shooting the twenty-nine Carranza military guards of the southbound passenger train which left Juarez Monday, Villa bandits looted the train, robbed the passengers, and even took the clothing from the women passengers. Dr. Haffner, a German passenger on the train, who was mistaken by the bandits for an American was struck over the head with a gun by one of the Villistas. The bandits, who were in command of the Murga brothers and Silvestre Quevedo, then abandoned the train, carrying the loot away in mule-drawn wagons.

There were approximately 200 in the command, which held up the passenger train as it was approaching Laguna Station. The Carranza soldiers, who were in the box car just back of the tender, were ordered to alight and were shot down in view of the passengers. This escort was in command of Captain Gusman, who was also shot.

A military train carrying 400 Carranza soldiers was sent out from Saiz, twenty-six miles north of here, to pursue the bandits.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 2.—Government agents here received information today from military authorities in Juarez that the 200 bandits who held up the Mexican Central passenger train at Laguna Station were a part of José Ynez Salazar's command of 2,000 men, which is guarding the Mexico Northwestern Railroad west of Chihuahua City.

According to the information obtained by the Government agents, all passengers on the train, including the women, were forced to disrobe, and their clothes taken by the bandits when they left Laguna. Only the officer in command of the Carranza train escort was killed, says the report, as the enlisted men all joined the bandits.

Dr. Steven Haffner, the German physician who was beaten over the head with a rifle in the hands of one of the bandits, is a resident of El Paso, and is a practicing physician here. Mrs. Haffner said today that she had re-

and Dr. Goodhue Klineon, bridegroom, was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses M. Zaldo, Alice de Zaldo, Marian and Helen Eger. The ushers were Frederick P. Clarke, Jr., Almy, Norris Bellow, and Wiley.

The young Misses Beatrice and Natica de Acosta acted as bridesmaids.

There were a thousand guests on a special train bringing many New York. A reception followed at the Shilverick home on Avenue.

Miss Cornell is a prominent woman. She owns several broods and has ridden them shows in the country. She prizes at the annual show of the Chester Horsemen's Association at Godney Farms, an impressive "The Piping Rock."

MISS EMMET ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emmet to Wed Wm. Barton French.

The engagement was announced today of Miss Jeannie Emmet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Coster Emmet of 30 East Sev Street, to William Barton French, the son of the late S. French and of Mrs. Ma Fearn French. Miss Emmet is a debutante three years ago. She is a member of the Junior League, an active in amateur society and for charity. She is a sister of old F. Hadden, Miss Marie Watson C. Emmet. Her mother is Miss Marie L. Case.

Mr. French is a grandson of John Walker French, American to Greece, Rumania, and Sep grandmother. Mrs. Fearn, an intimate friend of the late Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, married Arthur Inskeric, a traveler. Mr. French's father, 1910 at Palm Beach, Fla. known as a financier. Mrs. French, who is now at New York, was active in war relief work abroad, having charge of the American hospitals in France. She also went to the front in the American Ambulance Association on the field hospital.

Mr. French has been in France since the war began. He recently came into a large estate his father left him at Barton Lodge, his mother's Virginia Hot Springs. He is a member of the Virginia Country Club, and is a member of the John Herndon French and Charles Steele, (Miss Nann and is a cousin of the Count de Grez, Mrs. F. Skiddy von Mrs. Devereux Milburn.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

D. D. DOUGLASS WEDDING.

Official of R. G. Dun & Co. Miss Alice Smith in Wedding.

Robert Dun Douglass of R. Co. and Miss Alice B. Smith were married yesterday in Bethesda, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by Hubert P. Le F. Grabau. The wedding was announced with week. Mr. Douglass was his first wife, Eva B. Dun, October, 1915. His son, Robert Dun Douglass, who married thy Gordon, came from Colorado and the marriage, which was one.

Mr. Douglass's home is Llewellyn Park, West Orange addition to being an official of Dun & Co. he is the President of the Essex Realty Co. is a member of the University Golf, Essex County, at tan clubs, and was graduate of the University of New York College in 1885. Douglass, Jr., is his brother.

Rev. Dr. Henry Se...
Special to The New York Times

58 1/2	58	58 1/2	- 1/2
71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1
114	110	110 1/2	- 1 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+ 1/2
34	34	34	+ 1/2
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	- 1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/2
28	27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/2
57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2
35 1/2	33	33	- 1/2
99	99	99	+ 1 1/2
70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
161	159 1/2	160	+ 1/2
110	108 1/2	108 1/2	- 1 1/2
62	60 1/2	61	- 1 1/2
82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	- 1 1/2
145	142 1/2	142 1/2	- 1 1/2
87	87	87	- 1 1/2
113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	- 1 1/2
84	82 1/2	82 1/2	- 1 1/2
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1 1/2
94	94	94	- 1 1/2
27	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1 1/2
59 1/2	58	58	- 1 1/2
112 1/2	112	112	- 1 1/2
17 1/2	17	17 1/2	- 1 1/2
41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/2
43 1/2	41	42 1/2	+ 1/2
77 1/2	74	74 1/2	- 1 1/2
106	106	106	+ 2
53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1 1/2
80 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1 1/2
112	109 1/2	109 1/2	- 1 1/2
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	+ 1 1/2
82 1/2	78	79	- 1 1/2
115	115	115	+ 1 1/2
25 1/2	24 1/2	25	- 1/2
27	27	27	- 1 1/2
50	50	50	- 1 1/2
77 1/2	77	77	- 1 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1 1/2
89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	- 1 1/2
82 1/2	81	81	- 1 1/2
82 1/2	75	79 1/2	+ 4 1/2
102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	- 1 1/2
69 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	- 1 1/2
108	108	108	+ 1 1/2
130 1/2	128	129 1/2	- 1 1/2
68	67	67	- 1 1/2
22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1 1/2
228	225	225	- 2
18 1/2	18	18	- 1 1/2
158	158	158	+ 8
54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	- 1 1/2
54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	- 1 1/2
15 1/2	14 1/2	15	- 1 1/2
14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	- 1 1/2
108	105	105	+ 1 1/2
76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	+ 1 1/2
153 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	- 1 1/2
68 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	- 1 1/2
101	100	100	- 1 1/2
168 1/2	162	162	- 1 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1 1/2
22	22	22	+ 1 1/2
28 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1 1/2
67	67	67	+ 2
145	141	142	- 1 1/2
2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1 1/2
62	60 1/2	60 1/2	- 1 1/2
111	110 1/2	110 1/2	- 1 1/2
75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	- 1 1/2
51	51	51	- 1 1/2

Issued in June and July only.

Securities Via Submarine.

If the German cargo-carrying submarine Deutschland brought over any securities on her second trip to this country, the bankers in Wall Street have not received them. When the arrival of the submarine was first reported it was said that she carried a valuable lot of securities, but inquiry among banks with German affiliations has failed to confirm the report. In view of the fate of the Bremen, bankers on both sides of the ocean naturally have been reluctant to risk the shipment of securities on submarines, but now that the United States Government has agreed to permit the carrying of mails, beginning with the next trip, it is not unlikely that the submersible will be intrusted with securities in the future, the shippers, of course, taking all possible precautions and using all safeguards to protect themselves in the event of the loss or destruction of the Deutschland.

German War Industries.

An inquiry recently made by a German newspaper into the profits earned by "war industries" in Germany discloses an unusually large increase for the year 1915, compared with 1913, the last year of peace. This fact obtains not only in the case of manufacturers of gunpowder and kindred articles, but applies to concerns engaged in the manufacture of dyestuffs, automobiles, &c. The profits of the Benz Automobile Company, for instance, increased from \$1,250,000 in 1913 to over \$3,255,000 in 1915. The net profits of the Krupp Company advanced from about \$7,500,000 in 1913 to approximately \$21,600,000 in 1915. Commenting on the large profits, The London Economist says the figures "give much strength to the argument that the contractors are making far too much out of the misery of the people as a whole, and vigorous agitation is in progress demanding either that the war profits tax should be considerably increased or that there should be a strict revision of the prices paid for war material by the Government."

P L E & W V 4s	87 1/2
4,000	87 1/2
5,000	88
Southwest div	
3 1/2s	
4,000	92 1/2
Beth Steel ext 5s	
2,000	104
5,000	103 1/2
Braden Cop & f 6s	
11,000	99
B R T 5s, 1918	
16,000	100 1/2
Dklyn U El 1st 5s	
stamped	
8,000	101 1/2
Can South con 5s	
Series A	
7,000	103 1/2
Cent Leather 5s	
8,000	103 1/2
12,000	103

MON

RESERVE BANKS

	10 or Over	Over
	Less	up to
Boston	8	
New York	3	
Philadelphia	3 1/2	
Cleveland	3 1/2	
Richmond	3 1/2	
Atlanta		
Chicago	3 1/2	
St. Louis	3	
Minneapolis		
Kansas City	4 1/2	
Dallas		
S. Francisco	3	

Traded

	Agricul.	Over 90.	Up
Boston	5		
New York	5		
Philadelphia	4 1/2		
Cleveland	5		
Richmond	4 1/2		
Atlanta	4		
Chicago	5		
St. Louis	5		
Minneapolis	5		
Kansas City	5		
Dallas	4 1/2		
S. Francisco	5 1/2		

*Up to 30 days; over over 60 to 90, 4 1/2 per per cent.

COLLATERAL

	High.	Low.	Ca
	2 1/2	2 1/2	
60 days	2 1/2	2 1/2	Time
90 days	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4 months	2 1/2	2 1/2	

BANK ACCE

Eligible for rediscount Bank, 60 to 90 days. Not eligible, 60 to 90 &

COMMERCIAL

	Best-Knew	
30 to 60 days	2 1/2	
4 to 6 months	2 1/2	
	Other N	
4 to 6 months	2 1/2	

5 SAT 11/14/1916 A/12

LIQUOR MEN SCOFF AT PROHIBITIONISTS

Merely Have to Change Their Methods, They Say, to Outwit Dry States.

MOST MEN WANT TO DRINK

Wholesalers Tell Frankly Steps They Will Take to Circumvent Efforts to Hamper Their Trade.

Liquor dealers in this city were seemingly not in the least perturbed yesterday by the fact that four States, Nebraska, Michigan, South Dakota, and Montana, had voted on Tuesday to go dry. According to many of them, the possibility that a Federal Constitutional amendment against the sale of liquor would be submitted and that, if it was submitted, it would be ratified by the States, was so remote that it was not worthy of serious consideration.

The saloon proprietors believe that there is small ground for the faith of the anti-saloon men that prohibition will soon become a national issue. The liquor dealers see no desire for a constitutional amendment on the subject. What the dry vote means to them is that many persons, not total abstainers, wish to have removed the conditions that surround public drinking and the objectionable features of the retail trade as it now exists. That these same voters desire a law that will interfere with their own private consumption of liquor the trade does not believe.

In the four States that have voted to go dry the principal market lost to the liquor men is Detroit. The election of temperance Governors in Florida and in Utah will, in the opinion of Prohibitionists, swing those States into the dry column. Munson G. Shaw, of the firm of Alexander D. Shaw & Co., 12 Stone Street, one of the largest importing firms, said that the adding of four new States to the prohibition list meant not so much a diminution in the sale of liquor as it did an increase in the consumption of the poorer grades of whiskeys and wines.

In proportion, the importing business suffers most by the increase in the number of dry States," he said. "Such a movement does not mean that States are dry in the properly accepted meaning of the word so much as it does that the legitimate lines of the trade are disturbed. This is shown by Virginia. The State went dry in November, and before that event the sale of liquor went up enormously. Many laid in a stock that would last them for years. What it does mean, so far as Michigan is concerned, is that Detroit as a market is now cut out. I suppose shipments will now go to Toledo. The market will be shifted, and from outside places liquor will go into the State. In this sort of a shift the men who drink will lose, because the agents will naturally push the goods upon which there is the greatest margin of profit. So, as I say, imported lines must suffer. The consumer will no longer be able to obtain high-grade goods in the cafes and the clubs.

"The question of a Federal prohibition is one that opens up a wide field. I do not look for it, and I do not think the people want it. There is still the matter of State rights to be considered. Such a law, if passed, would mean that the whole country would be dry, and I do not think most men want this."

Much the same views were expressed by Grosvenor Nicholas, of Grosvenor Nicholas & Co., 26 Beaver Street. The firm is the agent for fifteen foreign liquor manufacturers.

"Our business may be upset, but I cannot see that it is going to injure our

Optional Prohibition bill as to compel the liquor traffic to fight from an untenable position. It then merely told the Christian temperance people of the State about the liquor opposition to the Governor and made clear to the people that the moral issue before them was not prohibition but the people's right to settle the prohibition question for themselves by their own vote in their own localities, and the people responded as a balance of power in a way that beat the liquor traffic at its own game.

This case proves conclusively that the time has come when even in New York, which still passes as a liquor stronghold, a Governor who meets this issue of self-government in a courageous but sane way, in the ordinary course of business, not only does not weaken himself, but actually strengthens himself before the public.

The sweeping prohibition victory in the nation, four new States voting dry and two others electing dry Governors and dry Legislatures that will enact dry statutes, making a total of twenty-five dry States, a majority of the Union, will strengthen the already general feeling among the up-State Republican politicians who are not tied to the liquor traffic that some concession must be made to growing temperance sentiment in this State. Only one-fifth of the citizens of this State—those living in rural towns—now have a right to vote on the license issue. Yet on Oct. 1 of this year there went out of business, in nearly 100 towns, over 600 liquor-selling places. This is two-thirds as many as were closed by Nebraska's vote for State-wide prohibition this week, nearly as many as went out of business in the entire State of Virginia on Nov. 1, and about three times as many as were closed in the entire State of South Dakota by its vote on Tuesday. That this has been almost overlooked in the vastness of the problems of New York does not obscure the fact that New York is, in proportion to conditions and difficulties, making as rapid temperance gains as any other State, and that the demand for the opportunity for effective expression on the liquor question on the part of those now deprived of it is beginning to reach overwhelming proportions.

Y. M. H. A. COUNCIL MEETS.

Many Prominent Jews Attend the Second Triennial Convention.

The second triennial convention of the national council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations opened yesterday for a three-day session in the Young Women's Hebrew Association Building, 31 West 110th Street. Delegates from all over the country were at the two afternoon conferences and, in the evening, many prominent people interested in Jewish philanthropy also attended services conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan of the Jewish Theological Seminary. "Americanization" was the topic at the first conference, and among the speakers were Miss Anne Rhodes, who read a paper on "Civic Training for the Americanization of the Immigrant," prepared by Raymond E. Cole of the National Americanization Committee; E. F. Evarts, Director of the Citizenship Department, New England Federation, and S. A. Goldsmith, Y. M. H. A. Field Secretary, who acted as Chairman.

Way and means of promoting campaigns was dealt with at the other conference, the principal speaker being C. A. Ward, campaign manager for the Young Men's Christian Association. The only other speaker to be introduced by Chairman Louis Brenner was Max Abelman of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

Dr. Kaplan, in his sermon at night, outlined the work that had been done during the year, and expressed delight that the work of aiding his co-religionists was being stimulated in a national, rather than a communal, way.

Among those present were Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Interberg, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Shiman, Mrs. M. S. Koshland of San Francisco, Justice and Mrs. Irving Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Mrs. Theodore Kaufman of Pittsburgh, and Isaac Haessler of Philadelphia.

Tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock a business meeting, open to the public, will be held in the auditorium of Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue. Reports covering all the Jewish philanthropic work in this country for the last year will be read, and special attention will be paid to the work which has been done among the troops with Perlmans and along the

NICKEL FROM CANADA ON THE DEUTSCHLAND

360 Tons of the Metal in Her Cargo, According to The Providence Journal.

180 TONS OF RUBBER ALSO

Newspaper Asserts the Wilhelm, at New London, Uses Supposedly Sealed Wireless.

Special to The New York Times. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The German submarine Deutschland is now ready for sea, or can be made ready at an hour's notice. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the knowledge of the contents of her cargo from becoming public property. The Journal, however, has secured all the details concerning this cargo. It consists of nine carloads of nickel, averaging forty tons to a car, and ten carloads of crude rubber, averaging eighteen tons to a car, making a total shipment of 540 tons. In addition to this material the Deutschland now has in her hold three carloads of a chemical known as chromium and one carload of vanadium, both used in the process of hardening steel.

"There still remains in the warehouses of the Eastern Forwarding Company of New London a consignment of over 400 tons of crude rubber and 200 tons of refined nickel, which is apparently stored for export by another submarine.

"All the nickel aboard the Deutschland is part of a large consignment which was purchased in November, 1914, from the International Nickel Company at Communipaw, N. J. The Journal discovers that this consignment was taken by the purchasers, ostensibly German-Americans, but really men acting for Dr. Heinrich Albert, fiscal agent of the German Government in this country, and transported to the storerooms of the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company at the foot of West Twentieth Street, North River, New York.

Nickel Stored in Brooklyn.

"The nickel was then transferred at various times to the New York Dock Company in Brooklyn, where it was stored in warehouse No. 104, and placed in casks weighing from 900 to 1,400 pounds. The metal was partially in ingots and largely in a form about the size of buckshot. Just before the arrival of the Deutschland last July the parties supposed to be controlling this nickel became active and every effort was made to cover up the source of the supply by a series of rapid shipments to various points. The last of these shipments took the consignment intended for the Deutschland at Baltimore to Pittsburgh, over the Baltimore & Ohio road. The cars containing this nickel remained in the yards at Pittsburgh for four days and were then reloaded to Baltimore, being ultimately shipped to the docks of the Eastern Forwarding Company in that city.

"The next movement of the nickel, which remained after the first departure of the Deutschland, came in the beginning of last September, and soon afterward a number of carload lots were received by the Eastern Forwarding Company in New London. Two of the cars arrived in New London on Sept. 14, one on the 15th and four on the 18th. On Sept. 25 two cars, containing both nickel and rubber, reached New London

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Compasses and Nettings Were Among the Things Considered.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday, in passing upon a protest by Gustafson, Lorch & Co., decided the classification of small sized unmounted compasses. The articles were returned at 60 per cent, as materials of metal suitable for use in the manufacture of charms, their value being less than 20 cents per dozen pieces. The board decided that, under a ruling by the United States Court of Customs Appeals arising under the Tariff act of 1909, the articles were properly dutiable as claimed at 20 per cent, as metal manufactures not specially provided for. The collector was reversed.

The board declined to reduce the Collector's assessment on metal thread laces and nettings imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co., and A. B. Fielder & Sons, Chicago. Tinsel threads also figured in the makeup of the goods. Duty was assessed at 40 per cent, under the lace provision. Claims for lower duty were made. No evidence was introduced as to the trial of the cases, and Judge Howell, who inspected the Custom House records, affirmed the Collector's action.

Various kinds of merchandise figured in protests filed by importers who failed to introduce testimony at the trials of their cases. Judge Hay said an examination of the record of each case showed no reason for disturbing the Collector's action, which, the General Appraiser held, was presumptively correct. The protestants included the F. H. Petry Company, L. D. Bloch & Co., G. E. Melanzer & Bros., G. M. Thurnauer Company, Inc., General Electric Company, William Meyer & Co., Oelrichs & Co., William H. Stiner & Son, L. Vitelli & Sons, and J. Wassermann & Co.

Bottles containing whisky shipped to Buffalo by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Gait, Ontario, were found by Judge McClelland to be entered below Canadian duty. The entered price was \$5 cents per dozen bottles, whereas the General Appraiser approved the action of the lower Customs officials in putting a value of 40 cents per dozen on the bottles.

Judge Howell approved advances made by the appraiser at New York on importations of velvets from Truchot & Grassis, Succowora, Lyons. Some of the goods were invoiced at 13 francs per meter, and reappraised at 14.30 francs per meter. Entered values on other of the goods were accepted without revision.

FLEMISH TAPESTRY \$2,000.

Good Prices Paid at Macdonald Sale at American Galleries.

A large Flemish verdure tapestry, long and narrow, 8 feet 11 by 23 inches, brought the highest price at the Macdonald sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Seaman, agent, for \$2,000. The same buyer paid \$980 for a Brussels tapestry panel, 7 feet 6 by 2 feet 1, figures before a castle.

A Flemish tapestry panel, early eighteenth century, trees and flowering plants and floral border, went to M. L. Jellinek for \$1,125, and an Aubusson tapestry panel, eighteenth century, medieval castle and semi-tropical trees, went to Jellinek for \$1,000.

There were good prices throughout and spirited bidding. Otto Bernet, Mr. Kirby's assistant, conducted the sale.

PURE FOOD SHOW OPENS.

Mayor and Borough President Officially at Washington Market.

Mayor Mitchel and Borough President Marks of Manhattan formally opened the municipal pure food show yesterday in Washington Market. A brass band in the balcony played patriotic and popular airs while the city officials with a large delegation from the Housewives' League were escorted around the building. The market was decorated with the national colors and several hundred municipal flags. President William Minder of the Washington Market Association introduced the

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NICHOLAS & CO. 61 20 DEWEY STREET, 12th floor is the agent for fifteen foreign liquor manufacturers.

"Our business may be upset, but I cannot see that it is going to injure our sales," Mr. Nicholas said. "I cannot see that it is going to reduce consumption. For whatever market we have lost we will find compensation elsewhere. Instead of shipping to Detroit we will ship to Cleveland and other places. Take for instance Colorado. A man told me not long ago that in Wyoming the agencies are established and they are supplying the consumers in Colorado from several points. Why, I was told of a party given by a citizen in the dry State and to which one man brought champagne, another cocktails, and another Scotch whisky. They had quite a party and, as this man told me, if the drinks could have been ordered there would not have been half so much consumed. Prohibition will not, in my opinion, be a national issue."

Mr. Nicholas condemned prohibition laws as confiscatory. He said that men who had built up good businesses under State permission were suddenly forced to lose all because the State changed its mind. He believed, he said, that there should be some measure of compensation for loss to those who had to give up their trade.

Officers of the Anti-Saloon League declared yesterday that they were well pleased by the reelection of Governor Whitman because they believed that he would advocate the passage of stringent temperance laws at the next meeting of the Legislature. In a statement issued yesterday the league said:

"This does not mean that prohibition was an issue in the New York gubernatorial contest or that the Anti-Saloon League claims it elected Governor Whitman. But the Anti-Saloon League in three years of patient reorganization work so shaped the issue involved in it

philanthropic work in this country for the last year will be read, and special attention will be paid to the work which has been done among the troops with Pershing and along the border.

\$16,616 FOR CRIMMINS ART.

G. D. Smith Pays \$3,950 for New York Print; a New Record.

The sale of New York City books, maps, views, plans, and broadsides and general Americana from the collection of John D. Crimmins brought a grand total of \$16,616.25 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, \$2,827.25 at the afternoon session and \$13,678 at the evening session. George D. Smith paid \$3,950, the highest price of the sale, for Catalogue No. 340, a "View from Trinity Church Looking Down Wall Street, with Sketches of the Buildings on Each Side and the Heights of Brooklyn," by H. Rehnagel-P. Maverick, a fine example of the most interesting, important, and valuable print in the collection. Only three copies are known. The price paid is the record for any print of New York City ever sold at public auction. Mr. Smith said that he bought it from D. F. Appleton for \$200 and sold it to Mr. Crimmins for \$200. The previous highest price paid for a New York print was \$2,925, which Mr. Smith gave some time ago at a sale by the Merwin-Clayton Company for the "City Hall" by Tiebout.

The next highest price at yesterday's sale was \$2,425, which Robert Fridenberg paid for Catalogue No. 889, a "View of Park Place, New York, from Broadway to Church Street, North Side," lithographed and printed by William Boell, 163 Broadway, in 1853, an oblong large folio, colored, of which only one copy is known. It is one of the interesting and important "Stephenson" views. Other prices with catalogue numbers and names of successful bidders were as follows:

- 85—"The Croakera," by Joseph R. Drake and Fitz Greene Halliok, extra-illustrated, one volume extended to four; George D. Smith, \$75
- 92—"American Engravers Upon Copper and Steel," by David McNewly Stauffer, one of 350 copies printed on imported mold-made paper; Robert Fridenberg, \$61
- 200—"D. T. Valentine's Manuals of New York, 1841-68, complete set containing all the illustrations, including the extra plates in 1750 and 1853 issue; Frederick W. Morris, \$35
- 201—"Complete set of David Livingston's 'American Almanac,' 'New York Register,' and 'City Directory' from 1799 to 1843, excepting only that for 1811, which omission was supplied by the Elliot and Crissey Directory; George D. Smith, \$30
- 202—"Vischer's Atlas Minor, Amsterdam, 1828; E. Turball, \$15
- 301—"Draught of New York Harbor 1778," water-color from the "French Consulate in New York"; George D. Smith, \$8
- 307—"Map of New York City April 8, 1807," by William Bridson, City Surveyor, engraved by J. Mortimer, Nov. 10, 1811; E. Gottschalk, \$10
- 324—"A Southwest and Southeast View of the City of New York," drawn by Captain Thomas Handell, engraved by P. Colant, London, 1783; fine sound and brilliant impressions, fine folios; Robert Fridenberg, \$50
- 325—"The City of New York, 1694," painted by William Birch, engraved by Samuel Seymour, William H. Morgan, fine folio, with "The Picnic Party"; Max Williams, \$25
- 326—"Paul's Church," drawing by J. W. Hill, engraved by Henry Parrhill, Aqueduct, 1849; scarce; injured; Herman Sauer, \$150
- 327—"Park Hotel on Broadway, Barclay and Vesey Streets," P. Schmidt, del., lithograph by Endicott, 529 Broadway; L. Reuser, architect; colored; one of three known impressions; Robert Fridenberg, \$600
- 341—"Battery and Castle Garden in the Olden Days," a well-executed oil painting; George D. Smith, \$800
- 353—"Broadway, looking down from the New York City and across against Kennedy & Co., \$200
- 357—"Broadway from Warren to Randa Street," lithographed and printed by Immeke & Kist, 12 Frankfurt Street; published by W. Stephenson & Co., 303 Broadway, del.; colored; Robert Fridenberg, \$750
- 358—"Broadway from the City of the Denon, Corner of Canal Street, to Beyond Nibb's Garden," drawn and etched by T. Rowse, aquatinted by J. Hill, published by J. Stanley & Co., Jan. 20, 1826; colored; Robert Fridenberg, \$20
- 359—"St. Paul's Church," early American lithograph; only one copy known; Robert Fridenberg, \$40
- 360—"Madison Cottage, Corrupt Campaign, House of Representatives, Broadway, 1834," lithograph; colored; one of three known impressions; Robert Fridenberg, \$100

arrived in New London on Sept. 14, one on the 15th and four on the 18th. On Sept. 23 two cars, containing both nickel and rubber, reached New London and these were followed on Sept. 29 by another car containing both nickel and rubber. On Oct. 11 another car of nickel was received, and during the next eight days twenty-nine cars of rubber, three cars of chromium and one car of vanadium.

"All this freight was transferred immediately on arrival over a spur track to the warehouse of the Eastern Forwarding Company on the State Pier at New London. It was unloaded by employees of the company, and immediately after being placed in its warehouses the nickel was transferred from casks to shot bags, in which form it has been placed aboard the Deutschland for its prospective voyage. A large quantity of nickel which reached the New London docks in ingots is still stored in the warehouses there. The metal, which was purchased from the International Nickel Company, reached that corporation from Sudbury, Canada, through the Canadian Copper Company.

Manifest Kept Secret.

"Every previous effort that has been made to ascertain the facts concerning the cargo of the Deutschland has failed. The Journal's request to the Treasury Department for this information was referred to the State Department, which ruled that the publication of manifests is purely an internal matter, without international character, and that the Treasury Department was free to do as it saw fit. Whereupon the Treasury Department ordered the suppression of the manifest. Treasury officials have stated to The Journal that the manifests of these submarines would never be made public.

Representatives of The Journal have been aboard the steamship Willehad during the last week. They report favorable activity in the effort to load the Deutschland in the shortest possible time, and every indication that for some reason she is to leave port at the earliest moment.

"It has also been ascertained that since the arrival of the Willehad at New London, although naval officers and Government inspectors sealed that vessel's wireless apparatus, the Captain of the Willehad has sent messages over his wireless to sea several times within the last few weeks. The part of the apparatus known as the machine" was sent to New York several weeks ago by the Captain of the Willehad ostensibly for repairs but really in order to throw United States naval officers off the track and to make it apparent that her wireless could not be operated until the return of this machine. As a matter of fact, the wireless operators of the Willehad have rigged up temporary instruments which can send, though they cannot receive.

On both Wednesday and Thursday nights of the present week such messages have been sent from the Willehad to sea by the wireless apparatus to some unknown vessel or vessels off Fisher's Island and Long Island Sound."

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 10.—The Deutschland, the German merchant submarine which arrived here on Nov. 1, is loaded and ready for her dash homeward. The exact time of her departure was a matter of conjecture tonight, but it was generally believed she would sail within forty-eight hours.

James R. McGovern, Collector of Customs, arrived here today and met Captain Koenig and officers of the Eastern Forwarding Company. He said he did not know when the craft would leave. The clearance papers, it is understood, have been prepared.

The work of loading was completed today. The value of the cargo is said to be about \$1,800,000, consisting largely of crude rubber, nickel, zinc, and silver bars. The value of the latter is declared to be \$250,000.

The engines and other machinery of the submarine were tested today. A sixty days' supply of provisions was loaded tonight.

Mrs. Inez M. Bolasvain Near Death. Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 10.—The life of Inez Milholland Bolasvain, suffragist, who has been critically ill for some time at the Good Samaritan Hospital here, hangs in the balance. A bulletin issued from the hospital this afternoon said the patient's condition was critical, but that Mrs. Bolasvain's strength seemed to be keeping up. At the same time, it was said she must rally soon.

During the market was decorated with the national colors and several hundred municipal flags. President William Minder of the Washington Market Association introduced the visitors to the market men, and in a brief speech Borough President Marks called attention to the excellent sanitary condition of the renovated structure. The meat dealers told their patrons that roast beef was 1 to 2 cents cheaper per pound than a week ago, but next week, it was said, the price was likely to go back to its old figures, and possibly a cent higher. Good turkeys could be bought for 82 cents a pound, but, as one dealer remarked, "That will not be the Thanksgiving price."

The food show with all its decorations will continue through Nov. 21.

LONDON WOOL SALES CLOSE

Several Record Prices Featured the Auction.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The wool auction sales were closed today with offerings of 7,800 bales, which were readily absorbed.

The market closed strong, averaging 10 per cent. advance over the previous sales. Shafted merinos and medium and low scoured advanced 15 per cent. The auctions were notable for several record prices, 4s 6d for scoured merinos, 2s 8½d for greasy merinos, and 2s 10½d for slipes. The advance was due to large Government orders and the small supply of raw materials. During the series the home trade bought 35,000 bales and France and Russia 6,000, while 8,000 were held over.

An unconfirmed report has been received here to the effect that the New Zealand Government has stopped the auction sales in New Zealand.

Floor Coverings Doing Well.

Judging from the business that is being turned in to local floor coverings concerns by men now on the road with the Spring, 1917, lines, the purchasing power of buyers of these goods was not seriously depleted by the recent selling of nearly \$5,000,000 worth of carpets and rugs at auction by leading houses. Neither have the higher priced names on practically all lines had the effect of making big buyers hesitate. The result has been, it is said, an advance business that presages one of the biggest seasons in recent years. With merchandises to be an scarce as the shortage of raw materials is bound to make it a good season for the jobbers is predicted later on, the reason being that this year it is a case of "first come, first served," with the big dealers on the ground early in the year. It is said to be even truer of linoleums and floor oil-cloths than it appears to be of carpets and rugs. Some heavy linoleums are practically sold up already, especially those of the battleship variety.

Hosiery Sales Are Steady.

All sorts and conditions of hosiery continue to move freely in this market, both for this season's delivery and next. Cotton hose of all kinds appear to be getting scarce here, so far as immediate shipments are concerned, recent export business playing no small part in reducing the stocks on hand. Orders lately received by one house from Scandinavian countries alone called for more than \$10,000 and \$15,000 worth of goods. Wool hose are especially scarce and high, despite the fact that the call for them from this market is said to be declining from year to year. Men now on the road for the secondary distributors are turning in large advance orders for Spring lines of cotton, fibre, and silk hose. With all of the materials entering these goods substantially higher, selling prices are considerably above levels prevailing a year ago at this time.

Woolen Buyers: After Prices.

Several of the largest operators in the clothing industry have been able to get orders placed with the mills for goods needed for the 1917 heavy-weight season. In general, however, sellers are not at all inclined to name prices so far ahead as to accept orders. Conditions, they say, are too uncertain at the present moment to tie up their plants with business that may or may not prove profitable. It is quite generally held among sellers that values are certain to move higher, and that the extent of the advance must be entirely problematical. Another argument used against accepting such orders of future business in that transactions of the sort are "winners" in the buyer's favor in the majority of cases.

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Submarine Deutschland Sails in Daylight; Has \$2,000,000 Cargo; Crowds View Start

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 21.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland left here suddenly at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and when last seen was far beyond Race Rock Light on her way to Bremerhaven.

On her previous return voyage, the submersible stole away from Baltimore under the cover of night, but today, for some inscrutable reason, Captain Paul Koenig took his vessel out in sunshine mid-afternoon when any allied warship on watch could discern the low craft.

The boldness of Koenig's second venture is generally accounted for by the fact that once out of the Thames River and past Race Rock Light, there was deep water on all sides, so that an enemy cruiser apparently had slight chance to get him. When he passed out the Virginia Capes on his first trip back to Germany his emerging point was to some extent localized.

The tug Alert and the steam fishing vessel Frank E. Beckwith, chartered by the T. A. Scott Company, convoyed the submarine as far as the light. Both of them kept astern of her, making a repetition of the fatal accident of last Friday morning, when she sank a tug, causing the drowning of five of the crew, impossible. On the deck of the Beckwith, huge megaphone in hand, stood Captain Frederick Hinsch, shore superintendent for the Eastern Forwarding Company, the American agents for the Deutschland's owners.

Though the manifest of the ship's cargo has not been made public, it is fairly well established that she carries nearly a thousand tons of crude rubber, nickel, crude tin, and "iron alloy," estimated to be worth \$2,000,000. She also has seven pouches filled with mail, brought here by members of the German Embassy at Washington.

The Deutschland apparently was ready to sail late last night or early this morning, but for some unknown reason plans were changed. Two tugs had steam up all night ready to act as convoys, but finally they were dismissed at 2:30

o'clock this morning. During the forenoon there was unusual activity on the State pier and on board the Willehad, the submersible's mother ship.

The Alert and the Frank Beckwith went up the harbor to the pier at 2 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later the steel net guarding the pocket was hauled up and the pontoon bearing a fence fifteen feet high was pulled to one side. When the Deutschland was ready to start the waterfront was lined with spectators. housetops were crowded, and there was a rush for ferryboats and small craft.

The great whaleback poked her stern out into the river, her convoy keeping respectful distance. Then she swung her nose slowly down stream, turning almost in her own length, and slid away. The ferryboat Governor Wintrop stopped to give her passengers a good look, several tugs edged near, the decks of a couple of Government transports became alive with watchers, and from the side of the United States naval cutter Columbia a small launch loaded with officers shot out into the river.

In the conning tower of the submarine were Captain Koenig and Chief Officer Kraoni, while the twenty-seven others of her ship's company posed about her clean, cleared decks. She carried no pilot. Her telescoped masts were snug in their grooves in the deck floor, her wireless aeriels had not been strung up, and it was evident it needed but the command "diving stations" and the touch of a lever or two to send her quickly below the surface.

So artfully had the Deutschland been repainted that she blended amazingly with her surroundings. The whole of her had been colored a wave green at least as far as the water line, and she melted into sky and sea at a startlingly short distance.

The submarine rounded Race Rock at 3:45 o'clock and headed for the sea, apparently intending to pass east of Block Island not far from No Man's Land off Martha's Vineyard. Before dark she was beyond the three-mile limit and there was activity about her decks that indicated that her masts were about to be raised, her wireless strung, and her running lights illuminated, unless she decided to submerge.

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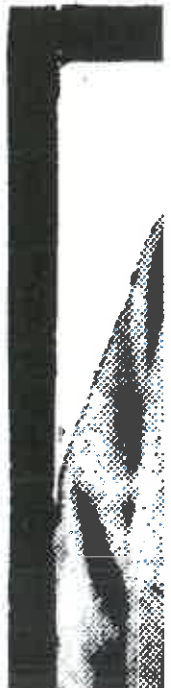
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AMERICAN OIL PLANTS.

Upwards of \$7,000,000 Invested in Properties Menaced in Rumania.

Wireless dispatches from Berlin reporting a decision of the Rumanian Government to destroy plants connected with the extensive oil fields of the country were read without apparent trepidation yesterday at the New York offices of the Standard Oil Company, which has holdings there valued at between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

The last word received here from the company's representative in Bucharest arrived two days ago, according to an official of the company, stating briefly "All well." Whether this alluded to the personnel of its Rumanian company, which includes a number of Americans, or to the situation in general, the local officials were unable to determine.

They expressed "the utmost confidence" in the ability of their representative and of the United States Government to do all in their power to guard American interests in Rumania.

The Standard Oil fields in Rumania are held under the name of a Rumanian corporation called the "Romana-Americana," which is entirely owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The property comprises wells, refineries, and undeveloped oil territory. The output up to thirty days ago averaged 6,000 barrels of petroleum daily, it was stated. The main offices are at Bucharest, with an American named Sadler in charge as managing director.

"TANKS" FIGHT IN PAIRS.

Nova Scotian Says Monsters Are Called "Male and Female."

KINGSPORT, N. S., Nov. 29.—A description of the operation of British "tanks" was given by Lieutenant Harry W. Hiltz, of the Nova Scotia Battalion, on his arrival here today. The Lieutenant received wounds in the taking of Courcellette during the Somme offensive.

"There are two types of tanks known as the male and female tank," he said. "They fight in pairs, a male and a female. The male tank carries two heavy guns and six machine guns and the female has two heavy guns and five machine guns. They certainly proved a great surprise to the Germans, and, I might add, to us as well, as they came lumbering along during the fight for Courcellette. They did better work than, of course, than they have accomplished since, for the Germans have become accustomed to them and know better now how to fight back."

Lieutenant Hiltz says that the new British war machine travels two or three miles an hour, and when it comes to a trench the front part draws up after the manner of a caterpillar attempting to get over an obstacle. At night, when the tanks are used, a white tape is run out ahead from the machine

silent, sombre humanity, who for a few minutes forgot food and war, offered one of the most fantastic spectacles seen within the memory of the living here.

Not without permanent historic qualities was the scene at Schoenbrunn itself, where, it is estimated, two hundred thousand Viennese braved the dreary, damp, chilly November night for hours to watch the comings and goings. Around 9 o'clock court carriages and equipages in deepest mourning, the vehicles all black, the liveries black and the trappings of the spirited horses black, pulled slowly through one gap in that loyal living cordon, and the wet crowds watches the immediate Imperial family enter the palace portals for the penultimate leave taking. Historic names were in the small, select cast grouped about the Imperial bier in the death chamber for the consecration of the body. In addition to Kaiser Charles and Kaiserin Zita, were Archduchess Maria Theresa, Prince Leopold of Bavaria with Princess Gisela, the late Emperor's daughter, and a score of Archdukes, Archduchesses, Princes and Princesses.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the Court Chamberlain and lackeys bore the Imperial heavy metal black velvet covered coffin down the flight of marble steps between rows of flaring torches to the waiting giant hearse, the young Emperor and Empress following, deeply moved. A further fantastic touch was given to the scene by the fact that the only other illumination in the Schoenbrunn grounds came from the windblown pillars and jets of flaring gas from lamps whose burners had been removed for the occasion.

Low words of command set the waiting cavalry and infantry in motion. The palace body guard presented arms to the Emperor for the last time, the hushed crowds stood with heads bared, the escorts of honor closed in, and the cortège was set in slow motion, breaking the tense spell.

I had an even better detailed view of the funeral train as it approached the venerable Hapsburg pile known as the Hofburg, where the casket remains on public view until its burial on Thursday. Vienna's Broadway, Mariahilfer Strasse, was lined with black. On the impassable sidewalks respectfully eager crowds were held back by cordons of field-gray infantry and picturesque police, the crowds straining on tiptoes as the first moving lanterns came into sight around the street bend.

From my lookout on a second-story balcony this strange Vienna nocturne seemed an uncanny carnival of death. There was something curiously medieval about the proceedings so that it engendered in a twentieth century American a haunting sense of unreality. Two mounted equestrians in long, light, buff coats and black velvet, gold-trimmed cocked hats led the solemn procession. They bore archaic lanterns. Long rods, painted with black and yellow spirals, the Austrian national colors, were topped with heavy gold-framed glass lamps in which burned two diminutive wax tapers. Other pairs of these mounted wind torch-bearing liveried

Berlin has reported having captured would be but natural that retreat as the Rumanians make, the number of prisoners would be great. Then off, it is known, a not inconsiderable number of men in Little Wallachia the capture of Craiova, and of Berlin reports having captured 1,200. What has happened to the remainder no one knows. A report received from Petrograd that had cut its way through the Danube before Mackensen had his crossing. No confirmation has been received, in fact, that this force has been written. A therefore, the Rumanian Army intact, with the possible exception of relatively small forces of which we know nothing, and if they matters sufficiently to get together, may yet prove able to hold a good defensive line.

The chances, however, are slim. As matters appear now, they have appeared since von Mackensen took Craiova, the probability that the Rumanian line of defense will be a line drawn east and west from Galati at the bend of the Danube will mean sacrificing, at least in time being, all of Dobruja, Little and Great Wallachia. The situation will be then can be seen when we get to it. At present it is a long way off in distance, time, and much fighting will have to be done before it is reached.

There seems to be no danger of the capture of the Rumanian capital or of cutting it off from the west. The way to retreat is clear, nothing time threatens to block it. If the Allies does get out intact except for a few casualties of battle, it will yet be a factor to consider in the fighting in this region. Rumania possessed a unique advantage to the Allies by reason of her peculiar geographical position. It seems to me that the Allies it seems have sat idly by watching the tragedy of Rumania's destruction without moving to her aid. The chance has been lost.

But at the same time we can see of what the true situation is by the happening in one campaign. A set of the war all indications were

RESENT REPORT OF OUR ATTORNEYS

Continued from Page

larily when it is uncertain how we may trust a man who offers his services as mediator."

SAW A SUBMARINE TORPEDO THE M...

Forty-five American Survivors of Sea Tragedy Arrive and Describe It.

GERMANY BEGINS RUTHLESS SEA WARFARE; DRAWS 'BARRED ZONES' AROUND THE ALLIES; CRISIS CONFRONTS THE UNITED STATES

THIS PORT CLOSED
Collector Malone
Stops All Outgoing
Ships at Narrows.

GERMAN SHIPS SEARCHED
No Evidence of Unusual
Activity on Vessels
at Hoboken.

WARD SET ON THIS SIDE
Police Ordered Out at Midnight
To Keep Watch Over Ships
On 130th Street.

ARRIVALS FOR SHIPS AT SEA
Working Men in This and Other
Ports Fear for Them
in Blockade.

Text of Germany's Note to the United States

Washington, D. C. Jan. 31, 1917.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to the Imperial Government a copy of the message which the President of the United States of America addressed to the Reichstag on the 22d inst. The Imperial Government has given it the earnest consideration which the President's statements deserve, inasmuch as they are, by a deep sentiment of responsibility.

It is highly gratifying to the Imperial Government to ascertain that the main tenor of this important statement corresponded largely to the desire and principles professed by Germany. These principles especially include self-government and equality of rights for all nations. Germany would be sincerely glad if in recognition of this principle America the United States, which do not enjoy the benefits of political independence, should also obtain their freedom.

The German people also repudiate all alliances which serve to force the conditions of a competition for might and to involve them in a net of selfish intrigues. On the other hand, Germany will gladly co-operate in all efforts to prevent future wars.

The freedom of the seas, being a pre-eminently important condition of the free development of nations and the peaceful intercourse between them, as well as the open-door for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political program. All the more the

Imperial Government regrets that the attitude of her enemies, who are so entirely opposed to peace, makes it impossible for the world at present to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals.

Germany and her allies were ready to enter now into a discussion of peace, and had set down as basis the guarantee of extension, honor, and free development of their people. Their aim, as has been expressly stated in the note of Dec. 12, 1916, was not directed toward the destruction or annihilation of their enemies and wars, according to their conviction, perfectly compatible with the rights of the other nations. As to Belgium, for which such wars and aerial sympathy is felt to the United States, the Chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that its annexation had never formed part of Germany's intention. The peace to be signed with Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, with which Germany desires to maintain friendly neighborly relations, that Belgium should not be used again by Germany's enemies for the purpose of instigating continuous hostile intrigues. Each governmental measure are all the more necessary, as Germany's enemies have repeatedly stated, not only in speeches delivered by their leading men, but also in the statistics of the Economic Conference in Paris, that in their intention not to treat Germany as an equal, after peace has been restored, but to continue their hostile attitude, and especially to wage a systematic economic war against her.

The attempt of the four allied powers to bring

about peace has failed, owing to the lack of consent of their enemies, who desired to dictate the conditions of peace. Under the pressure of following the principle of neutrality, our enemies have declared their real aims in this way, viz: To disarm and disarm Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. To the wish of reconciliation they opposed the will of destruction. They desire a fight to the bitter end.

A new situation has thus been created which forces Germany to new decisions. Since two years and a half England is using her naval power for a criminal attempt to force Germany into submission by starvation. In brutal contempt of international law, the power of power led by England does not only curtail the legitimate trade of their opponents, but they also, by ruthless pressure, compel neutral countries either to altogether forgo every trade not agreeable to the Entente Powers or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees.

The American Government knows the steps which have been taken to cause England and her Allies to return to the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of the seas. The English Government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation, which does not at all affect the military power of its opponents, but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country's sake and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation. Thus British tyranny inevitably increases the suffering of the weak, indifferent to the lives of humanity, indifferent to the protests of the neutrals when they

severely punish, indifferent even to the slight longing for peace among England's own allies. Each day of the terrible struggle causes new destruction, new suffering. Each day obscuring the war will, on both sides, deprive the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and be a benefit to mankind.

The Imperial Government could not justly before its own conscience, before the German people and before history the neglect of any means directed to bring about the end of the war. Like the President of the United States, the Imperial Government had hoped to reach this goal by negotiation. After the attempts to come to an understanding with the Entente Powers have been success by the latter with the announcement of an intended continuation of the war, the Imperial Government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense and not to wrong its own people—is now compelled to employ the light of science, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

Heavily treating that the people and the Government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision and its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty heights of impartiality, and assist, as their part, to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life.

Enclosing two memoranda regarding the details of the contemplated military measure at sea, I remain, etc.,

J. KEHNSTORFF.

A SHIP A WEEK FOR US
To and From Fal-
mouth on a Pre-
scribed Route.

BECOMES EFFECTIVE TODAY
Bernstorff Delivers a Note
Which Ends Germany's
Pledges to Us.

BECAUSE OF PEACE FAILING
The Kaiser Now Propose to
Employ All Means of Sea
Warfare at His Command.

CAPITAL TAKES GRAVE VIEW
President Studies Note About
Blockade Proposed in Germany.

Text of the Annex

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(Reuter)—In the part of the annex the German note provided to the State Department by Consul von Bernstorff:

—From Feb. 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with

to German Note, Outlining Barred Zones and Prescribing Conditions for American Vessels

At 10 degrees north, 10 degrees west, to 45 degrees north, 20 degrees west, further, to 45 degrees north, 10 degrees west, then along the coast parallel of latitude 45 degrees north to 20 degrees west, then from 20 degrees north, to a distance of ten miles from the coast.

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Along this route, upon the Atlantic coast, as German ships will be allowed to pass, but that the vessels are not to be allowed to pass.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(Reuter)—The United States government tonight gave the Kaiser's note to the Reichstag committee measures for defense by land and sea.

BRITAIN TO MEET GERMAN MENACE
Fleet of 4,000 Vessels Ready to Chase U-Boats and Protect Merchant Ships.

PORTS WILL BE KEPT OPEN
Liverpool and Bordeaux to be Especially Protected—Fores and All Gens for All Vessels.

CHANCELLOR TELLS GERMAN DECISION
He Outlines to Reichstag Committee Measures for Defense by Land and Sea.

AGREED ON AT CONFERENCE
Results of Headquarters Discussion Quickly Told to German Leaders.

REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES
Germany's Answer to the Note of the President of the United States.

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Germany's Answer to the Note of the President of the United States.

The part of New York was under the light of night to order the British fleet to be ready to meet the German menace. The fleet of 4,000 vessels is ready to chase U-boats and protect merchant ships. Ports will be kept open, with Liverpool and Bordeaux to be especially protected. Fores and all gens for all vessels.

"Barred Zones" and "Safety Lanes" Outlined in Germany's Note.

The note outlines a series of barred zones and safety lanes in the Atlantic Ocean. The barred zones are defined by latitude and longitude coordinates, and the safety lanes are defined by similar coordinates. The note also outlines the conditions for American vessels to pass through these zones and lanes.

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WILSON SILENT, WASHINGTON EXPECTS BREAK WITH GERMANY; NEUTRAL POWERS WAIT ANXIOUSLY FOR AMERICANS LEAD; GERMANY READY FOR ALL CONSEQUENCES, SAYS BETHMANN

MOVE TO AVOID ANY TENSION NOW WITH JAPAN

Washington, Feb. 1.—(Special Cable.)—The United States government is expected to announce a move to avoid any tension now with Japan, according to reports from Tokyo.

DOMAH GIVES HIS AID

Washington, Feb. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Senator Domah has given his aid to the administration in its efforts to maintain peace.

TELEPHONS TO LEGISLATORS URGING DELAY

Washington, Feb. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Telegrams to legislators are urging a delay in the declaration of war against Germany.

WILSON PRESSES VIEWS

Washington, Feb. 1.—(Special Cable.)—President Wilson is pressing his views on the situation to the cabinet and the public.

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10 Ships Sailed 4 Lines Last in First Day of U-Boat War

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The sailing of ten ships on the first day of the U-boat war was a record, according to reports from London.

CRISIS HERE EXCITES LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The crisis here is exciting London, and the British government is expected to take strong action.

Possibility of Break with Germany Overshadows Her Own U-Boat Problem

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The possibility of a break with Germany overshadows her own U-boat problem, according to reports from London.

WILL INSIST ON ARMED SHIPS

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The British government will insist on armed ships, according to reports from London.

British Official Forecasts Vigorous Representations by Allied Embassies to Washington

LONDON, Feb. 1.—British officials forecast vigorous representations by allied embassies to Washington, according to reports from London.

SHOW REGARD FOR WILSON

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The British government shows regard for President Wilson, according to reports from London.

War Talk Causes Decline

LONDON, Feb. 1.—War talk has caused a decline in the stock market, according to reports from London.

Only Strong Position of Financial World Prevents Panicky Conditions Here

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Only the strong position of the financial world prevents panicky conditions here, according to reports from London.

Shipping Awaits Official Orders

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Shipping is awaiting official orders from the government, according to reports from London.

HELLO DELAY HELD IN PORT

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The delay in the port is held up by the shipping companies, according to reports from London.

Other Neutral Sailings Also Cancelled Pending Developments in New U-Boat Menace

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Chancellor is Defiant

Berlin, Feb. 1.—The German Chancellor is defiant, according to reports from Berlin.

We Stake Everything, He Says, in Answer to Foes' Challenge

Berlin, Feb. 1.—The German Chancellor stakes everything in answer to his foes' challenge, according to reports from Berlin.

THIS THE TIME FOR SUCCESS

Berlin, Feb. 1.—This is the time for success, according to reports from Berlin.

Nothing That Can Bring Victory Has Been Negotiated, He Tells Reichstag Committee

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Nothing that can bring victory has been negotiated, he tells the Reichstag committee, according to reports from Berlin.

Hopes to Cut Off Allies' Food and Coal—New Policy Delights the German Press

Berlin, Feb. 1.—The German government hopes to cut off the allies' food and coal, according to reports from Berlin.

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Washington Confident President Will Act Decisively at Once

Washington, Feb. 1.—Washington is confident that the president will act decisively at once, according to reports from Washington.

RUMORS OF AN ULTIMATUM

Washington, Feb. 1.—There are rumors of an ultimatum, according to reports from Washington.

Wilson Believed to Have Already Cabled His Decision to Gerard

Washington, Feb. 1.—Wilson is believed to have already cabled his decision to Gerard, according to reports from Washington.

SEES HOUSE AND LANSING

Washington, Feb. 1.—The president is seen with the House and Lansing, according to reports from Washington.

Silence Regarded as Merely Acting Preparations for Victory—Congress Waits for the Word

Washington, Feb. 1.—Silence is regarded as merely acting preparations for victory, according to reports from Washington.

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Neutrals Look to United States to Take Lead in U-Boat Crisis

Washington, Feb. 1.—Neutrals look to the United States to take the lead in the U-boat crisis, according to reports from Washington.

Dutch Naval Chiefs and Shipping Interests Center, and All Hands Are Held in Paris—Germany Offers Concession to Holland—Argentine Press Assails Kaiser's Move

Washington, Feb. 1.—Dutch naval chiefs and shipping interests are centered in Paris, according to reports from Washington.

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DIRECTORS ELECTED BY CORPORATIONS

**International Nickel Adds Seven
—M. C. Brush on Continental
Can Board—New Officers.**

Changes effected yesterday in the leadership of corporations include the election of Matthew C. Brush as a director and a member of the executive committee of the Continental Can Company, to succeed J. Horace Harding, deceased.

Charles Hayden, chairman of the board of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., announced that the board of directors had been increased to twenty-five from eighteen, and that Lord Melchett, Sir Harry McGowan, J. P. Bickall, D. Owen Evans, Robert L. Mond, Henry Mond and Grant B. Shipley had been elected directors. It also was indicated that an advisory committee of the board had been constituted, composed of Lord Melchett, Charles Hayden, chairman of the board; Lord Weir, Sir Harry McGowan, J. W. McConnell, James A. Richardson and Robert C. Stanley, president of the company, and that Lord Melchett would be chairman and Lord Weir deputy chairman of the committee.

Medley G. Whelpley and W. H. Eshbaugh were elected directors of the United States Freight Company. Mr. Whelpley is also a vice president of the Chase Securities Corporation.

The election of three vice presidents was announced by the investment banking firm of Smith, Reed & Jones, Inc. They are Willard W. Seymour, president of Stone, Seymour & Co. of Syracuse; William C. Crawford, formerly with Kean, Taylor & Co., and John Auchincloss, formerly with Martin & Co., Philadelphia. The firm has just organized an investment trust department.

The Irving Trust Company has appointed Sidney H. Scheuer of Louis Lowinson & Co. as a member of the advisory boards of its Eighth Street office and its Pacific office.

The North American Title Company announces the election of Walter C. Sampson as vice president, Walter T. Lindsay and Frank R. Zabriskie, assistant vice presidents, W. H. Walsh, secretary, and H. L. Stackpole, treasurer. In addition to Frank H. Smith, chairman, the following directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: William E. Walter, George C. Van Tuyl Jr., W. H. Walsh, H. L. Stackpole, Walter C. Sampson and Walter T. Lindsay.

The North American Security Corporation has elected the following new directors: H. L. Stackpole, W. H. Walsh, Walter T. Lindsay, W. C. Sampson, Frank R. Zabriskie and S. C. Leach.

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828	597	225	Deere & Co (6).....	824%	619	619	-	1	19%
267	20%	10,000	De Forest Radio.....	27%	25%	25%	-	%	23%
5	2	100	Deiry Oil & Refining..	3%	3%	3%	+	%	2%
20c	4c	11,000	Divide Extension.....	12c	10c	10c	..		43%
170	100%	30	Dixon (J) Crucible (8)...	100%	100	100	..		80%
43	25%	100	Dobler Ala-Casting....	20	20	30	+	%	61
1%	75	800	Dolores Esperanza....	1%	1%	1%	+	%	7%
32	21	300	Dopner Steel.....	37%	27%	27%	+	%	101%
30%	2c	1,000	Douglas Aircraft.....	20%	20%	20%	..		412
60	45	150	Draper Corp (4).....	80	60	65	+	1	26%
40%	67%	120	Dresser (S R) Mfg (3) 48	48	47%	48	..		44%
11%	8%	300	Dubiller Con & Radio..	9%	9%	9%	+	%	71%
227%	132	250	Duke Power (4).....	184	181%	181%	+	3%	100%
20	15%	800	Durant Motors.....	10%	16%	16%	-	%	94
50%	43	400	East States Power, B. 52	52	51%	52	-	%	50
100	75	50	Educational Pict pf (8) 95	95	95	95	..		58
100%	100	300	Elec Bond & Sh pf (6) 100%	100%	100	100%	-	%	113%
27%	167%	33,100	Elec B&S Sec Corp (1) 288%	288%	254%	250%	-	6%	61%
124	77%	8,000	Elec Invest (th 3-50) ...	117%	112	112	-	1	34%
100%	90	20	Do pf (8).....	100	90%	100	+	%	37%
40%	28%	3,000	Elec P & L opt war..	45%	41%	42%	+	2%	4%
50	47%	5,000	Empire Power part (2) 57	57	50	50%	+	%	30
4%	3%	300	Engineers Gold.....	3%	8%	3%	-	%	8
35	20	100	Eng Pub Svc pf.....	31%	31%	31%	+	1%	10%
61%	57%	1,000	Evans (ES) Co (22%)..	61%	60%	60%	+	1%	50
20%	15%	5,500	Evans Wallower Lead..	24%	23%	24%	+	1	51%
92	81	100	Do pf (7).....	88	88	88	..		150%
25%	23%	1,000	Fabrics Finish w l....	24%	24%	24%	-	%	70%
8%	5%	800	Fageol Motor.....	6	5%	6	..		20
32%	23	2,100	Fairchild Aviation, A..	32%	31%	32	-	%	30
3%	10c	8,000	Falcon Lead.....	35c	32c	33c	+	1c	122
21%	11%	500	Fansteel Products.....	14%	14%	14%	+	%	85
63%	37	1,300	Federal Water, A (2) 50%	50%	50%	50%	+	%	365
50	43%	400	Fedders Mfg, A (2)....	45%	43%	45%	+	1%	43
30	33%	200	Fed Metals offs (1)....	33%	33%	33%	..		77%
17%	14%	3,200	Fed stock deb rus....	16%	15%	15%	+	1	60
155	127	300	Fireman's F Insur (5) 145	145	143%	143%	-	0%	70%
250	222	250	Flintstone T & Rub (8) 235%	235%	234%	235%	+	0%	45%
110%	108	200	Do pf (7).....	108	108	108	-	%	7%
1%	20c	1,400	First Natl Copper.....	1%	1%	1%	..		53%
27%	18%	2,200	Fokker Aircraft.....	25	24%	24%	+	%	2%
30%	37%	800	Foltis Fischer.....	38	37%	38	+	%	30%
30%	15%	12,200	Ford Motor, Ltd.....	17%	16%	17%	..		68%
800	624	40	Ford M of Canada (15) 637	637	634	635	+	0	19%
19%	14	300	Foundation For Shares 14%	14%	14%	14%	-	%	30%
37%	29%	14,000	Fox Theatres, Class A. 31	31	29%	30%	-	%	51%
92	80%	50	Franklin Mfg pf (7)....	85%	85%	85%	-	0%	50
4%	3%	300	Fried-Eisenmann Radio. 3%	3%	3%	3%	..		100%
12%	8%	4,000	Freshman (Charles) Co 9%	9%	9%	9%	+	%	40%
72%	70	100	General Co (5).....	70%	70%	70%	-	%	11
19	14	300	General Alloys (80c)...	18%	18	18%	+	%	20%
10%	9	16,200	General Baking.....	9%	9	9%	..		220%
70%	73%	700	Do pf (6).....	74%	73%	74	+	%	91c
50%	43	2,200	General Bronze (2)....	56	55	55%	+	1%	145%
45	17%	1,100	Gen Cable warrants... 44%	44%	40	43%	+	3%	25%
20%	11%	34,200	Gen Electric, Ltd, rets 17	17	16%	16%	-	%	20c
49	41%	100	Gen Elec, Germany, ris 42	42	42	42	-	%	30%
38	30%	2,200	Gen Fireproof, new (2) 36	36	34%	35	+	1	24
27%	25	3,400	Gen Laund Mach (1.00) 28%	28%	20%	20%	+	%	35%
44	27	2,000	Gen Public Serv (80%) 40%	40%	39%	40	+	%	125
100%	100	900	Gen Real & Util pf (6) 100	100	100	100	-	%	80
139	119%	100	Glen Alden Coal (10) 128%	128%	128%	128%	-	%	81
45%	23	5,200	Gold Seal Electric..... 45%	45%	44%	45%	+	1%	65%
12	8%	2,300	Golden Centre.....	9%	8%	8%	-	%	31%
1	1c	12,500	Do rights.....	9c	1c	1c	-	1c	100
47c	16c	1,000	Goldfield Consolidated.. 42c	42c	42c	42c	-	1c	31%
225	117%	15,200	Goldman Sachs.....	225	224	225	+	1	19
114%	111%	24,800	Do new, w l (2).....	114	112%	113%	-	%	71%
157%	145	175	Gorham Mfg pf (7)....	155	155	155	..		44%
16%	13%	8,700	Golham Knitbac Mach. 10%	10%	15	16%	+	2%	23%
40%	35%	300	Granite City Steel..... 37%	37%	37%	37%	-	5	63%
1	30c	1,000	Do rights.....	30c	30c	30c	-	70c	88%
117%	115	10	Gr Atl & Pac Tea pf (7) 115%	115%	115%	115%	-	1%	62%
33%	27	200	Ground Gripper (25c)...	23%	23%	23%	+	%	44
68	32	200	Do pf (3).....	37%	37%	37%	..		20%
2%	1%	200	Griffith (D W), A.....	2%	2%	2%	+	%	52%
177%	140	700	Grigsby-Grunow (S) ...	170%	164	169%	+	11%	74%
167	142%	1,700	Gulf Oil of Pa (1%)....	150%	149	150	+	4	9%
60%	56	300	Guardian Fire (2.40)....	63%	60	63	+	3%	40%
20%	23%	200	Hall Lamp (12).....	25%	25%	25%	+	%	43%
35	29%	300	Hall Printing Co (1)....	30%	30	30%	-	%	26%
5%	4%	800	Hap Candy, A (bl-40). 4%	4%	4%	4%	..		28
75%	63%	2,500	Hart-Parr Co.....	71%	70%	71%	+	%	80%
22	20	200	Hartman Tobacco.....	22	21%	22	..		90
50%	46	8,000	Haygart.....	59%	58	58	-	%	47%
50%	43	100	Hazeltine Corp (1)....	45%	45%	45%	-	%	85
17%	16	400	Heda Mining (60c)....	17%	17%	17%	+	%	21
26%	20	200	Helena Rubinsteln.....	21%	21%	21%	-	%	90%
121%	115	70	Hercules Powder pf (7) 117	117	117	117	+	2	360
25%	23%	300	Hires (C B), A (2)....	25%	25%	25%	-	%	73%
24%	24	200	Holt (Henry) (1.50)....	24	24	24	..		7
9%	8%	100	Hollinger Gold (80c)...	8%	8%	8%	-	%	183
27%	23	100	Hood Rubber.....	23	23	23	-	%	47%
58%	58%	400	Houdaille-H cv pf, A... 59%	59%	58%	59%	..		88%
59	59%	300	Do B.....	50	50%	50%	..		48%
57	37%	400	Hormal (George) (1.50) 54	54	50%	54	+	8%	111
50%	40%	600	Household Finance pf (S) 50	50	50	50	..		4%
20	18	4,000	Houston Gulf Gas.....	20%	18%	20%	+	2%	103%

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NICKEL EARNINGS UP \$6,334,772 IN YEAR

International of Canada Reports
Net of \$12,399,317 for 1928,
Near High Record.

EQUAL TO \$1.05 A SHARE

President Stanley Attributes Gain
to Wider Use of Product and
Exhaustion of Scrap Supply.

Net earnings of \$12,399,317 for 1928 are reported for the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., and subsidiaries, in the annual statement to stockholders, issued yesterday by Robert C. Stanley, president. This total exceeds by \$6,334,772 the net earnings for 1927 reported by the predecessor company, the International Nickel Company of New Jersey, and its subsidiaries.

"Your company's business was highly satisfactory throughout 1928," Mr. Stanley said. "With the exception of the war peak earnings of \$13,857,970 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, the past year has been the most profitable in the company's history. This showing is particularly gratifying since practically all of your company's output is now consumed by peace-time industries."

The report of the company for 1928 covers the same operation as did the International Nickel report of last year, as control of the Mond Nickel Company was not obtained until after Jan. 1, 1929, while the previous preliminary changes in capital structure had simply made the former operating company the holding as well as the operating company.

The net profit of \$12,399,317, arrived at after deduction of charges, depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes, was equivalent after 7 per cent dividends on preferred shares, to \$1.05 a share earned on 11,258,208 common shares of no-par value. The predecessor company and its subsidiaries showed a net profit in 1927 of \$6,064,544, equivalent, after 6 per cent preferred dividends, to \$3.30 a share earned on 1,673,394 common shares of \$25 par value each.

For the final quarter of last year the company reports net profit of \$4,064,544 after charges, equivalent, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to 24 cents a share earned on 11,258,208 common shares. In the preceding quarter the predecessor company reported net profit of \$3,218,248, equivalent after 6 per cent preferred stock dividend requirements, to \$1.84 a share earned on 1,673,394 common shares of \$25 par value each.

The recent acquisition of control of Mond Nickel is referred to by Mr. Stanley as a "logical and economic fusion of interests, which will obviate, to a great extent, the necessity of duplicating mining and smelting operations with attendant heavy capital expenditures." It is indicated that many further economies can be expected as a result of having operations conducted by a single organization.

"The very satisfactory condition

your management believes permanent, increase in the use of both refinery and mill products," Mr. Stanley continues. "Sales of metallic nickel in the United States were approximately 97 per cent in excess of similar sales during the previous year, and world sales of nickel, exclusive of the United States, increased approximately 52 per cent."

"Your management attributes the rapid growth in business not alone to generally good business conditions, but largely to new applications of nickel established through the efforts of your technical and sales organizations, and to the fact that the vast amount of nickel steel scrap accumulated during the World War has been consumed, in consequence of which steel makers are largely increasing their purchases of metallic nickel."

"Prospects for 1929 must obviously parallel general business conditions. With a satisfactory year predicted in industrial lines generally, the diversification of your business will, in the judgment of your management, result in a further increase in the business of your company during the ensuing year."

RAILROAD EARNINGS HIGHER IN JANUARY

Total of \$77,261,000 Net for
Class I Lines Was 36.6 Per
Cent. Above Last Year.

The 183 Class I railroads reporting on January earnings show total net income of \$77,261,000, an increase of 36.6 per cent over January, 1928.

Gross earnings totaled \$487,027,000, an increase of 6.3 per cent. Operating expenses increased 1.5 per cent to \$365,539,000. These figures were compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics, which estimates the return on investment in January at 5.59 per cent, against 3.74 per cent in January, 1928.

Thirty railroads operated at a loss in January. Of these, ten were in the Eastern, two in the Southern and eighteen in the Western district.

Net of the Eastern roads in January was \$41,015,000, against \$27,782,000 in January, 1928. Gross increased 8.3 per cent to \$244,264,000 and expenses increased 2.3 per cent to \$184,556,000.

Roads in the South had net of \$10,802,000, against \$8,672,000 in January, 1928. Gross increased 1.5 per cent to \$64,868,000 and expenses increased 2.5 per cent to \$49,220,000.

In the West, net for January was \$26,443,000, against \$20,107,000 in January, 1928. Gross increased 5.5 per cent to \$177,873,000 and expenses increased 1.9 per cent to \$135,582,000.

January earnings of all the roads compare with last year as follows:

	1928	1929
January gross.....	\$487,027,229	\$487,027,229
Expenses.....	365,539,559	365,539,559
Taxes.....	31,812,914	31,812,914
Net oper. income....	77,261,000	77,261,000
Operating ratio.....	76.4	76.4
Stated return.....	5.59%	5.59%

Dividend Voted on White Eagle Oil.
Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.—Directors of the White Eagle Oil and Refining Company at a meeting today declared a regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents a share, payable on April 20 to stockholders of record

LOANS GAIN IN WEEK, BANK REPORT SHOWS

Statement of Member Banks
Shows Drop in Investments
and Demand Deposits.

BORROWINGS INCREASE

Government Security Holdings Decline \$8,000,000 in the
New York District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on March 6 shows an increase for the week of \$57,000,000 in loans, decreases of \$11,000,000 in investments, of \$79,000,000 in net demand deposits and of \$30,000,000 in government deposits, and an increase of \$44,000,000 in borrowings from Federal Reserve banks.

Total loans on securities remained

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of member banks, together with changes during the week of March 6, 1929, follows:

	March 6, 1929.
Loans and investments, total.....	\$22,384,000,000
Loans, total.....	16,423,000,000
On securities.....	7,573,000,000
All other.....	8,850,000,000
Investments, total.....	5,961,000,000
U. S. Govt. securities.....	3,058,000,000
Other securities.....	2,904,000,000
Reserve with F. R. banks.....	1,716,000,000
Cash in vault.....	238,000,000
Net demand deposits.....	13,308,000,000
Time deposits.....	6,871,000,000
Government deposits.....	6,000,000
Due from banks.....	1,167,000,000
Due to banks.....	2,870,000,000
Borrowings from F. R. banks.....	754,000,000

NEW MORTGAGE BANK READY TO START HERE

Bankers Bond and Mortgage Co.,
Merger of 3 Concerns, Has
\$42,246,203 Resources.

The Bankers Bond and Mortgage Company of America, formed recently to consolidate three Eastern mortgage and title guarantee companies and to establish operations in New York State through a subsidiary, the Manhattan Mortgage and Guaranty Company, will start operations with resources exceeding \$42,000,000, according to Albert M. Greenfield, chairman.

The consolidated balance sheet as of Feb. 25 shows total resources of \$42,246,203, including \$39,070,606 bonds and mortgages, \$1,668,877 cash \$458,073 stocks and bonds, \$247,149 real estate and \$315,417 interest due and accrued. The paid in capital of the company is \$10,000,000, and the

unchanged Chicago of \$11.00 a dozen districts loans in reporting t York dis Francisco the Clev \$7,000,000 Holding ment set at report trict and New Yo banks si \$16,000,00 securities New Yor all report Net det reporting low the 000,000 a New Yor Chicago San Fran the St. I in the Pl creased \$ district a apolis di creased \$ in the Sa clined \$8 district, \$ district, \$ district a ing banks The pri ngs from the week \$57,000,00 Bank of of \$16,000

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Regis Paper. In the oil group Gulf Oil, Standard of Indiana and Vacuum Oil were weak, while Pacific Western Oil advanced.

International Nickel Inspection.

Directors of the International Nickel Company yesterday began their annual inspection of the company's properties in Canada. The party includes Charles Hayden, Robert C. Stanley, James L. Ashley, John L. Agnew, Britton Osler, W. J. Hutchinson, Thomas Morrison, Grant Shipley and J. W. McConnell.

BANKS AND TRUSTS

NEW YORK BANKS.

Manhattan and Bronx.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
America	220	224	Lebanon	180	
Amer Union	215	222	Lefcourt Nor.	348	358
Bk of US un.	180	182	Liberty	218	228
Bk Yorktown	229	241	Madison St.	45	52
B way Nat.	195	200	Manhat Co	305	320
Bryant Fr. n.	72	77	Melrose	275	305
Do rts.	28	34	Merchants		
Central Nat.	197	202	ex rts	170	180
Century	320	350	Midtown	215	225
Chase	227	250	Penn Exch.	124	130
Chat Phenix	790	805	Pt Morris, n.	121	140
Chelsea Exch.	103	108	Prisco State	600	630
City	459	463	Public	265	269
Columbia	220	225			

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Societe Meridionale d'Elec. Ts. 1927..5,180

SPEEDS NICKEL WORKINGS.

Head of International Company Reports Satisfactory Progress.

Following the annual meeting of stockholders of the International Nickel Company, R. C. Stanley, president, said yesterday that the recent progress of the company had been satisfactory to the directors. Construction was up to schedule and the power plant of the Spanish River was operating.

Progress in the construction of the new smelter of the company was proceeding satisfactorily, Mr. Stanley said, and unless something unforeseen developed, the smelter should be ready to begin operations by midsummer, 1930. Development at the mines is being carried on to have them ready to meet the requirements of the smelter when operations begin there.

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FOREIGN EXC

MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1929.

Range of Rates. Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Satur- day's Final.
LONDON	\$4.84 3/4	\$4.81 1/8	\$4.84 1/8	\$4.84 1/8
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7s 6d	- 1 1/2d
5s 3d	+ 3d
. £1 1/4	..
5s 3d	..
.. 70	+ 1 1/2
. £5 1/4	+ 1/4
£10 1/4	..
£1 1/2	..
£14 1/2	+ 1 1/2
£34 1/2	+ 1/2
£1 1/2	- 1/2
£7 1/2	+ 1/2
. 80 1/2	+ 2 1/2
4 1/2d	..

CONTROL OF NICKEL HELD BY AMERICANS

Stock of International of Canada
Steadily Accumulated Here
in the Last Year.

NO CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT

Acquisition of Shares, Without Con-
certed Effort, Began After Mar-
ket Decline in 1929.

As a result of steady accumulation
by American interests of capital
stock of the International Nickel
Company of Canada, Ltd., during the
last year, the majority of the stock
is now owned by Americans, rather
than by Canadian and English stock-
holders, it was learned yesterday.

While no concerted effort has been
made by American bankers to ac-
quire control of the company, offer-
ings by Canadian stockholders in the
open market have been steadily ab-
sorbed by American investors, ac-
cording to a director of the company.
The Americans began to add heavily
to their holdings, he said, following
the panic of October, 1929, when the
International Nickel stock declined
sharply. The selling by Canadian
holders has been caused by the fact
that margins of speculators were im-
paired, the director said. The neces-
sitous selling of these speculators,
he said, was met by investment buy-
ing by a group of Americans, so that
slowly the amount of stock held in
this country has increased.

American financiers have held im-
portant places in the management
of the company for several years.
The board of directors, of which
Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone &
Co., is chairman, has been about
evenly divided between American
and British interests. It is not ex-
pected that the transfer of Canadian
holdings to this country will result
in any change in the company's
management or policies.

Will Give Christmas Bonus Of 4 to 10 Weeks' Salary

Gertler, Devlet & Co., brokers in
tax-exempt securities, announced
yesterday that they had decided
to pay a bonus to all employees,
ranging from four to ten weeks'
salary, depending on length of asso-
ciation. The bonus is one of the
first to be announced by a finan-
cial house this year.

The prediction was made that
bonuses would be paid by many
financial institutions this year de-
spite the "gloomy and pessimistic
attitude so prevalent in various
financial districts throughout the
country." Gertler, Devlet & Co.
maintain offices in New York, Chi-
cago, Boston and Philadelphia.

RAINBOW LUMINOUS RESTORED TO CURB

Shares of Company in Which Bob
Was Interested Have Shrunk
Since Oct. 2.

Shares of Rainbow Luminous
Products, Inc., which were suspended
from trading on the New York Curb
Exchange on Oct. 2, were restored to
trading privileges on that exchange
yesterday. The company is one of
several enterprises in which Charles
V. Bob, broker who was missing for
some time, was interested.

With the resumption of trading the
full extent of the shrinkage in the
market value of the stock was re-
vealed. When trading was sus-
pended, there were no dealings, but
on Oct. 1, the day before, the Class
A stock closed at 13 and the B stock
at 4%. Yesterday the A stock
fluctuated between a low of 3 and a
high of 4% and the closing price was
3%, showing a net loss of 9% points
in the interim. The B stock touched
a low of 1% and a high of 1%, clos-
ing at the former figure, with a net
loss of 3% points.

1930		Stock
High	Low	Dividend
20%	10%	Affil. Prod
9%	1%	Air Invest.
115%	111	Ala. Pow.
9%	1%	Allegheny
15%	8	Allied Mills
24%	12	Alum. Co.
12%	5	Am. Capita
49	27	Am. Cities
28%	8	Am. Cit. P.
28%	12%	Am. Com.
50%	28	Am. Com.
37	10	Am. Cyana
6	2	Am. Dept.
22	6%	Am. Equitt
76%	15%	Am. & For.
187	74%	Am. Gas &
62%	47	Am. Harw
16%	4%	Am. Invest
7%	1%	Am. Invest
4%	1%	Am. Marac
19%	5%	Am. Natur
8%	1%	Am. Pneum
28	21	Am. Potas
38%	10%	Am. Super
102%	82	Am. Super
15%	2%	Am. U. & G
14%	6	Appalachia
1%	1%	Arizona G
16%	5%	Arkansas P
16%	4%	Arkansas N
8%	7%	Ark. N. G.
8	4%	As. El. Ind
46%	15%	As. G. & E
147%	75%	Asso. G. &
11%	1%	Asso. G. &
28%	19	Asso. Tel.
28%	5%	Atlantic Co
14%	4%	Atlas Util.
55	22	Aviation Co
7%	1%	Bahia Corp.
21	14%	Bickfords, I
15%	3%	Blue Ridge
44%	30	B. Ridge Co
1%	1%	Blyn Shoes
55%	20%	Brazil Tr. &
14%	3%	Brill Corp.
69	43	Buckeye Pij
46	20	Bulova Wth
3%	2	Burma Cp.
17%	6	Butler Brotl
9%	1%	Cable Radio
1%	1%	C. A. M. Co
9%	2%	Canadian M
90	48	Celan. Cp. I
42%	14%	Cent. Pub. I
39%	8	Cent. Sta. E
83%	58	Cent. S. Ele
25	15	Chath. Ph.
44%	16	Cities Serv
93%	87%	Cities Servic
3%	1%	Colombia Sy
8%	2%	Colon Oil
21	5%	Columbia O
335%	233	Commonwth.
6%	1%	Commonwth.
8%	2	Consolidated
19	4%	Cons. Dairy
136%	82%	Cons. Gas B
16	10	Cons. Laund
102%	90	Cons. G. & E

HITLER REASSURES INDUSTRIAL CHIEFS

Chancellor Explains Program at Berlin Conference With Heads of Great Corporations.

KEYSERLING EXPECTS SHIFT

Count's Analysis of Nazi Trend Concludes All Slogans Will Be Scrapped.

PAPEN HINTS VAST CHANGE

Vice Chancellor Says Cabinet Plans New Kind of Democracy With Aristocratic Principle.

By GUIDO ENDERIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Some of the official mystery which shrouded yesterday's meeting of Chancellor Hitler and leading industrialists was partly dissipated today when it became known that the Chancellor had conferred several hours with more than a dozen leaders of

big business, who were apprehensive over his economic policies. While the meager communiqué issued yesterday sought to represent the occasion as affording Chancellor Hitler an opportunity to get in informal personal touch with a few business leaders, it was revealed today that virtually every major industrial and commercial enterprise of Germany was represented by more than a dozen participants in the conference. The meeting, according to reports, developed into a round-table affair and Herr Hitler gave with complete candor his views on big business.

Hitler Reassures Industrialists.

While the meeting represented the Chancellor's first intimate contact with industry since he assumed office, and the government's press bureau remained silent on what happened, it was reported in reliable quarters that Herr Hitler assured his visitors he was not contemplating any measures of a confiscatory nature, especially with respect to the rights and protection of private property and the inheritance laws.

The conference adjourned as mysteriously as it was convoked. It took place in the official residence of Captain Hermann Wilhelm Goering, President of the Reichstag, which is now being used for official and semi-official gatherings which the government prefers to keep away from the spotlight.

Among those called in were Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen, president of the Federation of German Industries; Director General Bosch of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, Director Diehn of the Potash syndicate, Herr Flick, a steel man; Dr. C. F. von Siemens, head of the Siemens electrical works; Hugo Stinnes Jr., Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and other prominent Ruhr, Rhineland and Silesian industrialists.

While Dr. Alfred Hugenberg as Minister of Economy, was not listed

Nazi Order 'Reorganization' Of Famed Karl Marx School

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Bernhard Rust, the Nazi Prussian Minister of Education, has ordered the "reorganization" of the Karl Marx School, which Professor Goodwin Watson of Teachers College, Columbia University, has described as "one of the most distinguished public schools in the world."

Its director, Professor Fritz Karsen, has been removed from office, and it is officially stated that proceedings have been initiated to deprive him of his lectureship at the University of Berlin.

The Karl Marx School, located in the Berlin workmen's section of Neukoelln, "offers a stimulus and a challenge to the best private and public schools of America," according to Professor Watson. It takes its pupils on long trips to study life at first hand, and it is the only school in Berlin that has all the grades from kindergarten to university entrance under unified direction.

among those present, it was said the Chancellor's elucidations of his economic program were of such a nature as to allay the fears of the business leaders with whom he conferred.

In his campaign speeches Chancellor Hitler has avoided references to some of the more urgent major

problems of German economy and finance. His reticence may be ascribed to a desire not to complicate his election promises but such a keen student of National Socialism as Count Keyserling, in a highly philosophical analysis of the Hitler movement, concludes that the Nazis, once they completely attain office, will be obliged to consign all their slogans to the waste basket; Count Keyserling admits he once thought only 70 per cent or 80 per cent of them were worthless but is now convinced they must all be discarded.

Papen Explains Cabinet's Aims.

Vice Chancellor von Papen tonight talked at Berlin University to its nationalist student body, expounding the philosophy of the national concentration government and its cultural outlook.

"All true revolutions," he said, "are revolts of the spirit against mechanization. Therefore a real revolution of the twentieth century is not bolshevism—which is a mere slave rising and means a definitive mechanization of life. A real revolution is the rising of the individual against lifeless fetters, against extinction of the divine spark and the creativeness in man against mechanization and collectivization. This is the meaning of our fight against Marxism."

"But in waging this fight let us not forge the contributory responsibility of the past generation which, by overbureaucratizing the State machinery and overcapitalizing property and enterprise, largely prepared this collectivist blind alley. The fight must not be waged for anonymous, uncontrollable financial capital, not for the accidental State ownership of today but for re-rooting and re-ordering of the whole national body.

"We fight the Left, not because it stands on the left, but because it would keep the German nation in the condition to which it adjusted itself in the hour of defeat and collapse. Why cannot the Left grasp the idea that there is another kind of democracy than that borrowed at Weimer from western political ideas? The time for thinking in the ideology of the French Revolution is over. We do not impeach the patriotism of the Left parties, but let them break with pacifism and disintegration.

"If we Germans do not give up importing our social and governmental forms from abroad we ought definitely to resign all hope of counting for something in the world. All Europe, but pre-eminently we Germans, face the fundamental problem of reconciling democracy and aristocracy, for there is no civilization, no self-expression, nothing divine in man without the aristocratic principles.

HITLERITES WRECK CATHOLIC RALLIES

By FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL.
Continued from Page One.

ment could justly be held responsible.

"It will not do simply to crush against the wall a goodly slice of the German people, the Social Democrats, who have often enough offered themselves for political reconstruction. Such an attempt will avenge itself. The Reich government has deteriorated into a purely party tyranny.

"Let there be less talking and more doing—and remember that in the years 1930-32 Germany was carried a good way nearer liberty."

Throughout Bavaria there is evident bewilderment as to the objectives of the present rulers of the Reich, coupled with strong indignation against the methods pursued in attaining them, whatever they may be.

In a speech last night Dr. Heinrich Held, the Bavarian Premier, sharply attacked the wholesale suspension of civil servants in Prussia as ill according with previous Nazi outcries against partisan preferments by their opponents, adding, "Nor has there ever before been such restriction of the freedom of the press."

After referring to rumors respecting the measures to be adopted should the result of the coming election not conform to the government's expectations, he added this stern warning: "Bavaria is armed against all eventualities."

al Socialists broke up a Centrist mass meeting and prevented former Chancellor Joseph Wirth, a Catholic, from addressing the crowd. Shouting "Germany, awake!" the Nazis attacked the attendants with chairs, injuring many. The police were obliged to intercede.

Political opponents invaded a Centrist meeting in Krefeld, knocked down and injured the speaker, former Minister of Labor Adam Stegerwald, and created a turmoil that ended only with the appearance of the police.

A number of Catholic priests were bodily attacked in that Rhineland community.

The police version of the trouble at the meeting was that it started when opponents of the Centrists threw smoke bombs into the hall, engaged in fist fights with them and dragged Herr Stegerwald from the rostrum.

The Centrist leaders telegraphed a sharp protest to Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Prussian Minister of the Interior, concerning the Krefeld incident. They charged that the police had watched the Nazis strike Herr Stegerwald without interfering.

The newspaper Germania, the chief organ of the Centrist party, in an editorial tonight demanded that President von Hindenburg intervene, asserting that if Chancellor Hitler once said that he would be responsible for every act of his followers, he "apparently does not know what is happening now."

"No more time must be lost in clarifying the situation," Germania declared. "Those in authority are responsible, and it is their duty to check developments that will inevitably lead to civil war."

Three persons were killed and many injured in other campaign disorders tonight. A Socialist was

also determined, and it is to be hoped that the Bavarian people will be one with me in this resolve.

"If it is proposed to rule alone by force and commit all authority into the hands of one party as a prelude to proclaiming a national regency to include Bavaria, I can only say that such a procedure is wholly unacceptable to us. We shall not consent to having a Prussian Prince foisted upon us as a German King.

"What we propose to do in this matter is purely the affair of Bavaria and concerns no one else."

NAZIS ON FRENCH BRIDGE.

200 March to Middle of Rhine Span Singing "Deutschland."

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP).—The newspaper Paris Midi's Strasbourg correspondent reported today that 200 brown-shirted German Nazis had held a demonstration on the French bridge over the Rhine at the border town of Hünningen.

They marched to the middle of the bridge, singing "Deutschland Ueber Alles," the account said.

Ten-Foot Fall Kills Woman.

Eugena MacMillan, 20 years old, of 256 East 125th Street died in Harlem Hospital yesterday afternoon after falling only ten feet over a banister to the lower hallway at 100 East 129th Street, when she was calling on a friend. The police said her father, George MacMillan, lives in Nova Scotia. No cause of death was given pending an autopsy.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Garden City Mamaroneck East Orange Brookline

CHARTER REVISION PASSES ASSEMBLY; UP IN SENATE TODAY

Desmond-Moffat Bill, Reconsidered, Is Approved, 76 to 66, With Four New Recruits.

DEMOCRAT SHIFTS VOTE

Ambro, a Brooklyn McKee Man, Turns Tide After Bitter Attack by Steingut.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ALBANY, April 7.—The Republican-controlled Assembly reversed itself today and passed the Desmond-Moffat bill for election of charter revision commissions.

The measure, sought by advocates of charter change in New York City as the main item in their program, was approved in a surprise move by a vote of 76 to 66. Yesterday it failed of passage, 72 to 71. It now goes to the Democrat-controlled Senate, where Senator Desmond, Republican, of Orange, plans a fight for it tomorrow.

With a party division of twenty-six Democrats and twenty-five Republicans in the Senate, Republican supporters of the bill are trying to win over the one Democratic vote necessary to pass it.

This afternoon, after Governor Lehman said he was "doing everything possible" to help get the bill passed, Assemblyman Moffat, who had obtained reconsideration yesterday, moved to take it from the table in the Assembly.

Stating that many Democrats were against the bill because they did not hear the Governor's message urging its enactment read Wednesday, Mr. Moffat said that "to clear up any misunderstanding" he would read it again.

Democratic Leader Steingut interrupted with a charge of "cheap politics," saying that the bill was designed to "embarrass the New York City administration and lend comfort to the campaign plans of the fusionists."

"It may be that the whip has

NAZIS HERD ENEMIES BEHIND BARBED WIRE IN BIG PRISON CAMPS

Order Guards to Shoot All Who Try to Escape—Military Regimen Enforced.

HITLER TO UNIFY STATES

Will Name Governor in Each, Heading Prussia Himself—Titles May Be Restored.

WIRELESS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
STUTTGART, Germany, April 7.—The victory of the National Socialist revolution in Germany has resulted in wholesale arrests of the Nazis' political opponents. The number of political prisoners in Germany today is a closely guarded government secret, but it is generally agreed it must run well into the thousands.

Most of the prisons in Germany are filled with former enemies of the triumphant Nazis, and the large overflow is being lodged in concentration camps which now dot the German landscape. Among the prisoners are some of the most prominent exponents of the former régime.

For concentration camps there have been utilized castles, prisons, State institutions and, most of all, the barracks and camps of Germany's war-time army.

One such concentration camp, said to be the largest in Germany, is at Heuberg, on the border between Baden and Württemberg, about an hour's automobile drive from the Storsingen railroad station.

About 1,800 political prisoners have been concentrated there behind barbed wire. Motor trucks bring additional loads of prisoners almost every day.

This correspondent has been able to visit the camp and can give the outside world what is probably the first eye-witness account of how political prisoners in Germany are faring.

The prisoners have been taken into custody either "for their own protection" or as punishment for "serious political misdeeds." The

DRINKING PLACES BUSY

Street Stands Are Jammed—Speakeasies to Be Raided—14,543 Licenses Issued.

Legal beer came back to New York yesterday after an absence of thirteen years, and enjoyed an immediate and widespread popularity throughout the city.

New Yorkers were as happy as the day the banks reopened. Everywhere one went, in hotels, restaurants, clubs, homes and even in some speakeasies, people were drinking the new beer and smiling. At luncheon and dinner, the "standing room only" signs might well have been displayed in public dining rooms, so crowded were they with men and women anxious to sample the new brew.

Soft drink stands that sold beer were jammed with customers who stood several deep against the counters, while similar stands near by that did not sell beer were practically unpatronized.

As fast as the breweries could load kegs and cases on trucks and distribute them throughout the city, the beer drinkers consumed it. There were reports of a shortage, so great was the demand, but the leading brewers said they had plenty of beer on hand and that the only trouble was in getting it distributed as fast as people drank it.

Brewers Run Out of Barrels.

A shortage in barrels and bottles and cases led the Lion, the Liebmann, Loewer's and other breweries to abandon any attempt to fill the orders they said were swamping them by all-night deliveries. It was pointed out that the barrel-makers had had too little time to prepare for the demands of large brewers, who were able to risk buying an oversupply to meet the novelty trade, and that the small brewers were unwilling to overinvest for accessories.

New York certainly drank it fast—and why not? as was frequently remarked. Wasn't it non-intoxicating? Some people drank plenty of it during the day, but there was no apparent drunkenness. Everything went off quietly, with no disorder or trouble. And wasn't it better tasting than the illegal speakeasy beer to which New York has been accustomed, even if not quite as strong? Most people agreed, although some thought it tasted a little "young" and might be better if it contained more alcohol than the

quarter view the Vehicle B issuance that non-intoxicated A check no arrest the new were new order am at brew traffic.

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FUTILE

Sessions Continu Adjourn

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Special

ALBANY

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YORK TIMES.

April 7.—An in-motion picture ved today by e on Rules in favorably the

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paper, which will last for cen-
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times at \$170 a year.—Advt.

NAZIS HERD FOES IN PRISON CAMPS

Continued from Page One.

orders for their arrest are usually issued by the Nazi State Commissioners installed under Chancellor Hitler's "coordination" process. The duration of the confinement of those arrested "for their own protection" is determined by the police. As far as their treatment is concerned, these "protected" prisoners are on the same basis as ordinary prisoners, although efforts are being made to segregate them.

The Heuberg camp is guarded by troops, regular police and about 500 Nazi storm troopers armed with rifles. Any prisoner attempting to flee will be shot. The camp is surrounded with barbed wire and at night powerful searchlights play over it.

Buildings Originally Barracks.

Except for the barbed wire and armed guards, the first impression might be that of a large farming community. The prisoners are lodged in large two-story barracks which at one time belonged to the Feldgraub, a Baden army corps, and later were converted into a children's sanitarium.

As only prominent political oppositionists are being arrested the prisoners comprise mostly intellectuals, who chafe under the monotony of manual labor. "Be quiet or you will be put on Heuberg," which began as a warning during the first days of the Nazi victory, has become a common saying in Swabia.

The prisoners live in large rooms, most of which house as many as thirty-six persons. Their first duty on their arrival is to stuff straw into sacks, which then serve for beds. Most of the prisoners arrive with only paper boxes filled with the barest necessities.

The food, all agree, is plentiful and good, although simple. The morning meal consists of black coffee and bread. At noon a combination dish is served, consisting of sauerkraut, Swabian doughballs or lentils, potatoes or cheese and sausage or meat with rice. Meat is served only twice a week, but the monotony of meatless days is supposed to be compensated for by the sausage cheese or herring served in the evenings, together with soup and bread.

Military Regimen Enforced.

Camp life is organized according to military regulations. Numerous storm troopers see to it that no one plays slesker in his camp duties. In the monotony of camp life, however, work is a privilege accorded only to the best behaved. The prisoners are first permitted to work in the kitchen, where they peel potatoes, clean vegetables or wash dishes. Later they are permitted to work outside, leveling land, constructing roads or cultivating garden patches.

Every two hours of work is succeeded by a half hour's interval, during which the prisoners may walk about. Promptly at 9 o'clock at night the lights go out and every one must be in bed, to rise again at 6 A. M.

Probably the greatest hardship under which the prisoners suffer is their isolation from their families and friends. Visits are forbidden, smoking also is prohibited, as are shipments of food from home. But the prisoners may talk and organize games among themselves, although they are not permitted to talk with their guards.

The guards eat the same food and live in exactly the same manner as the prisoners except for the barbed wire which surrounds the prisoners' barracks. Germany is in the grip of Nazi dogma, and Nazi dogma is hard on both its followers and its enemies.

of religious or racial proscription. "I want the German Government to think of the impression which its attitude toward fellow-citizens within its power must give the world of what its attitude to other nations would be if it were in a position to force its will. Germany left her fate in 1918 because, in overlooking pride and egocentric vanity, she was unwilling to allow other people to live as they wished, but was determined to dominate and impose her will on the remainder of the world, and we see again kindling in her internal affairs the same spirit at a moment when she is asking the Disarmament Conference—and other States expressed willingness to grant it to her—equality of status. This is not the moment to make concessions to Germany."

Sir Austen is not a member of the present government, but there seems to be an impression that he had been put up to speak what is in the government's mind and what hitherto has not been clearly expressed.

He proceeded: "Germany is asking reconsideration of any portion of the Versailles Treaty which is shown to be unduly harsh. Before you can revise those treaties, before you can reconsider them, you must be quite certain that that dominating spirit has departed from the Germans. Before we can return to their level, we must be sure they seek equality for their own security and to maintain peace and not to threaten the security of other nations, and I say, with the sense of responsibility which must attach to a person who has held the position I have, that it ill becomes Germany to be so narrow or overbearing or exclusive. That spirit is rampant. To come asking favors and concessions from other nations is useless unless a better spirit prevails, unless she gives the security to Europe regarding her intentions which European nations have a right to expect."

GERMAN NAZIS KIDNAP RED FROM BOHEMIA

Saxon Commissioner Reported Urging Formation of Bands to Work Across Border.

SPECIAL Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PRAGUE, April 7.—Fresh frontier violations by German Nazis were reported today in the Socialist press, which says that on Wednesday night a German Communist named Martin was kidnaped from the village of Kreibitz, near the German frontier, where he had been staying for several weeks.

The kidnapers were said to be four German Nazis who had lived in the same house for several days posing as refugees and who eventually seized an opportunity to force Martin into an automobile at the point of a revolver and rushed him across the frontier.

It was reported from Dresden that the Nazi Commissioner for Saxony, Manfred von Killinger, recently addressing an assembly of storm troopers, urged the formation of action groups for Czechoslovakia to wipe out "Marxist, democratic and Jewish plague spots in Bohemia." Herr Killinger was reported to have said that the names of the members of these bands must be deleted in advance from the party rolls in view of possible incidents.

Coake Slovo, the organ of Dr. Eduard Benes, the Foreign Minister, declaring that several storm-troop leaders were recently recognized in Prague in cafes frequented by German emigrés, says that the members of such action squads will be punished with the utmost severity by the democratic laws of Czechoslovakia.

last night that he had notified by the head office of the resignation of Ken from the post of of the board of directors, to receive a cable to aid Dr. Holmeken is still from serious injuries he ed in a motor car acci- dents ago.

late, who has been ap- pting president of the man Lloyd Iins in one ming merchants in Eres- Schuengel said, and has vector on the board for

He is the head of the hmann & Co., wool mer- o do a big business with and the son of the late ate, who was chairman d thirty years ago.

AUTHORS OUST N-NATIONALISTS

weig Is Among Them mini to Conduct at , Frank Wagner Says.

April 7.—The new ex- mittee of the Society of thore has expelled, from p a number of writers, "national-mindedness." ude Arnold Zweig, Ernst lene Stoeker, Theodor sins Pol, Ludwig Renn Olden.

April 7 (AP).—Miss Cath- ing of Wichita, Kan., to pulatory leave of absence d three weeks ago by berg Municipal Opera- ated today through the g of the Prussian Min- Education and Culture, d upon representations ited States Consul Gen-

sting was asked to leave ompany, together with a Jewish artists of various s. The Consul explained there had been no dia- with her performances eal had caused unfortu- apprehensions in the teat. She is not Jewish authorities at the Koo- pers have invited Miss resume her place there.

TH. German, April 7 Winifred Wagner, widow ouser's son, said today o Tracaniini would con- ficial" and "Die Meisler- the Bairreuth Festival er, despite rumors to the

BARS NAZI TALKS.

Transmit Hitler's and 's Speeches on Radio.

April 7.—The radio war German and Austrian g authorities resulted decision by the Austrian t not to permit the n of speeches by Ger- leaders over Austrian The Austrian Nazis and ns had agitated for the n of speeches this week llor Hitler and Joseph els, the German Minis- aganda.

ns broadcasters, appar- ve an anticipatory taste enquences of such a re- not transmitted Aus- ans for several weeks, d organ in Vienna says t will endure until the iverment yields.

chief object of the semi- course of the Austrian t for the past month, as been to prevent Nazi in Austria, the Cabinet not to back water.

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A Pre-Easter Event
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...tions, is to be left until later, further progress has been with domestic legislation. invitations were extended to ally through the foreign dip here and were intended for aids of the governments or entatives they might desig-

word has been received from s in response to the invita- lypen that government, nor is itively known whether Pro- fessolini of Italy will come in or designate a high Cabinet or Ambassador 'Augusto to act for him. The latter is more likely.

ther it was intentional, it was ist to political and diplomati- ers that the wide scope of eussions, with so many govt- nts participating, would tend ordinate the war debt prob- general economic considera- A majority of the govern- invited, it was pointed out, not be debtors to the United so the debt issue normally not be dominant.

over, it was emphasized in ontinued on Page Nine.

IS HERD ENEMIES IND BARBED WIRE IG PRISON CAMPS

Guards to Shoot All Who
to Escape—Military
Regimen Enforced.

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FTGART, Germany, April 7.
victory of the National So-
revolution in Germany has
d in wholesale arrests of the
political opponents. The

NATION HAS BEER SHORTAGE; 1,000,000 BARRELS CONSUMED; RUSH BRINGS IN BIG REVENUE

BREWERS HERE SWAMPED

One Plant Alone Sends Out 350,000 Cases and 18,000 Kegs of Brew.

MORE MEN ARE HIRED

Shortage of Barrels and Boxes Blamed for Inability to Keep Up With Demand.

DRINKING PLACES BUSY

Street Stands Are Jammed— Speakeasies to Be Raided— 14,543 Licenses Issued.

Legal beer came back to New York yesterday after an absence of thirteen years, and enjoyed an immediate and widespread popularity throughout the city.

New Yorkers were as happy as the day the banks reopened. Everywhere one went, in hotels, restaurants, clubs, homes and even in some speakeasies, people were drinking the new beer and smiling. At luncheon and dinner, the "standing room only" sign might well have been displayed in public dining rooms, so crowded were they with men and women anxious to sample the new brew.

Soft drink stands that sold beer were jammed with customers who stood several deep against the counters, while similar stands near by that did not sell beer were practically unpatronized.

No Arrests for Drunkenness Result From Legal Beer

Although 3.2 per cent beer flowed freely throughout the city yesterday, not a single arrest for driving while intoxicated was reported to Police Headquarters. For the first time in months there were only six victims of alcoholism taken to city hospitals in the twenty-four hour period ended at midnight and all were found suffering from "smoke" or cheap whisky.

The Police Telegraph Bureau, which receives and dispatches calls for the radio motor patrol, said there was not only no disorder reported at legal-beer parties but none from revels at which hard liquor was served and that the day and night were quieter from a police point of view than usual. The Motor Vehicle Bureau reported a normal issuance of summonses except that none had been given to intoxicated drivers.

A check-up of stations disclosed no arrests for drunkenness from the new brew. Extra policemen were needed, however, to keep order among purchasers waiting at breweries and to expedite traffic.

NEW LEHMAN OFFER ON BEER REJECTED

After Concessions on Local Boards, He Accuses Repub- licans of Playing Politics.

FUTILE CONFERENCE HELD

Sessions of Legislature Will

SUPPLY SOON EXHAUSTED

Available to 70,000,000 in 21 States, Beer Fails to Meet Demand.

ST. LOUIS GOING THIRSTY

Throngs in Other Big Cities Search Far to Get Their First Taste of Brew.

ARRESTS FEW IN COUNTRY

Only 16 Taken in Milwaukee and 11 in Philadelphia—Cele- brations Generally Orderly.

Joyously greeted as a harbinger of good times, beer flowed legally yesterday in the home communities of about 70,000,000 Americans for the first time since its banishment thirteen years ago. Only one complaint was widely heard as millions sought to sample the new brew, and that was that the supply in many places was not equal to the demand.

Between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 barrels of the new 3.2 per cent beverage were sold within the first twenty-four hours of its legality, Joseph Dubin, editor of Brewery Age, estimated in Chicago. He warned that a beer shortage would develop within ten days if consumption continued at this rate, since beer started after its legalization would not be available for at least sixty days.

NICKEL MEN MARK 50 YEARS IN CANADA

R. C. Stanley Calls for a Free World Market at Celebration of Anniversary of Discovery.

MINERALS OFF IN QUEBEC

February Output Drope—Officials Predict Change in Securities Act—Mining Companies Report.

TORONTO, Ont., April 8.—Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the nickel deposits at Sudbury, from which Canada has built a world industry, was formally begun on Thursday with a speech by Robert C. Stanley, president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., at the thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Pointing out that in the last five years \$140,000,000 had been distributed in Canada by the nickel industry, Mr. Stanley said:

"During that time, which includes a period of great business activity and three years of serious depression, the nickel industry expanded, solely for Canadian products and services, \$49,000,000 in wages and salaries, \$61,000,000 for supplies and upkeep and \$18,000,000 to Canadian railroads and utilities. In addition, the dividend payments to Canadian shareholders during the same period amounted to more than \$12,000,000. Government has also been a direct beneficiary in that the nickel industry paid during the same five-year period \$5,500,000 in federal, provincial, municipal and other taxes in Canada.

"There is probably no other essential metal," he said, "of which so large a percentage is produced in one country and so small a percentage of that metal sold in the country of origin. For example, in the past five years Canadian companies have sold 203,000 tons of nickel. The distribution of this large tonnage is significant: The United States consumed, approximately, 30% per cent; Great Britain, 24% per cent; Germany, 9% per cent; France, 7% per cent; Russia, 7% per cent; Japan, 3 per cent; Italy, 2% per cent; unclassified, 7 per cent, and Canada, one-half of 1 per cent.

"It was because of this distribution that we recommended to the Ottawa conference that Canada should exert her influence in maintaining a free and unrestricted world market for nickel, since it was so obviously an export market. Perhaps this point may be emphasized by reference to other export commodities. For instance, according to the latest available statistics, 70 per cent of Canada's wheat, 45 per cent of her flour, 20 per cent of her pulp and 90 per cent of her newsprint paper are exported, while the comparable figure for nickel is over 99 per cent."

Mineral Output Off in Quebec. Mineral production in the Province of Quebec in February was less than in the preceding month

were at still lower levels in February.

Assurances that amendments to the securities act incorporating some of the recommendations of the mining fraternity were either before the House or would be considered in this session were given by W. H. Price, Attorney General, and J. M. Robb, Minister of Health, at the gathering of members of the Ontario Prospectors and Developers Association. Pointing out that the securities act was not intended to govern actual securities or structures of companies, but was intended to regulate those who sold stock, Mr. Price admitted that the act as administered had gone further afield than was perhaps necessary.

"However, it looks as though some legislation will be necessary giving greater powers to the securities commission and amending certain aspects of the act by regulation," he said. While changes might not meet all the recommendations made by mining organizations, Colonel Drew, Securities Commissioner, had made certain proposals, and it is the intention of the government to bring in amendments to the act this session and to put these proposals into effect immediately.

A total deficit of \$2,908,197 is reported for 1932 by Consolidated Mining and Smelting. After providing for current development, inventory adjustments and \$17,747 for pension funds and taxes, the loss was \$265,371. Depreciation write-offs of \$538,650 and depreciation of \$2,104,685 resulted in the deficit of \$2,908,197.

The report adds that "dividend No. 56, declared to shareholders of record Jan. 12, 1933, involved a further reduction in profit and loss account of \$1,478,276."

After providing for this dividend the operating deficit and the reserves for depletion and depreciation, un earmarked reserves, including profit and loss account, still stand at \$18,661,344.

Price Drop Exceeds Cost Out.

According to S. G. Blaylock, general manager, prices of metals fell faster than cost could be cut until the last quarter, when lower costs overtook falling prices, and no loss, except for depreciation and depletion, is shown for that period. Un-sold stocks of metal were lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. Further operating losses are not expected "unless conditions get materially worse." Wages were cut 5 per cent and hours for single men reduced, but the full force was retained.

Dome Mines, Ltd., reports bullion production for March as \$412,565, the largest amount for a month since 1923 and an increase of \$31,202 over the total for February, which was \$381,363. Production for the first quarter of this year amounted to \$1,158,507, an increase of \$200,984 over the \$957,523 for the corresponding quarter of 1932. Production at the same rate for the remainder of the year would give the company a gross income of approximately \$4,635,000, or upward of \$500,000 in excess of that of 1932.

Investment Trust to Liquidate.

Plans to terminate the Counselors Securities Trust have been sent by trustees to stockholders, who are to have the choice of taking their pro-rata share of the proceeds of liquidation or reinvesting in common stock of the Loomis-Bayles Mutual Fund. The trustees state that the liquidation, which will begin as of April 30, has been decided on because the fund had become too small for economical management. As of Dec. 29, 1932, the trust had 15,918 shares outstanding.

INSURANCE HEADS DRAFT LOAN CURBS

Commissioners of 31 States at Chicago Recommend Rules on Policy-Holder Borrowing.

THEIR ADOPTION EXPECTED

Suspension of Dividends to Stockholders Advised—Most of Illinois Restrictions Included.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CHICAGO, April 8.—A uniform set of regulations, providing for a continuation of the present limitations on life insurance policy loans and cash surrender payments, was unanimously adopted here today by the National Association of Life Insurance Commissioners, meeting in executive session at the Palmer House.

The report approved incorporates most of the regulations now in force in Illinois and some of those in effect in New York State and was in the form of two resolutions prepared by a special committee of five commissioners.

Among the regulations adopted is one for cessation of all dividends to life insurance company stockholders during the period in which the limitations on policyholders' claims are in effect. This rule is now in force in Illinois.

The association is an advisory group, but its recommendations carry great weight. Commissioners from thirty-one States approved the report. The report is recommended "as a guide" to the various States. Early adoption is expected in the States represented at the meeting.

The report makes the moratorium on policy loans and cash surrender payments more sweeping than that now in effect in New York State, where many of the larger companies are located.

Only in cases where the policyholder is in dire need of cash for specified purposes is he allowed to borrow on his policy or surrender it. The regulations provide that the company may advance policy loan of cash surrender payments when the funds are to be used by the policyholder to meet premiums of other obligations to the company.

Other conditions under which these disbursements may be made are listed as follows:

1. For the purpose of meeting all taxes and interest or principal pay-

ments on mortgages on homesteads, including residences and farms, belonging to policyholder.

2. For the purpose of payment of hospital, medical and funeral expenses for the immediate members of the assured's family who are dependent on him for support.

On applications pending when the regulations were adopted the company may allow payments after careful examination of circumstances.

New York State regulations which allowed disbursements for "educational and agricultural" purposes were not adopted by the commissioners.

Legality for the regulations is asserted on the grounds that they are imperative for public welfare.

"This convention recognizes," the report says, "that an unrestricted and unjust banking burden should not be allowed to impede the objective which sacrifice and unselfishness have brought. At the same time full recognition is given to the sanctity of contracts. Any governmental action affecting the enforcement of a contract must be imperative from the standpoint of public welfare."

Prospect that the regulations will remain in force at least until June was seen in the fact that the report directed the president of the convention to appoint a committee to report further study to the June convention.

INSURANCE RATINGS BASED ON MARKET

Continued from Page Seven.

plus at market values, and an equity in their unearned premiums (calculated on the basis of the average loss ratio for the last five years, loaded 15 per cent) of \$300,000,000. In other words, their present and potential liabilities are \$400,000,000 and in addition to reserves of that amount there is an additional safety factor of \$1,000,000,000. Policy holders are very amply protected; the companies could sustain conflagration losses as great as those incurred in the San Francisco disaster in 1906 and still be thoroughly sound and safe.

Value of Liquid Assets.

"Further, we estimate that at market values cash, bonds and stocks of readily convertible character aggregate about \$1,375,000,000.

"In the casualty-surety field the companies as a group are not nearly so well financed. We estimate capital and surplus at market values at \$160,000,000, and equity in unearned premiums at \$100,000,000, making the net loss-paying capacity \$260,000,000. In other words, that

CORPORATION Results by II
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54	37	Air Inv. Inc. v t c	43	35	42	45	1/2	45	45	100
54	37	Aluminum Co. of A.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	600
54	37	Am. Beverage Corp.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	100
54	37	Am. Cit. P. & L. B. Inc.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	300
54	37	Am. Cyanamid, B. Inc.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	4,200
54	37	Am. Dept. Stores	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	100
54	37	Am. & For. P. w. war.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	100
54	37	Am. Founders	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	500
54	37	Am. Gas & Elec. (11)	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	500
54	37	Am. Gas & El. pf. (6)	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	200
54	37	Am. Invest. Inc.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	400
54	37	Am. Superpower	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	600
54	37	Ark. Nat. Gas. A.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	200
54	37	Asso. G. & E. A.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	200
54	37	Assd. G. & E. war.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	400
54	37	Atlas Corp.	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	600
54	37	Atlas Corp. of. A. (2)	37	35	35	35	0	35	35	200

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High / Low

Civilians in the Cabinet Attack Arms Costs

TOKYO, Oct. 17 (AP).—The prospect of another 1,000,000,000-yen (\$270,000,000) deficit in the 1934-35 budget, with which the government is now struggling, overloads Japan's political and economic outlook.

The army and navy demand appropriations exceeding 1,300,000,000 yen (\$351,000,000) and the authoritative consensus is that the new budget will surpass previous records and total more than 2,400,000,000 yen (\$643,000,000).

It is believed half of this will go to the defense forces and that, since revenues may not exceed 1,350,000,000 yen (\$364,500,000), the deficit will approximate 1,000,000,000 yen.

The Associated Press has learned on high government authority that civilian Cabinet members are determined to scale down the military demands.

This contest will be vital in the future not only of Japan but of China and Manchuria as well, for its outcome will indicate whether Generals and Admirals will continue to dominate the empire's domestic and foreign policies.

Thus far, economic Japan is largely discounting the prospect of a Russo-Japanese conflict. Officials high in the Foreign Office admit that Russo-Japanese relations are becoming more tense and that it is increasingly probable whether it will be possible for Manchukuo to acquire the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Soviet by peaceful purchase, which has been under negotiation for months.

Japanese industry and commerce are, relatively speaking, in a flourishing condition, especially as regards foreign trade, which showed a 30 per cent increase in value in the first nine months of 1933, as compared to a like period in 1932.

with other countries, France virtually has no unemployment problem. The money will be spent through several ministries. The Ministry of Agriculture will get 2,200,000,000 francs (about \$130,400,000). For building new schools, improving teaching staffs and extending physical training the Ministry of National Education will receive 2,340,000,000 francs (about \$93,600,000), and another 2,278,000,000 francs (about \$91,160,000) will be spent in improving roads, eliminating railroad grade crossings, for new bridges and on other work of that nature.

One of the most significant allocations is 1,000,000,000 francs (about \$40,000,000) for aviation. While some of these expenditures will prove useful from a military standpoint, it is noteworthy that there is no strictly military work in the plan, as in the expenditures of the United States for naval building. No indication has yet been given how the money is to be raised for the program.

HITLER BID FINDS SUPPORT IN PARIS

Newspapers Show Increasing Call for Direct Conversations With German Chancellor.

OPPOSITION SEES PERILS

Pierre Bernus Charges Propaganda Has Already Begun for 'Supreme Folly' by Daladier.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—In today's Paris press there is evidence of a growing advocacy of the idea that the best way out of the impasse into which Germany has thrust disarmament and out of danger of complete and fatal disagreement, is for France to accept Chancellor Hitler's invitation and begin direct conversations.

Premier Daladier's speech in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon gave strength to the idea that he had not discarded this idea, which, however, still finds more opponents than supporters in the press.

WAR IS IMPOSSIBLE, DIMNET DECLARES

Abbe, Here for Lecture Tour, Holds Many Would Be 'Beaten to a Frazzle.'

War in Europe is impossible in the opinion of Abbe Ernest Dimnet, French author and philosopher, who arrived yesterday on the French liner Paris for what may be his last lecture tour here.

Abbe Dimnet said that while Chancellor Hitler could hardly be termed pacifistic, he did not believe Germany was planning war, or that war was at all possible. Germany, he held, hemmed in by Poland, Russia and other countries, would be beaten "to a frazzle."

Some of his opinions were contained in a statement prepared before the arrival of the Paris, in question and answer form. The final query was "And what do you think of prohibition?" This was the answer:

MEANS HUGE COST

Estimated to Involve Outlay of at Least \$1,213,000,000 in Gold in Eight Years.

SIMON OFFER \$650,000,000

Germany Said to Have Made a Demand for 300 Planes and 300 Tanks at Once.

By CLARENCE K. STREET. Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. GENEVA, Oct. 17.—The complete eight-year program for equality by disarmament that Germany demanded and for which she quit the disarmament conference and the League of Nations would cost her \$1,213,000,000 in gold at the lowest.

The complete program of equality by "no rearmament" that the statement of Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, Saturday was understood to have represented would have cost Germany at least \$80,000,000 in eight years.

When Sir John said, "In speaking of 'no rearmament' I do not mean to dispute the reasonableness, as the Reichwehr is transformed into a more numerous short-service army, of a proportional numerical increase in its armament," this was remark meant in figures as much as \$125,000,000 for the German arms business in the first year of the proposed treaty would have gone into force.

Figures Not Official. These figures are not official but are calculated by the writer from data drawn from official experts as a result of the curiosity aroused by the following dispatch from Berlin today:

"Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, president of the Central Committee of German Industries, has sent the President and the Chancellor of the Reich a message expressing the loyalty of the national industries to the country's two chiefs. German industry, he says, stands resolutely behind the decisions taken by the government over which Chancellor Hitler presides."

In addition to the increased armament involved in the speech quoted from Sir John Simon's speech and to the war planes item, the German demand for "immediate equality" involved, according to these experts, roughly the following:

Three hundred tanks, 200 six-inch howitzers, 100 six-inch guns and 100 medium tanks, 500 medium machine guns, 500 heavy machine guns, 1,512 light machine guns.

It also included a demand for fortifications on the Polish frontier comparable with those on France's German frontier.

Offered All Types of Arms. Sir John's statement amounted to offering Germany all the types of weapons she asked, except war planes, but not necessarily in the amounts requested and only after about four years of preliminary supervision. The statement did not admit the fortification demand, but there was a possibility of a compromise on it.

It is understood that Berlin was willing to pay for naval equality until the expiration of the Washington and London treaties in 1936, and also to renounce her claim to bombing planes.

For comparison with the \$1,213,000,000 total for the equality program, it may be mentioned that the total residue of reparations left at Lausanne for Germany to pay is \$715,000,000. The maximum allowed for the army of Germany unemployed under a recent law is reported here to be \$80,000,000 yearly.

According to one expert who agrees with the \$1,213,000,000 estimate for the eight-year program, German industry is capable of filling this order if the government can raise the money, which he thinks impossible. He says some German military experts at the conference admitted its impossibility and therefore preferred to

In Norwegian Election

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. OSLO, Oct. 17.—The Norwegian general election resulted in a gain of twenty seats by the Labor party, which will have seventy seats in the new Storting. As the total number of seats is 190, Labor will not have a majority.

Of the other parties, the Conservatives lost heavily, winning only twenty-nine seats against forty-four in the last Storting. The Farmers' party won twenty-three seats, a loss of two, and the Liberal Left party twenty-five seats, a loss of nine. Two new parties won three seats.

Prime Minister Mowinckel, who was re-elected for Bergen, declares he will not resign unless defeated on a vote of confidence. The Storting will not meet before January.

REICH LOOKS TO US IN ARMS IMPASSE

Hitler-Dodd Talk Indicates Concern Let We Quit Search for a Solution.

OUR ENVOY IS OPTIMISTIC

Spokesmen Say Germany Will Live Up to Treaties—League Resignation Not Yet Sent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. BERLIN, Oct. 17.—United States Ambassador Dodd left after an hour's conversation with Chancellor Hitler today "feeling considerably better over the international outlook than at any time since last Saturday."

The Chancellor, said Mr. Dodd, was emphatic in reiterating Germany's will for peace and in saying the Reich did not want war.

Word of today's meeting had sent a flutter through the diplomatic doves in Berlin, since it had been surmised Herr Hitler would find the occasion to inform himself of the official and popular American viewpoints on the disarmament situation. He was fully informed by Mr. Dodd, who told American correspondents later he had found Chancellor Hitler eager to learn the American reaction to the German withdrawal from the disarmament conference.

Our Role Appreciated.

Meager as were the disclosures concerning this conversation today, they permit the inference that Germany is deeply concerned lest the United States abandon her participation in the search for a solution of the arms snarl.

Today's meeting took on an added significance in that it revealed on the German side a desire to eradicate any suspicion abroad that Germany was indifferent to her Geneva move. And the slender extracts of today's conversation communicated to newspaper men hint at a hesitant expectation in official German quarters that American mediation may yet save the present situation.

Such mediation, it may fairly be gathered from opinion currents in Berlin diplomatic circles, would square up with a rejuvenated German hope. For it is becoming plain that "fear of her own darling" is slightly getting on Germany's nerves; she is not wholly insusceptible to foreign repercussions, and official utterances by government leaders since her withdrawal from the arms conference indicate she does not intend to turn a deaf ear to fresh proposals.

Say Facts Will Be Observed.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Chancellor Hitler's spokesman declared tonight that Germany intended to live up to treaty obligations even though she had announced her withdrawal from the League of Nations and the disarmament conference.

OF AUSTRIAN TREND

Hold Amity Can Develop Only if 'Extreme Tendencies' of Fascism Are Shunned.

BENES TO SEE DOLLFUSS

Some Gains Are Noted in the Fight Vienna is Making Against Nazi Element.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. VIENNA, Oct. 17.—Foreign Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia will arrive in Vienna tomorrow to discuss with Chancellor Dollfuss the possibility of closer Austro-Czechoslovak trade relations within the frame of the Italian Danubian plan.

It can be gathered from an inspired article in the semi-official Prager Presse that he will also seek to discover from the Chancellor whether Austria is or is not going wholeheartedly Fascist.

How this affects the situation is indicated by this statement in the Prager Presse:

"Good relations can only develop between Austria and Czechoslovakia if none of these extreme tendencies, which have recently been so noisily propagated by certain radical elements, succeeds. The present economic sickness cannot be healed by further deepening of class conflict."

In other words, Czechoslovakia, which is a democratic State, wants to know how far the Heimwehr will be allowed to align Vienna with Italian Fascism before deciding to help Austria out economically.

This question aside, according to the inspired article, Czechoslovakia is ready to take measures to increase her imports from Austria and to negotiate an agreement to this end on the basis of the Mussolini plan.

"It is, of course, to be understood," adds this newspaper, "that the economic program of the Little Entente will not be injured, but rather complemented thereby."

The Dollfuss government has already shown its resentment at expressions of sympathy and support for the Austrian Socialist party made in neighboring lands, and it is doubtful as to how Vienna will take this new hint from outside quarters.

The Prager Tageblatt was confiscated by the police on its arrival at Vienna today for publishing resolutions passed by Socialists, including one in favor of a general strike if the Vienna City Hall is occupied by a government commissar appointed, or if the Socialist party or trade unions are suppressed.

Among the government's problems is the reluctance of its Christian-Social party supporters to sink their party identity in the Fatherland front. This received open expression today from former Chancellor Benes. In the government's fight against National Socialism, however, an encouraging development is the number of Austrian fugitives who daily creep back across the Bavarian border. Most of them are farmers' sons who fled to join the "Austrian Legion" and are returning out of dissatisfaction with life in the German labor camps where they were accommodated.

Leticia Delegates Arriving.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 17.—Luis Delcano, heading the Colombian Leticia delegation, arrived here today. Other members are on the way and will arrive in time for the conference's opening session, on Oct. 20.

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We've redecorated
Two Rooms... for you!
You'll be delighted with these two room suites so tastefully furnished and inviting. The living room measures 20'x12'—the bedroom is equally large. The elegant speco will delight
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10/18/1933 A/32

v. in stks., bds., &c. 95,161,561 92,091,458
 debt due 6 mos.. 9,904,700 4,908,700
 Loss. (Other than those of affiliated companies.)

BOSTON AND MAINE.

r. assets, Aug. 31 \$13,868,316 \$11,477,252
 r. liabilities..... 20,499,506 12,269,448
 v. in stks., bds., &c. 2,432,850 2,252,012
 debt due 6 mos.. 2,581,823 6,008,677
 Other than those of affiliated companies.

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY.

g. net loss..... \$114,827 \$99,603

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

r. assets, Aug. 31 \$26,242,202 \$21,286,504
 r. liabilities..... 8,018,308 8,934,424
 v. in stks., bds., &c. 4,286,101 4,301,431
 Other than those of affiliated companies.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

r. assets, Aug. 31 \$2,617,219 \$3,192,051
 r. liabilities..... 5,022,092 7,341,252
 v. in stks., bds., &c. 1,171,483 1,168,333
 l. debt due 6 mos. 798,337 743,703
 Other than those of affiliated companies.

ENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

r. assets, Aug. 31 \$5,994,107 \$7,323,853
 r. liabilities..... 10,605,935 6,865,397
 v. in stks., bds., &c. 34 34
 l. debt due 6 mos. 740,764 740,764
 Other than those of affiliated companies.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.

g. net loss..... \$166,573 \$198,509
 los. net loss..... 1,907,076 2,555,953

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

g. net loss..... \$835,488 \$894,665
 los. net loss..... 8,483,904 7,832,536
 r. assets, Aug. 31 19,680,764 22,602,651
 r. liabilities..... 80,416,007 32,697,449
 v. in stks., bds., &c. 1,543,993 2,192,710
 l. debt due 6 mos. 2,218,900 2,215,400
 Other than those of affiliated companies.

MOBILE & OHIO.

g. net loss..... \$111,521 \$212,797
 los. net loss..... 1,020,004 1,681,519

READING.

g. net inc..... \$947,770 \$513,523
 los. net inc..... *3,706,221 *1,549,997
 r. assets, Aug. 31 11,714,725 11,177,865
 r. liabilities..... 7,974,468 8,377,928
 v. in stks., bds., &c. 10,135,982 34,557,672
 debt due 6 mos. 3,797,000 1,728,775

Equal to \$1.31 a share on common stock.
 Equal to 95 cents a share on common stock,
 other than those of affiliated companies.
 Annual for 1933 excludes investment in Cen-
 tral Railroad of New Jersey stock which is
 included in item of "investment in af-
 filiated companies."

SOUTHERN.

g. net inc..... \$53,422 *\$1,170,384
 loss.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN.

g. net inc..... \$66,966 *\$18,655
 loss.

WABASH.

g. net loss..... \$287,282 \$818,793
 los. net loss..... 3,826,425 5,555,341
 r. assets, Aug. 31 9,330,495 10,472,595
 r. liabilities..... 11,344,476 18,480,697
 v. in stks., bds., &c. 25,139,629 25,139,569
 debt due 6 mos. 1,596,400
 Other than those of affiliated companies.

CHARITY AID BY BROKERS.

Commodity Exchange Members
 Plan \$25,000 for Jewish Drive.

At a meeting yesterday of the

Commodore today.

**BIG RISE IN EXPORTS
 OF CANADIAN NICKEL**

**Sales Abroad of Silver, Platinum
 and Other Mine Products
 Also Increase.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 17 (Canadian Press).—Exports of Canadian nickel ore in September were announced today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to have been 48,848 hundredweight, valued at \$880,999. In the preceding month the exports were 43,001 hundredweight with a valuation of \$732,019, and in September, 1932, 5,465 hundredweight, valued at \$98,370. The United Kingdom took 21,212 hundredweight last month; the United States, 19,251, and Norway 8,116.

In the last six months the export of fine nickel was 246,423 hundredweight, valued at \$7,872,292, compared with 58,044 hundredweight, at \$1,578,787 in the corresponding period of 1932.

The bureau announced also that silver bullion sent to China in September amounted to 749,808 ounces, valued at \$287,581. Total exports were valued at \$418,942, compared with \$253,328 in August and \$309,973 in September, 1932. The export of silver in ore was 653,102 ounces, valued at \$227,492, all of it going to the United States.

The export of platinum in September was 4,452 ounces, with a value of \$178,116, compared with 1,411 worth \$56,447 in August and 2,344 valued at \$187,465 in September last year. All, except 202 ounces, last month went to the United Kingdom, the smaller amount going to Norway.

Exports of zinc spelter in September were valued at \$591,825, compared with \$524,331 in August and \$332,813 in September, 1932. Aluminum exported in September was valued at \$186,198, compared with \$102,498 in August and \$61,059 in September last year.

Production 1

Daily average production in the United States last two weeks compared with Federal allowance

	Federal Allowance	Oct
Oklahoma	495	495
Kansas	116	116
Panhandle, Texas		
North Texas		
W. Central Tex.		
West Texas		
E. Central Tex.		
East Texas		
Conroe		
Southwest Texas		
Coastal Texas (not includ'g Conroe)		
Total Texas	965	
North Louisiana		
Coastal La.		
Total La.	70	
Arkansas	33	
Eastern (not including Mich.)	94	
Michigan	30	
Wyoming	30	
Montana	6	
Colorado	2	
New Mexico	41	
California	455	

Total 2,338

Increase in

Imports of crude oil at the principal ports last week total a daily average of 597,000 barrels with 597,000 barrels, a daily average of 85,286, in the week ended Saturday and a daily average of 85,286, in the week ended Saturday.

Receipts of crude oil from California at the Gulf Coast ports last week total 337,000 barrels, a daily average of 53,857, against a daily average of 53,857, against a daily average of 39,179 barrels for the week ended on Saturday.

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Tables Show Cost of German Arms Plan Compared With That of Offer by Powers

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 18.—Detailed estimates of the costs involved in the opposing proposals for the attainment of arms equality by Germany over an eight-year period have been prepared by official experts here.

The figures for the annual maintenance of effectives, material, transport and buildings represent estimates based on what Germany actually spent on these items in the fiscal year 1930-31. The unit prices, in gold dollars throughout, are estimates of the cost in the United States.

ARMS OFFERED TO GERMANY.

The amount of rearmament offered to Germany for the first year in connection with the proposed transformation of her army of 100,000 professional soldiers into a compulsory militia of 200,000, thus doubling the equipment the Treaty of Versailles allows the present force, was as follows:

DOUBLING OF ARMS.

102,000 rifles and carbines at \$14 each	\$1,428,000
782 heavy machine guns at \$700	554,400
1,134 light machine guns at \$400	453,600
43 medium trench mortars at \$450	28,350
189 light trench mortars at \$350	66,150
204 three-inch guns at \$18,000	3,672,000
84 four-inch howitzers at \$20,000	1,680,000
Total for doubling arms	\$7,882,500

DOUBLING OF AMMUNITION.

59,208,000 rounds of rifle and machine-gun bullets at 6 cents each	\$3,572,460
25,200 rounds for heavy mortars at \$9	226,800
151,200 rounds for light mortars at \$4	604,800
204,000 three-inch shells at \$18	3,672,000
67,200 four-inch shells at \$22	1,478,400
Total for doubling munitions	\$9,554,460

OTHER COSTS OF LARGER ARMY.

100,000 uniforms and equipment at \$50	\$5,000,000
Maintenance of 100,000 effectives, one year	71,000,000
War material, one year	10,000,000
Transport, one year	15,000,000
Buildings, one year	8,000,000
Total offered to Germany immediately	\$126,236,860

WHAT THE GERMANS SOUGHT.

The number of weapons and shells that experts say Germany demanded immediately in addition to the amount of rearmament offered to her and total expenditures under the eight-year program she sought follow:

ADDITIONAL ARMS.

200 observation planes at \$40,000 each	\$8,000,000
100 pursuit planes at \$55,000	5,500,000
200 six-inch howitzers at \$50,000	10,000,000
100 six-inch guns at \$85,000	8,500,000
300 twelve to sixteen ton tanks at \$14,000	4,200,000
532 three-inch guns at \$18,000	9,576,000
980 heavy machine guns at \$700	686,000
1,510 light machine guns at \$400	604,000
Total for additional arms	\$45,072,000

ADDITIONAL MUNITIONS.

532,000 three-inch shells at \$18 each	\$9,576,000
150,000 six-inch shells at \$22	3,300,000
20,916,000 machine-gun bullets at 6 cents each	1,201,000
Miscellaneous munitions	2,970,000
Total for additional munitions	\$14,077,000

EIGHT-YEAR PROGRAM.

Fortifications "comparable with France's," which cost	\$300,000,000
Maintenance of effectives, eight years	568,000,000
War material, eight years	80,000,000
Transport, eight years	120,000,000
Buildings, eight years	64,000,000
Miscellaneous expenditures, eight years	21,831,000
Grand total, eight-year program	\$1,213,000,000

The above-mentioned total is less than the full German equality program would cost in eight years because no allowance is made for the battleships and submarines Germany plans to demand at the 1935 naval conference and for several smaller items.

REICHSTAG TUNNEL IS SHOWN TO PRESS

Court Inspects Passage From Goering's House to Prove It 'Has Nothing to Hide' on Fire.

GUARD'S STORY WEAKENED

He Is Forced to Admit Men in Stockinged Feet Might Have Passed Through.

By OTTO D. TOLINICHUS.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The now famous subterranean tunnel leading into the Reichstag building from the official residence of General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, now Nazi Premier of Prussia and President of the Reichstag at the time of the fire, was inspected today by the German Supreme Court and press representatives and many foreign correspondents.

It was through this tunnel, according to charges published abroad, that a Nazi " arson squad" was supposed to have invaded the Reichstag building and set the fire for which five Communists are now on trial for their lives. The inspection of the tunnel was to be a demonstration that the court was determined to probe every phase of the fire and that it "had nothing to hide."

The tunnel is a low, narrow passage permitting one man to go through in a stooped attitude. One end opens into the cellar of the Reichstag building. The other end, across the street, really has two openings—one into General Goering's residence and one into the electric power house from which the Reichstag building is lighted, and through it into the adjoining yard.

The latter may be reached either through the gates of the home for Reichstag officials adjoining General Goering's residence or by climbing a wall approximately eight feet high, on the other side of which is an open square adjoining the street.

Says No One Passed Through.

All witnesses have testified that the doors of the tunnel are always locked at night, and Paul Adermann, a porter at General Goering's residence, testified under oath today that no one could have passed through there on the night of the fire because from his room he could hear anybody moving in the tunnel. Adermann also declared that he had formerly belonged to the Socialist party and had been a porter at the Reichstag President's residence long before General Goering attained that post.

On cross-questioning, however, he admitted, first, that men in their stockinged feet might pass through the tunnel unnoticed; second, that he had heard mysterious persons moving in the tunnel several times late at night in the weeks preceding the fire, and the test seals he had put on the tunnel doors had been broken; and, third, that no one was in the engine house at night.

en, and the only conclusion was that the man he had seen was really Werner Thaler, the witness who had seen Marinus van der Lubbe climb into the Reichstag building and had run around the building to find a policeman.

Nazi Examined Passage.

By The Associated Press. BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Walter Weber, a Nazi storm troop leader, who was responsible to General Hermann Wilhelm Goering in the latter's capacity as Prussian Interior Minister, revealed at the Reichstag fire trial today that he had been the first to examine the underground passage leading from the building to General Goering's residence when the blaze was reported.

Weber testified he had come directly from the office of the Prussian Ministry and had received instructions at the Reichstag to conduct an examination with a squad of men.

Weber said he had never been in the Reichstag passage before and that he was not a Reichstag employee.

After deliberating on the request the court refused to give the defendant, Georgi Dimitroff, permission to read "The Brown Book of the Hitler Terror," but instructed his counsel to give him whatever information from it was deemed expedient.

DUTCH BUY MORE NICKEL.

Canadians Wonder Whether Some of It Goes Into Germany.

OTTAWA, Oct. 18 (Canadian Press).—Speculation over the large shipments of Canadian nickel to the Netherlands and whether it is finding its way to Germany for armament manufacture has been aroused here by export figures for the first six months of the year issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Netherlands, through the port of Rotterdam, has taken about six times as much Canadian nickel in oxide and three times as much fine nickel in the first six months of 1933 as in the corresponding period in 1932. Rotterdam is used extensively as a port by German importers.

In the first six months of 1932 the Netherlands imported nickel in oxide form valued at \$228,852. In the same period this year the imports were valued at \$1,449,950. Fine nickel imports from Canada in the first half of 1932 were valued at \$203,976 and this year were valued at \$631,593.

FASTEST SHIP

Sail on the fastest... and largest... world cruise liner. More room on ship... more days ashore. 2 days in Ball. 31 other ports. 130 days. Ship cruise only. \$1000 up. Apartments, with bath, from \$3200. Shore excursions at moderate prices; complete standard programme, \$500.

Get ship's plan, itinerary, fare schedule from E. T. Seabring, 344 Madison Ave., at 44th, New York. VAN. 5-6666... OR YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT.



MORE NICKEL FOR ARMS.

Large British Imports From Canada Sent On to Continent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Attention is

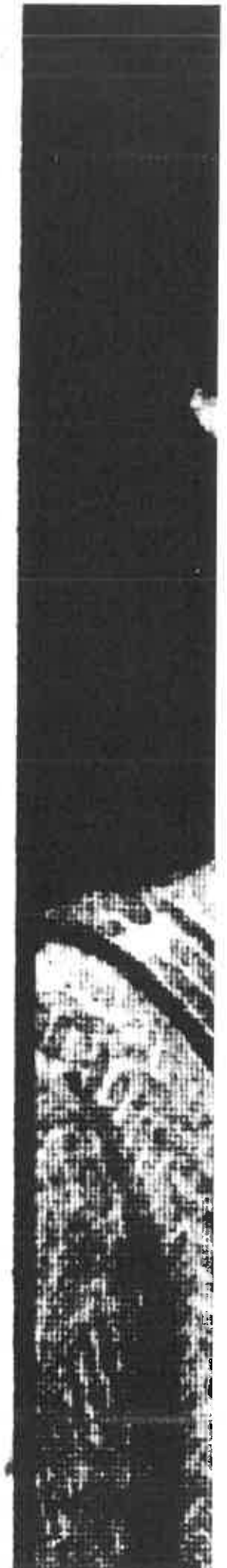
drawn here to the reported remarkable increase in imports of Canadian nickel, which is a chief ingredient of armament steels. It is understood that the imports, which are said to have increased fourfold in the last twelve months, were destined for re-export to Continental armament manufacturers.

A dispatch from Ottawa on Wednesday reported speculation there over whether large shipments of Canadian nickel to the Netherlands were finding their way into Germany. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that in the first half of 1933 the Netherlands took about six times as much Canadian nickel in oxide and three times as much fine nickel as in the first half of 1932.

Titulescu Arrives in Athens.

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 20 (AP).—

The Rumanian Foreign Minister, Nicholas Titulescu, arrived here today in continuation of his tour of Southeastern European countries, which already has resulted in the signing of a treaty of friendship and non-aggression between Turkey and Rumania.



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Ukrainian in Lwow Kills Soviet Consular Officer

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LWOW, Poland, Oct. 21.—The secretary of the Soviet Consulate here, Alexander Mallow, was killed today by a man, identified as a member of a Ukrainian Nationalist organization, who tried to see the Consul General.

As M. Mallow halted the visitor, the man fired two shots, killing the secretary outright and wounding a clerk, Ivan Dugaj. Police rushed in and captured the assailant.

Ukrainian terrorists have lately again been active in Eastern Galicia, raiding Polish estates, burning haystacks and damaging Polish schools. Many young Ukrainians have been arrested.

By The Associated Press.

LWOW, Poland, Oct. 21.—The Lwow authorities expressed regrets to the Soviet consul over the killing of M. Mallow and the Warsaw Foreign Office expressed its regrets to the Soviet Ambassador.

manoeuvres in Fukui Prefecture, scheduled for Oct. 24, 25 and 26.

The army has not announced the strategical problems expected to be solved, but marked interest has been displayed in the site chosen. Fukui Prefecture is nearest on Japanese shores to Vladivostok, and is where a Russian army might be expected to attempt a landing in case of a Russo-Japanese war.

Competent non-Japanese authorities say they believe there is considerable real uneasiness behind recent statements from the Tokyo War Office describing Soviet military preparations in Eastern

LITVINOFF PARLEY IS EXPECTED SOON

Washington Sees Recognition of Soviet Union After Meeting With Roosevelt.

JAPAN MUCH INTERESTED

Fate of Maritime Provinces in Siberia Is Believed to Depend on Outcome of Washington Talks.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, is expected to come to Washington soon in response to President Roosevelt's invitation to a discussion of mutual problems, leading to possible recognition. Recognition is likely to result from the meeting, most officials believe.

[It was reported in Moscow yesterday that M. Litvinoff probably would sail for New York from Havre, France, next Saturday.]

While the chief interest here is in the effect the new policy will have on the industry and agriculture of this country, it is realized that recognition and restoration of normal cooperation between Russia and the United States will have an important influence on international politics.

The Russian Government has signed non-aggression pacts with all its neighbors on its western and southern frontiers. Similar advances to the Japanese were halted and the present strained relations on the Siberian front resulted.

It is quite conceivable that the Russians might regard the United

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FEUD LED MONROE TO BLOCK CITY AID

Traditional Enmity to Tammany Back of County's Opposition.

TRACED TO OLD SCANDAL

Gov. Roosevelt Supplanted Republican Officials and Vetoed Their Bills.

By WILBUR G. LEWIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
 ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—
 Behind the paradoxical situation of New York City being compelled to wait until a handful of Monroe County Assemblymen decided the time had come to grant it sufficient funds to meet relief expenses lies more than meets the eye. The real issue, if ferreted out, is not all party politics, possible intersectional feeling, nor even entirely a desire to force through the special legislative session Monroe County's own tax legislation as a bargain measure. The battle, kept alive through recent years more by personalities than by issues, dates back to the heyday of prosperity and involves, among other things, a traditional enmity toward Tammany Hall bordering on fear.
 As many charges have been flung from metropolis to up-State as from up-State to metropolis. Senator John J. Dunnigan, who announced at the outset of the second special legislative session he would fight Monroe's Slater-Marks tax relief bill, came what may, appears definitely convinced the measure is intended to cover losses from reputed collusion in suburban Irondequoit.

See Tammany at Fault.

On the other hand, Monroe's four Republican Assemblymen are equally sincere in their belief that New York's financial condition is the result of Tammany mismanagement. The entire Republican State delegation went to the Assembly determined to block New York's legislation by the slim margin it holds unless New York Democrats should show a willingness to compromise with Monroe.

The Slater-Marks bill is designed to place upon towns tax deficiencies they themselves develop and is applicable only to Monroe. Under the old law the county is compelled to make up the deficiencies of unpaid taxes and undertake by its own effort to collect the differences. Under the Slater-Marks bill the towns must issue bonds in exchange for

REICH SHUNS WAR, HITLER DECLARES

In Interview, He Justifies the Training of Youth as Aimed Against 'Internal Evils.'

DENIES SECRET REARMING

Says He Would Settle Issues of Colonies and the Polish Corridor by Parleys.

By G. WARD PRICE.

Special Correspondent of The London Daily Mail.

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 BERLIN, Oct. 20 (By Wireless).—

At this most critical juncture in German relations with the rest of Europe since the World War, I have received from the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, the most detailed and direct definition of Germany's attitude in international politics that he has ever made.

"Nobody here desires a repetition of the war," he said. "Almost all of us leaders of the National Socialist movement were actual combatants. I have yet to meet a combatant who desires a renewal of the horrors of those four and a half years. We are teaching the German youth to fight, but to fight against internal evils and particularly against the Communist danger."

"Our youth constitutes our sole hope for the future. Do you imagine we are bringing it up only to be shot down on the battlefield? We want no grievance with France, but a thoroughgoing understanding on a basis which a self-respecting nation can accept. And we demand the right to live."

"Germany's attitude toward France has always depended on France's attitude toward Germany."

The writer then referred to the fact that so many young Germans at present are undergoing military training and asked whether this might not inspire in them a military spirit.

"With how much greater right," exclaimed the Chancellor, "might Germany complain that in other countries millions of recruits every year are being given the most thoroughgoing military education! Every discipline to which these young Germans are subjected is not intended for aggressive purposes, but for the good of the German Commonwealth. It is a social institution which reconciles the different classes."

"My followers did not fall out of

different. But the French press is notable for the brilliance of its writings, not for the courage or fertility of its ideas. So few newspapers here are independent of one interest or another that independence in thought and writing is not expected. The same phrases are repeated in so many different leading articles as though the writers had all gone to the same source for their inspiration.

Chauvinism Is Avoided.

Even so, most of the press was careful to refrain from appearing chauvinistic. None demanded strong action, which might have occurred in other countries where the press is freer and also more irresponsible.

The newspaper of the extreme Right seemed to express far more animosity against the present government and its predecessors of liberal tendencies as responsible for the present situation than against Chancellor Hitler and Germany. Even they, however, refrained openly from urging anything like war or even a threat of war, much as some of them might have liked to do. To threaten war is to violate the covenant of the League of Nations, the Briand-Kellogg pact and every link in the system of "the organization of peace" which France has been trying to build up during the past fifteen years.

In that self-control and respect for the facts in a situation the French always seem to show themselves far more expert than the Germans. They have the reputation of being volatile and easily provoked to violent action. But this latest incident seems to prove once more that the accusation is not justified.

No French Government would have acted as the Hitler government did at Geneva. It would have bombarded the conference with speeches like that which Herr Hitler made Saturday evening, but would have done so before and not after it had banged the door. No sentence in Premier Daladier's speech in the Chamber of Deputies was more loudly applauded than the one in which he asked, "If one sincerely desires agreement, why begin with a rupture?"

France Expects Support.

That exactly described the situation as the French see it. The German action is so contrary to all their established methods that they cannot believe Germany desired agreement. They are willing to listen to Herr Hitler's words, but cannot remain blind to his actions, which seem to contradict everything he says.

The French say that if the German Chancellor is as good as his words then there will be no trouble, but if his banging the door of the disarmament conference is to be the beginning of defiance of the

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WINS SCHOOL Grenade Prize.

The very youthful son of a foreign-born naturalized German came home from public school the other day full of pride. He had attained the distinction of becoming the school's "champion grenade thrower."

Why are school children being taught to throw hand grenades in a Germany whose government and people are "united in the sincere wish to examine and settle diplomatically by means of negotiations all questions which can aid in overcoming the war psychosis?"

The Anglo-Saxon mentality would want to know a lot more about this. The German mentality accepts the fact, raising no question whatsoever.

There are other equally impressive inconsistencies in this same connection. But take another matter, the present Reichstag fire trial, generally accepted in Germany as an eminently fair judicial proceeding.

In Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence it is an elementary rule of justice that defendants shall know what they are charged with, that they shall

And Nazi officials will manage the polling. Nazi storm troops will aid in policing them. Nazi clerks will count and total the votes, and the voters' names are listed so that those who do not vote might hear about it later.

Could anything be more different from the American or British idea of an election? Yet the German mentality sees nothing strange about it.

That is why there is already between the Anglo-Saxon and German mentalities a gulf that under Nazi principle and Nazi practice constantly widens and deepens. So that it is becoming true "that those of us who would pass them cannot, neither can they who would come pass us."

Fewer Jobless in Belgium.

Special Correspondence. THE NEW YORK TIMES

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—The number of unemployed in Belgium has decreased greatly, recently, owing to a decree permitting the various communes to requisition unemployed persons for public works. If the work is refused the dole is stopped.

"In a single night the tables will be turned. We shall realize our dream of seeing Hitler banners floating over every street. Our slavery is near its end."

It is months since the Germans of Austria began their great struggle, the document runs, "against a handful of rogues, unworthy of the name Austrian Government, who are fighting for their jobs in the interests of the Czechs, Italians, French and Jews."

"The nation is behind us. Behind them stand only pigmies. Although they have bayonets, that court dwarf of Jews, Dollfus, will not be able to command them."

"Not one of the thousands of our comrades who have been jailed has emerged converted to Dollfus. With a gnashing of teeth many wear the shameful ribbon of the Patriotic front, 'the Order of the Jew,' in their buttonholes, but their hearts speak a different language."

"Thousands, expelled from the army and elsewhere, are turned out to the streets to starve, but Christianity, like nazism, needed martyrs so that glorious cathedrals might rise above their bones."

"Let us take careful note of our

REICH SHUNS WAR, HITLER DECLARES

By G. WARD PRICE.

Continued from Page One.

the clouds at my voice," he added. "Many of them had been Socialists and Communists. They need discipline. Before our time, communism dominated the streets of Germany. The entire nation lived under the threats of this bloody terror. Instead of that, we have established security, peace and order. This has been the achievement of my Storm Troops."

"What is your answer," Herr Hitler was asked, "to the charges which have been brought that Germany's armaments are already greater than officially admitted? It is alleged, for instance, that the German Government has acquired munition works in Sweden, Holland and other countries where stocks of military materials are held ready to be rushed into Germany in the event of war."

"Childish," was the Chancellor's reply. "If these munitions existed, how is it they are not known, where the existence of every single gun in Germany is known? Every former soldier is aware how much space a munitions dump, even of a single army corps, takes up, so it is incredible that these supposed

German reserves in foreign countries should exist unnoticed.

"At Königsberg we do possess a ridiculously limited number of heavy cannon and, of course, gunners are trained to serve them, but the army has not even field guns enough for its use, so we are not likely to train our soldiers to fire guns they haven't got," he continued.

"Is Germany's avowed intention some day to recover the Polish Corridor compatible with European peace?" he was asked.

"No sane person considers the Corridor as one of the greatest achievements of the peace conference," Chancellor Hitler replied. "Such an arrangement could only have the effect of creating enmity between Germany and Poland. But even the peace treaty gives us the right to ask for revision. No one in Germany thinks of going to war over the Corridor, but we all hope the two nations can get together to discuss it dispassionately."

"In what direction do you see expansion as possible, and does the German Government aim at getting back Germany's former colonies?"

"Germany contains," the Chancellor replied, "too many people for her size and it is to the interest of the world that a great nation should not be deprived of the conditions for existence, but we shall never go to war to get colonies. We are convinced we are as capable as any other nation in administering and developing colonial territories, but we regard this as a matter for negotiation."

The writer asked the Chancellor

whether the present régime in Germany was prelude to the restoration of the monarchy.

"The present German Government is working neither for the monarchy nor for the republic," he replied, "but solely to improve conditions for the German people."

He was asked if there were any conditions under which Germany might return to the League of Nations.

"In my view," he said, "the League has no future if it continues to represent interests of a certain group of States as opposed to the interests of other States. In any case, Germany will never again take part in any international convention in which her absolute equality is not recognized. We know well enough we lost the war, but we also know we fought well and defended ourselves courageously and valiantly as long as possible."

"It is intolerable for us as a nation of 65,000,000 that we should be continually and repeatedly dishonored and humiliated," he declared. "We will put up with no more of this persistent discrimination against Germany. What I sign I will stand by. What I cannot stand by I will not sign."

"Does Germany then regard herself as liberated from her existing international obligations on the ground that she has not been accorded equality of treatment?" he was asked.

"Whatever we have signed," the Chancellor said, "we will fulfill to the best of our ability."

TO BUY MORE NICKEL.

**German Reaches Canada to Take
Over Large Supplies.**

OTTAWA, Oct. 24 (Canadian Press).—On a mission to negotiate for the purchase of large supplies of raw nickel, Eysten Berg of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, arrived here today.

Mr. Berg represents the I. G. Farbenindustrie Corporation of Frankfort, and this company has recently sponsored the invention of a new process of refining nickel.

By this process it is expected that many new uses will be found for nickel which will mean continuously heavier purchases of Canadian ore.

The present consumption of nickel in Germany is about 3,000 tons a year. Before 1929 it ran as high as 5,000 tons.

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was tried for the stabbing, found guilty, and sentenced to an additional eight years' imprisonment. Afterward he was transferred to Clinton Prison.

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Soviet Buys Nickel in Britain.

LONDON, March 25 (Canadian Press).—The Sunday Express said today that the Soviet trading organization in London had bought nearly £1,000,000 worth of pure nickel, reported to be the biggest metal deal ever made with British companies, consisting of more than 4,000 tons of the metal at a price between £200 and £225 a ton.



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arch 27 (P).—A t wage increase of the Mullins oration here, ef- s announced to- on, president of

PLATINUM MARKET IS FOUND IMPROVED

Head of International Nickel Lays Gain to Withdrawal of Gold From Industry.

CANADIAN OUTPUT HIGH

Exceeded Only by That of Russia —Company Earned \$9,662,583 in 1933—Copper in Demand.

TORONTO, Ont., March 27 (P).—Difficulties in getting gold for use in industry and the arts has improved the position of platinum and its associated metals, Robert C. Stanley, president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., told the stockholders at their meeting today. "Throughout the depression," he said, "your company's operations have maintained Canada as second only to Russia in the production of platinum and first in the production of palladium.

"Due to the general business improvement and to the special impetus given to platinum by the difficulties of getting gold for use in industry and the arts, prices have strengthened and stocks have been reduced."

He said the position as a low-cost producer occupied by the company insured profitable disposal of its metal output "whatever the price situation."

After reviewing the financial condition of the company, which had earned \$9,662,583 after charges and reserves for depletion in 1933, Mr. Stanley told the shareholders that "the large and growing item of taxation" was a source of concern to the management. It amounted to 27½ per cent of the company's net profits, he said, and "the appalling fact is that this drain on earnings is growing rapidly."

He said the company had employed 3,643 more workers on Dec. 31 than had been on the payroll at the end of the previous year as a result of increased demand for products of the company.

TORONTO, March 27 (Canadian Press).—At the annual meeting of the International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd. here today, Robert

C. Stanley announced that a market had been developed overseas for all the company's copper.

Also, discussing the many uses to which nickel now is put, he estimated 20 per cent of the company's output was used in alloy steel or motorcar building, 18 per cent in nickel silver and nickel copper alloys for a multitude of uses, 17 per cent rolled nickel in the form of rods, strip, wire and tubes, largely used in the radio and chemical industries and in coinage; 15 per cent in alloy steel for railway equipment and farm and other machinery. His statement disposed of the whole output without mentioning war munitions.

Distribution of the shares of the International Nickel Company as of March 1, 1933 and 1934, follows:

	Mar. 1, 1934.	Mar. 1, 1933.
Canada	3,874,191	3,970,301
United States	7,621,799	7,458,205
Great Britain	6,011,281	6,107,225
Others	401,739	378,011

Gain in Phones for Quarter.

A gain of more than 70,000 telephones is expected to be shown by the Bell System for the first quarter of 1934, as a result of gains of about 20,000 and 25,000 in January and February and continuance of connections at about the same rate this month. In the first quarter of 1933 there was a net loss of 340,000 stations.

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MARKET AVERA

Tuesday, March 27, 1934.

STOCKS.						
	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.		
25 railroads..	37.86	37.15	37.64	-.98		
25 industr'ls.	138.74	136.75	138.04	-2.64		
50 stocks....	88.30	86.95	87.84	-1.81		
DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.						
Mar. 26.....	91.05	89.49	89.65	-.11		
Mar. 24.....	90.14	89.31	89.76	+.99		
Mar. 23.....	89.43	88.53	88.77	-.63		
Mar. 22.....	89.68	88.14	89.40	+1.07		
Mar. 21.....	89.39	87.54	88.33	-1.23		
MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.						
1934.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Net Chge.
*Mar...	93.84	3	88.95	27	87.84	-3.58
Feb....	95.27	5	90.58	26	91.42	-1.91
Jan....	92.52	30	82.77	4	93.33	+7.67
1933.						
Dec....	89.04	11	80.54	20	85.66	+2.42
Nov....	86.83	21	74.81	1	83.24	+7.27
Oct....	85.62	9	71.91	21	75.97	-5.61
Sept....	82.76	14	79.15	30	81.38	-9.34
Aug....	93.79	29	80.40	1	90.92	+10.12
July....	98.05	18	76.53	21	80.80	-7.77
June....	90.43	28	78.46	16	88.57	+7.14
May....	84.42	29	67.60	2	81.43	+13.53
April....	68.63	29	50.19	4	67.90	+16.78
YEARLY RANGE OF STOCKS.						
*1934...	98.27	Feb. 5	82.77	Jan. 4	87.84	
1933...	91.50	Jan. 11	46.85	Mar. 2	54.00	
FULL YEARS.						
1933...	98.05	July 18	46.85	Mar. 2	85.66	
1932...	80.88	Jan. 14	33.98	July 8	53.61	
1931...	73.07	Feb. 24	67.61	Dec. 17	72.35	
1930...	245.60	Apr. 10	135.43	Dec. 17	144.80	
1929...	311.90	Sep. 19	164.43	Nov. 13	206.40	

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Mar. 23...	81.39 -
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1933...	67.86 Jan.
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DAILY RANGE	
Mar. 26...	112.21 -
Mar. 24...	112.59 +
Mar. 23...	112.56 -
YEARLY RANGE	
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*1934...	114.20 Mar.
1933...	97.05 Jan.
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1932...	96.06 Oct.
1931...	108.26 May

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Canada Will Suppress Nickel Export Figures

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OTTAWA, May 3.—Apparently because the European demand for nickel for armaments manufacture has pushed prices of the metal there out of line with prices for industrial consumption in the United States, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at the request of the American-controlled International Nickel Company, has ceased publishing figures showing the volume of nickel exported.

A 300 per cent increase over the preceding year is indicated by the value of nickel exported for the twelve months ended March 31.

In the twelve months ended March 31 exports of fine nickel jumped from \$3,825,323 to \$17,118,102 and of nickel oxide from \$823,752 to \$3,202,110. Britain, the United States, Japan, France, Germany and Holland were the principal buyers.

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exhibitor, F. G. Bourne.

Champion horses in harness, open to horses exceeding 15.1 hands, first prize winners at the show. Prize, \$200, in plate. Moscow, b. g.; exhibitor, F. G. Bourne.

Hunters, champion class, lightweight, open to all lightweight hunters winning first prize at the show. Prize, \$200, in plate. Ben Bolt, b. g.; exhibitor, Marian Holloway.

Champion hunters, middleweight, open to all first prize middleweight winners at the show. Prize, \$150, in plate. Chapple, b. g.; exhibitor, Mrs. M. K. Hayes.

Champion hunters' class, heavy weights, open to all prize winners in heavyweight classes at the show. Prize, \$150, in plate. Lord Rapalon, b. g.; exhibitor, Adam Beck.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Bids for Twelve-Inch Armor Piercing Shells Recommended.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Navy Department feels justified, in having readvertised for proposals for supplying twelve-inch shells, by the results obtained. The first bids fixed the lowest price for twelve-inch armor-piercing shells at \$310 each and \$195 for common twelve-inch shells. The bids received in place of these rejected proposals fix the cost of armor piercers at \$144.75 each and common shells \$85 each.

Admiral O'Neill has recommended the acceptance of the bid of the Carpenter Steel Company for the armor piercers at the first figure, and of Benjamin Illingsworth for the common shell at the last price. The result is a net saving of \$165,000 for the Government by the readvertisement.

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ures amounted to 12,189,000 pesos, leaving a surplus of 792,000 pesos despite the increased military and naval budgets. The surplus for 1933 was 6,350.00 pesos and the committee estimates that this amount will be very nearly duplicated this year.

Better Prices for Exports.

"Better prices for Colombian exports, particularly coffee, and increased gold output have stimulated commercial and industrial activity at home and have contributed to a more satisfactory foreign trade return," the report continues. "Exports for the first three months of 1933 amounted to 31,789,000 pesos,

Continued on Page Eleven.

"sport," devoid of sportsmanship.

Commercializing of Lists.

Apart from the social aspect of publicity of the taxpayers' private affairs, the direct evil of this procedure should in itself condemn it. The greatest of these is perhaps the commercializing of lists of taxpayers, of which we had ample evidence in 1925, when such lists were promiscuously bought, sold and otherwise dealt in.

The publicity provision of the present law is not materially mitigated by the limitation upon information that will be disclosed by the short form of return required to be made public. While the item of

Continued on Page Twelve.

International Nickel Company Increases Interest in Ontario Refining Co. to 90%

The American Metal Company of Canada, a subsidiary of the American Metal Company, Ltd., has sold for \$1,595,306 cash an additional block of 18,324 shares of its stock in the Ontario Refining Company to the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. The transaction included dividends on the stock to June 18.

American Metal sold last year 18,574 shares of Ontario Refining to International Nickel, besides 7,114 shares which it had acquired from minority interests. This transaction decreased the holdings of American Metal in Ontario Refining to 23,324 shares, or from 42 to 23.3 per cent. The last sale reduced the interest of American Metal to 10,000 shares, or 10 per cent, as Ontario

Refining has 100,000 shares outstanding.

Ontario Refining was organized in 1929 by the American Metal Company, the International Nickel Company and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., to construct an electrolytic copper refinery at Copper Cliff, Ont. Under a contract, expiring in 1936, American Metal is selling agent for the entire output of the refinery. The contract contains a provision that if it is not renewed by mutual consent, American Metal may require International Nickel to buy its interest in Ontario Refining.

With the recent purchase from American Metal, the interest of International Nickel in Ontario Refining has been increased to 90,000 shares.

of the automobile plants, which had been continuing their effort "to develop a company union through deception, coercion and misrepresentation."

The method of the companies, it was alleged, was to print by-laws of company unions and to use the payroll of the office to send the company union literature to the workers through the mails, soliciting their membership in these organizations.

A resolution offered by seven Muskegon (Mich.) locals, demanding the creation of a new automobile labor board and the elimination of Dr. Leo Wolman, neutral member, and Richard E. Byrd, the labor member, was defeated.

Finns Enter Nickel Deal.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HELSINGFORS, June 24.—Negotiations begun last year between the Finnish Government and the Mond/Nickel Company for a concession in nickel-bearing ore fields in northern Finland, near the Arctic Ocean, are now completed.

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Prices and Payrolls Rise Again in California

Prices of California farm products rose in November for the seventh consecutive month, industrial concerns of the State reported a 3 1/4 per cent increase in the number of workers employed and a rise of 10 per cent in payrolls, according to the December issue of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (California) business review. The bank ascribes the rise in retail business this year to these factors.

Retail store sales gained 18 1/4 per cent in November over the same month of last year.

STATES' FINANCES IMPROVED IN SOUTH

Governors Report Definite Gains This Year in Both Revenue and Credit.

FEDERAL HELP BIG FACTOR

Kentucky and Alabama Passed Laws Putting Tight Rein on Debt-Making.

ATLANTA, Dec. 25 (AP).—Definite progress toward financial stability of State governments marked 1934 in the agricultural South.

Governors, reviewing the year, today generally expressed gratification over increased revenues, passage of laws to prevent further debts and improvement of credit.

Through laws controlling two of his section's principal crops—cotton and tobacco—and various monetary aids to farmers, the Federal government contributed largely to the South's returning prosperity.

The States, however, took important steps, especially in Kentucky and Alabama, against further financial troubles coming from unpaid debts, by passing laws preventing contracting of additional debt.

RECORD PROBABLE IN USE OF NICKEL

World Consumption of Metal in Ten Months Jumped to Near 1929 Peak.

U. S. CONTINUES AS LEADER

Trade Improvement Reflected in Upturn, Says Head of International Company.

The increase recently in the consumption of nickel gives promise that the absorption of this metal may yet attain the record established in 1929, according to Robert C. Stanley, president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

Mr. Stanley asserts that, in respect to world industry, the record of the last twelve months is an encouraging and convincing chart of improvement.

"The nickel industry," continued Mr. Stanley, "in supplying a demand both worldwide and industrially diversified, has directly benefited from this general improvement. World consumption of the metal in all forms for the first ten months of 1934 was 102,780,000 pounds, compared with 77,600,000 and 49,500,000, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1932. This continued recovery gives promise that the record of 112,481,600 pounds in the first ten months of the peak year 1929 may be attained again in due time.

"World consumption is divided for convenience into that of Canada and the United States on the one hand, and that of the United Kingdom, Western Europe, Russia and Japan on the other. In these two categories are included all leading industrial nations, and it is significant that consumption during 1934 has been about equally divided between the New World and the Old World groups.

Large Increase in Old World.

"Sales in the Old World for the first ten months of this year have equalled those for any similar peri-

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and Alabama, against further financial troubles coming from unpaid debts, by passing laws preventing contracting of additional debt.

"South Carolina," said Governor Ibra C. Blackwood, "has emerged from the worst financial condition in more than fifty years and is now in better shape economically, socially and fiscally than in a very long period of time."

"She is enjoying better credit and borrowing funds at 1 1/2 per cent interest in some cases."

During the year under Governor Sennett Conner's administration, Mississippi saw the sales tax produce more than \$3,500,000 revenue, more than a quarter of a million dollars above budget estimates. Combined with other taxes, the State's revenue was more than \$1,000,000 above budgetary estimates.

A sales tax has restored Kentucky's credit and made the State's financial paper as good an investment as any that can be found, said Governor Ruby Laffoon.

"I truly believe Kentucky has made more progress during 1934 than in any other year," he said.

Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama likewise reported enactment of legislation halting further debt making.

"We have paid much on our State debt this year," Governor J. M. Futrell of Arkansas reported. "I believe the State's credit is rapidly being restored."

"Arkansas got its biggest problem—refunding of the \$155,000,000 highway debt—out of the way in 1934, our revenues increased beyond all expectations and we look with more confidence on 1935."

Governor Eugene Talmadge says the "record speaks for itself" in Georgia where ad valorem taxes were cut one mill by the State and the Highway Department was ordered to save \$2,000,000 to be diverted by the January Legislature to aid schools and Confederate pensioners.

Generally improved business conditions throughout the State was the report of Governor Dave Sholtz of Florida. The 1933-34 tourist season, which extended into May, was described by the Governor as the "best since the boom."

Nicaragua to Control Imports.

New regulations of the Nicaraguan Government provide that importation of all merchandise shipped for Nicaraguan ports must be approved by the Nicaraguan Comision de Control de Operaciones de Cambio, according to an announcement yesterday by J. P. du Vinage, chairman of the Conference of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast of Central America and Mexico. All commercial or consular invoices submitted to the Nicaraguan Consulate for visa must be accompanied by a permit issued by the control commission at the port of entry.

Large Increase in Old World.

"Sales in the Old World for the first ten months of this year have equalled those for any similar period in previous history. They included a 40 per cent increase in metal, due largely to growing activity in the textile, chemical and engineering fields. Nickel sales were also reflected in the 30 per cent increase in production overseas of various alloys with high nickel content. The United Kingdom was the outstanding purchaser, and Australia became during the year a substantial buyer of fabricated nickel steels."

"Here in Canada and the United States the increased volume in 1934 has resulted more from the better demand stimulated in established markets by general business improvement, than from the opening up of new industrial fields for the application of nickel. Of these various markets transportation continues to be of outstanding importance, the automotive industry alone having taken some 30 per cent of the nickel consumed."

"In the railroad field the advent of stainless steel trains is creating an important market for nickel alloy steels and nickel cast irons in the construction of both the cars and the Diesel engines with which these streamlined trains are powered. This development is having its effect on steam and electric locomotive design, and nickel steels and cast irons are consequently being used to develop greater power without increasing the size and weight of the engines."

"At the same time the general adoption of air-conditioning for passenger equipment is creating an expanding field for Edison nickel storage batteries. And these building and modernizing programs of the railroads are still in their initial stages."

United States Leads Consumers.

"In the United States, the world's largest single consumer, the year has witnessed two other developments of potential importance to the nickel industry. The first of these is the government's campaign to stimulate home modernization. Despite the comparatively high living standards of the American people, surveys have shown that unexpectedly large percentages of homes are still without modern kitchen and plumbing facilities and without provision for continuous hot water."

"The other significant development is resulting from the determination by the government and business leaders to work together in reviving the durable goods industries. Whereas consumer goods have maintained their volume fairly well throughout the depression, the heavy industries have suffered severely and have shown so far a discouragingly slow rate of recovery. To the extent that improvement follows the present campaign to rehabilitate these heavy industries, the nickel industry should profit through increased demand for

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marking the first price change in several weeks.

NICKEL EXPORTS DECLINE.

Canada Sold \$1,727,000 in December, Against \$1,786,000 in 1933.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22 (Canadian Press).—Exports of Canadian nickel in December were valued at \$1,727,000 and compared with \$1,786,000 in December, 1933, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today. The chief purchaser was the United Kingdom, which took \$688,000. The United States was next with \$671,000; the Netherlands, \$179,117, and Norway, \$165,850.

Copper exports were valued at \$1,485,000 and compared with \$1,686,000 in December, 1933. The exports to the United Kingdom amounted to \$912,000 against \$901,000.

Sugar From Puerto Rico.

Shipments of raw sugar from Puerto Rico to the United States have been resumed again after

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Slightly Compared Weeks of Year.

NEW YORK TIMES.
 y 18.—Rains have the larger part of Federal Reserve Dis- last week, and the been unreasonably de has been affect- by weather condi- result that the vol- the week shows a mpared with earlier but, in comparison onding week of last ng was satisfactory roved business con-

district, retail sales se of more than 26 red with last year. tions, too, have felt weather, and there the volume of per- he larger cities and

orkers show a de- r as more persons ed in industry. Re- ver in this district months and pros- the immense work under way soon improvement in

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shown in Payrolls ent During April.

NEW YORK TIMES.
 ISCO. May 17.— tion of a spurt in , which occurred

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 plished by supreme devotion, un- tiring effort and understanding patience.

"The trouble with this country today," she said, "is that a sleep- ing electorate is allowing its repre- sentatives also to sleep at the switch while the government express takes a toboggan toward economic chaos. The capital of this country today is in cold storage and will remain there if Congress does not find backbone enough to call a halt on the endorsement of such bills the Wheeler-Rayburn bill."

FOR WAR METAL EMBARGO.

Canadian Legion Head Scores Continental Arms Makers.

TORONTO, May 18 (Canadian Press).—Supply of raw materials necessary for munitions making, including nickel, should be shut off from the great armament firms of Continental Europe in the interest of world peace, according to Cap- tain Jules Ferry, president of the Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion.

"There is no doubt in the world that privately owned armament firms are working for war," Cap- tain Ferry said today. "They are spending huge sums to engender distrust and bad feeling among na- tions, and doing everything in their power to prevent any concrete progress by the League of Nations and disarmament conferences."

Captain Ferry expressed the opin- ion that no body of men in Canada was more anxious to prevent an- other war than members of the Ca- nadian Legion.

In lieu of ferred stockh par value of The company clare soon a the 7 per cen said. The new privileges, w over the exi present prefe changed for dend requirem are to total \$

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More Grain FORT WIL (Canadian I grains in sto Great Lakes 78,999,557 bu week ago. In wheat, 71,10 barley, 3,014, rye, 2,608,253



Associated Press Photo.
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CABINET RENAMED.

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IN NEW YORK TIMES.
lay 20.—Colonel Wal-
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**TOKYO COMPROMISE
SOUGHT BY CANADA**

**Premier Bennett Tells Com-
mons Inquiry Is Under Way
on Japanese Trade Pleas.**

REFUSES NICKEL EMBARGO

**He Promises to Lead Govern-
ment Activities, but Will
Not Work in Elections.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
OTTAWA, May 20.—Prime Minis-
ter R. B. Bennett told the House
of Commons today, when that body
resumed after its five weeks' ad-
journment that he had returned to
work against the advice of his doc-
tors. His statement strengthened
a general belief that Mr. Bennett
will lead the government for some
time in Parliament, but not in the
coming general election campaign.

The Prime Minister said he had
been told by London specialists that
if he were able to avoid too much
effort he might ultimately recover
his health and strength. "I think
I should say that they urged me not
to return at this time, but knowing
the conditions with respect to this
House and the date of its adjourn-
ment, I feel it my duty to do so
whatever might be the con-
sequences.

"I may not be able to give to pub-
lic business that attention and
strength of purpose which I am told
has sometimes characterized my
conduct, but shall do the very best
while I am here with respect to
legislation during the balance of the
session."

Replying to inquiries addressed to
members of his Cabinet, he told the
House that the government was

seeking a compromise with Japan
which threatens restriction of Ca-
nadian exports in retaliation for the
application of the currency depre-
ciation clause in the Dominion's
anti-dumping regulations against
Japanese trade.

Although Japan buys three times
as much from Canada as she sells
here, the government has been
urged by influential sections of
opinion to follow Great Britain in
continuing to meet the threat of
Japanese cheapness by tariff ac-
tion. Mr. Bennett said, however,
that Japan asserted that a recent
rise in her cost of living had wiped
out much of the advantage former-
ly obtained by her exporters from
the depreciated yen and this was
being investigated by the Canadian
Government.

The Prime Minister discounted
the recent advocacy in Great Brit-
ain and Canada of an embargo on
the export of Canadian nickel for
use in armament manufacture. Ca-
nadian nickel, he said, was not be-
ing shipped directly for this pur-
pose, and it was impossible to con-
trol its ultimate uses.

To a third inquirer he said he did
not know whether the negotiations
now going on in Washington would
crystallize into a reciprocity treaty
with the United States before Par-
liament rose for the coming elec-
tions.

RASKOB ENDS WORLD TOUR

Met by Smith on Return, He De-
clines to Discuss Politics.

John J. Raskob, former chairman
of the Democratic National Com-
mittee, returned yesterday from a
trip around the world on the Cana-
dian Pacific liner Empress of
Britain. He was met at the pier,
foot of West Eighteenth Street, by
former Governor Alfred E. Smith.

Mr. Raskob declined to discuss
politics, saying he was out of touch
with current events and added: "I
hope that I am out of touch with
politics for all time."

When asked if he would support
Mr. Smith if he ran for President,
Mr. Raskob said he would meet
that question when the time came.

16 NEW GOLD MINES IN ONTARIO IN YEAR

Revival in Northwest of Province, After Long Inactivity, Opens Up Several Properties.

METALLIC PRODUCTION UP

\$2,000,000 Gain Shown in Six Months—Record Nickel Output in Canada in 1934.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 8.—Sixteen new gold mining properties graduated from the ranks of prospects in the last year to swell Ontario's gold production. This, with increased operations of established companies, accounted for a rise of \$143,169 in the recovery of gold in the six months ended on June 30, compared with the first half of 1934.

Forty-five properties in all reported returns from shipments of gold, according to the half-yearly report of the Ontario Department of Mines. The new recruits came from widely scattered areas, but chiefly Northwestern Ontario, where gold mining after more than forty years of relative inactivity is having a real trial.

"The new price of gold," observes A. C. Young, statistician for the Department of Mines, "coupled with modern methods and technique of mining, also excellent transportation by railway, truck and airplane, will reverse the unfortunate history of the early attempts at gold mining in some of these sections in the Nineties."

The comparatively small increase in the actual value of production tells a small part of the story of the real activity in the mining areas. Partly because of the incidence of the exchange premium, partly because of the inroads of taxation on mining profits, companies with large reserves of ore have been concentrating on the development and treatment of marginal areas containing just enough gold to the ton to allow a profit. The result, while prolonging the expected life of the mines, has affected adversely the actual recovery to the ton. Consequently, whereas the average ton of ore mined in the first half of 1934 contained \$11.44 in gold, recovery declined this year to an average of \$10.62.

Gain in Metals Output

Ontario's metallic mineral production from January through June this year was valued at \$65,568,201, almost \$2,000,000 higher than in the first six months in 1934, when the figure was \$63,532,940. Chief gains were in gold, copper and nickel. Nickel production increased from 63,315,706 pounds to 63,963,301 and in value from \$15,016,662 to \$16,071,186. The value of copper production was estimated at \$8,148,656 this year, compared with \$7,535,310 in the first half of 1934. There was an increase in production by 19,949,299 pounds to 112,898,234.

Canada apparently is now the world's largest producer of platinum, according to an official report from the Ontario Department of Mines. The report quoted officials of the International Nickel Company as saying that each twenty tons of Frood Mine ore contains an ounce of platinum. Modern metallurgical methods, it was said, permit the recovery of this small quantity.

"During 1935 (half year)," says the report, "the total recoveries reported totaled 67,340 fine ounces of platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium and ruthenium, having a value of \$2,391,332, as against 68,000

worth \$2,628,897, in the first half of the preceding year."

Record Nickel Production.

Valued at more than \$12,000,000 greater than in 1933, Canada's production of nickel in 1934 established a new record, according to a report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of nickel in matte for export, electrolytic metal and nickel in oxides and salts was worth \$32,139,652, compared with \$20,190,480 in 1933. The value was 17 per cent above that of 1933, the previous peak year.

The bureau reported exports of Canadian nickel rose more than \$6,000,000 in value, from \$22,796,938 in 1933 to \$28,913,230 in 1934.

Four concerns producing nickel had a capital investment of \$68,836,327. The number of their employees rose from 3,598 in 1933 to 5,617 last year and their payroll from \$5,588,610 to \$8,864,772. The consumption of fuel and electricity was valued at \$4,202,810 last year, compared with \$2,592,216 in 1933.

Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., one of Canada's greatest gold producers, reports a net profit of \$8,237,891 for the fiscal year ended on June 30, compared with \$10,145,705 in the previous year. This is equivalent to \$4.11 a share, against \$5.07 a year ago. The decline was due mainly to reduction in income, an increase in expense and the treatment of a slightly lower grade of ore.

Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines, Ltd., has entered into arrangements which will provide funds for more extensive development of its property in the Kirkland Lake area. If all undertakings and options are taken up, about \$187,000 will be put into the company's treasury.

CORPORATE REPORTS.

Operating Results Announced by Industrial and Other Organizations.

Bengal Iron Company, Ltd.—Year ended March 31: Net loss, \$33,988, against \$53,508 loss in preceding year.

City Dairy, Ltd. (controlled by Dairy Corporation of Canada, Ltd.)—Fifteen months ended March 31: Net loss after expenses, depreciation, interest and other charges, \$27,293.

Continental B and Steel Foundry Company—Six months ended June 30: Net loss after depreciation, expenses and other charges, \$35,120, contrasted with net income of \$34,100, equal to \$1.14 a share on 30,000 preferred shares, year before.

Empire Warehouses, Inc. (successor by reorganization to Consolidated Warehouses, Inc.)—Six months ended April 30: Net loss before income bond interest, \$10,085.

Morris 5 & 10 Cent to \$1 Stores, including John A. Morris Company—For 1934: Net income, \$241,403, compared with \$165,520 in 1933; gross sales, \$2,930,607, against \$2,319,579.

Rock Island Brewing Company—For 1934: Net loss after expenses, depreciation, bad debts and other deductions, \$86,139.

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.—Six months ended June 30: Net profit of \$77,930 after depreciation, interest, taxes and other charges.

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Nashville, Tenn.
 R. W. Prasprich & Co. will offer to the public today \$250,000 city of Nashville, Tenn., 3 per cent market bonds. These bonds, which mature on July 1, 1939 to 1966, will be priced to yield from 1.75 to 3 per cent, depending on the date of maturity. They are exempt from all present Federal income taxes and are said to be legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in New York

1,413 INCORPORATIONS IN STATE IN AUGUST

Total is 37 Less Than in Same Period Last Year—8-Month Aggregate Also Slightly Off.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Stock corporations formed in the State in August numbered 1,413, as against 1,450 for the same period of last year, it was reported today by the corporation bureau of the Secretary of State's office. This brings the total number of new concerns, formed to date this year up to 12,690. In the first eight months of 1934, 12,904 were chartered.

Of the August incorporations 731 were capitalized at \$16,327,820, as against a capitalization of \$18,083,318 for July, while the remaining 682 chose to issue stock of no-par value.

The five counties of Greater New York accounted for 1,238 of the August incorporations and for \$15,964,820 of the total capitalization. Thirty-four up-State counties accounted for the remaining 175, Westchester County leading with 39, Erie County second with 29 and Nassau County with 13. The total up-State capitalization was \$2,363,000, compared to \$3,597,100 for July.

A total of 291 real estate concerns were formed in July and 129 garment-making concerns were listed. An outstanding activity was noted in the formation of new theatrical companies, one such concern being listed with a capital of \$2,000,000. Another corporation was formed "to facilitate and promote the settling of Jews in general in Palestine as agriculturists and farmers." Fur-manufacturing concerns showed an upward trend, as did new garage formations.

KILPATRICK ASKS PROXIES.

Seeks Support in Madison Square Garden Control Fight.

John R. Kilpatrick, president of the Madison Square Garden Corporation, has sent a letter to stockholders asking their support in a proxy fight against John S. Hammond, chairman, for control of the annual meeting on Sept. 24. Mr. Kilpatrick, in his letter, says only two of the present directors of the corporation have aligned themselves with Mr. Hammond's committee.

"The business of the stockholders' meeting is to select directors, not officers," Mr. Kilpatrick says. "What you have been asked to do is to give Colonel Hammond your proxy in order that he may bring about the election of a new board which will be subservient to him in the selection of officers. You are asked to permit Colonel Hammond to substitute for a majority of the present board men of his own choosing. Whom he would choose is not even stated."

"Colonel Hammond has been chairman of the board during the last year. He was chosen by the selfsame directors he is now attacking. During his administration as chairman he did not so impress his fellow directors that they were willing to give him the dictatorial powers he demanded."

"The proxy committee selected by your board will cast its votes in favor of a majority of the present board and other men of business experience and integrity."

Susquehanna Silk Mills Plan.

H. I. Caesar, chairman of the debenture holders' protective committee for Susquehanna Silk Mills ten-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold debentures, announced yesterday that holders of more than 75 per cent of the principal amount of the claims against the company required in making the plan effective, had accepted the plan of reorganiza-

ADVERTISERS MEET TODAY.

Financial Association's Members at Atlantic City for Session.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8.—Delegates were arriving at the Hotel Ambassador here tonight for the twentieth annual convention of the Financial Advertisers Association, which will open tomorrow.

A meeting of the board of directors, to lay final plans for the four-day meeting, was held this evening followed by an "early bird" party given by the New Jersey members.

The general session will start with I. I. Sperling, president of the association and assistant vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company, presiding.

Speakers on tomorrow's program include Frank F. Brooks of Pittsburgh, president of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association; H. B. La Quette, president of the Advertising Club of New York City, and Leslie McDouall, president of the New Jersey Bankers Association.

MORE BANKS LIQUIDATED.

22 Completed in August, Making 126 Since Oct. 31, 1934.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Completion of the liquidation of twenty-two receiverships of small national banks in August, making a total of 126 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since his last annual report to Congress, dated Oct. 1, 1934, was announced today by J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these institutions, exclusive of eleven receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated \$30,605,408, or an average return of 73.83 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of 63.31 per cent of their claims.

SEES FRAUD IN OIL FIGURES

Texas Commissioner Says Certain Companies Were Favored.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 8 (AP).—Falsification of records of the Texas Railroad Commission to increase the well potentials of five or six oil companies in the East Texas field has been uncovered, C. V. Terrell, a member of the commission, said today.

Mr. Terrell said the companies had been ordered to cut production to balance the excess. "The commission and the District Attorney are still at work on this line of inquiry," he said. "The result so far has been the discharge of one employe."

Proration in East Texas is based on the potential ability of a well to produce, calculated from tests on key wells.

COMMODITY GOES SLIGHT

Still Fractionally Year's Highest—Lower, Italia

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8.—Irving Fisher's forecast of commodity prices based on 100 as of 1926, is 84.5, which 84.3 the week before, 68.7 1

fore and 83.1 four The 84.8 average ended Aug. 24 was the year to date a since the week end The average for th January, 79.4, was year. The highest 80.2, reached in t fourth weeks of S lowest was 72, for weeks of January.

The average for of August was 83. pares with 82.1 fo June and 78.3 for A Crump's index nu commodity prices based on 100 as of 1926, was 64.9, w with 65 a week ago, 64.5 three weel four weeks ago. June 1, at 65.2, was the year to date. the fourth week o 1934 was 66.4, on lowest was 63.7, r 13 and Nov. 10.

For the full mont average was 64.7, v with 64.4 for July, and 65.3 for Augu The index numbe Italian prices for of August was 51, v with 50.7 the week 1 weeks before, 49.7 t fora and 49.3 four The present averag of the year to date, of the first week of 1934 was 42.7, reach of December. The second week of Jul the lowest.

The average for of August was 50. pares with 48.7 for June and 42 for Au

FINANCIAL

The firm name c Inc., of 29 Broad-changed to Von Sch There is no change i or personnel.
 R. J. Babcock of has been appointed manager of North Inc.
 The Bank of Manh has been appointe New York for the 6 lative preferred stoc plan Paper and Fib.

Resume of Collections for Fiscal

	1934.	1935.
Income taxes	\$817,025,330.72	\$1,069,230,382.70
Miscellaneous internal revenue	1,462,780,989.14	1,972,822,821.24
Agricultural adjustment taxes	971,622,785.84	529,322,354.24
Total collections	\$2,251,429,105.70	\$3,571,375,538.18

Quarter Ended:	Instalment Payment for Calendar Year Returns:	INCOME TAXES.	
		Corporation.	Individual.
Sept. 30, 1933	Third payment 1932	\$43,710,403.48	\$74,708,501.22
Dec. 31, 1933	Fourth payment 1932	40,532,008.99	76,488,318.3
Mar. 31, 1934	First payment 1933	116,484,220.62	152,880,209.8
June 30, 1934	Second payment 1933	118,774,737.85	114,297,369.3
Total, fiscal year 1934		\$299,501,371.94	\$418,369,687.7
Sept. 30, 1934	Third payment 1933	\$118,602,923.65	\$98,204,658.5
Dec. 31, 1934	Fourth payment 1933	116,251,618.50	86,921,767.6
Mar. 31, 1935	First payment 1934	189,228,633.23	220,111,660.8
June 30, 1935	Second payment 1934	187,038,390.30	134,072,672.0
Total, fiscal year 1935		\$571,117,675.68	\$539,312,669.6
Increase over fiscal year 1934		\$274,602,024.34	\$107,403,018.6

* In addition to the instalment payments on calendar year returns collected, the quarterly collections also include payments of amounts due on calendar and fiscal years; the quarterly instalment payments of

A/18

Ford Stops Truck Sales To Italians in Africa

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—It was revealed today that the Ford Motor Company had discontinued the shipment of trucks to Italian Africa and had so informed the Senate Munitions Committee in Washington.

Confirmation of the fact that the Ford company had made no exports to the war area since hostilities began was obtained from William J. Cameron, a Ford spokesman.

Inquiries revealed that a letter signed by a Ford sales executive had been sent to an investigator employed by the Senate committee. It said the Ford company had sent to Italian Africa since Jan. 1 about 2,200 ton-and-a-half trucks, but at the outbreak of hostilities had ceased shipments entirely and would not resume them until peace had been restored.

While Henry Ford has made no public statement on the subject, it is recalled that such a move is in line with his lifelong efforts in behalf of world peace.

that the vast majority of foreign exchange transactions clear through a handful of New York banks. It was recalled that the Treasury's authority over such transactions was virtually absolute, though it has acted to make the flow of credit, jammed by the 1933 banking crisis, as smooth as possible.

Some diplomatic and financial observers were inclined to connect the move with possible cooperation between the United States and the League of Nations in imposing financial sanctions against Italy. Informed sources, however, denied any relationship. The United States has proclaimed a policy of strict neutrality between the warring countries.

Gives Nickel Company Stand.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TORONTO, Oct. 17.—Commenting on Canada's position in the proposed League embargo on nickel against Italy, Robert C. Stanley,

president of the International Nickel Company, said:

"More than 99 per cent of Canada's nickel is exported. Of these exports a large proportion is sold to consumers in the United States. It is the policy of the company to sell to the United States only nickel destined for consumption in the United States. The company does not sell any nickel in the United States for subsequent export from that country and will continue to adhere to this policy."

Boycott Hits 2 Italian Ships.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Oct.

17 (AP).—The Italian liner Dullio sailed today with only 200 tons of cargo and twenty-eight passengers as a result of the South African boycott against Italy. The Italian steamer Timavo, outward bound with munitions and supplies for Eritrea, picked up only 380 tons of cargo here and left without any passengers.

Suez Canal Zone, sources close to the military port here reported tonight. Numerous ships, which before the week closes will have sailed with more than 16,000 troops to join the Italian East African army, were instructed to stock up with fuel and supplies for the round trip.

This, it was said, was necessary because Italian ships already have experienced difficulty in obtaining necessary supplies in the Suez, and it was thought sources there might be cut off entirely at any time.

Malta Bars Coal Exports.

VALETTA, Malta, Oct. 17 (AP).—A notice saying Malta merchants no longer would be permitted to export coal from the islands, because it is "deemed expedient for the security and defense of these islands," was printed yesterday by the government gazette.

Australia Imposing Sanctions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 17.—The government decided today to give immediate effect to the embargo on arms to Italy. Prime Minister Lyons said the government intended immediately to introduce legislation prohibiting loans and credits to Italy.

Rejects Order for Flour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 17.—A leading firm of flour millers has de-



"Listen, darling,
I never meant
anything
more..."

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On if y are

NICKEL COMPANY DOUBLES PROFIT

**International Nets \$7,742,584,
or 50c a Share, in Quarter;
\$4,005,166 Year Before.**

\$18,080,827 IN 9 MONTHS

**Results of Operations Reported
by Other Corporations, With
Figures of Comparison.**

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., reported yesterday for the three months ended on Sept. 30 a consolidated net income of \$7,742,584 after charges, taxes and provision for depreciation and depletion. This was equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 50 cents a share on the 14,584,025 common shares. For the nine months ended on Sept. 30 net income was \$18,080,827, or \$1.14 a share, after allowing for preferred dividends.

In the third quarter last year the company's net income was \$4,005,166, or 24 cents a share on the common stock, while for the first nine months of 1934 net income was \$14,017,808, or 86 cents a common share.

The consolidated balance sheet as of Sept. 30 shows current assets of \$54,805,756, including \$26,782,384 in cash and government securities. Current liabilities were \$7,848,417. Earned and capital surplus amounted to \$101,373,309. The balance sheet shows no funded indebtedness, the balance of the outstanding debenture stock of the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., a subsidiary, having been retired on Aug. 1.

H. A. Wise Wood Elected His Company's Chairman

Oscar Roesen, vice president and general sales manager of the Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, has been elected president of the corporation, while Henry A. Wise Wood, former president, has been elected chairman of the board of directors. Other officers have been re-elected.

Beginning his experience in the newspaper printing machinery line in 1919, Mr. Roesen worked in various capacities for seven years with R. H. Hoe & Co., an organization with which his father was connected more than forty years. In 1926 he resigned from Hoe to become sales manager for the Wood corporation and a few years ago was appointed vice president in addition to sales manager.

(England) — Quarter ended on Sept. 30: Profit after expenses, debenture interest and reserve for depreciation, but before taxation, £99,000, compared with profit of £74,345 in September quarter of last year.

Stroock (S.) & Co., Inc.—Ten months ended on Oct. 31: Profit after depreciation and other charges, but before Federal taxes, \$221,641.

Toronto Elevators, Ltd. and Subsidiaries—Year ended on July 31: Net income after depreciation, taxes, interest and other charges, \$181,652, equal after preferred dividends to \$3.04 a share on 25,411 common shares, against \$310,829, or \$8.23 a share on 25,000 common shares, in previous twelve months.

Yates-American Machine Company and Subsidiaries—Year ended on June 30: Net loss \$285,274.

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BELGIUM CURBS SHIPPING.

Enforces Sanctions Strictly—Italy Heavy Buyer of Canadian Nickel.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19.—Sanctions against Italy, which became effective at Antwerp yesterday, probably will be extended to the Belgian Congo on Dec. 1.

Customs authorities, meanwhile, are strictly controlling all documents relating to shipping.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, Nov. 19.—The Yugoslav press, commenting on the situation created by sanctions, reports that Italian ships, which recently had called at Dalmatian harbors in great numbers to load cargoes, have now disappeared from those waters.

Frontier traffic between Susak, Yugoslavia, and Fiume, Italy, remains normal, however, with Italian ships still in Susak Harbor awaiting cargoes.

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (AP).—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics disclosed today that Italy, apparently racing to get under the sanctions wire, imported from Canada almost twice as much fine nickel in October as it did during all last year.

Canada's fine nickel exports to Italy in October totaled 12,779 hundredweight, worth \$558,713, representing a price 7.25 times greater than that paid by Italy for all other Canadian products that month. The entire 1934 Canadian fine nickel export to Italy was 6,968 hundredweight.

APARTMENT
Persons Invited

EAST SIDE

65 EAST 54TH ST.

Newly completed 2 room kitchens from \$65. 1 with terrace including kitchen and dining. Representative at building. Dr. Man & Co., Inc. Plaza 3-711

400 EAST 57TH S

Sutton Place District.
1 room & kitchen, \$720-
2 rooms & kitchen, \$102
4 rooms, 2 baths, \$2000
Full Housekeeping. A few
Some with dropped living
dining galleries and
Accessible by 5th Ave. B.
Resident Manager. Wick

435 EAST 57TH S

SUTTON PLACE
3-4-5 ROOMS

HIGHEST GRADE APARTMENTS
Permanently light. Excellent
gains. Apply on premises.

124 EAST 84TH S

(Between Lexington and 1st)
High-class, modern, elevator
house; choice apartments; 5
2 baths and extra lavatory.

ALSO
4 ROOMS, bath, extra lavatory
large-size rooms, abundance of
AT RENTALS
MUCH BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE
See Supt. Ward, Phone BUtter

425 EAST 86TH S

3 ROOMS.....from
4 ROOMS.....from
5 ROOMS.....from
Large, airy rooms; com-
ern layouts. Cross-ventila-
tiful river views

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Exposure. as Texas. Dec. 26 -- old, a deck. E. Kelly, nd Sound at Avenue here. ast night on Death was ehler was a in the boat. as indicated

PLANTS EXPANDING ON A MAJOR SCALE

\$938,000,000 Spent in Six Months Seen as Sign of Continued Upswing in Trade.

STEEL INDUSTRY IN LEAD

Outlay Is Put At \$250,000,000, With Automotive Business Second With \$100,000,000.

An expansion and re-equipment program without parallel since 1929 has been launched by manufacturing industries in the last six months, according to a report made public yesterday by the National Machine Tools Builders Association. A survey covering 500 companies in all parts of the country revealed that modernization and expansion projects costing \$938,000,000 had been initiated by American industry in that period.

The report regards this as "the

most tangible assurance of continuance of the current business revival" and as foreshadowing an "era of lower prices for manufactured products."

The survey covered private business only. Projects by municipal, State and Federal agencies were excluded.

Leading the modernization and re-equipment program was the steel industry, with an expenditure of \$250,000,000. The automotive industry came second, with an outlay of \$100,000,000.

Geographically, the Middle West led with a total expenditure of \$531,000,000. Second was the East, with \$201,000,000. The South, with \$118,000,000, was third, and the West, with \$88,000,000, was fourth.

"A program of plant modernization and expansion totaling almost \$1,000,000,000 announced or initiated during the past six months presents considerations of major importance in at least two directions," Herman H. Lind, managing director of the tool builders' association, said in

making public the report. "First, it offers the most factual and convincing testimony yet unearthed that the current business revival is assuming long-range proportions.

"A figure of almost one billion dollars may seem modest enough in these days of astronomical expenditures. But its significance becomes more apparent when it is recalled that during the past four years announcements of machinery purchases as low as \$50,000 were hailed as business news of considerable magnitude. Today expenditures of \$1,000,000 or more by a single company are approaching the commonplace. The manufacturing industries are modernizing and expanding their plants because they see increasing volume of business ahead.

"The second conclusion indicated by this program entered upon by private industry is that the consumer is going to obtain better manufactured products at lower prices."

COST OF 4-11

Data From York Inc Ave

Special WASHINGTON costs in the four-tenths July 15 and a report to Labor Stat from thirty. The index the 1923-25 compared w the 1913 bas respectively. Increases cities with other seven.

W. Bell & Co.

INCORPORATED

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS

SMART SOUTHERN WEAR

Fine Fabrics and Superb Tailoring assure clothes for Fashionable Southern Resorts

Address, at 44th Street, New York

CHEON'S

Splendid

Values in

Women's

THURS 1/2/1936 A/43

Head Cites the Large Cash Income, Single Premiums.

In life insurance
last year, with the
downward move-
rates, Thomas A.
ent of the New
Insurance Company,
I review of the in-

past year," Mr.
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fidence."

NICKEL CONSUMPTION AT NEW HIGH RECORD

World Rise in First Ten Months of 1935 Was 133,300,000 Pounds, Says Stanley.

Based on statistics for the first
ten months of 1935, the world con-
sumption of nickel for the year
was estimated by Robert C. Stan-
ley, president of the International
Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.,
as the largest in the history of the
industry.

For the ten months Mr. Stanley
said the world consumption
amounted to 133,300,000 pounds,
compared with 112,481,600 pounds
in the first ten months of the previ-
ous peak year, 1929, and with 102,-
780,000 and 77,600,000 pounds, re-
spectively, in 1934 and 1933.

"Although the increase in con-
sumption undoubtedly reflects a
tendency of certain world powers
to strengthen their metal re-
serves," Mr. Stanley said, "analy-
sis of world nickel consumption
definitely shows that most of the
metal continued to move directly
into established peacetime uses. As
a basic material, nickel was among
the first commodities to feel the
impulse of returning industrial ac-
tivity. Reports from all centers
indicate a general restocking of
bins and replacing of obsolete
equipment. This development logi-
cally follows a prolonged period of
industrial curtailment.

Head of Natio Cites Steady in Business

A well-sustained
tendency toward
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Robert C. Glazier
National Associa-
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situation at the

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Mr. Glazier said.
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"This army of
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"Carloadings,
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6/4/1936 A/40

is expected here that the Old Colony will file a claim against the New Haven for damages.

International Nickel Expands

TORONTO, June 3 (Canadian Press).—Robert C. Stanley, president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., announced today that the company's electrolytic nickel refinery at Port Colborne, Ont., was being enlarged to increase its production capacity 50 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Walter R. Miller has been elected an assistant secretary of the Manufacturers Trust Company.

J. Edward Fuller, who was with the G. A. Fuller Company thirty years, has resigned as director and vice president.

Joseph A. Overton is with Edward Lowber Stokes & Co.

William Happersett is with Sloan & Sloan and will specialize in New Jersey municipal bonds.

Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., have prepared a twenty-four-page booklet of various types of adver-

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41 1/2
16 1/2
16 1/2
55
1 1/2
11
108
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4 7/8
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29 1/2
15 1/2
20 1/2
8 1/2
3 1/2
10 1/2
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6/8/1936 A/31

JUMP IN NICKEL OUTPUT

Heavy Rise in Canada Laid to World Unsettlement.

Special to NEW YORK TIMES.

OTTAWA, June 7.—Canada is expected to produce and export this year almost twice as much nickel as in the boom year 1929. The nickel industry, of which the Dominion has a virtual world monopoly, is flourishing as it never before has flourished, but for reasons that, whatever they may mean for Canada in dollars and cents, seem to bode no good for the world's peace.

In 1929 Canada had a peak production of 110,275,912 pounds of nickel, but the slump came and by 1932 production had dropped to 30,000,000 pounds. In the first five months of 1933 output was only 14,600,000, and it seemed destined to drop even lower.

Then came the failure of the world economic conference. Production immediately bounded upward and for the whole year totaled 83,000,000 pounds. Failures of disarmament conferences and of attempts to bring order into world affairs caused nickel to jump higher and higher. Production was 138,087,781 pounds last year.

German occupation of the Rhineland followed hard on the Ethiopian War. Orders for nickel again leaped upward and production followed them. Output in the first three months of this year was 45,870,000 pounds, more than the whole year's production in 1932. The rate is at 175,000,000 pounds a year, and the International Nickel Company of Canada has announced that it will substantially increase its plant to cope with it.

One pound of nickel, it is said, will make sixteen and two-thirds pounds of battleship plate, and it has countless other uses in the manufacture of guns and munitions. To these uses the greater part of Canada's increased export of nickel is being diverted, it is believed.

4 1/2s. July, 1975...107 1/2	110 1/2	3 1/2s. July, 1975...107 1/2	1
4 1/2s. March, 1944...115	115 1/2	Quoted on a yield basis	
4 1/2s. March, 1943...115	115 1/2	3 1/2s. Nov., 1948-54...3.25	
4 1/2s. Sept., 1940...115	115 1/2	3 1/2s. Nov., 1940-42...2.10	

NEW YORK STATE BONDS

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
2s. July, 1937...101 1/2	101 1/2	4 1/2s. Apr., 1944...115 1/2	1		
2s. July, 1940...102 1/2	103 1/2	4 1/2s. Jan., 1945...130	1		
2s. July, 1943...102 1/2	103 1/2	4 1/2s. Sept., 1943...132	1		
3s. Dec., 1944...108 1/2	110	4 1/2s. Jan., 1944...132	1		
3s. Sep. 15, 1954...110	111 1/2	5s. Mar., 1944...120 1/2	1		
3s. Sep. 15, 1971...112	114	5s. Mar., 1954...133	1		
3 1/2s. Sep. 15, 1944...112 1/2	113 1/2	5s. Mar., 1964...142	1		
3 1/2s. Mar. 15, '54...116 1/2	118 1/2	*3s. J&D '56, reg. 116 1/2	1		
3 1/2s. Mar. 15, '70...120 1/2	122 1/2	*3s. J&J '56-59, reg. 116 1/2	1		
4s. Sep. 15, '44...115 1/2	117 1/2	*Special exemption N.			
4s. March, 1961...124 1/2	127	State franchise tax.			

NEW YORK PORT AUTHORITY BONDS

	Bid.	Asked
4 1/2s. Bridge, Series B, Nov., 1939-53.....	112 1/2	1
4 1/2s. Holland Tunnel, March, 1937-60.....	113	1
4 1/2s. Inland Terminal, March, 1937-60.....	108 1/2	1
4s. Bridge, Series B, 1936-50.....	101 1/2	
Do Series C, Jan., 1938-53.....	105	1
4s. general and refunding, March, 1975.....	106 1/2	1
3 1/2s. general and refunding, December, 1963.....	104 1/2	1
3 1/2s. general and refunding, May, 1976.....	101 1/2	1

BANKS

Manhattan and Bronx

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Div. Paid.	Pe- Payment June 8, Data.	Bid. As
Bk. of the Man- hattan (\$10).....	\$20,000,000	37 1/2c Q	Apr. 1, '36	27 1/2
Bk. of Yorktown (\$66 2/3).....	1,000,000	50c Q	Apr. 1, '36	50
Chase (\$13.55).....	100,270,000	70c S	Feb. 1, '36	38
City (\$12.50).....	77,500,000	50c S	Feb. 1, '36	33
Commercial.....	7,000,000	2.00 Q	July 1, '36	168 1
Fifth Avenue.....	500,000	5 1/8 Q	July 1, '36	950 9
First.....	10,000,000	\$25 Q	July 1, '36	1875 1
Merchants.....	400,000	a1.00 Q	Mar. 30, '36	80
Nat. Bronx (\$50).....	525,000	..	..	20
Nat. Sfty (\$12.50).....	714,300	25c ..	Dec. 31, '35	14 1/2
Penn Exch. (\$10).....	330,000	..	..	9
Public (\$17.50).....	8,775,000	37 1/2c Q	July 1, '36	40
Sterling (\$25).....	1,500,000	..	..	32 1/2
Trade (\$12.50).....	208,250	..	..	18

Included extra: a 25c, b \$10.

TRUST COMPANIES

Manhattan and Bronx

Bankers (\$10).....	\$25,000,000	50c Q	July 1, '36	56 1/2
Banca C. I.....	2,000,000	..	..	105 1
Bk. Sicily (\$20).....	1,800,000	..	..	10
Bk. of N.Y. & T.....	6,000,000	3.50 Q	Apr. 1, '36	488 4
Bronx Co. (\$7).....	542,500	..	..	7 1/2
Central Hanover (\$20).....	21,000,000	1.00 Q	July 1, '36	112 1/2 1
Chemical (\$10).....	20,000,000	45c Q	Apr. 1, '36	53 1/2
Clinton (\$50).....	600,000	50c Q	July 1, '36	75
Colonial (\$25).....	1,000,000	..	..	13
Continental (\$10).....	4,000,000	20c Q	July 1, '36	17 1/2
Corn Ex. (\$20).....	15,000,000	75c Q	May 1, '36	59 1/2
Empire (\$10).....	3,000,000	25c Q	Apr. 1, '36	23
Fulton.....	2,000,000	2.50 Q	Apr. 1, '36	208 2
Guaranty.....	90,000,000	3.00 Q	July 1, '36	283 2
Irving (\$10).....	50,000,000	15c Q	July 1, '36	14 1/2
Lawyers (\$25).....	2,000,000	60c Q	Apr. 1, '36	45
Manufac. (\$20).....	32,935,000	25c Q	Apr. 1, '36	47

AXIS POWERS SIGN TEN-YEAR ALLIANCE TO REMAKE EUROPE

PACT IS SWEEPING

Automatic Action in War, Regardless of Origin, Is Called For in Treaty

REICH LEADS LAND FORCES

Ribbentrop Warns Democrats at Ceremonies in Berlin—Hitler Shows Delight

The Rome-Berlin Axis was transformed yesterday into an unconditional and automatic military alliance with the ceremonial signing of a ten-year pact in Berlin. According to the accompanying speeches, there was thus created an invincible bloc of 340,000,000 people to obtain a "just peace." In war, it was understood, Germany would have command on land and Italy on the sea. (Page 1; text of the treaty and of the speeches by Foreign Ministers Ciano and von Ribbentrop, Page 2.)

Interpreted from the Rome point of view, the pact means that the two partners are going to get their "living spaces" and Italy's is ascertained to be in South-eastern Europe, in the Mediterranean and in Africa, in which spheres Germany is not to interfere. (Page 2.)

In the Berlin discussions that coincided with the ceremony, it was assumed, there was discussion of a joint attitude toward the latest Danzig fiasco, but this incident was subordinated in the German press. Warsaw received assurances from the Danzig government regarding the safety of Polish citizens and the Poles were inclined to consider the incident closed. (Page 10.)

Britain's Cabinet was summoned for an extra meeting today to discuss of economic business and leave tomorrow's session clear for the Anglo-Soviet problem. While there seemed to be a chance that a prompt decision on the proposed accord would be reached, the sense of urgency did not seem so strong as last week. (Page 10.) In Geneva, however, League circles had a definite impression that a British-Russian mutual aid pact would be forthcoming in the next week or so. (Page 10.)

Alliance Sealed in Berlin

Reception to George VI Is Voted in the Senate

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. WASHINGTON, May 22.—Congressional plans for a special reception for King George VI and Queen Elizabeth took form today as the Senate adopted and sent to the House a joint resolution providing for the occasion in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The resolution stipulated that each branch of Congress convene at 10:30 A. M. on June 9 and proceed from the respective chambers to the rotunda at 11 o'clock.

A committee of three Senators and three Representatives will work out details.

The Police Department of Washington was reported to be working out a program for an unprecedented massing of forces around the Capitol to isolate it and the grounds during the ceremonies.

QUINTUPLETS KISS QUEEN AT MEETING

She Hugs AN Five—Sisters, With Royal Poles, Dominate Toronto Honors for King

By RAYMOND DANIELL. Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. TORONTO, Ont., May 22.—Five little unofficial princesses, the Di-cione quintuplets, curtsied today before their King and Queen. This was the big moment of Toronto's welcome to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, who stepped here today in their royal progress across Canada.

The little girls enjoyed their triumph before the proud eyes of Dr. Allen Roy Duffoe, the country doctor who kept them all alive in the trying hours of their birth nearly five years ago and who has guarded their health ever since.

The meeting of the King and Queen with their five most famous subjects in the New World all but blotted out the other events in the day's crowded program: the grand throng welcome from the city's throngs, the stuffy ceremonies in the City Hall and the legislative buildings and even the colorful show at Woodbine Park, where for the first time in history the King's Pieta was run under the eyes of the ruling sovereign.

Mothers Wear Pale Bonnets

After their meeting with the King and Queen the five little girls, in ankle-length white organdy dresses and pale bonnets, walked through the Provincial legislative chamber filled with notables and heroes with as much ceremony and

MANTON, ON TRIAL, ACCUSED OF GETTING BRIBE FOR THOMAS

Cahill Declares Defendant Collected \$10,000 for Ex-Jurist From Connecticut

TWO MORE ADMIT GUILT

Fallon and Davis Charge Pleas—Court Refuses to Isolate Jury—Case is Rushed

As Marlin T. Manton, resigned senior judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, went on trial in Federal court yesterday as a "merchant of justice," United States Attorney John T. Cahill charged that Manton personally collected a \$10,000 bribe for Judge Edwin S. Thomas of Connecticut. Thomas, who has also resigned and is in a manitarium, was one of the judges on whose decisions Manton sat in judgment.

This charge was made by Mr. Cahill in his opening address near the close of a long day in which Judge Calvin W. Chesnut of Baltimore, had so pushed the trial that all the usual preliminaries were completed in a single session. These preliminaries included the selection of a jury of eleven men and three women, including the two alternates, and a fiat refusal by Judge Chesnut to order the jurors locked up for the duration of the trial or to deprive them of newspapers. Opening addresses by attorneys for both sides were also completed.

Two More Plead Guilty

A plea of guilty was entered by two more of the co-defendants—William J. Fallon, whom Mr. Cahill described as the "big-man" for Manton, and Forrest W. Davis, an accountant. Their change of plea—they had previously declared themselves not guilty—brought to three the number of guilty pleas and Mr. Cahill declared that Davis, as well as the third, John L. Leland, would testify for the prosecution.

Mr. Cahill took nearly two hours to outline the case the government proposed to prove against its highest ranking jobless officer sent to the nine members of the Supreme Court, and for the defense two attorneys completed their outline in less than half an hour. Benjamin G. O'Connell of Philadelphia spoke for the Manton defense, and John T. Deering, chairman of Temporary NAT's law committee, for the remaining co-defendant, George M. Speiser. The first witness will take the stand this morning.

The selection of the jurors followed the Federal system. To the assembled prospective telesemen Judge Chesnut read a list of questions prepared by the attorneys for both sides—these included a question as to whether they were acquainted with William E. Harbuck, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, District Attorney Thomas H. Dewey or Murray I. Gurin, one of his chief assistants, which was taken as suggestive that they might be witnesses—and then

Morgenthau Likens Ideas Of Eccles to Horse Races

By The Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Morgenthau said today he was looking for a "good" recovery program.

"I hope some one finds a good one and I'll endorse it heartily," he told reporters.

The Treasury head was asked if he had heard of any new spending or other recovery programs being suggested in Administration circles.

He replied that he heard of such plans "every day." Then, limiting his comment to recovery plans as distinguished from spending-lending plans, he commented that he was in search of a "good" one.

He was asked about a speech by Harold Ray, who has served on the President's fiscal policy committee, in which Mr. Ray expounded the deficit-spending ideas of Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

"That's what makes horse races," Mr. Morgenthau commented.

CHEERS OF 250,000 GREET ARCHBISHOP

Most Rev. F. J. Spellman Takes Over Archdiocese—Crowds Along Route to City

Acclaimed enthusiastically by crowds estimated at 250,000 persons along the way, New York's new Archbishop, the Most Rev. Francis Joseph Spellman, arrived here late yesterday afternoon from New England, and shortly afterward took formal canonical possession of the Archdiocese of New York.

This morning, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where he celebrated his first mass in the United States nearly twenty-three years ago, he will be installed as the sixth Archbishop of New York and the immediate successor to the late Cardinal Hayes as spiritual head of 1,400,000 Catholics.

The installation will be Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. To attendance at the installation ceremonies, which will start at 10 A. M., will be fifty other members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States and Canada, and China, hundreds of priests and scores of distinguished laymen.

Spelled at Boundary Line

Archbishop Spellman was escorted from the Connecticut-New York boundary, which also is that of the Archdiocese of New York, to this city yesterday by Bishop Stephen J. Donohue, Auxiliary Bishop and former administrator of the archdiocese; Mgr. Michael J. Laville, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and other diocesan officials. The ovation given to him was reminiscent of the warm greeting bestowed on Pope Pius XII when, as Cardinal Ruffini, he visited this country in 1929.

From Fort Chester, N. Y., where the new Archbishop first entered the diocese he will now govern, to the end of his tourney at the arch-

PENDERGAST PLEADS GUILTY IN TAX CASE; GETS PRISON, FINE

Kansas City Boss Admits Evasion as \$315,000 Insurance Fund Deal Is Told to Court

RACE BET 'MANIA' BLAMED

\$600,000 Losses in Year Bared—15-Month Term Imposed Despite Age and Illness

By JAMES A. HACKETT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. KANSAS CITY, May 22.—The amazing career of Thomas J. Pendergast, one of the last of the powerful city bosses, came to an end in United States District Court today when he pleaded guilty to income tax evasion and was sentenced to serve one year and three months in a Federal penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

The man who rose from a boyhood of poverty to dominate for a quarter of a century the government of this Middle Western metropolis of 600,000, with a suburban population of nearly equal size, received the sentence stoically. He moved not a muscle in his massive, roughly hewn features as Judge Merrill E. Otis read the sentence, but he could not control his eyes.

Without moving his head, his gaze shifted rapidly from his son, Thomas J. Pendergast Jr., who sat on one side of him, to his nephew, James M. Pendergast, who sat on the other side, and then turned to James G. Madden and R. R. Brewster, his counsel.

Only once did Pendergast show any real sign of emotion. That was when Mr. Madden, chairman of the Jackson County Democratic Committee and long a personal friend, urged a suspended sentence because of his age of 57 and his physical condition, declaring that a sentence of imprisonment would be a sentence of death. He said that Pendergast had serious heart and intestinal ailments.

Defendant Lowers Head

When the plea was made Pendergast lowered his head and covered his mouth and chin with his right hand.

The sentence of imprisonment was on the first count of the indictment. This count charged evasion of 1936 income taxes. In imposing the sentence, Judge Otis said that it was his intention that it be served, except as it might be modified by the Federal Board of Prisons or by the President. He directed that the prison sentence begin immediately, but, at the request of Mr. Madden for time to permit Pendergast to arrange his personal affairs, adjourned to a week's grace.

In imposing a fine of \$30,000 on the second count, charging income tax evasion in 1937, Judge Otis also imposed a three-year prison sentence, but suspended this to place Pendergast on probation for five years, the period to begin on the

ROOSEVELT AND P... AS AL...

Relief Refund On 'Profits'

Federal Account That \$54,272 Operations

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A fund of \$54,272 has been turned from the New York City Department of Public Welfare to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the operation of WPA fund relief Accounting Office in today told the House Selects subcommittee in the administration of relief.

The investigator, Ray who is in charge of a eighteen accountants WPA affairs in New York filed that "loose" methods conducive to widespread theft in the purchase of surplus of equipment, and some cases Federal office had refused to prosecute.

He detailed many irregularities and alleged irregularities and record papers which he is to present orally.

The operation of Camp dia was halted some time complaints went into its of Hale said. The investigation that from a deficit of \$7 the time the project was ferred to the WPA on Jul

C. I. O. AUTO ST... MAKES 24,000

Briggs Local of 15,000 Out at Detroit After Hi Contract—Chrysler

By The Associated Press. DETROIT, May 22.—A the United Automobile affiliated with the Congress Industrial Organizations is than 34,000 men idle today government conciliator was at hastening here to offer less toward a settlement.

ITALY SEES SPHERE SET ASIDE BY PACT

Expects a Free Hand in Africa, Southeastern Europe and Mediterranean Area

AIM MORE THAN DEFENSIVE

Press Assures Italians That Germans Will Fight Beside Them for 'Vital Space'

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS
Written to The New York Times
ROME, May 22.—The Italian people were digesting today the terms of the unprecedented treaty that binds them to Germany in war and peace for at least ten years.

An interpreted to them by their press, which, of course, gives an authoritative explanation, the alliance is not an off-fanciful "defensive agreement," but an automatic forthright instrument that is going to get the two nations those "vital spaces" referred to in its preamble. [The German word "Lebensraum" is literally translated as "living space."

Thus the aggressive tone of Premier Benito Mussolini's Cannes speech is maintained. All newspapers print pages about the alliance. Unquestionably the treaty goes further than expected, and, since there has never been such a pact before, every effort is made to explain what it means. There is no better way of understanding the Italian interpretation than to cite newspaper commentaries.

Virgilio Gayda, in the Giornale d'Italia, divulges that there are secret conversations "naturally held" back which will be drawn up by various special commissions.

Secret "Technical Decisions"

"These secret technical decisions cannot be revealed in advance," he says. "When the time comes, where and when in case of war the allied Italo-German mass would be thrown. It should suffice to say that this mass would not be dispersed in separate or fractional objectives, but would move according to a single plan, based on the basis of evaluation of the situation and of the goals to be reached."

"This mass is composed of two perfect national Aryan homogeneities, except for colonial contingents."

Then Signor Gayda, the every commentator without exception, picks up that now almost myriads of 100,000,000 persons ready to fight, along with a summary of Italian power as General Alberto Pariani, Chief of Staff, explained it in the Italian Chamber of Peers and Corporations last week.

Signor Gayda is particularly important when he talks about the question of "vital spaces." This phrase is new to Italian thought and was noted in the press only a few days ago, at which time it was being understood as treaty.

"Germany's obligations toward respect to Italian interests wherever they are justified," he writes, "in Southeastern Europe, to the Mediterranean—entirely reserved to Italy because it concerns her directly and indirectly—and in Africa, and not to interfere in their free development."

Free Hand in Balkans Seen

It is noteworthy that in this passage is the phrase "Southeastern Europe" which would seem to indicate that Germany had given Italy a free hand in the Balkans. If so, that would explain as well as anything Germany's quiet presence in this alliance. The writer

Text of the Italian-German Military Treaty

By The Associated Press.
BERLIN, May 22.—The official text of the German-Italian pact signed today in Berlin follows:

1. The German Reich Chancellor and His Majesty the King of Italy and Albania, Emperor of Ethiopia, consider that the moment has come to bear testimony by a solemn act to the close relationship of friendship and community of interests existing between National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy.

Now that a secure bridge toward mutual aid and support has been constructed by the common frontier, fixed for all time between Germany and Italy, both governments declare anew their faith in the policy, the foundations and aims of which have already at an earlier date been agreed upon and which has proven successful as well for the advancement of the interests of both countries and for rendering secure the peace of Europe.

Firmly bound to each other through the inner relationship of their philosophies of life and the comprehensive solidarity of their interests, the German and Italian peoples are determined in the future also to stand side by side and with united strength to render secure their space for living

(Lebensraum) and for the maintenance of peace.
Proceeding along this path pointed out to them by history, Germany and Italy desire in the midst of a world of unrest and disintegration to serve the task of rendering safe the foundations of European culture.

In order to formulate their principles in a treaty there have been designated as plenipotentiaries:
By the German Reich Chancellor, the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop.

By His Majesty the King of Italy and Albania, Emperor of Ethiopia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Galeazzo Ciano di Cortellazzo, who, after an exchange of their credentials which were found to be in good and proper form, agreed upon the following provisions:

Article I

The contracting parties will remain in constant contact with each other in order to arrive at an understanding on all matters touching their common interests or the general European situation.

Article II

Should the common interests of the contracting parties be endangered by international events of any sort whatsoever they will im-

mediately enter upon consultations concerning the measures to be taken for safeguarding these interests.

Should the security or other essential interests of one of the contracting parties be threatened from the outside the other contracting partner will give the threatened party his full political and diplomatic support in order to remove this threat.

Article III

If contrary to the wishes and hopes of the contracting parties it should happen that either of them should become involved in military entanglements with one other power or with other powers, the other contracting party will immediately rally to his aid as ally and support him with all his military resources on land, at sea and in the air.

Article IV

In order in any given case to make sure that the duties of an ally undertaken in accordance with Article III shall be carried out speedily, the governments of the two contracting parties will further deepen their cooperation in the realm of the military and in the realm of war economy (Kriegswirtschaft).

In a similar manner the two governments will also constantly arrive at understandings concerning other measures necessary for

the practical execution of the provisions of this act.

The two governments will form standing commissions for the purposes indicated above under Articles I and II. These commissions shall be under the jurisdiction of the two Foreign Ministers.

Article V

The contracting parties obligate themselves now, in the event of war conducted jointly, to conclude an armistice and peace only in full agreement with each other.

Article VI

The two contracting parties are conscious of the importance which attaches to their common relations to powers with whom they are on terms of friendship.

They are determined in the future too, to keep up these relations and jointly to give them a form consonant with the mutual interests that bind these powers.

Article VII

This pact becomes effective immediately from the moment of signature.

The two contracting parties are in agreement to fix the first period of its effectiveness for ten years.

They will come to an understanding in sufficient time (rechtzeitig) before expiration of this period concerning the extension of the effectiveness of the pact.

AXIS POWERS SIGN 10-YEAR ALLIANCE

Continued From Page One

eral Alberto Pariani, Italian Under-Secretary for War, and many other high representatives of both partners, lined up behind the German Chancellor and the two Ministers.

When the signatures had been completed, however, Hitler's face lighted up in a broad smile, and grasping Count Ciano's hand with both of his he warmly kissed the Italian off his feet with the warmth of his congratulations. Then the Chancellor presented to him the highest German decoration, the grand cross of the German Eagle in gold.

It was declared a legal holiday for the crowd that usually provides background for such occasions did not, but a thousand boys and girls from the Hitler Youth and some groups of factories and offices had been marched to the Chancellery in a body, and they cheered lustily outside, the cheers rising to a tumultuous roar when Herr Hitler and Count Ciano and their suites appeared on the Chancellery balcony afterward.

At the last minute even the foreign press had been invited inside the sacred precincts of the Chancellery to watch the historic scene and proclaim it to the world.

A Sweeping Alliance

And historic scenes it was; for it produced the most splendid and most sweeping alliance in modern times. Disregarding with what Count Ciano called "momentary" all diplomatic problems, which usually make the cause founders of such alliances depend upon unprovoked aggression against one or both alliance partners, the German-Italian pact provides:

In peace constant contact between the two governments in all matters affecting their common interests and the European situation.

In case of danger, immediate consultation on and full political and diplomatic support for

Speeches in Berlin on Signing of Alliance

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 22.—Following are the texts of speeches by the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, on the purpose of the German-Italian military pact at a reception given at the Foreign Office to German and foreign newspaper men:

Count Ciano

The pact signed today by Herr von Ribbentrop and myself on behalf of our respective governments concerns fundamentally the absolute political and military solidarity of Germany and Italy.

Its stipulations are categorical. The spirit animating them is the spirit inherent in the ethical principles of fascism as outlined by Hitler. It is the historical speech on Berlin made on Sept. 9, 1937—to be friends, and, better friends, to march together to the end.

Italo-German relations in the past have been in conformity with these principles and will be so in the future. Two countries and two nations now form an unbreakable line closely welded together by the affinity of their ideas, by the fact of a common frontier fixed for all time, the solidarity of their interests and the absolute harmony of their policies.

The pact signed today bestows on the historical fact of this close unity the form of precise obligations between the two States.

All Reservations Banned

The alliance concluded between Italy and Germany is an alliance without mental or other reservations. Its fundamental principles, its terms and its purposes are clearly expressed. It represents a pact of permanent political collaboration and at the same time of absolute military cooperation.

When negotiating and concluding it, the National Socialist and Fascist governments aimed at maintenance of European peace. I need not repeat what I have already said on several occasions: That Italy wishes above all to see an order and

firm resolution to unite their power, their will and their faith in order to oppose—in peace or war—any attempt to threaten their living space or to violate interests essential to existence, the development and work of their peoples, those interests which we regard as inseparable and which must be asserted and defended unilaterally.

Herr von Ribbentrop

The Berlin-Rome Axis, which had its origin years ago in the attitude of defense adopted by both Germany and Italy against those who stood to benefit by the status quo of Versailles, and in the determination of both these States to procure just peace for the continent of Europe, has stood many times.

And so the fact that the German-Italian pact, drawn up only three weeks ago in Milan, has been signed today in the capital of the Reich by the representatives of Hitler and the Fuehrer's Minister for Foreign Affairs, does not imply the beginning of a new era in the policy of Germany and Italy; it simply means that the governments of these two countries have met the logical goal of a perfectly natural development.

National Socialism and fascism pursue the same aims, and this has inevitably led to an ever closer community of interests between the two peoples and has strengthened the bonds between them.

Thus the agreement signed today, which gives expression in comprehensive form to the determination of both nations to stand for all full faith together, serves not only the world, but also giving the world documentary evidence of something which has been a political reality for a long time.

Since Germany and Italy shook off the fetters of Versailles and the Geneva system and began to build up their policy not on idealism but on reality, on the basis of their own strength and with all their power and strength of the newly arisen empire, so-called democracies have renounced their efforts to reduce the two powers once again to a

successes of their own. As opposed to all these illusions and intrigues the new pact expresses, in a way which sets beyond all doubt and misrepresentation, the indestructible solidarity which joins 100,000,000 people united under the unique and historic guidance of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

"Enslavement" Is Demanded

Whereas the policy of autocratic governments is directed either in a veiled manner or quite openly against Germany and Italy, the new Berlin-Rome pact threatens no one. Whereas the policy of pursuing is irresponsible playing with war and war panic, and whereas they are attempting to combine, by means of more and more daring combinations, to stir up whole continents against each other, the new pact serves the cause of safeguarding peace against such dangerous threats.

Whereas the aims of politicians who are attempting to enslave us are purely negative and serve the maintenance of old injustices, whereby Germany and Italy are denied their due place in the world and their due share of the goods of the earth, the ideas of the powers who are on the side of order are positive and creative ideas. These powers desire peace but a just peace so that they may insure for their peoples and for the whole of Europe, and ultimately for the world, the blessing of permanent and firmly established order.

Both governments are firmly convinced that there is not a single political problem in Europe which cannot be solved by peaceful means. In all quarters, there is a will to do so. At the same time they are, however, firmly determined not to concede a single step in face of threats but to defend the vital rights of their nations with all their power and in the future nobody will be able to doubt, to distort by sophistry, or to deny the close unity, indisputable and decreed by fate, between the Greater German Reich

chase, we obtain plain English. We own cloth at the 'Will' 50 W. 50.

WORLD'S FA SIGHT-SEER SAVE T

Franklin D. Roosevelt NEW YORK - 1939

ARNOLD FIFTH AVENUE AT CL Regardless of

Paris." Then Signor Gayda, like every commentator without exception, speaks up that now almost mystic figure of 150,000,000 persons ready to fight, along with a summary of Italian power as General Alberto Pariani, Chief of Staff, explained it in the Italian Chamber of Deputies and Corporations last week.

Signor Gayda is particularly important when he talks about the question of "vital spaces." This phrase is new to Italian thought and was noted in the press only a few days ago, at which time it was foregrounding the treaty.

"Germany obligates herself with respect to Italian interests wherever they are justified," he writes, "in Southeastern Europe, in the Mediterranean—entirely reserved to Italy because it concerns her directly and indirectly—and in Africa, and not to interfere in their free development."

Five Hand in Balkans Seen

It is noteworthy that in this passage is the phrase "Southeastern Europe," which would seem to indicate that Germany had given Italy a free hand in the Balkans. It is, therefore, explained as well as anything Germany's said in this alliance. The writer does not specify Germany's "vital spaces." He goes on to say the expression "vital spaces" does not imply "plans for hegemony, control or political or economic domination of other nations."

"The alliance is not only a defensive instrument," he asserts, "it is above all a new expression of constructive forces."

He claims, however, that "neither Italy nor Germany intends to launch herself on a mad or ill-considered adventure, and extreme cases which would call for reciprocal aid and common risks would arise only for extreme reasons in which their legitimate and vital interests would be involved."

Signor Gayda alone among the commentators gives the full interpretation of the treaty. The Morning, which is considered the most conservative Rome newspaper, gives a much more startling and typical viewpoint.

"The alliance will be unlimited," it writes, "without exclusions, and there will be no case of an Italian action or a German action, but there will always be unified Italo-German action. Italy cannot be threatened without Germany's being equally threatened, and vice versa."

Struggle Toward "Emancipation"

"When two races strong in numbers and civilization, like the Italian and German, lack vital spaces, then their struggle for conquest of such vital spaces becomes instinct, a natural outcome of their existence, their right or their future. Whoever denies that right and hampers that unpostponable conquest is an enemy to be crushed."

"The Italo-German pact represents an instrument of defense in the clearest sense of the word—an instrument that will give Italy and Germany the breathing space of which they have need, indispensable to their power."

Reserve Got Long Leaves

ROME, May 23 (AP)—Numerous men who had been called to the colors when Italy was retreating recurred by the hundreds of thousands this Spring have returned to their homes on leaves of thirty, sixty and ninety days. Many of these will supply the need for labor for the wheat harvest, an all-important event in Italy's striving for economic self-sufficiency.

Most of these receiving leaves are men 30 years old, members of the class of 1901, which was called in its entirety. They have received two to three months of training. Some Italian circles regarded the reduction as a sign that the government does not expect war this year.

Foreign military observers, however, doubted whether Italy would field her active military forces fall below 500,000 or 600,000. When the peak was reached about six weeks ago the number of Italian men under arms was estimated at 1,200,000.

ent a thousand boys and girls from the Hitler Youth and some crews of factories and offices had been marched to the Chancellery in a body, and they cheered lustily outside, the cheers rising to a tumultuous roar when Herr Hitler and Count Ciano and their suites appeared on the Chancellery balcony afterward.

At the last minute even the foreign press had been invited inside the sacred precincts of the Chancellery to watch the historic scene and proclaim it to the world.

A Sweeping Alliance

And historic scene it was for it produced the most cordial and most sweeping alliance in modern times. Discarding with what Count Ciano called "honest openness" all diplomatic provisos, which usually make the cause of such alliances depend upon unprovoked aggression against one or both alliance partners, the German-Italian pact provides:

In peace constant contact between the two governments in all matters affecting their common interests or the European situation.

In case of danger, immediate consultation on all full political and diplomatic support for counter-measures to meet the danger.

Finally, in case of war involving one partner, no matter how started, full mutual support with all military forces by land, sea and air.

In these and many other respects the new German-Italian pact goes far beyond the pre-war triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, for it provides the possibility of neutrality, such as Italy adopted in 1914, and of joining the other side, and it also specifically excludes a separate armistice or peace.

Moreover, this pact provides for immediate technical collaboration "in the military field and the field of war economy" and all other measures necessary for the execution of the pact under standing German-Italian commitments.

According to well-informed sources, it has already been agreed in case of war that Germany shall furnish the supreme command on land while Italy takes command on the sea. Accordingly, it is assumed that the technical collaboration, which has already begun, in taking into account that eventually and that many German officers and technical experts recently sent to Italy are preparing the organizational ground for joint operations of the German and Italian armies under German command.

Just how Germany will reciprocate on the sea is still not clear, but it is hardly unlikely that Italy may demand the expansion of the German navy, perhaps even the creation of a German Mediterranean fleet, to assist the Italian fleet in case of trouble.

Called Reply to Democracies

In explaining the aims of the new pact both Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano, as well as the German and Italian press, emphasized it was a democratic advance to the democracies' "encirclement policy," and it is considered more than an accident that the equivalent of the pre-war Triple Alliance was signed on the day on which Britain, France and Russia met at Geneva to seek ways and means of creating an equivalent of the pre-war Triple Entente.

However, although the anti-Comintern pact partners are included in an extended bloc of 300,000,000, nevertheless the stated objective of the new alliance is not to combat Bolshevism, all mention of which is carefully omitted today as in the recent past. Rather the alliance is openly proclaimed to be the instrument of further revision of the Versailles system and therewith European and colonial borders.

In Count Ciano's words, it is designed to place the two nations "at the head of European history, whose highest aim always will be to maintain peace but who are firmly determined to defend their rights to life and sovereignty and to march united into the future."

Herr von Ribbentrop, especially, though the author of the anti-Comintern pact, declared in his speech,

end. Italo-German relations in the past have been in conformity with these principles and will be so in the future. Two countries and two nations now closely together by the affinity of their ideas, by the fact of a common frontier fixed for all time, the solidarity of their interests and the absolute harmony of their policies.

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All Reservations Dropped

The alliance concluded between Italy and Germany is an alliance without mental or other reservations. Its fundamental principles, its terms and its purposes are clearly expressed. It represents a pact of permanent political collaboration and at the same time of absolute military cooperation.

When negotiating and concluding it, the National Socialist and Fascist governments aimed at maintenance of European peace. I need not repeat what Il Duce recently said on several occasions: That Italy wishes, above all, to go on working and carrying on her activities in the cultural domain. There are no problems in Europe which good will and justice might not solve, nor are there any reasons justifying a war, which necessarily would develop from a European into a world conflict. Such is Italy's view, and such is the view of Germany.

Being thus united in a common desire for peace, our two countries are no less united in a determination to demand that Europe still threatening the life of Europe be broken, and in their

Duce and the Fuehrer's Minister for Foreign Affairs, does not imply the beginning of a new era in the policy of Germany and Italy; it simply means that the governments of these two countries have set the logical seal on a perfectly natural development.

National Socialism and Fascism pursue the same aim, and this has inevitably led to an ever closer community of interests between the two peoples and has strengthened the bonds between them.

Thus the agreement signed today, which gives expression in comprehensive form to the determination of both nations to master all full tasks together, serves no other purpose than that of giving the world documentary evidence of something which has been a political reality for a long time.

Since Germany and Italy shook off the fetters of Versailles and began to build up their policy not on ideological views with no relation to reality but simply and solely on the strength of the newly arisen empire, so-called democracies have redoubled their efforts to reduce the two powers once again in a state of dependency, and of late to encircle them. At the same time there have been attempts again and again on the part of these countries to play off one partner of the Axis against the other, in fact to destroy the Axis.

In spite of all disappointments which the clear policy and unflinching unity of the powers which stand for order have meted out to these democratic intriguers, these politicians have continued to speculate wildly as to the possibility of a breach of the Axis. This game is intended to puff up the lack of concrete political

gerous threats.

Whereas the aims of politicians who are attempting to encircle us are purely negative and serve the maintenance of old injustices, whereby Germany and Italy are denied their due place in the world and their due share of the goods of the earth, the ideas of the powers who are on the side of order are positive and creative ideas. These powers desire peace but a just peace so that they may insure for their peoples and for the whole of Europe, and ultimately for the world, the blessing of permanent and firmly established order.

Both governments are firmly convinced that there is not a single political problem in Europe which cannot be solved by peaceful means if, in all quarters, there is a will to do so. At the same time they are, however, firmly determined not to recede a single step in face of threats but to defend the vital rights of their nations with all their power and with all means at their disposal. In the future nobody will be able to doubt, to distort by sophistry, or to deny the close unity, indivisible and decreed by fate, between the Greater German Reich and the Italian empire.

Any aggression against Italian or German rights will, in the future, be opposed by the united power of both countries. Every foot of German or Italian soil will, from now on, be defended unflinchingly by Italian and German soldiers of Germany and Italy, together with their powerful and trusted friends throughout the world from a mighty and invincible bloc of 300,000,000 people, ready to offer the hand of friendship in any one but determined to smash any enemy by their united power.

Anti-Comintern Powers List 302,500,000 People

By The Associated Press. German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, after the signing of the German-Italian military pact yesterday, referred to an "invincible bloc of 300,000,000 people" now ready to act together.

The total population of the anti-Comintern powers is approximately 302,500,000, divided as follows:

Greater Germany (including Austria 6,700,000, Czechoslovakia 10,000,000, Slovakia 2,000,000, Moravia 5,500,000)	24,200,000
Italy (30,000,000)	30,000,000
Spain (20,000,000)	20,000,000
Japan (70,000,000)	70,000,000
France (40,000,000)	40,000,000
United States (120,000,000)	120,000,000
Other (10,000,000)	10,000,000
Total	302,500,000

Herr Hitler exchanged telegrams of congratulation with Premier Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel which repeated the sentiments that Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano already had expressed.

At the same time the Japanese Government, which so far has refused all invitations to join a military alliance, sent the Reich Government a cable message in which it congratulated the "historic event" on a "world historic event" and expressed the conviction that the new pact would give firm support to the highly unstable European situation and thereby form a valuable contribution to the maintenance and strengthening of world peace.

The signing of the pact was the climax of Count Ciano's two-day state visit, which was the occasion of numerous festivities and banquets. The evening tonight with a banquet given by Herr von Ribbentrop at his home. On this occasion the German Foreign Minister received from Count Ciano the Collar of Annunziata, the highest Italian order, which makes Herr Ciano, in however, Count Ciano also had many conferences with Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop on

details of the new collaboration, which, while putting more power behind the decisions of the alliance, nevertheless also limits the freedom of action of either partner.

The next state visit to Berlin will be that of Prince Paul, Yugoslav Regent, who, having visited Italy, will next visit the Reich, beginning June 1. The Italian King's visit, originally planned to follow soon after, apparently has been postponed until late summer.

Herr Hitler's own interpretation of the alliance is likely to come in the speech he is scheduled to deliver June 4, following a victory parade of the Condor Legion on its return from the Spanish war, in which German and Italian collaboration was first cemented on the battlefield.

French Acquit German of Spying

Written in The New York Times. BERLIN, France, May 22.—Joseph Kueber, a German subject, was acquitted on a spy charge by a military tribunal here today, while two Frenchmen, Louis Meyer and Vladimir Tani, were each sentenced to twenty years' hard labor on the same charge.

Iron Guards' Jail Term Extended

Written in The New York Times. SUOMENKIVI, Russia, May 21.—Several hundred Iron Guards, interned a year ago in concentration camps for one year, were notified today that the government had decided to prolong their internment for another twelve months.

GOOD WHISKIES DESERVE



White Rock

ALL OTHER WHISKIES NEED IT!



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ANGLO-SOVIET PACT NEAR, GENEVA SAYS

League Quarters Hear Snags Have Been Overcome, With a Treaty Expected in a Week

CHINA APPEALS TO COUNCIL

But She Gets Nothing Beyond Much Sympathy—Status of Albania Goes to Assembly

By FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
GENEVA, May 22.—In League of Nations quarters tonight the impression prevails that the differences that have prevented a united democratic front against aggression have now been adjusted and that within a week or so a French-British-Russian treaty of mutual assistance will be concluded.

It is not possible to find official authority for this impression, although it hardly could have become so general or so positive without official inspiration. It seems to have originated from French sources. The British, without confirming it, intimate that the report may be well founded. The Russians are not saying anything beyond hinting that the news, if true, is not due to developments in Geneva but to negotiations elsewhere.

Against this background of possible daylight ahead the League Council opened its 106th session, sitting three hours and, in the matter of fashion, in which Geneva specialists, accomplishing nothing whatever.

At a private session in the afternoon Joseph A. C. Avenol, secretary general of the League, announced the receipt of "several communications regarding Albania, including a letter signed by Zog I, King of the Albanians." The letter, as is well known, asks the League to refuse to recognize the Italian seizure of Albania, but its purport was not revealed. Discussion over Zog's and Albania's present status followed. Finally it was decided to refer the entire matter to the Assembly, which will meet in September.

Open Session Is Held

In an open session that followed, the tragedy of this League, which can do so little and therefore actually avoids doing anything, was paraded for three hours before a handful of spectators in its palatial council chamber.

Again China's plight under Japanese invasion was brought before the Council. In a moving speech Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo of China pleaded that the League advise its

British Speed Study of a Soviet Tie; May Announce Decision Tomorrow

But It Is Still Not Certain That All Ministers Are Ready to Accept Alliance—Sense of Urgency Not So Strong in London Now

By FERDINAND KUHN Jr.
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was suddenly summoned today for tomorrow morning so that the decks can be cleared of domestic business and the whole of Wednesday's regular meeting devoted to the Anglo-Soviet negotiations.

There is just a chance that Wednesday's meeting may prove decisive in the long, tangled history of these negotiations, which began soon after the German occupation of Prague. Possibly Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will be able to make the momentous announcement of an Anglo-Soviet agreement on the same day in the House of Commons.

But it is by no means certain that all the Cabinet Ministers really want a pact with Russia badly enough to accept an outright defensive alliance of the kind that Moscow is seeking. After the verbal battering administered to Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons last Friday the Inner Cabinet agreed to move part of the way toward meeting the Russian demands.

It remains to be seen, however, whether these concessions will satisfy the Russians or whether the British Cabinet can be induced to go farther. Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, will fly to London from Geneva for Wednesday's meeting ready to persuade his colleagues if he can.

But the sense of urgency is no longer quite so strong as it was last week. Whitehall's official enthusiasm of a few days ago over the prospects of a Russian agreement had given way today to a much more cautious attitude—perhaps because the Russians again have been "sticky" or perhaps just because there seemed to be no danger in Danzig or elsewhere

acute enough to push the two sides together.

The German-Italian alliance ceremoniously signed in Berlin today did nothing to create such a sense of danger in British minds. London regarded it as disagreeable but not alarming. Certainly it has not shaken a belief in political quarters here that Italy can be detached for a day from her dependent partnership with Nazi Germany.

Carried along by such hopeful reasoning, British politicians and editors compared the terms of today's alliance with the old Triple Alliance of pre-war days and found little difference. There remains a widespread belief here that Italy will desert her ally when the decisive moment strikes, just as she did in 1914. Once any idea like this takes hold in British minds it sticks there, and not even the conclusion of a full-fledged offensive-defensive alliance can shake it.

This is not to say that the British see any hope of detaching Italy now. On the contrary, they acknowledge that Italy is held in an ever tighter German grip and that her nuisance power can be considerable as long as "peace" continues in Europe. Yet it is significant that there is no fear in London at the moment of an Italian denunciation of the Anglo-Italian friendship treaty—an act that would cut the last thin cord between Italy and the Western democracies.

The newspapers generally try to minimize the importance of the Axis alliance. Thus The Times of London describes it as "a notable ceremony rather than a notable event." It simply means, according to The Times, that "the governments of the two countries are drawing a final and logical conclusion from an evolution which is quite natural and have given the world documentary evidence of something which has been a political reality for a long time."

ALLIES ACCUSED OF INCITING POLES

Berlin Foreign Office Organ Says Conduct of Customs Men Invites Reprisals

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, May 22.—It is assumed that the Danzig situation was thoroughly discussed here today when

Dr. Schacht Courts India With Reich Trade Offer

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
MADRAS, India, May 22.—In a speech this evening that created a considerable impression here, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank, declared his disbelief in the imminence of war.

He avowed Germany's desire for peace. He also paid tribute to Britain's work in India, and told his listeners that Britain would not oppose India's advance

EXPORTS TO RUSSIA SET RECORD IN '38

Trade of \$69,691,000 Compared With \$42,892,000 for Year Previous, Report Says

IMPORTS SHOWED DECLINE

Ricard for France and Carey for United States Open Week Devoted to Commerce

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, May 22.—United States exports to Soviet Russia in 1938 were larger than in any year since 1931, and far in excess of the minimum fixed by the commercial agreement between the two countries, the Department of Commerce reported today in connection with the observance of National Foreign Trade Week.

Exports to Russia were valued at \$69,691,000 in 1938, as compared with \$42,892,000 in 1937. Imports from the U.S.S.R. last year were \$24,064,000, compared with \$30,768,000 in 1937. A decrease in imports of manganese and asbestos accounted for most of the decline.

The report, written by E. C. Ropes, chief of the Russian section, said:

"It is almost possible to follow the steps taken by Soviet planners as they emphasize the development of one industry or another, from the character of orders placed in the United States."

"Thus, purchases of carbon electrodes reflect the growth of aluminum production; steel sheets, the rise of automobile output; aircraft and parts, the increased need for airplanes for use in both transport and defense."

"The replacement of imported goods by Soviet products is also to be traced. Steel sheets, for example, reached a high in 1937, dropping later; oil-well and refining machines and textile machinery rose and fell similarly, as did radio and television apparatus, and copper and tin-plate among the metal items. Russian automobile imports have almost ceased, after reaching a high mark of \$10,000,000 in 1931."

J. H. Ricard, former Minister of Commerce of France, speaking from Paris, and W. Gibson Carey Jr., president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, speaking from New York, exchanged radio greetings, in the interest of Foreign Trade Week in France and National Foreign Trade Week in the United States.

BRITAIN'S CZECH GOLD BECOMES A MYSTERY

LONDON TALK SHAKE-UP

Notes the Minister and Asks 'Til

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Tuesday devoted today to an anxious life in those of the British Cabinet in advice to "retire."

The newspaper old Prime Minister, "with I once," and Vis Foreign Secretary pointed out that "have" to give was suggested that to start trains their successors

Otherwise the hint of just what attempting to be sumably all the over, say, 50, going. And The kind as to remain Chamberlain used his relieving Minister "in times like t

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NEW ZEALAND IMPORT P...

Supreme Court Under 'New

Special Cable to THE WELLINGTON.
The Socialist Government Zealand exceed creating the tra Supreme Court today.

An order-in-co trade control set Governor General fields in which by regulation, J but he could a task of regulatio The opinion gaged legislative

U.S. EMBARGOES SCRAP IRON, HITTING JAPAN; BRITISH READY TO BOMB BERLIN NIGHTLY; REICH, ITALY, SPAIN SIGN COMPACT TODAY

of 42° Here Sets Mark for the Date

Low temperature for a day was established for the day's minimum high was 42 at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. Twenty-two degrees under normal average for Sept. 26, according to the records of the Weather Bureau, the lowest temperature since 1900, when it was 42 at 1:30 P. M. The weather prediction for the day is "fair with a slowly rising breeze." The wind will blow from the northwest but abate during the day, it is predicted.

Sub-temperatures prevailed in the north of New York State. The lowest reading of 28 was at Owl's Head. At a light snow fall last night.

ON IS SELECTED FOR SENATE

ians Agree as Winkles Preference on Eve of State Convention

nomination of Bruce Barton Republican candidate for State Senator in opposition to Winkles. A decision was reached after the leaders of the Republican State organization met at the State Hotel last night.

Official reports indicate that this extensive raid, covering half the West coast of Europe, was particularly successful. In addition, many fires were started in the Berlin area, and direct hits were said to have been scored near the German battleship *Bismarck* lying off Kiel; on the Tempelhof airport, at Berlin, and on main Nazi headquarters and lines of communication in Germany and in Belgium, the Netherlands and France.

German Agains Shell Doves

At Dover the Germans again dropped shells from across the Channel for an hour yesterday, killing two persons, injuring others and destroying two empty houses. Church windows were damaged by the gun shells. A school was also damaged.

The British were again bombing occupied Channel ports this morning. Sweeping down out of low clouds they attacked invasion bases from Calais to Boulogne, and observers on the Kent coast reported seeing many fires and hearing gun explosions for four hours.

The main objective in the Berlin area yesterday was great plants that produce electric power for war industries on the outskirts of the capital. As the first waves of planes approached from several directions, they ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire, but in spite of this, according to an Air Ministry statement, they penetrated into the eastern section of the city and began bombing the big Klingenberg power plant, which has an output of 200,000 kilowatts and supplies several important munitions factories.

R.A.F. POUNDS REICH

Punishing Raids Made on Berlin, Kiel and Other German Centers

COASTAL CITIES BLASTED

Wide-Ranging British Fliers Pounded on Areas Likely to Harbor Invasion Forces

By JAMES H. NEWTON Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27.—British heavy bombers struck again at the heart of Berlin in the early hours of yesterday morning. For five hours, circling around the German capital by the light of their own fires, they attacked power plants, railroad junctions, airports and munitions factories, while other bomber formations raided the Nazi invasion fleet from Kiel, on the Baltic, to Brest, on the coast of France. This was the most intensive raid on Berlin since the start of the war. More bombers were engaged for a longer time than ever before, and there is every indication here that as the night grew longer and planes fell in from the United States, this is just the start of the British campaign of bombing military objectives inside the German capital every night that planes can fly.

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Bomb Tamer in London Seriously Hurt by Auto

By The Associated Press. LONDON, Sept. 26.—A man who has played a prominent role in unexploded German time bombs for three weeks without suffering a scratch is in the hospital—an automobile got him.

It is L. F. Davies, no less of the lieutenant of the same surname who removed a bomb from the St. Paul's Cathedral yard, but he achieved an equally daring feat by fishing out and carting away one threatening the facade of Buckingham Palace.

Dean W. R. Matthews of St. Paul's Cathedral announced today that a tablet commemorating the exploit of Lieutenant Robert Davies and his "suicide squad" of Royal Engineers in removing the bomb that threatened to destroy the cathedral would be placed near the spot where the bomb fell.

46 OF THE BENARES SAVED AFTER 8 DAYS

Six Children Among Rescued—Drifted in Open Boat, Food Gone, After Torpedoing

By JAMES H. NEWTON Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Sept. 26.—Eighty by a Sunderland flying boat that drifted helplessly in an open lifeboat 600 miles from land, six children and forty adults who had been aboard the steamer liner City of Benares, which was torpedoed on Sept. 17, were picked up yesterday by a British warship and landed in a North British port tonight.

The rescue of these survivors, all of whom had been given up as lost, was one of the most exciting of the kind thus far in the war. It brings the death toll down to 260, of whom seventy-nine were children.

After putting off from the liner, on which the children were being transported to safety in Canada, their lifeboat became separated from the others. Vessels that went to the scene of the torpedoing then failed to sight them.

The lifeboat tossed about for eight days. By yesterday the food and water supplies were completely exhausted. The forty-six were weak from exposure and hunger; all of them had given up hope and were awaiting death.

Suddenly they heard the roar of a plane's engine above them and saw a big flying boat hovering overhead. The flying boat, whose crew are members of the Royal Australian Air Force, had been escorting a service courier to sea. The Australians had just been relieved by a Royal Air Force plane and were heading for home when they saw the frail craft below.

MEETING IN BERLIN

Accord Said to Affect Course of the War as Well as 'New Order'

TOKYO'S INCLUSION HINTED

Rome Press Says Japanese Share 'Heroic' View of Life Animating Axis Peoples

By The United Press. BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 27.—Germany, Italy and Spain will sign a document of "historical importance" in Tokyo, the German press said today. The document is said to be signed early today by a reliable Nazi source.

[An important Japanese-German agreement will be announced today in Tokyo and Berlin, according to a message telephoned in Shanghai to The Associated Press bureau in Tokyo. The message interrupted the conversation, but the Tokyo bureau was able to answer "no" to the question whether the agreement meant that Japan was becoming a belligerent in the European war.]

The representatives of the three nations, in addition to discussing the future course of the war in Europe, also are expected to take up the spreading ramifications in the Far East.

Count Ciano, now on route to Berlin, will return to Rome on Saturday after attaching Italy's signature to the new document, it was said.

Secrecy is Maintained For days, since the arrival of Roger Serrano Ruffier in Berlin and the talks with Chancellor Hitler and Count Ribbentrop, the Nazi press has been saying the sign is "approaching the hour of great decision" with Berlin hinting that Generalissimo Francisco Franco might be on the verge of entering the war. Great secrecy was maintained as to the contents of the predicted "historical document," but it was emphasized that the top power talks in Berlin today would be of unprecedented far-reaching importance.

The International Situation

America and the Far East

President Roosevelt yesterday placed an embargo, effective Oct. 16, on export of all scrap steel and iron except to the Western Hemisphere and Great Britain. Aimed at Japan, which obtained 91.61 per cent of such vital war-making necessities from the United States in 1939, it was regarded as the strongest blow yet struck by this country against Japanese armed expansion in the Far East.

The embargo was interpreted by the Japanese press as retaliatory action for Japan's Indo-China policy and as making inevitable a clash between their country and the United States. An army officer in Shanghai said it "actually ends a state of peace between the United States and Japan just as the transfer of fifty destroyers actually ended a state of peace between the United States and Germany."

War—Military and Diplomatic

British bombing raids against German-held invasion ports along the French and Belgian coasts, said to dwarf any heretofore attempted, was reported to be in progress last night and early today. Fires were set along the coast from Zebruggen, Belgium, to Cap Gris Nez, correspondents reported.

In the raid on the previous night, the Air Ministry said, the R. A. F. dropped several sticks of bombs on the great Klingenberg Power Station, main source of industrial energy for the German capital, and also hit another power station and the previously visited Tempelhof Airfield.

As the tempo of the British attack increased, that of the Germans on London appears to slacken somewhat. Although the southeast coastal area apparently took a pounding, two mass daylight raids on London were reported turned back at heavy cost to the attackers; the night raiders also appeared to have trouble getting through. No new, large fires could be seen from the center of the city. The score for the day of the aerial fighting, the Air Ministry said, was thirty-one German planes shot down and eight British lost. [Page 1, Column 6.]

HEAVY NAZI RAIDS CENTER ON LONDON

Southampton Navy Base Takes Worst Pounding—Britain Appeals for More Planes

Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27.—German bombers pounded London's Southwest coast early last night, and this morning the attack was following the pattern that the last twenty days have made tragically familiar. [As midnight passed, according to The Associated Press, not a single fire was to be seen on the city's horizon.]

United States and Germany

The embargo was largely approved by the steel industry and scrap trade. The opinion was expressed that the Oct. 16 deadline might give Japan an opportunity to withdraw from French Indo-China. Some question was expressed as to the immediate effect of the embargo on Japanese war industries. Japan has issued no statement on steel in hand, and some quarters believed this might have alternate success in British areas. [Page 4, Column 2.]

Meanwhile, 2,000 Japanese troops were landed at Haiphong, in conformity with the understanding reached with the French Indo-China Government. The landing was unopposed, but just before the debarkation Japanese bombs were dropped on a near-by railroad, causing several native casualties. The Japanese commander apologized, saying it was a "mistake." [Page 4, Column 4.]

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ROOSEVELT MOVES

Bars Export of Metal to All Except Britain and New World Nations

BAN IS EFFECTIVE OCT. 16

War Closes Other Markets to Japanese—Hull in Calm on Threats From Tokyo

By FRANK L. KUGLER Special Cable to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt ordered today a complete embargo, effective Oct. 16, on the export of all types of scrap steel and scrap iron except to Western Hemisphere countries and Great Britain. This step was generally interpreted in Washington as bringing the strongest sanction to date against Japan's attempt to dominate Asia.

Japan, which bought an estimated \$1.01 per cent of her scrap steel and scrap iron from the United States in 1939, is unable to obtain these products, vital for military production, in sufficient quantities elsewhere because wartime activities consume all available scrap in other leading producing countries.

This was the second major export embargo by the United States on the complicated Oriental checkbook within twenty-four hours. Last night the Export-Import Bank announced it had agreed to lend another \$30,000,000 to the Chinese Government.

New Doomed Moves

Whether these two moves would checkmate Japan in her attempt to conquer Indo-China and China was regarded as uncertain in diplomatic circles, which conceded, nevertheless, that the move to Japan was serious.

In its direct effort toward crippling the Japanese war machine, the embargo was regarded as stronger than the abrogation of the United States commercial treaty with Japan last year, than the "neutrality" embargo on the shipment of scrap steel to Japan and the Sept. 22 embargo upon the shipment of aviation gasoline and the introduction of a licensing system for scrap export.

If for no other reason, this was deemed true because Japan cannot go into other markets to fulfill her needs. Japan is not formally barred from buying finished steel in the United States, of course, but there are three difficulties in the way of doing this in quantity, any one of which, officials believe, would prevent it. In the first place, the gold reserves of the Tokyo government are listed at \$120,000,000 at current exchange rates and finished steel is expensive. Secondly, it would be necessary to get exact data of finished products and, with the American steel plants busy on domestic and other orders, this would present a real difficulty. Third, if quantities were to be purchased, export licenses would be necessary here. These probably would not be forthcoming.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull made clear at a press conference today that the United States Government was not concerned over reports from Tokyo that the Japanese Government was finally convinced that the United States was opposed to Japan's expansion in the Orient and over other reports from Tokyo that Japan would actively support Germany if the United States should enter the European war.

representatives at Large be selected today, from a long a down names or

Tax Bill Amortization Agreed On; House Group Bows to the Senators

By TURNER OUTLIDER Special to The New York Times.

46 OF THE BENARES SAVED AFTER 8 DAYS

Six Children Among Rescued—Drifted in Open Boat, Food Gone, After Torpedoing

MEETING IN BERLIN

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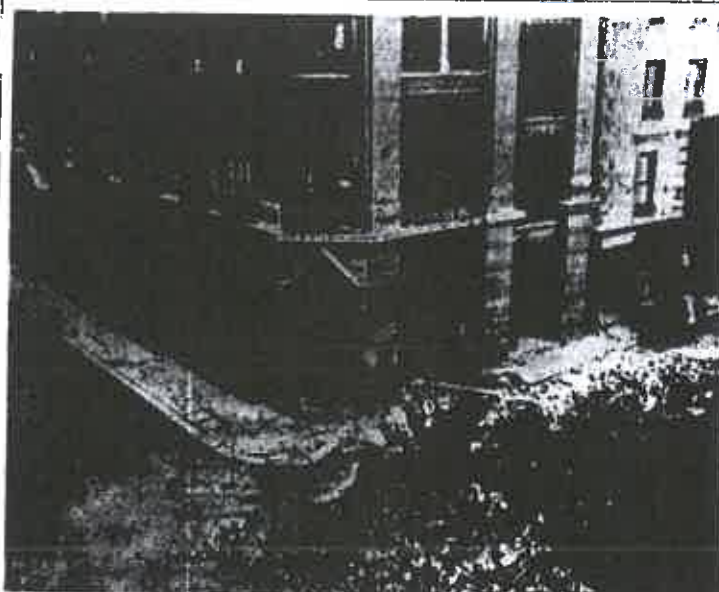
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ROOSEVELT MOVES

Bars Export of Metal to All Except Britain and New World Nations



BOMB AND STORY BREAK AT DOORSTEP OF AP IN LONDON
BRITISH SOURCE: Crater in front of The Associated Press Building at 20 Tudor Street E. C. 4 caused by explosive that demolished a structure on the opposite side of the street during raid on Tuesday. The bomb also shattered windows of the AP building, littered the reception hall with debris and forced staff to shift to another office for a few hours.

HEAVY BOMBS USED IN RAIDS ON LONDON

Berlin Intimates Big Caliber of Missiles Accounts for Mounting Destruction

MILITARY HITS REPORTED

Capital's Gas Works, Docks, Blast Furnace, Barracks and Seven Airfields Listed

Wireless to The New York Times
BERLIN, Sept. 26—Authoritative German quarters tonight admitted the probability that all attacks on London had increased in force in the past few days although pointing out that there was no official confirmation in this effect.
It was stated, however, that German bombers were using increasing numbers of the "heaviest caliber" bombs in attacking the British capital. These "heaviest" bombs, it is asserted, weigh up to 1,000 kilograms, or close to two tons, each. To their use, it is stated here, may be attributed the extraordinarily heavy destruction wrought in London in recent days, particularly those of last night.
Last night's attack, the Germans state, was directed chiefly against docks and gas works in London. At the Beckton and Bromley gas works it is stated large fires were started. The Leven Road gas works are reported to have been damaged, a huge explosion and flames that reached a height of 1,200 feet being observed by German fliers.
The raiders, it is stated, were attacked at various points by British fighters but no planes were destroyed. They declared British searchlights were useless visible, so it was an easy matter to escape the pursuing British planes under cover of darkness.
By noon today, it is reported here, German bomber squadrons had taken off for renewed action over Southern England. At Middleborough they started their run with a "heaviest" with the heaviest caliber bombs reportedly had in a few minutes through the works, causing great destruction.
Whitby Harbor likewise was reported to have been attacked with similar bombs. The explosion started numerous fires among harbor installations, it is stated. In the course of the ensuing daylight the Germans report two Royal Air Force Hurricane fighters were shot down. German losses have yet been reported.
The Germans report strong forces of bombers this afternoon attacked the Spitfire Aircraft Works at Southampton with unprecedented success. "Large bombs of the heaviest caliber" it is stated, they added assembly halls and railroad lines, scattering numerous direct hits, marked by heavy explosions. In the ensuing air battle between convoying German fighters and British pursuit planes, nineteen machines were shot down, it is reported, and three German machines were lost.

BEATEN IN RUMANIA, SAYS U. S. OIL MAN

Freeman Charges Iron Guard Used Third Degree on Him and 4 Other Foreigners

SEVEN COMPANIES SEIZED

American and British Concerns Placed Under Commissar as 'Sabotage' Is Looked Into

Wireless to The New York Times
BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 26—Following twenty-four hours' imprisonment in what he identified as Rumanian Iron Guard headquarters, during which he was beaten with pistol butts and the fists of alleged Iron Guardists H. L. Freeman of Macatoga Springs, N. Y., an engineer employed for fifteen years in the production department of the Rumanian-American subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), was released tonight.
Mr. Freeman said he was arrested yesterday by Iron Guardmen working on a business trip to him from his office in the Florest petroleum center to Bucharest in company with four Britons, C. R. Brasler and C. R. Young, employed by the Astra Romana, and Captain and Mrs. Tracy, a Netherlands subject named Anderson and an unidentified Rumanian.
The seven were taken first, according to Mr. Freeman, to the Iron Guard's business headquarters, then to the "Green House," the organization's political office, where they were subjected to a "third degree."
In each place they were severely beaten, said Mr. Freeman, and they were not allowed to communicate with their legal aid.
Chief British Minister Franklin Mott Gunther, informed by Mr. Freeman's office last night that he was being held, was able to obtain his release this afternoon.
Rumanian officials recently emphasized that unauthorized persons had been representing themselves as Iron Guardists and the authorities published warnings that any such representations should be reported to them.
The American has a cut lip, head bruise and two lacerated teeth as a result of the questioning. He says that no formal charges were presented for his arrest, but that he was accused of sabotage efforts. The Iron Guardists vainly sought to force an admission that he had intended to use several objects, such as explosive capsules and wires, that they placed before him and said had been found in his desk.
Mr. Gunther tonight dispatched a cable to the State Department reporting the incident. It is understood he plans to make a statement tonight. The Minister probably will also speak personally to Premier Ion Antonescu, whom he knows well.
Mr. Freeman's impression was that he was accused more of being a Jew, which he says he is not, than of being a saboteur. It is understood that the British subjects, who are still held informally, received considerably worse beatings.
Tonight, it is asserted, the Britons signed under duress a statement admitting that they were saboteurs. The British Legation refuses to make an official statement. The British Minister, Mr. Hastings, so far is not reported preparing a protest.
BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 26—Seven of the largest oil companies in Rumania, all operating under British and American capital, were placed under State control today.
They are Colombia, Anglo-Rumanian, Romana Americana, Unirea, Concordia, Ruman Romana and Distributiva. The government said there was no question of confiscation, but officials of the concern said the order would restrict operations substantially.
The placing of the seven companies under control of a commissar

NEW TOKYO ENVOY TO ITALY

Former Harvard Student Named to Replace Eiji Amano

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (UP)—The Foreign Office announced today the replacement of Eiji Amano, former Foreign Office spokesman, as Japanese Ambassador to Italy. He will be succeeded by Genpei Horikiri. Mr. Horikiri studied at Harvard and Cambridge. New to the diplomatic service, he is a former Vice Minister of Finance and a member of Parliament. At one time he was Professor of Economics at Keio University.

Poles Told England Will Win
Special Cable to The New York Times
LONDON, Sept. 26—The Premier of the Polish Government in exile, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, in broadcast tonight told Poles everywhere that Great Britain is bound to win the war. He also read a message from Prime Minister Churchill saying fighting Poles would get their reward when Poland is reconstituted as a free country.

All charge purchases made the business of this month, will be lifted Nov. 1st. If you do not enjoy the privilege of a charge account, ask your saleswoman to have one opened for you.

We prescribe for the

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TAILORED

British Raids on Berlin Seen as Warning to Spain

Special Cable to The New York Times
LONDON, Sept. 26—It is pointed out here that the intensive British raids on Berlin started in earnest during the visit of Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spanish Foreign Minister, to Chancellor Hitler.
It is generally believed here that the Germans are trying to convince Spaniards that now is the time to get into the war if they want to take advantage of what Germans believe to be the imminent collapse of the British Empire. It is thought in some quarters, however, that if he spent every night in an air-raid shelter he might not be so easily convinced of German supremacy.

Anzacs Await Thrust in Pacific, Lothian Warns Axis and Japan

Ambassador Says Forces Will Strike Fast to Defend British and Dutch Areas—At Fair He Praises Dominion's Help

The Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, firmly answered yesterday reports of a threatened Japanese alliance with Germany and fears for the security of Singapore and the Netherlands Indies by asserting that any challenge to the security of these important Pacific possessions would encounter "most formidable resistance from the ever-growing organized strength of Australia and New Zealand."
Speaking in the New Zealand Pavilion at the World's Fair at expiration commemorating the thirty-third anniversary of the elevation of New Zealand to the status of a dominion, the British Ambassador delivered a thinly veiled warning to prospective aggressors in the southern Pacific, declaring that the armed forces of Australia and New Zealand would be able to strike "with immense speed" over great distances of the Pacific "right up to Singapore."
"People sometimes speak of Australia and New Zealand as two isolated nations looking for help from outside," he said. "It is quite true that both rely mainly on the British Navy for their long-distance defense, which is one reason why they always come so stalwartly to the assistance of the mother country in time of trial."
"But a truth which is sometimes overlooked is that they themselves are nations which can contribute a great deal to the security of the Pacific itself, from their own strength. Take the air force alone. The total number of pilots and air crews who will be available every year from these two countries for empire air defense will not fall for about 25,000 a year. That is a lot of people in an air force."
Prime "Stalwart" People
In paying tribute to New Zealand and its anniversary, Lord Lothian referred to its "stalwart and vigorous population." He pointed out that New Zealand's 1,500,000 people had been world leaders in modern social reform but he added that

abroad 25,000 soldiers and there are many more in training for overseas service and for home defense," he said. "But it is in the air force that it is making the greatest effort."
Lord Lothian revealed that the New Zealand Air Force already had more than 400 officers and men and that under the Empire air program New Zealand would provide 800 trained pilots to go directly to England each year and 450 partly trained pilots to go to Canada for completion of training with 1,000 observers and air gunners.
In addition to New Zealand's contribution, he continued, Australia has a "small but formidable navy of its own" and has sent "tens of thousands of volunteers to Britain and the Middle East and has many more in training." Total Australian voluntary enlistments for overseas service are 123,000, together with an army for home defense that is rapidly being advanced to 250,000.

Twenty Squadrons Now

The Ambassador said that Australia already had twenty air squadrons, with more than 22,000 men accepted for training for air service overseas. The Australian air training plan, he said, will turn out a steady flow of 10,000 to 20,000 pilots and other members of the air force a year to aid Britain "and to strengthen the security of the Pacific."
Earlier Lord Lothian declared he knew nothing more about the fighting in Dakar than was contained in the official statement. He said it would not have a bad effect on British morale, though the fact that General de Gaulle had not any more support was "disappointing." Robert M. Flirth, New Zealand Commissioner General in the East, who presided at the exercises in the pavilion, read a message from Prime Chamberlain in which he said: "We in New Zealand are today more determined than ever to give Britain all assistance possible in defense of our homeland and in defense of our liberties and democratic rights."

Warships Reported Bombed

REKING, Sept. 26 (AP)—British warships anchored near Plymouth and a military barracks near Burgess were reported bombed in yesterday's wave of German air attacks on Southern England, the German High Command announced today.
The communiqué also reported "several bomb hits" on docks and port facilities at Plymouth, Portland and Southend and an attack on an airplane factory at Ripon. Factories and airfields in "several other southeastern cities were destroyed," the High Command said.

Airdromes Laid Wrecked

REKING, Sept. 26 (AP)—Spoken today in a broadcast from London, England the following airdromes had been damaged so badly that it would take months to repair them: Poppy, Morth Brothers, Rochester, Victoria, Weybridge, Hawker and Kingston on Thames.

MEETING IN BERLIN TO SIGN PACT TODAY

Continued From Page One

Vittori, director of the Bureau of General Affairs, Dino Bull, Director of the European and the Mediterranean Affairs Bureau, Andrea Corsetti di Vogliana, Chief of Protocol, and other members of the Foreign Minister's cabinet. This group includes Italy's foremost experts on treaties, so it would seem that some sort of accord is going to be drawn up, if not signed.
Certainly, negotiations have advanced considerably, or Count Ciano and his delegation would not have gone to Berlin. Moreover, it is authoritatively indicated here that his stay will be short, which again suggests that everything is ready for a settlement.
There is a possibility, however, that the final accord may await a meeting of Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini and perhaps Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Newspapers here and in Berlin keep hinting so insistently of "new, important and most important contacts" that one must suppose such a conference is under consideration.
The Giornale d'Italia's correspondent at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, believes there is a serious possibility of a Balkan conference in Rome in the near future and links the recent trip to Ankara of the Turkish Ambassador to Rome to such a

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QUICKER EMBARGO ON SCRAP IS URGED

Many Oppose Sending Japan Any More Supplies—Oct. 15 Limit Is Opposed

INCREASED BAN SUGGESTED

Moves Made in Washington to Keep Our Pig Iron, Raw Steel and Copper

Strong moves were in progress in Washington yesterday to extend the embargo on scrap iron and steel exports to pig iron, raw steel and copper. In addition, efforts were made to have the Oct. 15 deadline on scrap exports under existing licenses become effective immediately.

It was contended in trade circles here yesterday that the embargo on scrap iron and steel would not be effective if Japan increased substantially her imports of pig iron from the United States or turned to raw steel instead.

For each ton of space available on ocean-going vessels, and for each dollar available to Japan in the United States, it is far more economical for the Japanese steel industry to buy scrap steel than to buy pig iron or raw steel.

Shift to Raw Steel Likely

Under the pressure of necessity, however, Japan would be expected to turn to pig iron and raw steel if a embargo covered these products. It was asserted.

Opinions were expressed on the advantage of advancing the deadline. Estimates on the amount of scrap steel Japan could take from the United States between now and Oct. 15 ranged from 20,000 tons to 65,000 tons. Many opposed shipping a single additional ton of scrap steel to Japan, contending the embargo should have come at least two years ago.

In the last three months Japan has attempted to speed up her scrap steel purchases here in anticipation of an embargo, an eventuality which Japanese publications have discussed freely since the war in Europe began.

With September exports from the United States to Japan estimated at not less than 185,000 tons, compared with about 157,000 tons in August and 113,928 tons in July, exports thus far in 1940 have been about 786,000 tons, compared with a record of 2,270,000 tons purchased in 1939.

Additional Ships Now Available

In trade practice, a Japanese contract for scrap steel is placed in large quantities subject to orders to deliver "free alongside" at a designated pier. Such designations already have been made well into October, it was said in trade circles, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, for Japan to find enough additional shipping space to change the situation more than a trifle between now and Oct. 15.

It was calculated that about 200,000 tons of Japanese orders for scrap steel remains to be delivered. Some individual hardship may be felt by dealers on the Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast, which are far from domestic-consuming centers, but the scrap trade as a whole does not expect severe hardships as a result of the embargo. The mounting domestic demand is expected to absorb supplies accumulated for the Japanese.

GUERNSEY WELL USED, SAY 3 WHO ESCAPED



RUSSIA'S REPORTED DEMANDS IN ORIENT

As the price of an understanding with Japan; Joseph Stalin is said to be asking abrogation of many provisions of the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth, which would mean cancellation of Japan's valuable fishing concessions off Siberia (1); the voiding of all Japanese oil, coal and other concessions in Northern Sakhalin (1), complete demilitarization of the southern or Japanese part of Sakhalin (2), and the demolition of all fortifications along the Korean and Manchukuoan frontiers adjoining Siberia and Outer Mongolia.

STALIN'S DEMANDS SAID TO BE LARGE LONDON BADLY HIT; 130 NAZIS DOWNED

Continued From Page One

tion of the empire's food supply but also considerable cash profits. [Among the clauses of the Treaty of Portsmouth were Russian recognition of the Japanese sphere of interest in Korea, surrender of the Russian leases to the Kwantung peninsula and the ice-free naval base of Port Arthur and Russian evacuation of Manchuria.] Mr. Stalin is reported also to be demanding cancellation of all oil, coal and other concessions to Japan in the northern half of Sakhalin, coupled with complete demilitarization of Japan's half. Even more vital to Japan's position in Manchukuo and Korea, Mr. Stalin is said to be insisting on demolition of all fortifications on the Korean and Manchukuoan frontiers adjoining Siberia and Outer Mongolia. He is said also to insist upon formal renunciation on Japan's part of any aspirations, territories or otherwise, concerning Outer Mongolia.

Danger to Russia Seen

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UP)—Informed Russian sources declared tonight that the Soviet Union's position in the light of the new German-Italian-Japanese military pact is "dangerous and very grave."

They said the crux of the question was whether Germany had informed the Moscow government of the plan for the tri-power alliance, as she is bound to, they explained, under Clause 5 of the Russian-German non-aggression treaty reached before the start of the European war.

If this was not done, unofficial sources said, Clause 5 of the new alliance says "No service only" to the Russian-German pact and "the new agreement turns the Anti-Comintern Pact into a military alliance."

"There is a possibility that the alliance was presented to Moscow prior to signature and that Joseph Stalin agreed to it," one Russian source acknowledged. This source believed it unlikely that Moscow had been informed beforehand in view of the fact that the new pact had not been announced in the Russian capital up to this evening. He expressed the feeling that "Germany is riding so high she 'sets the needs' no approval save Italy's rubber stamp." If Russia actually had agreed, he went on, "it is in line with her policy of 'let the world fight and we will pick up the post-war"

Continued From Page One

counted eighteen German planes ducking from cloud to cloud right over a balloon.

This German tactic gave Londoners their first real taste of heavy anti-aircraft fire during the daytime. The King and Queen saw the battle from a crater in a bombed area they were visiting.

Wives of men who had gone to the city saw more than their husbands, for activity was even more intense over the outskirts. The sky at one point was filled with dirty smoke as anti-aircraft guns concentrated on the raiders and turned them from their course. Then there would be a cessation of ground fire, which was beautifully coordinated with the air force, as avenging fighters whined down from the sky with spitting machine guns.

There also were some raids Thursday night along the Mersey (at the mouth of which is Liverpool) as well as the damage spread over London.

The fact that for the moment the front line is made up of factory workers, not soldiers, was recognized by Supply Minister Herbert Morrison, who issued an "order of the day" to his part of the civilian army. Mr. Morrison said his troops were the only ones who were hitting back at the Germans.

Meanwhile machinery for dealing with the homeless continued to whirl. Two new regional commissioners—virtual dictators in their fields—were appointed for the London area. One of them, Henry Willink, a well known lawyer, will have charge of the care and rebuilding of those bombed out of their homes. The other, Sir William Fisher, a civil servant, will have charge of the restoration of damaged roads and public utilities as well as clearance and salvage among the ruins. In connection with rebuilding, Health Minister Malcolm MacDonald said the situation was much improved and the machinery working more smoothly.

Salvos Fall in City

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28 (UP)—With a mighty barrage that almost smothered the sound of falling bombs, British ground guns early today fought a heavy Nazi air raid on London. Southeast London was intermittently as bright as day

FORT OF GIBRALTAR INTACT AFTER RAIDS

Defense Works Said to Be So Strong That Bombs Cannot Affect Them Seriously

PEOPLE'S MORALE IS GOOD

A. R. P. Units Proved Efficient Under Attacks by French—Spanish Towns Suffer

Special Cable to The New York Times. GIBRALTAR, Sept. 27—Gibraltar is nonchalantly waiting for continuation of the air raids by French bombers, which the German wireless "kindly" announced are to go on for a week as punishment for the British shelling of Dakar.

It would be a waste of time in the present circumstances to insist on the futility of these continuous raids, which, even when carried out on a large scale, as in recent days, and made with daring and determination by first-class pilots, do little military damage.

The civilian population is bearing the visitations with fortitude, though civilians are wholly innocent victims. In a like position are Spaniards in the neighboring towns of Algeciras, San Roque and La Linea, where bombs exploded and created panic.

It appears that some bombs exploded in the vicinity of the military barracks and customs house at La Linea, while many others made large craters in a no man's land and killed cattle. The military governor of Algeciras, General Munoz Grande, visited the bombed towns and saw the damage left by bombs and falling shrapnel.

The writer made a tour of Gibraltar yesterday and is able to certify that the communiqués issued by the Gibraltar authorities is strictly correct when it says that damage was confined to private property and some government offices and that military works were unharmed. In fact the Gibraltar fortifications are much too strong to be seriously affected by bombing. A few factories hit by bombs suffered only superficial damage hardly worth repairing.

There were casualties aboard a small trawler that suffered a direct hit and among people caught in the open or insufficiently sheltered. The population as a whole, however, was safe in good bomb-proof shelters in various parts of the town.

An important element in the calm attitude of the Gibraltar citizens is their confidence in the gunners of Gibraltar and in the Air Raid Precautions services, which are proving to be adequate and efficient. During one raid a pilot was seen to bail out of a crashing raider plane. As he parachuted to the sea, a British speedboat dashed to the rescue, but the rescue attempts were fruitless and the pilot disappeared under the water.

Magle Plane Driven Away

LA LINEA, Spain, Sept. 27 (UP)—The Spanish Magle news agency said that an air alarm had sounded at Gibraltar late today when a plane of undetermined nationality flew over the fortress at a great height. The plane fled when anti-aircraft fire broke out, the agency said.

Spanish Protest Returned

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 27 (UP)—Spanish workmen returning to this British stronghold from La Linea, Spain, reported today that nine bombs had fallen on Spanish territory during French air raids on Gibraltar Wednesday, and said that they had heard that Governor Munoz Grande of Algeciras planned to protest to the Vichy government.

JAPANESE PUSH ON INTO INDO-CHINA

Press Advance Despite Orders Reported From Tokyo—Hanoi Regime Stays in City

FIRST NAVAL BASE SEIZED

Invaders Take Over the Dozon Batteries Shielding Haiphong—Nishihara on Way Home

HANOI, French Indo-China, Sept. 27 (UP)—The advance of Japanese forces into this French colony continued today despite reported orders from Tokyo, and local authorities asked the Japanese Government to send a plenipotentiary to halt the movement.

Japanese troops who landed yesterday at Haiphong, port for Hanoi, today occupied the Dozon shore batteries protecting the port after having detained two French officers and disarming their active soldiers.

Japanese forces of the Canton Army were reported in the vicinity of Dongmai, an important communication center between Hanoi and Langson. The latter place fell to the Japanese two days ago when it was encircled by superior Japanese forces.

The advance to Dongmai was said to have been made after the Japanese had encircled and disarmed a large part of the French colonial forces.

Authorities here said that General Iseku Nishihara, who negotiated the Japanese-French agreement here last Sunday, had failed to halt the Canton Army and now was en route to Tokyo by sea. It was not indicated whether he would return here.

Government Stays in Hanoi

Government officials were remaining in Hanoi for the time being, but it was believed they would evacuate the capital unless the Japanese advance on this city was halted.

In addition to the Canton Army forces moving on Hanoi, estimated at 30,000 or more, there were approximately 2,000 Japanese troops supported by twelve tanks in Haiphong. Four thousand other Japanese troops were scheduled to land there within the next few days.

Taeng Hiu-nien, Chinese Consul General here, has left Hanoi with his staff, and Chinese banks were closed today. Rumors that Chinese forces had crossed into Indo-China near Dong Dang to engage the Japanese were denied.

French officials said that the Japanese occupation of the Dozon batteries—giving the Japanese their first naval base in Indo-China—was "a minor incident unlikely to have important repercussions."

The Japanese established Haiphong headquarters in the offices of the Southwestern Transportation Company, a Chinese-American concern that imported American trucks for China prior to closure of the Indo-China border. It was estimated that the company had about 1,000 new American trucks in Haiphong consigned to China. Presumably the Japanese will confiscate them.

Incidents at End, Vichy Lines

VICHY, France, Sept. 27—Incidents in Indo-China are at an end, Foreign Minister Paul Baugoin told the Cabinet this evening. He said the Franco-Japanese accord was now being applied "in the friendly and confident spirit that marked its negotiations." Prior to the meeting Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain received the Japanese Ambassador.

Marital Law on Chinese Side

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UP)—A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch

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WARNING TO U. S. to construct a new order in Greater East Asia." converts that Jap

ITALIANS SURPRISED BY PACT WITH JAPAN

They Had Expected Spain's Decision to Fight With Axis to Be Announced in Berlin

SPREAD OF WAR FORESEEN

New Accord Held to Point to a Conflict of Continents—Greece Again Attacked

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS
 Wireless to The New York Times.
 ROME, Sept. 27.—The announcement of today's pact between Italy, Germany and Japan came as a stunning surprise to Italians, since all attention had been concentrated on Spain, Africa and the Balkans.

However, the recovery was immediate, and the meaning of the alliance is so clear that Virginia Gayde writes of it frankly as a challenge to the United States. It is fully realized, but naturally is not stated, that Russia is equally challenged.

The fact that the European war has now become a world war and is destined to spread swiftly in all directions had another confirmation today in the publication by all Italian newspapers of an item from Tirana, Albania, stating that three more Albanians had been killed in Greek Tebasuria, and therefore "there are other accounts to settle."

Surprise on Spain a Surprise

It provided another great surprise here that Spain, despite everything that had been said so quietly in the Italian press, was yet to fulfill the Axis hopes. However, it is worth pointing out that Vatican circles alone have been quite correct in their diagnosis of the situation.

As your correspondent reported two days ago, Pope Pius has made no move to influence Spain, believing the time was not ripe and that in any event Madrid did not favor the proposed Axis solution. However, it is still probable that some lesser agreement will be reached with Spain and that Ramon Bertramo Ruber, Spanish Minister of Government, will visit Rome on his way back to Madrid.

The treaty with Japan threatens no more with Japan than it does with Germany, who on their part do not even think of entering regions vital to America.

"The circles know that any folly on their part would open before them a war on two land and sea fronts, to a war on two whole continents, and to ruinous loss of all the positions that the work of their people has conquered."

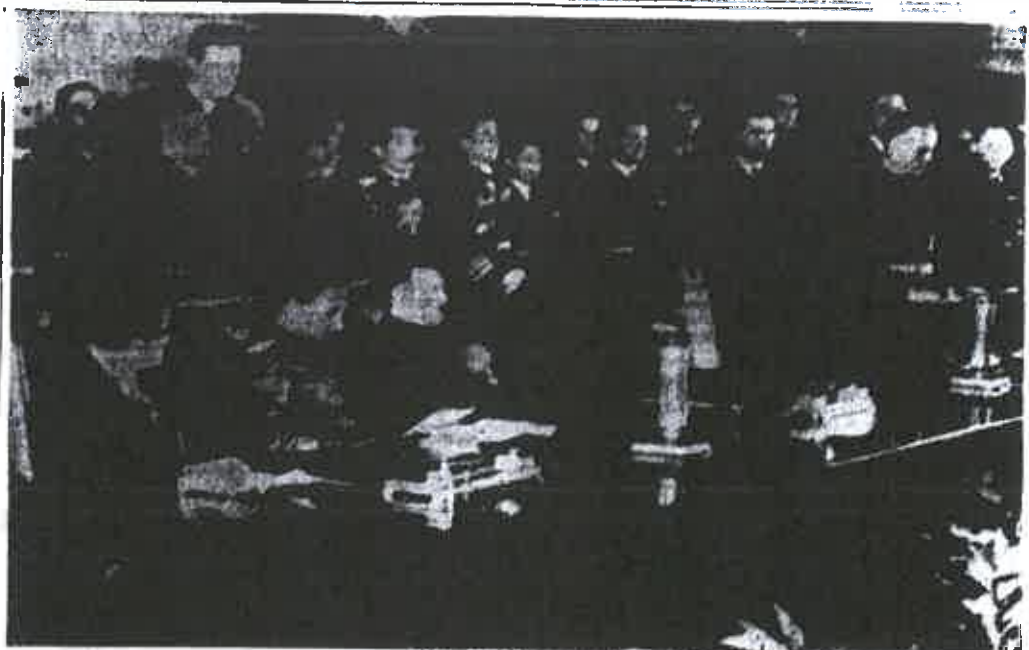
War Aimed at "Plebiscite"

"This is the war of a young heroic people, ready for every heroism," Rignor Gayde continues, and it is aimed against "the plebiscite." He compares today's pact to the Italo-German "pact of steel," which affirmed the Axis's right to vital space, which in turn he admits led to the present war.

At the same time he asserts "the immediate visible and tangible effect of the new pact is the definite isolation of Britain and her empire."

Italians have no illusions tonight about the fact that the United States has been brought closer to the war and that Russia is seriously challenged again. One of the more baffling aspects of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's visit to Rome was the inability of observers to discover where Russia came in. There was infinite speculation on how the Axis was preparing to meet the possible Russian threat, but few could have guessed that the answer was to come in this form.

Italians realize that there are two links between the European and Far Eastern wars, one being Russia and the other the United States. For these are the only two states



BRINGING JAPAN INTO PARTNERSHIP FOR 'NEW ORDER' IN EUROPE AND ASIA
GERMAN SOURCE: The scene in the Chancellery in Berlin yesterday as Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop read the declaration of the new ten-year economic, political and military treaty signed by Germany, Italy and Japan. Seated, from left: Saburo Kurusu, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, and Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, who signed for their respective governments, and Adolf Hitler, who witnessed the ceremony.

Statements by the Signers of Axis-Japanese Pact

By The Associated Press.
 BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The following statements were made today by Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister; Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Saburo Kurusu, Japanese Ambassador, at the signing of the alliance between their countries.

Herr von Ribbentrop

Since the National Socialist revolution in the year 1933 it has been the aim of the German Reich's Government to bring about ways and means of peaceful arrangements of those relations which not only removed injustices of the Versailles treaty, but which could also serve new, lasting cooperative living of European peoples.

The German people, as well as other great nations, have a right to participate in the benefits of the wealth of this earth and, especially because these ones were their own property, have a right to administer them themselves.

The right of peoples for domestic social justice and thus for balanced living conditions and possibilities of the single individual demands a similar order in relation between peoples.

This endeavor for a free hand in living space, to which they are entitled by their geographical situation, historical past and national greatness, as well as economic position, was an invasion of foreign essential interests, but represented, on the contrary, extraordinary self-restraint.

Head Delegation Official

The National Socialist Government, however, was determined under all circumstances to maintain the German people's right to existence within the living space due it and that, too, at a time when other, smaller peoples thought it right for centuries to claim a vast part of the world for themselves.

In so doing it found common ground with efforts of other nations, concerning whom, as in the case of the German nation, an attempt had been made to limit their possibilities for existence and deny them the right to their own living space.

After years of labor had succeeded in removing by peaceful agreements a large part of the injustices done Germany, organized war leaders of Jewish capitalist democracies finally succeeded in throwing Europe into a new struggle not desired by Germany. Thereby, however, revision of European conditions, which had become unbearable was not hindered, but, on the contrary, accelerated. The status of this world, which had become untenable, is collapsing through military blows of the nations attacked.

Text of Tri-Power Accord

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Following is the official English translation of the Treaty of Berlin, signed today.

The governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, considering it as a condition precedent of any lasting peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place, have decided to stand by and cooperate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and regions of Europe respectively wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned.

Furthermore, it is the desire of the three governments to extend cooperation to such nations in other spheres of the world as may be inclined to put forth endeavors along lines similar to their own, in order that their ultimate aspirations for world peace may thus be realized.

Accordingly, the governments of Germany, Italy and Japan have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE ONE

Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in establishment of a new order in Europe.

ARTICLE TWO

Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

ARTICLE THREE

Germany, Italy and Japan agree to cooperate in their efforts on

but exclusively against those incidents to war and irresponsible elements in the rest of the world who are striving for further lengthening out of the widening scope of this war contrary to the real interests of all peoples.

In setting this aim for the part the three powers, both during their negotiations and in the past itself, are able to state to their great satisfaction that these new arrangements in no wise affect relations either already existing or in process of formation between themselves and Soviet Russia.

"Three Mightiest States"

The pact which has been signed is a military alliance between three of the mightiest States on earth. It is to serve toward bringing about a just order both within the European sphere and

ing their spirit, their forces and their intentions.

The terms of this treaty which we have this day concluded are unequivocal in their simplicity and clarity.

Recognize Japan's Role

Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leading part to be played by Japan in the creation of a new order in Europe.

These powers have no intention of challenging or threatening any part of the present order, but are determined to prevent any unnecessary extension of the present conflict, and the blood ensuing from union on the military and civil forces of our three empires represents an innumerable number of human lives.

ARTICLE FIVE

Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present as between each of the three contracting parties and Soviet Russia.

ARTICLE SIX

The present pact shall come into effect immediately upon signature and shall remain in force ten years from the date of its coming into force. At the proper time before expiration of said term the high contracting parties shall at the request of any of them enter into negotiations for its renewal.

In faith whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this pact and have affixed thereto their signatures.

Done at Triplicate at Berlin, the 27th day of September, 1940, in the eighteenth year of the Fascist era, corresponding to the 27th day of the ninth month of the fifteenth year of Showa (the reign of Emperor Hirohito).

Ambassador Kurusu

It is a sincere pleasure to me that on this day the three power pact, which is of truly historical importance, has been signed with Germany and Italy, two nations with whom we are on friendly terms.

In view of the circumstance that our three nations reveal many similar traits in common as regards tradition and character of the three peoples and because each one of us is at present actively engaged in the establishment of a new order in Greater Eastern Asia and in Europe, a reciprocal feeling of deep understanding and sympathy has already manifested itself and a firm tie of friendship links us together.

That this friendship should now take concrete shape and have led to the coming into being of the three power pact, that their nations with a common aim should

U. S. IN A DILEMMA, SPANIARDS STRESS

Press Hails New Axis Accord as Wrestling Liberty of Movement From Us

PHILIPPINE CHANGE SEEN

Open Declaration of Madrid Support for Berlin, Rome and Tokyo Soon Hinted

MADRID, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Spanish press jubilantly hailed the new Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis tonight as placing the United States in a ticklish position and as "wresting the liberty of movement from the Yankee Government."

"The United States faces a dilemma," the influential newspaper ARC said. "She must give up her plans and void English hopes of intervention immediately in the war without waiting for completion of her grandiose rearmament program."

"Don't forget the Philippines," commented the highly-placed newspaper Informacion. "A new order will be imposed there by Japan. Yankee domination has been unable to root out of that Malayan archipelago what our forefathers sowed to last forever."

Arriba warned "Uncle Sam" against aiding Britain, declaring, "You can't fight halfway or play halfway without risking everything."

Other Spanish commentators, writing under a Rome dateline, hinted that the final peace settlement would restore to Spain "not only her national territories, but also those colonial ones to which geography, economy and history entitle her."

Although Spain failed to play the star role in today's Berlin drama as had been predicted, it appeared that she was drawing closer to the Axis and might soon make an open declaration of her position.

The press for days has been declaring that the hour for decision is approaching, and that for Spain, as for others, it is essential to stand right with the probable victors. The newspapers have been emphasizing that the difference between Spain and some others is that Generalissimo Franco's Spain "has her side to the West," when Adolf Hitler, and Benito Mussolini decided to help the Nationalist revolution.

All that remained to be decided when the European war broke out, the press has been saying, was the extent of Spain's collaboration with these partners.

ITALY BANS SALVATIONISTS

Army's Belongings Are Seized as 'Enemy Property'

ROME, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Prefect of Rome tonight ordered dissolution of the Salvation Army and sequestration of its property here under the wartime law permitting such actions against "enemy property."

On July 31 seven native officers of the Japanese Salvation Army were arrested by the Japanese Government. On Aug. 26 the Salvation Army in Japan agreed to reorganize in accordance with prevailing national sentiment. The term "Army" was dropped and the word "party" adopted. Military titles were abolished and relations with British headquarters were severed.

JAPAN JOINS AXIS; THREAT TO U.S. SEEN

Continued From Page One

then added this significant warning:

"Any State that attempts to interfere in the closing phase of the wars which seek a solution of European problems or those of Eastern Asia will run afoul of the combined determined forces of 250,000,000 people. To this extent this pact is destined to serve the cause of restoring world peace."

Count Ciano and Saburo Kurusu.

JAPAN WARS ON U.S. AND BRITAIN; MAKES SUDDEN ATTACK ON HAWAII; HEAVY FIGHTING AT SEA REPORTED

CONGRESS DECIDED TOKYO ACTS FIRST

Roosevelt Will Address It Today and Find It Ready to Vote War

CONFERENCE IS HELD TOGO CALLS ENVOYS

Legislative Leaders and Cabinet in Sober White House Talk

By G. P. TRINSEZ. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt will address a joint session of Congress tomorrow and will find the membership in a mood to vote any steps he asks in connection with the developments in the Pacific.

The President will appear personally at 12:30 P. M. Whether he would call for a declaration of war again Japan was left unannounced tonight. But leaders of Congress agreed and agreed by the Japanese attack, with talking of a declaration of war on not only Japan but on the entire Asia.

The plaza for action tomorrow was made tonight in a White House conference at which the President, surrounded by his Cabinet and by Congressional leaders of both parties, met through reports, some official, some unconfirmed, of the continued assaults of the Japanese on American Pacific outposts.

Word of the attack on Pearl Harbor reached the President at 11 o'clock and at 11:30 an official statement was issued. This said that the President had received for his review the latest advice from the Pacific and the Atlantic.

The President's Cabinet met at 11:30 P. M. and the President's Cabinet members were declared to have reached agreement at 11:30 P. M. on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

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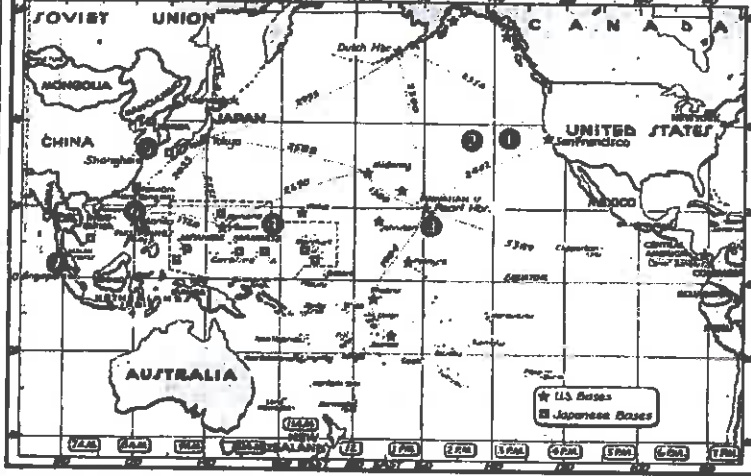
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PACIFIC OCEAN: THEATRE OF WAR INVOLVING UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities on American ships carrying lumber was torpedoed at (2). The most important action was at Hawaii (3), where Japanese planes bombed the great Pearl Harbor base. Also attacked were Guam (4), from Manila (5) United States bombers roared northward, while some parts of the Philippines were raided as was Hong Kong in the northwest.

JAPANESE FORCE LANDS IN MALAYA

First Attempt in Repeated—Singapore Is Bombed and Thailand Invaded

By The Associated Press. BANGKOK, Monday, Dec. 8.—The Japanese landed in Northern Malaya 200 miles south of Singapore, today and bombed the great British base strategically, causing small loss of life among civilians and property damage.

About 300 Japanese troops landed on the east coast of Malaya and began filtering through jungles, swamps and rice fields in search of Kuala Lumpur, which is the main railway junction of a railroad leading to Singapore.

An official report from the Japanese Ministry of War said that the Japanese had landed in Malaya and had begun their advance toward Singapore.

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Tokyo Bombers Strike Hard At Our Main Bases on Oahu

By The United Press. HONOLULU, Dec. 7.—War broke with lightning suddenness in the Pacific today when waves of Japanese bombers attacked Hawaii this morning and the United States Fleet struck back with a thunder of big naval rifles.

ENTIRE CITY PUT ON WAR FOOTING

Japanese Rounded Up by FBI, Sent to Ellis Island—Vital Services Are Guarded

The metropolitan district reported an air raid in the Pacific. All large concentrations in the area, including New York City, Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne and Paterson were put on a war footing.

The first steps taken here last night was a roundup of Japanese animators by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reinforced by special police detachments acting under FBI supervision.

A police sergeant and five policemen immediately went in the Japanese Consulate at 650 Fifth Avenue in Rockefeller Center where the Consul General, Martin Glavin, and his staff were reported to have been gathered.

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HULL DENOUNCES TOKYO 'INFAMY'

Brands Japan 'Fraudulent' in Preparing Attack While Carrying On Parley

By BERTHON H. HILLEN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Japan was accused by Secretary of State Cordell Hull today of making a "fraudulent and utterly reprehensible attack" upon the United States and of having been "inconspicuously and fraudulently" preparing for the attack while conducting diplomatic negotiations with the professed desire of maintaining peace.

But even before he knew of the attack, Mr. Hull had ordered the diplomatic negotiations to be suspended and had brought the diplomatic negotiations to a virtual end with an outbreak against Admiral Hirotsugu Nishimura, the Japanese Ambassador, and Admiral Kuroki, special envoy to the United States.

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GUAM BOMBED; ARMY SHIP IS SUNK

U. S. Fliers Head North From Manila—Battleship Oklahoma Set Afire by Torpedo Planes at Honolulu

104 SOLDIERS KILLED AT FIELD IN HAWAII

President Fears 'Very Heavy Losses' on Oahu—Churchill Notifies Japan That a State of War Exists

By FRANK L. LUCKENBACH. WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.—Sudden and unexpected attacks on Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, and other United States possessions in the Pacific early yesterday by the Japanese air force and navy plunged the United States and Japan into active war.

The initial attack in Hawaii, apparently launched by torpedo-carrying bombers and submarines, caused widespread damage and death. It was quickly followed by others. There were unconfirmed reports that German raiders participated in the attacks.

Guam also was assaulted from the air, as was Davao, on the island of Mindanao, and Camp John Hay, in Northern Luzon, both in the Philippines. Last Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding the United States Army of the Far East, reported there was little damage, however.

Japanese parachute troops had been landed in the Philippines and active Japanese had seized some communications. Royal Arch (London) said in a broadcast from Manila today in WOR-Mutant. He reported without detail that "in the naval war the AIBD feels under American command appeared to be successful against Japanese invasions."

Japanese submarines, ranging out over the Pacific, sank an American transport carrying lumber 1,300 miles from San Francisco, and distress signals were heard from a freighter 700 miles from that city.

The War Department reported that 104 soldiers dead and 300 were wounded as a result of the attack on Hickam Field, Hawaii. The National Broadcasting Company reported from Honolulu that the battleship Oklahoma was after 100 Japanese news agency, reported the Oklahoma sunk.

Nation Placed on Full War Basis. The news of these surprise attacks fell like a bombshell on Washington. President Roosevelt immediately ordered the country and the Army and Navy onto a full war footing.

After leaving the White House conference Attorney General Francis Biddle said that "a resolution" would be introduced in Congress tomorrow. He would not amplify or affirm that it would be for a declaration of war.

Congress probably will "act" within the day, and he will call the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for this purpose, Chairman Tom Connally announced.

A United Press dispatch from London this morning said that Prime Minister Churchill had notified Japan that a state of war existed.

As the reports of heavy fighting flashed into the White House, London reported semi-officially that the British Empire would carry out Prime Minister Winston Churchill's pledge to give the United States full support in case of hostilities with Japan. The President and Mr. Churchill talked by transatlantic telephone.

This was followed by a statement in London from the Netherlands Government in which it considered a state of war to exist between the Netherlands and Japan. Canada, Australia and China took similar action.

Landing Made in Malaya. A Singapore community declared that Japanese troops had landed in Northern Malaya and that Singapore had been bombed.

NEWS BULLETINS are broadcast by The New York Times every hour on the hour over Station WNCN—870 on the dial. WEEKDAYS 8 a. m. through 11 p. m. SUNDAYS 9 a. m., 1 p. m., 5 p. m., 9 p. m.

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U. S. Explosives Surpass World War Peak, With Plants' Capacity Increasing Steadily

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United States plants are already producing more explosives than were made at the peak of production in the last war, and further capacity is under construction, according to traders in the chemical field, who said yesterday that vast quantities of chemical materials normally used for production of civilian goods of all kinds were now being devoted to powder output.

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Toluol, basic ingredient in trinitrotoluol, the famed TNT, is being made synthetically from a petroleum base in two large plants erected specifically for the defense program, and chemical experts said that it had been expected originally that these plants, together with others under construction, would supply all the toluol needed for wartime explosives.

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Recently, however, largely because of lease-lend shipments to anti-Axis powers, the United States Government has called upon the natural toluol industry to turn over 70 per cent of its production for explosives. Toluol is a by-

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product of coal and is derived from the coke-oven process of steel-making.

A large part of recent purchases have gone to Russia for processing in explosive plants said to be located east of the Ural Mountains. These plants normally were supplied from sources in European Russia that are now in German hands or threatened by the Axis

Russia also has taken large quantities of picric acid for production of explosives. This material, which we used in large amounts in World War I for explosives production, was diverted to other uses during the peace interval, and its use here for explosives was not resumed because we have turned to use of smokeless powder. Principal use of picric acid here has been in production of plastics.

Russia also has taken considerable quantities of phenol, which we normally use for phenolic resins, from which formaldehyde bases for plastics are made.

Detailed figures on explosives production here were not available, since the data were regarded as a military secret.

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TANKER SEAMEN VOW TO 'KEEP 'EM SAILING'

Nine Independent Unions Send
Assurances to President

40 BILLIONS IN ARMS SEEN FOR '42 BY SLOAN

He Says Our Defense Output
Must Be Substantiated

WED 3/24/1948 A/22

Printing Dispute Delays City Civil Service Tests

The Municipal Civil Service Commission announced yesterday that several civil service examinations set for next Saturday had been postponed until April 10 because the work stoppage of printers in the commercial shops had delayed delivery of the printed questions.

The examinations put over were for posts of transit patrolmen, bridge and tunnel policemen and attendants in the Correction Department. There were 10,318 candidates for the positions.

"They will be notified beginning today to report to the same school as appears on their original notice at 10 A. M. on April 10," the commission announcement said. "Candidates have also been instructed to bring both their original notice and the postal card to them to the examination on April 10."

'RIGHT WING' IN CIO SETS UP PAC HERE

Political Committee to Oppose Council That Has Refused to Follow National Policy

Carrying forward their drive against left-wing elements in the Congress of Industrial Organizations here, right-wing union leaders met at the state CIO offices in this city yesterday to set up a regional CIO Political Action Committee.

The committee will carry on political activities in the name of the CIO in the metropolitan area, despite the contention of the Greater New York CIO Council that it has the sole right to speak for the CIO in designating Congressional and municipal candidates for labor support. The local council has refused to follow national CIO policy in supporting the Marshall Plan and in opposing the third-party movement headed by Henry A. Wallace.

A six-man committee was designated by the right-wingers to start the work of the regional PAC. It consisted of Patrick J. McGrath of the Utility Workers Union, Charles Kerrigan of the United Automobile Workers, Milton Rosenberg of the Textile Workers Union, Mrs. Norma Naughton of the American Union of Telephone Workers, Paul Arnone of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Jack Altman of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

Meanwhile two unions identified with the CIO left wing rallied to the support of the local council against threats of disciplinary action by the national CIO. The parent organization had warned the New York council to fall in line with national policy on the Marshall Plan and the third party, but the council insisted that these orders violated the democratic right of its members to decide their own political course.

The support of the local group was expressed by the national leaders of the United Furniture Workers and by a membership meeting of Local 16 of the United Office and Professional Workers.

bers of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in this area. The new local will begin functioning today.

Officials of the electrical union—who have been told by Philip Murray, national CIO president, that he does not condone "raiding" of their jurisdiction by the UAW—said they had received no word from Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, that he desired to discuss the situation with them. Such a discussion was suggested by Mr. Murray in a letter to Mr. Reuther last week.

In Clifton, N. J., internal conflict in one United Electrical Workers' local brought the police to the headquarters of Local 423. Mrs. Florence Sheldrak who succeeded Emil Asher as business agent of the local after he had sponsored a Passaic meeting for Gerhart Eisler, alleged leader of the Communist party in this country, put in the police call. She said a scuffle had developed when she discharged a secretary and ordered a union organizer to stop using the office. The police took no action.

WOULD CURB SMOKE EVIL

Queens Councilman Wants New City Agency to End Nuisance

Councilman Alfred J. Phillips, Queens Republican, said yesterday that he would introduce a local law at the next meeting of the Council imposing fines up to \$500 and imprisonment up to one year for violations of the city's laws banning excessive smoke.

Mr. Phillips urged the establishment of a smoke nuisance bureau in the Health Department to enforce the anti-smoke laws. Though the department now handles the problem, the Queens member said the nuisance continued to grow as more and more industries ignore the existing regulations. He proposed that the new bureau be headed by a superintendent and a qualified engineer. The use of smokeless fuel is mandatory within the city limits.

The Phillips measure would require permits and certificates for all new buildings using smoke stacks or vents, as well as inspection machinery for older buildings. The Council is expected to hold its next meeting early in April.

Wage Dispute Stalls Garbage

BUFFALO, March 23 (P)—Refuse and garbage collections

for the United Nations was being held up by the dispute.

Full support for Local 6 in its negotiations with the job shops and the newspaper publishers was expressed in a telegram sent to Mr. Victory by the Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO. The Greater New York CIO Council also pledged its backing to the printers.

REID ROBINSON SEIZED

CIO Mine, Mill Union Official Is Under Arrest in Canada

TIMMINS, Ont., March 23 (P)—Reid Robinson, eastern vice president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, was taken into custody here today by Federal Immigration and Royal Canadian mounted police officers.

Officials said he would receive a hearing before Toronto immigration authorities and questioned regarding his activities in northern Ontario. Immigration officials have the power to order him deported to the United States if they decide he constitutes a menace to peaceful labor relations.

Mr. Robinson has been in northern Ontario since last October, and his presence in this country has been the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

W. N. CROMWELL, 94, ATTORNEY, IS DEAD

Counsel for Panama Canal Co. Shaped Transfer to U. S.— Saved Many Businesses

William Nelson Cromwell, senior partner of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, 48 Wall Street, of which he was a founder in 1879, died early yesterday at his home, 12 West Forty-ninth Street, after a long illness. His age was 94.

As an international and corporation lawyer, Mr. Cromwell, in the early part of the century, attained a leading position in his profession, unraveling many complicated legal tangles for which he received millions of dollars in fees. A philanthropist also, he contributed generously to various causes in this country and abroad.

He was born in Brooklyn in 1854, the son of Col. John Nelson Cromwell. While he still was a young boy his father died and he went to work, entering a railroad office, where he quickly became an expert with figures as the best accountant of the road.

Mr. Cromwell later entered Columbia Law School and received his bachelor's degree there in 1876. He immediately began practice in the law office of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler and succeeded in the following year to partnership in the firm, which later became Sullivan & Cromwell, Mr. Cromwell becoming the senior in 1887 upon the death of Algernon Sidney Sullivan.

He was retained in some of the largest financial reorganizations of his time and became known as a man who salvaged wrecked enterprises. Perhaps the most famous work he did was in shaping the legal phases of the transfer of the Panama Canal site from France to the United States.

Counsel for Canal Company

As general counsel for the New Panama Canal Company of France, successor to the old Panama Canal Company organized by Ferdinand de Lesseps, Mr. Cromwell rescued the project from "what promised to be but a dream." He defeated proponents of the Nicaragua route, negotiated treaties with Colombia, Panama and the United States, and mastered all difficulties to carry through the transfer.

When the banking house of Decker, Howell & Co. failed in 1891 owing more than \$10,000,000, he reorganized the firm and paid off every debt in less than three months. He also obtained from the court the allowance of a large fee, a substantial part of which he was said to have returned to the brokerage house. As counsel for the receivers and reorganization committee, he re-established the Northern Pacific Railroad. He also reorganized the bankrupt firm of Price, McCormick & Co., which had liabilities of nearly \$13,000,000.



WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL

MRS. A. BETTMAN, 71, CLUBWOMAN IN OHIO

CINCINNATI, July 19—Mrs. Lillian Bettman, widely-known clubwoman and widow of Alfred Bettman, who for seventeen years was chairman of the City Planning Commission, died yesterday at the age of 71.

Mrs. Bettman was active in the Foreign Policy Association, Woman's City Club and the Art Club. She studied art under the late Frank Duveneck. Her husband was a nationally-known attorney and former city solicitor, and had been associated with the Tennessee Valley Authority. He died in 1945.

Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Samuel W. Sturm and Mrs. Max Hirsch, both of Cincinnati, and a brother, Elliott L. Wyler of San Francisco.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SNYDER

CHICAGO, July 19—Mrs. Ora H. Snyder, who started in business with a candy counter and developed an enterprise with a candy factory and sixteen retail shops, died in her home here yesterday after a long illness at the age of 72.

Mrs. Snyder was president of the company, Mrs. Snyder's Home Made Candies, Inc., until last January, when she relinquished the presidency and became chairman because of her health. Her husband, William A., is president.

It was the illness of her husband in 1909, which forced him to give up his employment, that prompted Mrs. Snyder to go into business for herself. Within a few years she began expanding the business and the corporation was formed. It steadily grew to its present status.

She was a founder of the Associated Retail Confectioners of the United States and served two terms as its president.

Besides her husband she leaves a daughter, Mrs. Seymour W. Neill; six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

G. J. LAYFIELD, 74, HEADED BAKERIES

Retired Head of Chain Is Dead in Scranton—Was Leader in Field in Pennsylvania

SCRANTON, Pa., July 19—Clarence Jerome Layfield, who began life as farm boy in Salisbury, Md., and became a leader in the baking industry of Pennsylvania, died today at his home here. He was 74 years old.

Born in Salisbury, Mr. Layfield, after leaving the farm, went to Philadelphia as office boy for Kolb's bakery. His rise was rapid and he became a member of the firm's board and a vice president. After considerable success in Philadelphia he came to Scranton in 1930 and established a baking business under the name of the Kolb Baking Company. This concern opened branches in Shamokin, Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre and Norristown, Pa., and Camden, N. J.

In 1930 Mr. Layfield sold his chain of bakeries to Spaulding Bakeries, Inc., and retired. In 1934 he established the Pennsylvania Pretzel Corporation at Allentown. At the same time he became associated with the Manbeck Baking Company of Harrisburg and was a member of its directorate at his death.

He was a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of a number of organizations and clubs, including the Pennsylvania Society.

Mr. Layfield married the former Cora B. Bailey of Philadelphia, who died two years ago. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Walter Schautz of Scranton; a son, Charles J. Layfield of Allentown, and a sister, Mrs. John A. Luhn of Baltimore.

DAVID F. RAWSON

David Field Rawson of 325 East Fifty-seventh Street, since 1942 a partner in the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, Lumbard & Irvine, 2 Wall Street, died Saturday while on a visit in Bermuda, B. W. I. He was 43 years old.

Born in Ardmore, Pa., Mr. Rawson was graduated from the Loomis Institute in 1922, from Dartmouth College in 1926, and in 1929 from the law school of Michigan University, where he was an editor of the Law Review. After practicing in California for several years, he moved to this city in 1938 and became a specialist in corporation law.

Mr. Rawson belonged to the University Club and Dartmouth Club, American Bar Association, and the Bar Association of the City of New York.

He leaves his wife, who was Diane Le Clerq of Brussels, Belgium, at their marriage in 1934; his mother, Mrs. Scott Rawson of Craftsbury Common, Vt., a sister, Nancy Rawson of Boston, and two brothers, Richard, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Charles Rawson of Houston, Tex.

MRS. J. R. ROOSEVELT DIES IN HYDE PARK, 7

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Riley Roosevelt, widow of J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, half-brother of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, died yesterday at her home in Hyde Park, N. Y., after an illness of ten days at the age of 79. She became a second wife of Mr. Roosevelt December, 1914, several years after the death of his first wife, the former Helen Astor, sister of the late Col. John Jacob Astor.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was related to two Presidents of the United States, having been a second cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, died at his Hyde Park home in 1927 at the age of 73. He had two children by his first marriage, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robins and James R. Roosevelt Jr. Mrs. Roosevelt leaves a brother, Joseph Riley of Santiago, Chile; and unmarried sister in Bedford, England.

The funeral service will be held in St. James Church, Hyde Park at 3:30 P. M. tomorrow.

MRS. ELLA M. ANDERSON

Mother of Rochester, N. Y. Comedian, Dies on Coast

LOS ANGELES, July 18—Mrs. Ella Mae Anderson, mother of the film and radio comedian, Edward (Rochester) Anderson, today after a long illness.

A resident of Los Angeles since 1929, Mrs. Anderson is survived by four sons, Edward, Cornelius, Lloyd and David, and a daughter, Zeile.

Funeral arrangements await the return of Rochester, who on his way here after a Canadian trip.

Mrs. Anderson was a tight-wire circus performer until serious injuries suffered in a fall compelled her retirement. Her husband, Edward Anderson, was in miniature shows. Rochester was born in Oakland, Calif., in 1906, the year the San Francisco earthquake.

DWIGHT M. WYMAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19—Dwight Mead Wyman of near-Barrington, engineer, yachtsman and production manager of the Tropical Tool Company of Westley, R. I., died here last night at Roger Williams Hospital at the age of 58.

Born in Montclair, N. J., Mr. Wyman was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the recent war he served as a commander in the Navy and was wounded in action on Guadalcanal in the fall of 1943. Earlier he was an instructor at the Navy landing craft school at San Diego, Calif.

He was navigation instructor and a past commander of the Narragansett Bay Power Boat Squadron.

Surviving are his widow, the former Corene V. Foster of Barrington; a daughter, Miss Corene Louise Wyman of San Diego, at three brothers, Walter M. of Prospectville, Pa., Elbridge W. of Wichester, Mass., and George Wyman of Depue, Ill.

owing more than \$10,000,000, he reorganized the firm and paid off every debt in less than three months. He also obtained from the court the allowance of a large fee, a substantial part of which he was said to have returned to the brokerage house. As counsel for the receivers and reorganization committee, he re-established the Northern Pacific Railroad. He also reorganized the bankrupt firm of Price, McCormick & Co., which had liabilities of nearly \$13,000,000.

Mr. Cromwell also helped organize many large corporations, including the \$80,000,000 National Tube Company, the American Cotton Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation.

He was counsel for the late E. H. Harriman in the fight for control of the Wells-Fargo Company, which resulted in a sweeping victory for the financier. Shortly thereafter he also directed the legal and proxy battle which resulted in transferring to Mr. Harriman the control of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

For completing the sale of the Panama Canal site to the United States Mr. Cromwell was reported as having received a fee of at least \$1,000,000, some estimated it at \$2,000,000. As the assignee of Decker, Howell & Co. he received \$200,000. For reorganizing Price, McCormick & Co. he was said to have received \$100,000 in one fee. Other fees, it was reported, ran into six figures.

Friend of President Taft

During his entire career, Mr. Cromwell, out of respect to his preceptor and law partner, retained the original name of the firm, Sullivan & Cromwell.

In politics, Mr. Cromwell was a Republican and made many large campaign contributions. He was devoted to President Taft and was conspicuously active in both of the Taft campaigns. It was mentioned in political circles that Mr. Cromwell was ambitious to become Taft's Secretary of State, but he never reached that high office.

Mr. Cromwell was active in the cause of the blinded Allied soldiers of the first World War and served as president of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. He made many benefactions in France, including large gifts to reconstruct the lace industry in Valenciennes and aid to various children's welfare centers. He gave \$40,000 to the French Fund for Scientific Research and was instrumental in establishing the Legion of Honor Museum in Paris. He also worked for extended relief to the children of Rumania.

He became the President-Founder and Director of the American Braille Press for War and Civilian Blind, Inc., of New York and Paris, and printed books, journals and music in braille, and distributed these to the blind in the United States, France and many other European countries.

Mr. Cromwell maintained an active interest in the welfare of the blind until shortly before his death. He was a trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind, and the recipient of the first annual Gold Medal for Outstanding Service to the Blind awarded by that group. On his ninetieth birthday, Mr. Cromwell received from Miss Helen Keller a plaque commemorating his important activities on behalf of the blind here and abroad.

His clubs included the Bankers' Broad Street, City Midway, Lawyers, National Republican, New York Young Republican and Union League, all of New York, and the American Club of Paris. He also was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Cromwell's wife, the former Jennie Ogden, whom he married on Dec. 24, 1878, died in 1931. They had no children.

business for herself. Within a few years she began expanding the business and the corporation was formed. It steadily grew to its present status.

She was a founder of the Associated Retail Confectioners of the United States and served two terms as its president.

Besides her husband she leaves a daughter, Mrs. Seymour W. Neill; six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

SAMUEL A. ROMOLO

Samuel A. Romolo of 45 East Ninth Street, a vice president of the National Surety Corporation which he served for twenty-three years, died on Saturday at the Colonial Hospital in Rochester, Minn., according to word announced here yesterday. His age was 43.

Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Romolo joined the concern at the age of 20, becoming an authority in the fields of burglary and inland marine insurance. From junior underwriter he became manager of the burglary division and in 1943 was named a vice president.

Mr. Romolo served on several committees of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. He was a member of the Garden City, L. I. Country Club. Surviving are his widow, Cecilia; a brother, Charles, and two sisters, the Misses Angeline and Ann Romolo.

DANIEL P. FOLEY

Special to The New York Times. CINCINNATI, July 19—Daniel P. Foley, founder of the Foley Construction Company, died here yesterday at the age of 70. His company built the Eden Park Viaduct here, the world's largest concrete span when constructed in 1947.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Mildred Lamborne Foley; three sons, the Rev. Daniel P. Foley Jr. of Loyola University, Chicago, and Harry and Lawrence; two daughters, Miss Elizabeth Foley of Cincinnati and Miss Dorothy Foley of Washington, D. C.; three brothers, Kenneth of Roanoke, Va., Ernest of Quebec and Delwin of Detroit; and a sister, Mrs. Harry Burbridge.

LOUIS PASCAUD SR.

Special to The New York Times. CANTON, Ohio, July 19—Louis Pascaud Sr., a former Canton insurance company executive, who once served as chauffeur for the royal family of England, died yesterday in Florida. His age was 67. A Canton representative for the Sun Life Insurance Company since 1929, he went to Florida a year ago for his health.

When the Duke of Windsor bought a French car, Mr. Pascaud became his chauffeur, later going to England as a member of the royal household.

He leaves his wife, Alice, and a son.

JOHN C. BRIDEGUM

HAINESPORT, N. J., July 19 (AP)—John C. Bridegum, a member of the wire chief's staff of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, died yesterday. His age was 62. He had been employed by the Telephone Company for more than thirty-five years.

His widow, Mrs. Pearl Bridegum, is a State Civil Service commissioner and a State Republican committee woman.

Rites Up-State for G. H. Courter
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—A funeral service was held today for George H. Courter, former co-publisher of The Niagara Falls Journal and Cataract Daily Journal and ex-business manager of The Buffalo Courier. At his death on Friday Mr. Courter owned a printing and office furniture and supply firm bearing his name. He was the Democratic candidate for Mayor here in 1917.

University Club and Dartmouth Club, American Bar Association, and the Bar Association of the City of New York.

He leaves his wife, who was Diane Le Clerq of Brussels, Belgium, at their marriage in 1934; his mother, Mrs. Scott Rawson of Craftsbury Common, Vt., a sister, Nancy Rawson of Boston, and two brothers, Richard, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Charles Rawson of Houston, Tex.

JOSEPH McCULLY

Joseph McCully, one of Kid McCoy's sparring partners when the latter won the waterweight championship in 1896, died yesterday in St. Johns Hospital, Brooklyn, after a long illness. Mr. McCully, who resided at 41-05 Forty-fifth Street, Long Island City, Queens, was 76 years old.

During the Eighteen Nineties Mr. McCully was well-known, not only as a boxer, but as a semi-professional baseball player and a bicycle rider. In 1890 he pitched a championship baseball game which brought victory to the Queensboro team of Long Island over a squad known as the Howards of Brooklyn. Five years later he won the Long Island City championship in a bicycle race from his home city to Flushing, Queens.

Surviving are his widow, Anna; two daughters, Mrs. John Thomson, and Mrs. Charles Stallers; and five sons, Albert of Danbury, Conn., and William, Joseph Jr., Harold and John.

MRS. RALPH B. COIT

Special to The New York Times. GREENSBORO, N. C., July 19—Mrs. Alice Pinckney Coit, wife of Ralph Bolla Coit of this place, died here yesterday. She was the daughter of the late Dr. John Duncan Quakenbush of New York, specialist in mental and nervous diseases and for many years Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric at Columbia University.

Surviving besides her husband are two sisters, Miss Caroline D. Quakenbush of New London, N. H., and Mrs. Katherine Spenser of St. Louis.

A funeral service will be held here tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Forbis and Murray Funeral Home.

CHARLES C. HUBBELL

Charles Carlton Hubbell of 480 Park Avenue, who retired in 1942 as purchasing agent for the Lackawanna Railroad, with which he was associated for more than forty-five years, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital of a heart attack. He was 78 years old.

Mr. Hubbell belonged to the Church Club, Railroad-Machinery Club, Sleepy Hollow Country Club and the Society of Colonial Wars. He leaves his wife, the former Margaret L. Rhoads; two sons, Charles C. Jr., of Bronxville and Roswell E. Hubbell of Dallas, Tex.; a brother, H. Nelson Hubbell of Ossining, N. Y., and two sisters.

JOHN T. RODENBURG

John T. Rodenburg, sales manager since 1944 for the New York one of the Otis Elevator Company, died yesterday after a long illness, at his home in Maywood, N. J. He was 82 years old.

Mr. Rodenburg, who was with the elevator company for thirty-six years, was graduated here from City College in 1906 with a Bachelor of Science degree. In 1910, he earned a Civil Engineering degree from Columbia University.

He leaves his wife, Anna, and a son, John.

California Woman Dies at 100
Special to The New York Times. SEBASTOPOL, Calif., July 19—Mrs. Lola Mary Jarrett, member of a pioneer California family, died today at the age of 100. She was born in San Rafael. Her family came to California in 1795, and her grandfather held an important post under Governor Pio Pico.

landing craft school at San Diego, Calif.

He was navigation instructor and a past commander of the Narragansett Bay Power Boat Squadron.

Surviving are his widow, the former Corone V. Foster of Boston; a daughter, Miss Corone Louise Wyman of San Diego, and three brothers, Walter M. of Prospectville, Pa., Elbridge W. of Winchester, Mass., and George F. Wyman of Depue, Ill.

J. WESLEY BARKER

Special to The New York Times. PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 19—J. Wesley Barker, police justice from 1913 to 1925, when Peekskill was a village, later an assessor of the town of Cortland and commissioner of assessments of the city of Peekskill, died today at his home after a long illness. His age was 70.

Born in Canada, Mr. Barker came here in 1893 and was in the grocery business until 1913. For many years he was treasurer of the Republican town committee. He was a member of the Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Elks and Masons.

Surviving are his widow, Mary W. Haight Barker; a daughter, Mrs. Louise Barker of San Francisco; a brother, George of North Bay, Ont., and three sisters, Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. J. B. Milliken and Mrs. J. W. McDrum, all of Jasper, Ont.

LORD RITCHIE

Special to The New York Times. LONDON, July 19—Lord Ritchie of Dundee, for many years chairman of the Port of London Authority, died today at his home near Rye, Sussex. His age was 81. Lord Ritchie's first interests were in his family's jute business. This took him to London, and when in 1909 the Port of London Authority was formed, he was nominated a member by the Corporation of the City of London. He was elected chairman in 1925 and held the position for sixteen years.

Baron Ritchie, who, in 1906, inherited his father's title a year after it had been created, was a graduate of Westminster School and of Trinity College, Oxford. His heir is his only son, Captain the Honorable Kenneth Ritchie.

DR. HENRY G. POLLARD

Special to The New York Times. WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., July 19—Dr. Harry G. Pollard, a practicing physician for this locality died last night in St. Elizabeth Hospital, Utica, after being ill for two days. He was 60 years old.

He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a member of the basketball team. Besides serving on the school board here and the village board, he formerly was village treasurer.

Surviving are three sons, H. Wheeler of South New Berlin, N. Y.; Curtis B. West Winfield, and Henry G., Rochester.

ELIAS SOLOMON

Special to The New York Times. JERSEY CITY, July 19—A funeral service for Elias Solomon of 328 York Street, a merchant, was held here yesterday. Mr. Solomon, who had spent more than forty years in this city, died Friday night of a heart attack while driving his automobile on Van Wagner Street. His age was 50.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Sarah Solomon, and two brothers, Harry and Irving.

MRS. EDGAR DURLING

Special to The New York Times. ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19—Mrs. Bertha M. Durling, wife of Edgar Durling, postmaster here for many years, died yesterday at her home after an illness of several months. Her age was 75. Surviving also is a son, R. Allen Durling of Roselle, N. J., assistant city editor of The Elizabeth Daily Journal.

yesterday. He had retired business ten years ago.

He was a former president of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce and a former legislative representative of the New York State Fishers Association. Former many years he lived at City. He was a member of the Club and the Knights of Coh.

Surviving are his widow Louise Connor Markey; a Mrs. Michael Tully of P. N. Y.; two brothers, Joel Markey of Pelham and Wal Markey of City Island; ten children and twenty grandchildren.

CHARLES F. LEE

Special to The New York Times. PHILADELPHIA, July 19—Charles F. Lee, retired detective, who founded the police vice squad and head for twenty-nine years, died in his home here. He was 82 old.

Mr. Lee organized the vice in 1903 and, as its chief, was tied with making 115,000 a before he retired in 1932. For years he was known as "the peror of Chinatown," when squad was the nemesis of gamblers and opium dens. During his many encounters with criminals, it was his boast that never drew a pistol or a blackjack.

BUSHROD H. SPENCER

PATERSON, N. J., July 19—Bushrod H. Spencer, editor and handwriting expert, died today at the home of his son in by Wyckoff. His age was 84. A descendant of Platt Spencer, exponent of Spencer semi-angular penmanship, he the author of a standard text on the art of handwriting. He specialized in the teaching of cursive subjects and established owned business colleges in York, Paterson, Jersey City, Yonkers, and Columbus, Ohio. Besides his son, Harold A. Coe, he leaves a daughter, B. L. Spencer.

MRS. JOHN PETERSON

Special to The New York Times. ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19—Mrs. Irma K. Peterson of 51 N. J., long a leader in Red work in Hunterdon County, today in the Elizabeth General Hospital after an illness of six weeks. Her age was 51. Surviving are her husband, John A. Peterson; two sons, Richard C. Peterson, a member of the United States Marine Corps stationed in Orange, N. J., and a sister, Alfred Martens of Rochester.

HERMAN E. SPITTE

BAYVILLE, L. I., July 19—Herman E. Spittal, past commander of the Robert H. Spittal of the American Legion, died today of a heart attack in his home on Mountain Avenue here. He was 82. He was employed in mechanical division of Spectro Inc., Syosset, L. I.

REV. W. J. BELL

DES MOINES, July 19 (AP)—Rev. W. J. Bell, Iowa Baptist pastor for many years, died today at his home here after a long illness at the age of 71. He retired in from a pastorate at Fair Iowa. Previously he had held pastorates at Minneapolis and Claire, Wis.

REV. A. E. BENNET

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 19 (AP)—The Rev. Arthur E. Bennett of Fitchburg, formerly president of Upper Iowa University and president of New Mexico Teachers College, died at a home here last night. His was 82.

Other obituaries on following

listed by Mr. Truman in his convention speech last week.

The message will go to Capitol Hill on Monday or Tuesday, depending on the wishes of Congressional leaders, but Mr. Truman has not yet decided whether he will deliver it in person.

Charles G. Ross, the President's press secretary, described the top priority measure as "a concrete bill relating to high prices." The bill will have the same broad scope, however, as the ten-point anti-inflation program which Mr. Truman submitted to the special session of last November and which was largely rejected.

Mr. Ross said the new bill would be patterned on that program, but could contain revisions to meet the present situation. The ten-point program requested price and wage controls, consumer rationing, authority to regulate speculative trading on commodity exchanges, and allocation and inventory controls of scarce commodities.

Silent on Immediate Controls

In the ten-point program Mr. Truman requested merely reserve a stand-by control authority, to be applied as the need arose. When he was asked whether Mr. Truman would now propose immediate, actual controls, Mr. Ross declined comment.

It was believed, however, that Mr. Truman would ask for the actual controls as price and wage indices have continued to rise since last November. Furthermore, in a speech on domestic issues in Los Angeles on June 14, the Chief Executive said price controls should be in effect "right now."

The Council of Economic Advisors, headed by Dr. Edwin G.ourse, was being consulted by Mr. Truman's advisers in preparing the draft bill. In submitting a "concrete" bill, based substantially on a program with which Congress is already familiar, it was believed Mr. Truman was trying to preclude any claim that time-consuming hearings should be held on the subject of prices.

Mr. Ross expressed this attitude with respect to the whole program allied for in Mr. Truman's speech accepting the Presidential nomination in Philadelphia early last Thursday morning. He cited the "E-W bill especially.

"The President regards the price bill as extremely important," Mr. Ross said. "The subject of prices is one of the primary reasons why I called Congress into session. The other major topic is housing.

300,000 Stand Silent in Rain As Pershing Is Borne to Rest

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 19—Gen. John J. Pershing today took his place among the graves in Arlington National Cemetery where lie the soldiers who served under his command in the American Expeditionary Force of 1917-18.

CITY PIER PLAN BEST, SHIP MEN DECLARE

At Estimate Board Hearing It Is Put Above World Trade and Port Body Proposals

By GEORGE HORNE

Support of the city Department of Marine and Aviation as the official agency to conduct the long-awaited rehabilitation of the declining waterfront of the port was overwhelmingly voiced yesterday by representatives of shipping and civic associations.

At a day-long public hearing before the Board of Estimate, the Mayor's own shipping industry advisory committee rejected the plans of the World Trade Corporation and the Port of New York Authority, and urged adoption of the plan submitted last week by G. Joseph Minetti, Commissioner of Marine and Aviation.

Twenty-seven speakers appeared in the course of the day, some offering brief papers and others engaging in long colloquys with members of the board.

In questioning at the morning period, led by Mayor O'Dwyer and Controller Lazarus Joseph, it became apparent that both officials viewed with disfavor the feature of the Port Authority plan that would leave the Port Authority with \$60,000,000 revenue at the end of a forty-year period.

This figure was compared repeatedly through the day with the authority's \$114,000,000 expenditure plan, and both the Mayor and Mr. Joseph tried to persuade Port Authority spokesmen to alter the

Continued on Page 42, Column 5

He was buried on a gentle slope once included in the estate of Robert E. Lee.

An estimated 300,000 persons, lining a four-mile route from the Capitol to the cemetery, stood bareheaded through a midsummer downpour as the cortege passed.

The burial of the only man since George Washington to hold by law the rank of General of the Armies represented a combination of rigidly severe religious services and official and military ceremonials excelled only by the tribute paid more than twenty years ago to the Unknown Soldier.

Participating as silent spectators were President Truman, the Cabinet, most of the famous leaders of World War II, including General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower; ranking members of the diplomatic corps—in fact, the 3,000 guests admitted by card to the Arlington amphitheatre epitomized not only official Washington but the community leaders of many other cities. These were General Pershing's old associates and friends.

There were no speeches or eulogies, only simple readings of Bible texts and prayers, and music. The music involved a personal type of memorial, because the 100-piece Army band was attired for the occasion in gray uniforms, now obsolete, personally chosen by General Pershing for the band when he was Chief of Staff.

The public tribute to the last General of the Armies actually began yesterday when the coffin was placed, to lie in state for public view, in the rotunda of the Capitol. The body remained there until shortly after 1 P. M. today, when the procession to the cemetery, lying across the Potomac River from Washington, began.

A guard of honor consisting of 3,500 uniformed personnel repre-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

commanders in the Syrians ignored the order and attacked after Infantry supported by artillery fought through and, about dawn, took t

[A Syrian commu ported by Reuters blar forces for the outbrea ziyat and accused the violations elsewhere.

[A plane raided Cairo night, dropping one bo blasted Fuad Street in of the city, press se ported. There was no report of any damage ties. A United Press said that a theatre in Cairo had been shatt blast apparently caus aerial bomb. In Tel Av: sirens sent residents for shelter. Hostile pl believed to be over th no bombs were dropp

[An American vi stoned to death and h jured by a Cairo mob

At a press confere Pearlman, an Israeli C spokesman, declared, "V tinue to take steps to any position held by us of the truce."

Outbreak Held an Some quarters cons statement of policy a for continued peace a make possible a cycle

Continued on Page 10.

World 1

The growing crisis resulting from the Rus ade of the city was t of earnest convers Washington and The l

President Truman principal military and advisers to the Whi where William H. E Under-Secretary of j just back from Berlin on conditions there. [cial Washington was : that there was neithe justification for hasty ative action. [2:3-4. debate in the Common ish Government empl determination not to out of Berlin [3:1.]

The shadow of the s

The flag-draped coffin on a caisson on the way from the Capitol to Arlington National Cemetery

300,000 BOW IN RAIN AT PERSHING RITES

Continued From Page 1

sending all the armed services marched before the coffin; behind it walked the highest-ranking generals, active or retired.

While the procession was still marching the amphitheater was filling with the officials and private guests invited to view the services. They silently filed into their places under skies now lighted by a hot sun, with the heat refracted from the white marble of which the structure is built.

Members of the diplomatic corps were escorted to places in a series of boxes that line a gallery around the perimeter of the amphitheatre, as were the members of the Cabinet and their families. The other guests were escorted to benches on the terraced floor.

High above the floor, on an elevated platform atop the columns surrounding the amphitheatre, were ranged cameras to record the proceedings for the newscasts. On either side of the platform supporting the dais were ranged the microphones of radio announcers. Flowers banked the front of the platform.

The gates of the cemetery were closed at 2:30 P. M., so that the road from Memorial Bridge, spanning the Potomac, would be clear for the procession from the Capitol.

This procession completed its march shortly before 3 o'clock, and then the gates were opened for the last invited personage—President Truman. He drove to the amphitheatre accompanied by Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, his Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughn, his military aide, and Brig. Gen. Wallace Graham, his personal physician.

Ordinarily when the President visits a military establishment he is greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns. This salute was canceled by Mr. Truman because it would interrupt the otherwise quiet rites.

Coffin Placed on Catafalque

When Mr. Truman was shown to his place in the first box he was joined by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Secretary of Defense James Forrestal. The President carried a black hat and wore a short black coat and striped trousers. The civilians with him wore business suits.

After a wait of several minutes the flag-draped coffin, carried by soldiers and one member each of the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force, was brought to the apex of the amphitheatre and placed on a black draped catafalque. During its progress from the artillery caisson that had borne it from the Capitol to the apex a large number of honorary palbearers and honorary body bearers provided a guard of honor.

With the coffin in place, a color guard of three men with the United States flag took a post to the right of it, and a solitary soldier bearing General Pershing's personal flag—a red standard with silver stars—stood at the left.

A small group escorted to the platform included Francis Warren Pershing, the late general's son, and Miss May Pershing, the general's sister. While they took their places, a specially reserved box was filled by the ranking soldiers who had marched behind the coffin. Here gathered a score of generals, including, besides General Eisenhower, Gen. Omar Bradley, Chief of Staff; General Mark Clark, former commander in the



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar N. Bradley lead the General Staff as they march in the rain

The New York Times (by Tamet)

Mediterranean, and Gen. Jacob M. Devers, Commander of the Army Ground Forces.

All showed the effects of the drenching they had received on the march.

Chief of Chaplains Presides

The Army Band played "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," and then Maj. Gen. Luther D. Miller, chief of chaplains, opened the traditional Episcopal funeral service: "I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord. . . ." He read selections from Psalms 27, 121 and 46.

After these readings the Very Rev. John W. Suter, Dean of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, read a selection from the Epistle of St. Paul.

There followed the playing of another stanza of "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," and Chaplain Miller closed the service with a prayer including Washington's "Prayer for the Nation."

At this point the President, who had stood silently in his place, left the cemetery.

The bearers lifted the coffin from the catafalque and, followed by the color guard, led the way to the grave. This procession included the relatives, the honorary escorts and a large proportion of the audience from the amphitheatre, who stood at a respectful distance.

The two ministers delivered brief prayers, with General Miller stating at one point, "The march of another soldier is ended, his battles are all fought and his victories all won, and he lies down to rest while awaiting the bugle's call."

Unseen cannon fired a nineteen-gun salute, then the silvery notes of Taps, played by Staff Sgt. George Myers of the Army Band, signalled the close of the services.

As the services ended most of the flags on the Government buildings in Washington, dropped to half-staff for the period of mourning between General Pershing's death and his burial, were raised to the tops of their poles.

For another month, however, all flags on Army posts around the world, from Berlin to Korea, will remain at half-staff in tribute to the last man who held single-handed command abroad over all this country's fighting forces in a foreign war.

As the procession set off from the Capitol to the doleful beat of muffled drums a light sprinkle of rain fell.

The rain reached the intensity of

a driving downpour as the procession got under way along Constitution Avenue, following a route leading past the Washington Monument, then the Lincoln Memorial and finally across the Memorial Bridge to Arlington.

Then the downpour stopped as quickly as it had started, and sunshine pierced the clouds as the caisson, drawn by six mounted grey horses, entered the gates of Arlington.

General Pershing's body had lain in state in the Rotunda since yesterday at noon. The coffin had been closed after thousands of civilians and men in uniform had passed in a slow line for a last respectful view of the General, affectionately known as "Black Jack."

Many who had been unsuccessful in glimpsing the general, when the hour of departure arrived, bared their heads with military and Government officials, and watched silently as body-bearers carried the coffin to the waiting caisson while the Army Band played "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God."

Marshall Among Mourners

Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in civilian blue, stood with members of General Pershing's family, including Miss Pershing, the General's sister; his son, Warren, and the latter's wife. Nearby stood Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall.

As the muffled drums began to roll the procession moved from the East Capitol Plaza and turned down Constitution Avenue. There the caisson group was joined by other military formations headed by an escort of metropolitan and park police.

Directly behind the police

marched the Army Ground Forces Band in khaki uniforms, playing "O Come All Ye Faithful." The musicians were followed by the Third Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron from Fort Meade, Md., and the 458th Field Artillery Battalion of the Eighty-second Airborne Division, which had been transported from Fort Bragg, N. C., for the occasion.

In the second group came two

squadrons of Air Force troops from Bolling Field, D. C.; one company of bluejackets from the Potomac River Naval Command; one company of United States Marines and 450 troops of the 410th Engineer Construction Battalion from Fort Belvoir, Va.

The Army Band then led the third group, consisting of a number of marching units, including paratroopers from Fort Bragg and 500 cadets from the United States Military Academy, West Point, from which General Pershing was graduated in 1886.

Closely behind the caisson stepped a caparisoned horse, a sleek black animal, marched only in funeral processions for generals and cavalymen. Its saddle and trappings were somber black, and the stirrups bore a pair of cavalry boots turned backward, according to tradition. General Pershing was a cavalry officer at the beginning of his military career.

A squadron of Air Force jet planes flew over the procession throughout the march.

Gandhi Ceremony in Durban

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 19—The part of the ashes of Mahandas K. Gandhi that was brought to South Africa was immersed in the Indian Ocean off Durban this morning by the Mahatma's second son, Manilal, in the presence of relatives and friends. In addition to Hindu and Moslem chants "Lead Kindly Light" was sung because Mr. Gandhi favored it particularly.

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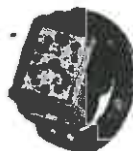
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SOVIET FLIERS PERIL N. BRITISH ZONE FIELD

Continued From Page 1

States, British and French Military Governors, met here today to discuss the attitude of the Western German political leaders toward the formation of a Western German state. They did not discuss the specific Berlin situation, according to an official announcement.

Any discussion of the politics of Western Germany, however, cannot be entirely separated from the Berlin situation. It was the Allies' resolve embodied in the London decisions to organize a Western German state that precipitated the Soviet blockade of Berlin, according to United States and British political sources.

It is the severity of that blockade, these same sources say, that has produced the present lack of enthusiasm among the French for going forward with the implementation of the decisions.

The Americans and the British feel that a Western state must be organized, regardless of what the Russians do here. The French believe it is wiser to go slow and see if this does not bring about some relaxation of the blockade. [An official statement on the Military Governors' meeting denied reports that the United States had asked Britain and France to join a forcible breaking of the blockade. The Associated Press said.]

A report circulated through the Western sectors of the city tonight that Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky, the Soviet Commander in Chief, had called a meeting of his staff at Karlshorst to discuss ways and means of lifting the Russian blockade without lowering Russian prestige. Although one British intelligence source supported this

Nationalized Coal Mines Out of the Red in Britain

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19 — Britain's nationalized coal industry made a profit during the first quarter of this year for the first time since the state assumed ownership of the mines on Jan. 1, 1947. The national coal board, which is operating the agency, estimated its surplus of income over expenditure for the first three months of the year at £501,154 (slightly more than \$2,000,000) after payment of interest charges and interim income commitments to the Minister of Fuel and Power.

The board's first annual report showed a loss of more than £23,000,000 for 1947. Today's statement shows a total profit for the quarter of £4,351,154. It includes colliery profits amounting to £3,816,154 and profits from related activities.

The board said that coal during the first quarter of this year was produced at an operational profit of 1 shilling 6.8 pence (about 81 cents) a ton compared with a loss of about 1 shilling a ton last year.

paper, the Kurier, and RIAS, the United States-licensed radio station, said ten miles of track on the Western Allies' former supply line had been torn up by the Russians between Magdeburg and Marienborn. The Associated Press reported.]

Another German tribute to the air lift came today from the works council of the Siemens Electric Company plants in Berlin. The council, noting that members of one United States air crew had died in a crash near Wiesbaden,

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9/3/1948 A/G

their German propa-
ganda the Russians
are precisely this view-
point of the Western B
Berlin in the past tense.
A radio, Soviet station,
the imminent disappearance
of the ark "a catastrophe for
the anti-Soviet policy in
other words a defeat
of the Western powers.

Port Talks Halted

On the fact that the
Soviet program, backed by
the British and French, made its
debut at today's meeting in
the Control administration
the news is little positive to

the Transportation Committee,
concerning with the lifting of
the coal blockade, did not meet.
It was surprising, since the
work deals mainly
with methods whereby the
Soviet oppose to lift the block-
ade—do—and this a uni-

no information available
as to reaction to the West-
ern position that when the
Soviet lifts the number of
ships reaching Berlin daily
will be able to replenish the coal
stocks necessary to
run the utilities in all of the

A source said that ten
ships carrying 8,000 tons
are waiting in the British
waters to reach Berlin. British
officials in the city refused to con-
firm this statement.

An official declared that
one of the resumption of
all traffic were, fifty-

The London City Council decided
that it would not convene
the City Assembly in the City
tomorrow. According to Dr.
Clegg, president of the Assem-
bly Council decided it would
suspend the results of present nego-
tiations with military governors and

CANADIAN LABOR SPLIT LOOMS ON RED ISSUE

OTTAWA, Sept. 2 (Canadian
Press)—High officers of twenty-
three international unions in the
Canadian Trades and Labor Con-
gress, revolting against what they
termed Congress tolerance of Com-
munist members, set up today a
committee pledged to clean out the
Communists from the organization.

The unions estimated to have a
massed strength of 150,000 to 175,-
000 members threw their weight
into the drive, which will also seek
to bar from office anyone who
"plays ball" with the Communists.

The move was a direct rebellion
against current policies of the Con-
gress executive—particularly its
backing of the Canadian Seamen's
Union, alleged to be led by reds.

Spokesmen for the revolting
unions indicated they might op-
pose the presidency of Percy Ben-
gough unless he and the rest of the
T. L. C. executive stiffened their
attitude toward Communists and
withdrew support from the C. S. U.
in the Great Lakes shipping dis-
pute.

The C. S. U. called a strike on
June 5 against four shipping com-
panies that had refused to renew
their bargaining agreement with
the union, claiming it was Commu-
nist-led. The companies then signed
agreements with the rival Canadian
Lake Seamen's Union.

The meeting, seemingly destined
to touch off Canada's biggest in-
tra-labor battle in years, came just
a day after the C. S. U. had re-
ceived a blow in the absorption of
the C. L. S. U. by the powerful
Seafarers' International Union,
which is affiliated with the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor.

CHILE OUTLAWS REDS

President Signs Bill, Effective
Tomorrow Closing Office

has proposed cost-of-living b
and the raising of the incide
the income tax.

As in the case of their
revolt against former Finance M
Paul Reynaud's economic pr
—a revolt that threw out
Premier André Marie's C
last Saturday—the Socialist
demanding the granting of
increases equivalent to the
living costs. This they est
at 15 to 16 per cent.

In this they were under
the influence of the Socialist-d
labor unions of the W
Force, which lately chang
policy from demands for a
cutting of prices to a dema
for higher wages.

Behind the maneuvering
is the Socialists' fear that in an e
they will lose the labor vote
to the Communists.

A case in point is the M
of Finance. M. Schuman is
to be obliged to assume th
himself, as all whom he appr
yesterday refused it—and a
Ministry of the Interior,
French party leaders hesi
take in view of the possib
of renewed labor strife.

Men whom M. Schuma
approached wanted to be
that the cantonal elections
be held this fall and also th
National Assembly would v
before adjourning, a reform
of electoral law. That law, be
proportional representation,
a victory of the Communists'
parties are now demanding
a return to the old system of m
vote without party lists.

Small Cabinet Sought

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—M
Schuman indicated that his C
if he could form it, wo
streamlined, with a maxir
twelve Ministers and
Under Secretaries of State

A RETURN BY SCHACHT TO STATE JOB STUDIED

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Oct. 4—Whether an attempt will be made within the next few months to restore Dr. Hjalmar Schacht to public life in a financial post comparable to that he once enjoyed as President of the Reichsbank has recently been a subject of speculation. Some officials seem disposed to employ his acknowledged fiscal talents as soon as possible.

The speculation has been predicated on recent episodes.

The first was a series of conferences here between the recently denazified Dr. Schacht and executives of the Bank of the German States.

The second was an assertion yesterday by Franz Bluecher, head of the Liberal Democratic delegation to the Economic Council, at a party conference in Treysa. He said:

"We need and want the old colleagues of the former Reich Min-

of their politics, it is their abilities that are needed."

Speculation whether Herr Bluecher had Dr. Schacht in mind is based on the assumption that the former Hitler Minister will join the Liberal Democratic party if he returns actively to the political scene. German politicians declare that although he is now out of favor with the majority parties, the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, the Liberal Democrats are showing a disposition to accept and back him.

Cuban Legislature Elects

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 4—Dr. Miguel Suarez Fernandez Autentico, Senator from Santa Clara Province, was elected President of the Cuban Senate tonight. In the House of Representatives, Lincoln Rodon Alvarez, Republican from Oriente Province, was elected President. A bill to outlaw the Communist party was presented today in the House of Representatives.

Your United States Army and United States Air Force recruiting station, 39 Whitehall Street, has important news for you.

B. ALTMAN &

FIFTH AVENUE

g in number of employes in the na-
tionalized mining industry by 8
per cent. *TUES 10/5/1948 A/12*

Russia Pays Nickel Company

OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (AP)—A check for \$1,666,650 went out from the Canadian Government Oct. 1 to the International Nickel Company as its semi-annual payment for mines in Finland taken over by Russia, Government officials said today. The money was paid by Russia to the Dominion Government, which relayed the funds to the company's New York office. This arrangement has been in force two years.

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Mr. Ryan said he believed the strike effect on the city would be negligible as far as food and fuel transport was concerned. He has said that there was no plan to call out the tugboat crews of the harbor, which are affiliated with the I.L.A., and it has been pointed out that much of the local coal and food transport is handled by other than I.L.A. men.

Mr. Wallander made it known yesterday that he had spoken with the Mayor twice on Friday before the plane carrying him eastward from a curtailed vacation took off for New York. The Commissioner will meet the plane at La Guardia Field at 6:50 o'clock this morning.

John V. Lyon, chairman of the employing members of the New York Shipping Association, who announced "no more concessions" to the union demands on Friday night, has not been invited to the Gracie Mansion meeting this morning, it was said. He may be asked to attend, however, if the Mayor's initial conference reaches the stage of attempted solution of the long-standing dispute.

10-Cent Pay Rise Offered

The dock men walked out early Wednesday morning after their leaders, including Mr. Ryan, had tentatively accepted and recommended a company proposal for straight pay of \$1.85 an hour, a ten-cent increase, and a fifteen-cent rise above the old overtime rate of \$2.625. Other concessions in working conditions also were granted—to the extent of 95 per cent of union demands, according to an employer spokesman.

Yesterday, with coastwise maritime activity already so curtailed its movement was almost imperceptible, the wildcat strike became official and spread to all ports between Portland and the Virginia range.

The crippling extent of the strike will not be fully known until

Continued on Page 48, Column 3

Major Sports Results

aside today and took his own and his official family on a sight-seeing cruise to historic Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas Islands.

AFL ACTS TO OUST ITS REDS IN CANADA

Plans to Purge Affiliates and Trades-Labor Council by Threat of Lifting Charters

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13—The American Federation of Labor today decided upon a double-barreled offensive to rid its affiliates in Canada of Communists and to purge Communists from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The fifteen-member AFL Executive Council, convening today in advance of the organization's sixty-seventh convention, opening on Monday, surveyed the Canadian situation at considerable length. Tomorrow a committee of Canadian members of AFL unions will take the matter a step further in a session with the Executive Council here.

As explained by President William Green of the AFL and George M. Harrison, a Council member, the Canadian situation has been a thorn in the side of the AFL for several years.

By a system of voting which permits local unions in Canada to outvote delegates from national and international unions, including those of the AFL, it is contended that the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress has come under the sway of the Communists.

Thus, it was asserted today, the AFL unions, with probably 200,000 members in Canada or possibly 85 per cent of the membership of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, had a minority voice in the

The President is an avid reader of American history and he wanted to point out the prison cell in which Dr. Samuel A. Mudd languished. Dr. Mudd was the Maryland physician who set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin.

Sentenced to life imprisonment, Dr. Mudd became a hero in Fort Jefferson and was pardoned by President Andrew Johnson in 1869. Yellow fever broke out among the 300 soldiers of the fort; of 270 who were infected, thirty-eight died. One of those who died was the post surgeon, Maj. Sim Smith.

Thereupon Dr. Mudd took over and fought the epidemic to a finish.

President Truman went to Fort Jefferson during a previous visit to Key West. Today, however, he wanted to show the place to Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, and about a dozen others, including Vice President-elect Alben W. Barkley.

The party set out at 7:20 o'clock this morning and returned this evening around 7:30. The Dry Tortugas form the southwestern tip of the Florida reef, sixty miles west of here. Fort Jefferson, in days of simpler weapons, was the strategic key to the Mexican Gulf. Now it is a national monument whose lore dates back to Ponce de Leon, who discovered the islands in 1513.

The day was ideal for the cruise in the green Gulf waters. The sun was bright and warm but a breeze made the day more than tolerable.

Senator J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, a week-end guest of the President, was in the cruise party. There were reports from New York that Paul E. Fitzpatrick, New York State Democratic chairman, was to fly here for a visit. The understanding here, however, was that arrangements were made merely for a telephone call between him and Mr. McGrath to-

AFL ACTS TO OUST ITS REDS IN CANADA

Continued From Page 1

affairs of the Canadian organization.

The AFL is irked by this situation for many reasons. But it is particularly embarrassed by the fact that the Canadian Federation of Labor, a rival to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, with a considerable membership of affiliates from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has taken active steps to rid itself of Communists.

Therefore, the AFL Council's plan is to request its own affiliates which have Canadian locals to withdraw the charters from these bodies if they continue membership in the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Percy Bengough, veteran chief of the Canadian Congress, is not regarded here as a Communist but AFL leaders look askance at what they term his political maneuvers with the Communists.

The differences between the AFL and the Canadian Congress came to a head recently when the latter organization suspended the Railway Clerks locals which are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, headed by Mr. Harrison, a member of the AFL Council.

The suspension followed refusal of the clerks, who had contracts with Canadian shippers, to respect a picket line laid down by the Communist-dominated Seamen's Union, affiliated with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Instead the clerks sided with the Seamen's Union formed by Pat Sullivan, former secretary of the Canadian Congress who resigned this post two years ago and confessed to past secret Communist ties.

Mr. Sullivan's union subsequently became affiliated with the AFL Seafarer's International Union, led

by Harry Lundberg, and as a result the Communist seamen called a strike which Mr. Harrison's union refused to recognize.

Mr. Harrison told the Executive Council today that he was not satisfied with the "compromise" arranged by President Bengough of the Canadian Congress which resulted in the latter's recent convention upholding the suspension of the clerks but at the same time reinstating them.

AFL officials will confer here with Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin on Monday on plans for the reconstruction of the Labor Department and on future labor legislation to replace the Taft-Hartley Act.

Mr. Tobin will address the convention on Monday instead of Tuesday and is expected here Monday morning instead of Sunday night owing to stress of other matters.

Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, is scheduled for an address on Tuesday but his plans call for less than two hours in Cincinnati.

President Green told reporters

today that steps toward labor unity would soon be taken when a conference was arranged with the International Association of Machinists looking toward a return to the federation fold of the more than 600,000 machinists.

Plans Over Miners in Doubt

As to a possible return of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Green said that no plans were in process and also that he had not seen John L. Lewis since the latter sent a curt chit to the federation chief saying "We disaffiliate."

The AFL convention will devote an entire session to political problems and discuss the future of Labor's League for Political Education, particularly its function between elections.

This discussion will be started at a dinner meeting of the league's Administrative Committee Monday. Mr. Green said that the league had proved its work in the recent campaign and would undoubtedly continue as a permanent adjunct of the AFL.

Mr. Green felt, he said, that the

current "psychology" was favorable to organic labor unity between the AFL and CIO in view of the cooperation between the AFL labor league and the CIO Political Action Committee.

Expecting repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, the AFL Council today decided to recommend that the convention return to the former practice of naming each of its top Council members as vice presidents by number from one to thirteen. At last year's convention the vice presidential posts were abolished. This was done so that Mr. Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany might sign the non-Communist affidavits required under the labor act if affiliated unions were to have access to the board.

Mr. Lewis, a vice president, had refused to sign the affidavit and this change was made partly to meet this situation.

Jamaica Avenue at 162nd Street, Jamaica, New York City

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as a symbol of the Communist party's continuing control over the Army.

Canadian Mine Union Suspended

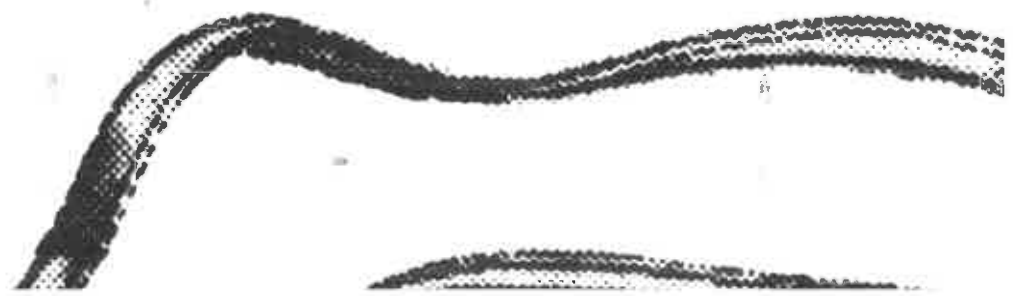
OTTAWA, March 24 (AP)—The Canadian Congress of Labor today cracked down on Communist infiltration by indefinitely suspending one left-wing member union. The 350,000-member Congress is the Canadian counterpart of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Robert Carlin, Canadian head of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, emerged from a meeting of the CCL's national executive and said his union is "out." He declined to elaborate.

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LABOR UNIONS HELD HOPE OF GERMANY

Called 'Only Reliable Factor' Working for Democratic Rebuilding of Nation

By SYDNEY BRISON
Special to The New York Times

BERLIN, April 3—The trade unions were described today in a report released by the Manpower Division of the United States Military Government as the "only reliable factor" in the German economy working for the country's "democratic reconstruction."

The report was written by George Phillip Dietrich, German-born trade union expert, who has just completed a three-month study in Western Germany. Mr. Dietrich, now a United States citizen, has been active in union affairs in New York State. He was one of the leaders of the Social Democratic party and a member of the Reichstag until he fled from Germany in 1933.

Mr. Dietrich recommended that the trade unions receive equality of status in the existing and future committees of the state governments and Bizonal Economic Council. Although the unions have satisfactory opportunities to present their views to the state legislatures, he reported that he could find no evidence of "responsible union participation in governmental executive functions."

Noting that employer associations have been reorganized in Germany and that trade unions recently have terminated many collective agreements, Mr. Dietrich said: "The near future will show whether progressive elements in leadership of employers' associations will have enough influence to prevent the outbreak of serious industrial battles."

He said bluntly the "prospects are none too good" and cited as the basis for this warning the principles he said were laid down by the main wage committee of the Employers Association of Wiesbaden on Jan. 13, 1949. Even more important than the fact that the committee decided not to grant wage increases, Mr. Dietrich said, was the instruction to members to conclude separate agreements for manual workers and salaried employees.

He said the employers were trying to re-establish the pre-Nazi system whereby a separate salaried employees' union was supported to drive a wedge between the workers "for the sole purpose of gaining certain advantages" in collective bargaining.

In his recommendations Mr. Dietrich said "everything should be done" to support the efforts to prevent re-establishment of separate unions for salaried employees. Although Mr. Dietrich did not say so, it seemed evident that the recommendation was in the form of a criticism of both the American and British military governments' refusal to lay down rules on the relationship between governments, employers and trade unions.

Evidently in reference to the

Striving Among French, Germans For Neighborliness Found in Zone

Nationals of Both Countries Get Together Despite Complaints of High Occupation Costs and Soldiers, Living Off the Land

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times

BADEN, Germany, March 25—Huge stretches of freshly cut timber, frequently along the roadside, bear the beauty of the famed Black Forest of Germany.

As much as any other aspect of French occupation—the fact that soldiers lived off the land while food was scarce, that large numbers of French personnel brought the occupation costs extremely high—the cutting of the forests has rankled the Germans. It seemed to symbolize retaliation for the war.

Today, however, a tour through the French zone and interviews with German and French authorities on all levels bring into focus a real striving for good neighborliness between the French and the Germans.

"Without a French-German rapprochement," said Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet, "the European union and even the North Atlantic pact can have no great lasting value."

Ambassador Francois-Poncet is a recognized disciple of French friendliness toward the Germans. His words are echoed everywhere in the French zone and there is strong evidence that nationals of the two countries are truly getting along better.

This comes after a slow start. Economically the zone was maintained on a "self-sufficiency" basis, with little or no imports. This meant that the French zone food ration was lower than in the bizonal area and the Germans were quick to make comparisons.

Germans estimate that occupation costs in the French zone have averaged about 50 per cent of all taxes. This is, according to German estimates, about 10 to 15 per cent higher than in the bizonal area.

From the point of view of the French, antipathy toward the Ger-

United States Military Government's refusal to allow measures demanded by the unions for socializing coal, iron, banking and insurance, Mr. Dietrich wrote:

"To object that such reforms should not be carried out in the period of an emergency such as prevails in Germany today because they constitute risky experiments that might obstruct production and thus block economic reconstruction is not regarded as a sound argument. Great reforms have often been carried out in periods of distress. Their neglect would only imperil future developments."

Help visitors to enjoy their trips to New York City better by calling at the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 500 Park Avenue, at Fifty-ninth Street, New York 22. Literature is distributed free.

TRIZONAL ACCORD IS BROUGHT NEARER

U. S. and France Discuss Basis for Decisions on Germany Without Unanimous Vote

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 3—The United States and France, it was learned today, have made considerable progress toward reaching the basis for an agreement about how to run the proposed United States-British-French trizone in Germany.

The question that has divided them for some months has been how to reach decisions on basic questions in Western Germany if the United States, Britain and France cannot agree on what is to be done.

Originally, France proposed that all decisions of importance must be taken by a unanimous vote of the three governments, and the French negotiators presented as "important" what was regarded in Washington as a "long and formidable" list of questions.

The United States originally suggested that since it was paying most of the occupation costs in Germany it should have a veto on some decisions at least, particularly on decisions which might increase occupation costs.

The British have tended to take a compromise position, though the feeling here was that they too wished a veto over certain decisions affecting the industrial Ruhr, which was originally in the British zone.

Now, however, partly as a result of conversations here, in Paris, and in London, the two extreme positions have been brought closer together.

The United States proposition is now as follows:

1. That most decisions should be taken by the three military governors in Western Germany on majority vote.
2. That if there is a disagreement on a point of major importance,

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12 NATIONS SIGN ATLANTIC TREATY; STRESS AIM IS TO UPHOLD THE U. N.; TRUMAN SEES AGGRESSION 'SHIELD'

A HISTORIC EVENT IN OUR NATION'S CAPITAL

PRESIDENT HOPEFUL

Declares a Similar Pact Would Have Prevented Both World Conflicts

DENIES WAR IS INEVITABLE

Calls Agreement Not Limited to Atlantic in View of Its World-Wide Influence

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—President Truman extended today the impact of the North Atlantic pact by declaring it "a shield against aggression" everywhere in the world that, had it existed in 1914 and 1939, would have prevented both World Wars.

His speech highlighted the solemn signing ceremonies in the departmental auditorium, where, in October, 1940, the goldfish-bowl drawing started the first United States peace-time draftees on their way to camps for military training that found its culmination on the beaches of North Africa, Normandy and Okinawa, and the explosion of the first atomic bomb over Hiroshima. The ceremonies lasted one hour and fifty-two minutes.

Today's scene was a peaceful one. There was none of the repressed excitement that marked that October meeting. At that time, millions of American young men kept their ears to their radios and their eyes on the serial numbers of their registration notices, wondering in which order they would leave their homes for service in the Army, the Navy, the Air Force or the Marine Corps.

Today the President and the twelve North Atlantic powers charted their course toward peace and toward a world where young men need not fear the call to arms.

"War Is Not Inevitable"

"For us, war is not inevitable," said the President. "We do not believe that there are blind tides of history which sweep men one way or the other. In our own time we have seen brave men overcome obstacles that seemed insurmountable and forces that seemed overwhelming. Men with courage and vision can still determine their own destiny. They can choose slavery or freedom—war or peace. I have no doubt which they



Secretary of State Acheson about to sign the North Atlantic treaty. Looking on are President Truman and Vice President Barkley.

The New York Times (By Patrick Burns)

AFFAIR RESTRAINED

Alliance Links Countries in a Common Defense Against Aggressor

ISOLATION HELD A DANGER

Powers Divided for 150 Year by History and Geography Forge Tie of Solidarity

Texts of addresses made at signing of treaty, Pages 6 and 7.

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—The North Atlantic treaty was signed today by twelve nations that have been divided by history and geography for more than 150 years.

The nations that subscribed to the treaty's basic principle, that an armed attack on one member should be regarded as an attack on all, were the United States, Canada, for North America; Denmark, Iceland and Portugal, who govern three strategic islands; the North Atlantic; and Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg in Western Europe.

Though these nations are seeing that legendary political Atlantic of peace, security and freedom, the ceremony this afternoon was restrained and even routine.

Addressing a distinguished audience in the Departmental Auditorium, a blue-domed chamber of stone columns and golden glimmer-bread, the twelve Foreign Secretaries emphasized the defensive nature of the pact and reassured the United Nations General Assembly, which convenes in New York tomorrow, that the treaty is intended to strengthen and not to weaken the international security organization.

Treaty Must Be Ratified

The treaty will now be submitted for debate to the United States Senate and the legislative bodies of the other eleven signatories. It will not come into force until it has been ratified by the United States, Britain, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

President Truman, who has launched the United Nations organization, the Truman Doctrine

NEW SOVIET ATTACK IN IRAN REPORTED

Teheran Source Tells of 'Battle' Near the Border Last Week —Protest Sent to Moscow

By The Associated Press

TEHERAN, Iran, April 4—A military informant said today that a Russian regiment, supported by tanks and armored cars, had made a new foray into Azerbaijan Province and attacked an Iranian Army post.

Iranian troops replied to the Soviet fire and an "important battle" ensued last Thursday and Friday, the source said. The Iranian Government was believed to have handed Russia a stiff note of protest.

There has been no official announcement as yet concerning the

Congress Solemn on Signing; Invitation Mix-Up Irks Senate

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—Congress responded today in a mood of gravity and of hope, and in a spirit promising that a long inquiry of its own was yet to come, to the signing of the North Atlantic treaty.

Eventual ratification by the Senate was strongly forecast on every hand, but none in authority felt able to predict just how soon this action might come. Still less foreseeable was the date on which Congress might provide the arms program with which to guard the new pact.

Everywhere in the Capitol, by the majority who spoke approvingly, and by those few who spoke out in instant and outright hostility, this was regarded as a solemnly memorable hour in the history of the United States.

U. N. ASSEMBLY SET FOR OPENING TODAY

Soviet Expected to Condemn the North Atlantic Treaty— Six-Week Session Seen

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times

CANADA EXCHANGES OFFICERS WITH U. S.

Selected Groups Are Working on Mutual Defense Problems Under 9-Year-Old Pact

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The armed forces of Canada and the United States are exchanging officers to work on the mutual defense problems of the two nations, the National Military Establishment said today.

The signatures of the two nations on the North Atlantic treaty, signing them with ten other countries in a defensive alliance against aggression, actually will be a reaffirmation of a nine-year-old defensive agreement between Canada and the United States. The two countries set up a joint defense card in 1940, and have carried on a cooperative agreement since.

The Canadian-United States agreement, like the new North Atlantic pact, mentions no names of possible aggressor nations. But now it is directed against attack from the north, over the polar area across the North Atlantic or Pacific, by Russia.

In answer to a question, the National Military Establishment said today that "selected individual officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force presently in Canada for the purpose of increasing familiarity with defense establishments, and arrangements in that country pursuant to the joint United States-Canada mutual defense agreement."

[The National Military Establishment, set up under legislation unifying the armed services, a headed by the Secretary of Defense. Grouped in it are the Army, Navy, Air Force and various agencies.]

The number of officers exchanged varies from time to time, was explained, but the group is comparatively small and apparently is in addition to technical officers and enlisted men who are working on such projects as testing of equipment, weather stations and radar installations high up along the rim of the North American Continent.

Canada's ground forces are small probably about 35,000, but are hard-hitting and highly mobile striking, able to move quickly into threatened area, whatever the terrain or weather.

Wayward in Children's Fund Post

Special to The New York Times.

LARK SUCCESS, April 4—Eric R. Heyward of Australia has been appointed Deputy Director of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, it was announced today. An adviser to the Australian delegation to the United Nations and an expert on economic and social affairs, Mr. Heyward has also represented his government on the Fund's executive board.

North Atlantic Pact Erases Last Marks of Isolationism

Experts See Treaty Following Policy of Steps Such as Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan

By BERTRAM D. NULEN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4—The North Atlantic pact is regarded by highly qualified observers here as representing the complete repudiation by the Truman Administration of any last remnants of isolationism in its foreign policy, no matter how many people in this country may have desired to adhere to the United States' traditional policy against European alliances.

The latest in a series of steps that have been taken since President Truman assumed office just four years ago—and one that it is proposed to implement through a program of providing military equipment for the countries party to the pact—the pact was brought about by the threatening policies of Russia, manifested by such actions as the Czechoslovak coup and the blockade of Berlin.

In the view of experts, the pact in effect contemplates a Pax Atlantica, replacing the Pax Britannica, now that Britain has subsided from her place as the dominant world power.

The pact follows in the course of such steps as the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, none of which was foreseen in 1945 when it was hoped that the United Nations alone would bring peace.

Step is Within the U. N.

Officials stress the point that the several measures all have been taken within the framework of or parallel to the United Nations.

At the same time they emphasize that the last three years have demonstrated that peace cannot be made by a formula, such as President Wilson's Fourteen Points, for example, but that peace can be maintained only if there is force available for defense against aggression.

The view of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, that historically the North Atlantic treaty compares with the Monroe Doctrine, is shared by non-political experts in the executive branch of the Government in that the pact is a measure that has not been taken in time of war. But the view does represent an acknowledgment that in the event of another great war it is in the interest of the United States that Europe shall be on the American side. Such a war, it is pointed out, need not necessarily start in Europe; it might begin in the Middle East or the Far East.

This, it is admitted in informed circles, is a far cry from the thinking of the Truman Administration when the United Nations was created. A revived League of Nations but modified to meet the requirements of 1945 and from one standpoint less satisfactory than

the League in that action could not be taken against an aggressor in view of the veto power reserved for the great powers, the United Nations had the wholehearted support by President Truman. And the Senate, which thirty years ago rejected the League, approved the Charter by overwhelming vote.

Soviet Obstruction Cited

The high hopes held for the United Nations, however, began to dim in the face of Russian obstructive tactics, and by 1947 the thinking of the Administration began to take the lines that have now brought it so far from the historic policy of aloofness that the country had maintained for more than a century and a quarter.

The first step was momentous. It resulted from the pressure of Russia in seeking to expand her borders, but was immediately precipitated by the announcement of Britain that she could no longer carry on in Greece.

It was then that President Truman in a message to Congress on March 12, 1947, announced the Truman Doctrine for providing Greece and Turkey with economic, technical and a limited degree of military assistance.

"I believe," he said, "that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

"I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. . . . We cannot allow changes in the

status quo in violation of the Charter of the United Nations by such methods as coercion, or by such subterfuge as political infiltration."

This was regarded as virtually a confession that the United States no longer expected Russia to be reasonable. Moreover, as far as specialists could recall today, it was the first time in its history with the possible exception of the Monroe Doctrine—which, however, when it was promulgated rested on the power of the British Navy—that this country had served notice, in peacetime, that, if necessary, it would stop another power by force.

It was a negative policy but one of transcendent importance. It was followed that same year by a positive policy—the Marshall Plan. This plan proposed to bring about the economic recovery of Europe as a means of preventing the spread of communism. Nor was the plan's least important feature its equipment for the economic cooperation of Western Europe in a degree previously unrealizable.

The next year was no less important in the developing policy. The United States through favorable comment gave her blessing successively to the Anglo-French Alliance, the Brussels Treaty for economic and military cooperation among the British, French and the Benelux countries, and the project worked out at The Hague contemplating closer forms of political relationships among the states of Western Europe. Those several conferences took place in the spring of 1948.

There then followed the imposition of the Berlin blockade, the unsuccessful negotiations for resolving that controversy, and the first exchanges looking to the North Atlantic pact, which followed an advocacy of the project by British Foreign Secretary Bevin.

The negotiations continued through the rest of that year and into the present year along with studies here of a program of mili-

Capetown House Passes South-West Africa Bill

Special to The New York Times.

CAPTOWN, South Africa, April 4—The House of the Assembly approved today the third reading of the South-West African affairs amendment bill on the eve of resumption of the General Assembly of the United Nations. To all intents and purposes the measure will make South-West Africa a fifth province of the union.

The bill has to go to the Senate, but passage there seemed assured.

It is not concealed here that the bill is a challenge to the United Nations. Since the world organization has rejected incorporation of the former German territory, held under mandate from the defunct League of Nations, and recommended trusteeship instead, South Africa has resorted to what is styled "closer integration."

The bill gives the territory representation in the South African Parliament—six Assemblymen and four Senators—and virtual financial autonomy.

ary assistance to the members of the North Atlantic alliance as well as other friendly states that are vital to the security of the United States. This project is to be submitted to Congress in time for consideration when the Senate takes up the treaty for debate.

Britain Honors Red Cross Here

The New York chapter of the American Red Cross will receive a citation at 11 A. M. today from the British Government in gratitude for the assistance it rendered the United Kingdom during the war. Sir Francis Evans, British Consul General in New York, will present the scroll to Mrs. E. Roland Harriman, vice chairman of the chapter, in the Overseas Clubroom, 315 Lexington Avenue.

Arnold constable

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"Our peoples do not glorify war," he observed, "but they will not shrink from it if aggression is threatened."

The Premier of Belgium, Paul-Henri Spaak, stressed the need to keep the ideal of a universal organization before the peoples of the world.

Two other ideas ran through these speeches and were foreign being transmitted by every available air channel around the world: The first of these was that, by signing this pact, the twelve nations were not limiting their commitments or waiving in their desire to see peace and justice done everywhere in the world.

The second idea, emphasized by Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, was that there was nothing in this pact that could not be reconciled with other non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union.

France in Reply to Russia

Referring to France's treaty with the Soviet Union, which states that France will not associate herself with any coalition directed against the Soviet Union, M. Schuman said:

"There is no contradiction between two treaties when both have as their object to guarantee the security of the same country but are concluded with different guarantors. The multiplicity of possible risks necessitates a multiplicity of precautions.

"This answer we gave to Germany when, in 1933, she took objection to the Franco-Russian treaty, incompatible, according to her, with the Locarno pact. Today we give it to the U.S.S.R., with whom we remain bound by a defense pact against a possible German menace and by the obligation we accepted never to associate ourselves with any threat directed against her. We shall scrupulously honor this obligation.

"We are uniting, with the intention of providing a common and reciprocal protection. We want to discourage in advance any aggression, by making it more and more dangerous for the aggressor. Only a potential aggressor could legitimately consider it aimed at him."

What was remarkable about today's meeting was that there were no demonstrations of any consequence against it by the Communists who have opposed it in the past so bitterly, and coincidentally very little expression of surprise that, after so many years apart, this coalition of the nations on the Atlantic and its adjacent seas had been brought together.

There were a few snappish cries of opposition from the region of Eastern Europe today, but no picketing demonstration against it outside the Departmental Auditorium on Constitution Avenue.

More surprising, it was almost taken for granted by the Foreign Ministers that today's ceremony was the expression of a natural political development, rather than an act without precedent in history.

The test of the treaty, of course, is yet to come. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has reserved the Senate caucus room for next Monday on the chance that Chairman Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, may be ready to start hearings on the treaty at that time.

When the hearings do start, considerable opposition is expected to develop against the Administration's military arms program, which is designed to build up the strength of the Atlantic coalition.

At the present time, efforts are being made to keep the arms program and the treaty itself separate, but the opponents of the treaty, and those who have reservations about it, are insisting that the two questions be debated simultaneously, and the Administration concedes that it will be difficult to prevent that from happening.

Another major point of contro-



Foreign Minister Robert Schuman signs for France. Standing, waiting to affix his signature, is Ambassador Henri Bonnet.



Foreign Secretary Bevin affixing his signature. Looking on, Sir Oliver Shewell Franks, British Ambassador.

Texts of Addresses at Signing of Atlantic Treaty

Continued from Preceding Page

tions of her own security she did so much more because of her recognition of the need of giving her cooperation to this great effort.

More than ever it is necessary to defend the principles and the positions which those peoples that are the depository of the ideals of Western civilization occupy in the world.

It can be said that there is now being repeated around the shores of the Atlantic—and on a much vaster scale, the picture which the ancient peoples knew at the time when the finest conquests of the human mind and the highest exponents of civilization were centered in the small but fertile area of the classical world.

Portugal is an Atlantic country whose activities throughout the long centuries of history took place to a great extent on the broad sea which forms her boundary. To those countries to which we are bound by the seaways of the Atlantic we are brought near by friendly relations.

The memory of our first contacts with some of them are lost in the night of time. With one of them we can point to centuries of the closest collaboration.

Europe, which has such a great moral heritage to defend, Europe, reduced in political values, struggling against the greatest and most dangerous mental epidemic of all times, which threatens to destroy the flower of our culture, Europe is anxiously seeking a formula for peace.

Her moral forces are now exerted in the will to correct her ills and the evidence of what might be a disquieting shadow on her horizon finds her facing with courage and decision the reality of her present position, apprecia-

tive and grateful for the moral and material solidarity nobly offered to her from this side of the Atlantic.

Portugal wishes to assert that she sees in the North Atlantic pact, not only an instrument of defense and international cooperation, but also, for the reasons and for the aims which govern it, a precious instrument for peace. And she considers herself fortunate to be able to find that, once again, none of the instruments on which her foreign relations are based is in conflict with its letter or its spirit.

May the thought which has made of these nations living examples of true social progress, in work, in freedom, and in peace, keep intact the ties which are being formed today and insure that this pact may bear the fruit which we expect of it.

Ernest Bevin, The United Kingdom

In appending my signature to this pact today, I am doing so on behalf of a free parliamentary nation, and I am satisfied that the step we are taking has the almost unanimous approval of the British people.

Like other signatories, my country has had forced upon it the great task of fighting two World Wars against aggression within a period of a quarter century.

The cost in human life and treasure was appalling. Succeeding generations in the period following each struggle over a wide area of the world were thrown into a state of uncertainty and harassed by wars of nerves and civil wars.

The common people (who only want to live in peace) had been unable to follow the peaceful pursuits or to sleep peacefully in their beds.

An armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the party or parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

"The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe and North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such

any such armed attack and all

They have seen their constitutions crushed—constitutions in which they thought they had made their liberty secure.

We have witnessed a period in which, while the countries represented here have been striving to rehabilitate the world and restore it to prosperity and sanity they have been constantly frustrated in their efforts.

We have all tried with a genuine desire and firm purpose to build an effective United Nations.

We have endeavored to make its machinery work and to create such confidence in this great world organization as will enable it to establish security for all peoples of the world.

But so far our hopes have not been fully realized.

What course then was open to us?

We had to get together and build with such material as was available to us, and this material was happily at hand in this great Atlantic community, with a common outlook and a desire for peace.

Countries whose representatives are signing this great pact today are composed of peace-loving peoples with spiritual affinities, but who also have great pride in their skill and their production and in their achievements in mastering the forces of nature and harnessing the great resources of the world for the benefit of mankind.

Our peoples do not want war and do not glorify war, but they will not shrink from it if aggression is threatened.

This pact is a concrete proof of the determination of a group of like-minded nations never to fight one another.

These nations are, in addition, linked with many other peoples who equally will never indulge in aggression.

All these peoples are united a common line of thought and desire.

Today is not only the day of the signature of this pact, it is also a day of solemn thought—as may I say, of consecration to peace and resistance of aggression.

Speaking for the British people I can assure you that they have agreed to make their contribution to the pool for peace.

Although this pact is called the Atlantic pact and is defined covering the Atlantic area, I may repeat what I stated recently in the British House of Commons that it does not minimize either our interest in or determination to support others not included in this pact, with whom we have had long years of friendship and alliances.

We are in the process of throwing and making paramount the use of reason as against force.

The day may come when all the world will accept that view.

Today will bring a great field of relief to millions of people. At last democracy is no longer a series of isolated units.

It has become a cohesive organism, determined to fulfill great purpose.

But it is not the final end. We shall pursue with every endeavor the building up of truly universal United Nations, which this group of countries is no mean contributor.

In the solemnity of this moment, I put my signature to the pact in the name of the people who join with other signatories for the preservation of the freedoms, and in giving assurance to mankind of our determination to assist all the peoples of the world to live in and standing and good neighborliness.

very developing on Capitol Hill is over the President's right to decide for himself on the implementation of the treaty.

The relevant clause in the treaty, Article 5 and the one which contains the most serious security obligation reads as follows:

"The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe and North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such

measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security."

This article, it is generally agreed on Capitol Hill, protects the United States from being forced into a war against its will by other signatories, but it raises the question

or the Congress—(a) that armed attack has occurred, (b) what is "necessary" to resist and maintain the security of North Atlantic area.

1,000 Middies to Visit Euro LONDON, April 4 (UPI)—More than 1,000 Annapolis midships will make training cruises to Iceland and France this summer, United States Navy announced.



Foreign Secretary Bevin affixing his signature. Looking on is Sir Oliver Shewell Franks, British Ambassador.



Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, signing an Ambassador Alberto Tarchiani stands by.

OSLO, Norway, April 4—The Foreign Office here received today a memorandum signed by Soviet Ambassador B. A. Alexandov containing a protest against the North Atlantic treaty. The memorandum is parallel with those sent to other signers.

Note Arrives in Copenhagen
Special to The New York Times.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 4—A note identical to that sent last week to the seven nations sponsoring the Atlantic pact, charging the pact was aimed against the Soviet Union, was delivered at the Danish Foreign Office today.

The note was delivered by a secretary of the Soviet Embassy at 2:30 A. M. It was in the Russian language and caused quite a flutter until senior officials and translators went to the Foreign Office and its contents were revealed.

U. S. Embassy in Rome Guarded
Special to The New York Times.
ROME, April 4—A Russian note protesting against Italy's adherence to the North Atlantic treaty was delivered to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

Special police were posted at the United States Embassy in Rome and American consulates in provincial cities in the event of Communist-instigated disorders. The day was quiet, however.

Canada Denies U. N. Conflict
Special to The New York Times.
OTTAWA, April 4—Canada's reply to the Soviet charge that the North Atlantic security treaty was a "treaty of aggression" was published here today. It denied the treaty was in any way in conflict with the Charter of the United Nations.

Signing of Atlantic Treaty

They have seen their constitutions crushed—constitutions in which they thought they had made their liberty secure.

We have witnessed a period in which, while the countries represented here have been striving to rehabilitate the world and restore it to prosperity and sanity they have been constantly frustrated at their efforts.

We have all tried with a genuine desire and firm purpose to build an effective United Nations.

We have endeavored to make machinery work and to create such confidence in this great world organization as will enable it to establish security for all peoples of the world.

But so far our hopes have not been fully realized.

What course then was open to us?

We had to get together and build with such material as was available to us, and this material was happily at hand in this great Atlantic community, with a common outlook and a desire for peace.

Countries whose representatives are signing this great pact today are composed of peace-loving peoples with spiritual affinities, but who also have great pride in their skill and their production and in their achievements in mastering the forces of nature and harnessing the great resources of the world for the benefit of mankind. Our peoples do not want war and do not glorify war, but they will not shrink from it if aggression is threatened.

This pact is a concrete proof of the determination of a group of like-minded nations never to fight one another.

These nations are, in addition, linked with many other peoples who equally will never indulge in aggression.

All these peoples are united in a common line of thought and desire.

Today is not only the day of the signature of this pact, it is also a day of solemn thought—and, may I say, of consecration for peace and resistance of aggression.

Speaking for the British people, I can assure you that they have agreed to make their contribution to the pool for peace.

Although this pact is called the Atlantic pact and is defined as covering the Atlantic area, I must repeat what I stated recently in the British House of Commons, that it does not minimize either our interest in or determination to support others not included in this pact, with whom we have had long years of friendship and alliances.

We are in the process of enthroning and making paramount the use of reason as against force.

The day may come when all the world will accept that view.

Today will bring a great feeling of relief to millions of people.

At last democracy is no longer a series of isolated units.

It has become a cohesive organism, determined to fulfill its great purpose.

But it is not the final end.

We shall pursue with every endeavor the building up of a truly universal United Nations, to which this group of countries will be no mean contributor.

In the solemnity of this moment, I put my signature to this pact in the name of the people who join with other signatories for the preservation of the great freedoms, and in giving an assurance to mankind of our determination to assist all the peoples of the world to live in understanding and good neighborliness.

measures taken as a result thereof all immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security."

This article, it is generally agreed, Capitol Hill, protects the United States from being forced into a war against its will by other signatories, but it raises the question who shall decide—the President

or the Congress—(a) that an armed attack has occurred, and (b) what is "necessary" to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

1,000 Middies to Visit Europe
LONDON, April 4 (UP)—More than 1,000 Annapolis midshipmen will make training cruises to England and France this summer, the United States Navy announced today.

CHAPLIN BACKS PARLEY

'Only Too Happy,' Actor Wires Paris Peace Talk Sponsors

PARIS, April 4 (AP)—Organizers of the Communist-sponsored World Peace Congress to be held here April 20 announced today receipt of a cable from Charlie Chaplin, saying:

"I am only too happy to join the legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world. Please add my name to the International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals for Peace. Excuse the delay in my reply. Letter follows."

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 4 (UP)—A Bulgarian "National Congress for the Defense of Peace" last night named twenty-four intellectuals to attend the World Peace Congress in Paris.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 4 (UP)—A Swedish committee preparing for the World Peace Congress called on all Swedes today to avert "manslaughter and ruin" by supporting their drive against the North Atlantic pact.

Help visitors to enjoy their trips to New York City better by calling at the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 500 Park Avenue, at Fifty-ninth Street.

CALLING ALL
TALL
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If you're over 6 ft. 3 and have a problem getting clothes that really fit... see our tremendous selection of specially proportioned clothes in sizes up to 54 extra long.

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Turkey to Get \$25,000,000 Aid

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UP)—The Economic Cooperation Administration today set aside \$25,000,000 for Turkey to be used in rebuilding roads, developing coal fields and improving the port of Zonguldak.

song of the shirt

A devoted friend of our Radio City shop is a young man who sings popular melodies with such silken ardor that his enraptured devotees (mostly female) are counted in the millions.

Before leaving on a recent tour, this singer ordered quite a number of our made-to-measure shirts. Enough, we felt sure, to last his entire trip. But from Ohio came an urgent phone call: another dozen shirts. We spoke to our workrooms, they were happy to oblige.

A couple of weeks later, still on tour, he long-distanced us again. He desperately needed 12 more shirts—could we? We could and did.

Was the tenor having laundry trouble? Were the shirts being torn from his back for souvenirs, by his worshipful followers? No, it seems our boy was just happy with our shirts, and wanted plenty in reserve for his stage appearances.

The Custom Shop offers you 200 shirtings to choose from. We measure you precisely, cut your collar, cuffs and torso exactly as you want them, do a meticulous job of sewing and monogramming. Shirts start at \$4.95 when three or more are ordered.

Eight Custom Shops in Manhattan, others in Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia and Washington. And soon Chicago.

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obligation, and propose this North Atlantic treaty as one of the means to carry it out.

Through this treaty we undertake to conduct our international affairs in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. We undertake to exercise our right of collective or individual self-defense against armed attack, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, and subject to such measures as the Security Council may take to maintain and restore international peace and security.

Within the United Nations, this country and other countries have hoped to establish an international force for the use of the United Nations in preserving peace throughout the world. Our efforts to establish this force, however, have been blocked by one of the major powers.

Absence of U. N. Unity
This lack of unanimous agreement in the Security Council does not mean that we must abandon our attempts to make peace secure.

Even without that agreement, which we still hope for, we shall do as much as we can. And every bit that we do will add to the strength of the fabric of peace throughout the world.

In this treaty, we seek to establish freedom from aggression and from the use of force in the North Atlantic community. This is the area which has been at the heart of the last two world conflicts. To protect this area against war will be a long step toward permanent peace in the whole world.

There are those who claim that this treaty is an aggressive act on the part of the nations which ring the North Atlantic.

That is absolutely untrue. The pact will be a positive, not a negative, influence for peace, and its influence will be felt not only in the area it specifically covers but throughout the world.

Its conclusion does not mean a narrowing of the interests of its members. Under my authority and instructions, the Secretary of State has recently made it perfectly clear that the adherents of the United States to this pact does not signify a lessening of American concern for the security and welfare of other areas of the world, such as the Near East.

The step we are taking today should serve to reassure peace-loving peoples everywhere and pave the way for the worldwide stability and peaceful development which we all seek.

Ties of Peaceful Way of Life

Twice in recent years, nations have felt the sickening blow of unprovoked aggression. Our peoples, to whom our Governments are responsible, demand that these things shall not happen again.

We are determined that they shall not happen again.

In taking steps to prevent aggression against our own peoples, we have no purpose of aggression against other peoples. To suggest the contrary is to slander our institutions and become our ideals and our aspirations.

The nations represented here are bound together by ties of long standing. We are joined by a common heritage of democracy, individual liberty, and rule of law. These are the ties of a peaceful way of life. In this pact we merely give them formal recognition.

With our common traditions we face common problems. We are, to a large degree, industrial nations, and we face the problem of mastering the forces of modern technology in the public interest. To meet this problem successfully, we must have a world in which we can exchange the products of our labor not only among ourselves, but with other nations. We have come together in a great cooperative economic effort to establish this kind of world.

We are determined to work together to provide better lives for all people without sacrificing our own ideals of justice and human worth. But we cannot succeed if our

same beliefs and the same rule of force on everyone.

We believe that our method of achieving international unity through the voluntary association of different countries dedicated to a common cause is an effective step toward bringing order to our troubled world.

For us, war is not inevitable. We do not believe that there are fixed ideas of history which sweep down one way or another. In our own time we have seen brave men overcome obstacles that seemed insurmountable and forces that seemed overwhelming. Men with courage and vision can still determine their own destiny. They can choose slavery or freedom—war or peace.

I have no doubt which they will choose. The treaty we are signing here today is evidence of the path they will follow.

If there is anything certain today, if there is anything inevitable in the future, it is the will of the people of the world for freedom and peace.

Dean Acheson, United States

On behalf of the Government and the people of the United States, I warmly welcome to our country and our capital the Foreign Ministers who have assembled here to sign the North Atlantic treaty.

We are honored by their presence, both as individuals who have done much for peace and as representatives of nations and peoples who have contributed notably to the welfare and progress of mankind.

We are met together to consummate a solemn act. Those who participated in the drafting of this treaty must leave to others judgment of the significance and value of this act. They cannot appraise its achievements, but they can, and should, declare the purposes of their minds and hearts.

It was, I think,—like the purpose of those who chart the stars—not to create what they record, but to set down realities for the guidance of men whether well or ill-disposed.

For those who seek peace it is a guide to refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.

For those who set their feet upon the path of aggression, it is a warning that if it must needs be that offenses come, then we unite, them by whom the offense cometh.

For the reality which is set down here is not created here. The reality is the unity of belief, of spirit, of interest of the community of nations represented here. It is the product of many centuries of common thought and of the blood of many simple and brave men and women.

The reality lies not in the common pursuit of a material role or of a power to dominate others. It lies in the affirmation of moral and spiritual values which govern the kind of life they propose to lead and which they propose to defend, by all possible means, should that necessity be thrust upon them. Even this purpose is a fact which has been demonstrated twice in this present century.

It is well that these truths be known. The purpose of this treaty is to publish them and give them form.

From this act, taken here today, will flow increasing good for all peoples.

From this joining of many wills in one purpose, will come new inspiration for the future. New strength and courage will accrue not only to the peoples of the Atlantic community, but to all peoples of the world community who seek for themselves, and for others equally, freedom and peace.

Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium

In signing the North Atlantic pact we are going to participate in the most important political event that has occurred since the creation of the United Nations.

The great defensive alliance about to be created is an essen-

tial sign of the past. They will regret, perhaps, having seen the rest of the United Nations transformed into an instrument of propaganda in which vehemence and insult have frequently replaced the essential desire for cooperation; perhaps also they will regret that the abuse of the veto and refusal to collaborate have so often rendered ineffective the decisions of the Security Council or the recommendations of the Assembly.

The United Nations remain our great hope.

We continue to desire and to believe that one day all nations may find their security in this world organization and that all Governments, having at last recognized the preeminence of international law over their own will, may make of the United Nations the mighty instrument that we have always wished for.

But until that day no one can content our right to gather together and organize in one corner of the world all the forces of those who, having finally and wholly renounced all idea of aggressive warfare, do not wish to find themselves one day without defense before an attack upon them.

The North Atlantic pact is an act of faith in the destiny of Western civilization. Based on the exercise of civil and political liberties, on respect for the human person, it cannot perish.

The North Atlantic pact places in the service of this civilization and of peace the most powerful means of defense that has ever been created. That is why, in the name of an overwhelming majority of the Belgian people, I shall sign it in a few moments with confidence and pride.

Lester B. Pearson, Canada

Last week the Parliament of Canada, with only two dissenting voices, endorsed the treaty which we sign here today. This virtual unanimity reflected the views of the Canadian people who feel deeply and instinctively that this treaty is not a pact for war, but a pledge for peace and progress.

The North Atlantic treaty was born out of fear and frustration: fear of the aggressive and subversive policies of communism and the effect of those policies on our own peace and security and well-being; frustration over the obstinate obstruction by Communist states of our efforts to make the United Nations function effectively as a universal security system. This treaty, though born of fear and frustration, must, however, lead to positive social, economic and political achievements if it is to live; achievements which will extend beyond the time of emergency which gave it birth, or the geographical area which it now includes.

This treaty does not, of itself, ensure peace. It does, however, give us the promise of far greater security and stability than we possess today. By our combined efforts, we must convert this promise into performance or the treaty will remain no more than yet another expression of high but unattained ideals. That will not happen to our North Atlantic pact if each of us accepts the challenge it proclaims: if each of us, with trust in the good-will and peaceful policies of the others, will strive to make it something more than words. We know that we can do this. If it were not so, we would not today be giving this pledge to stand together in danger and to work together in peace.

We, in this North Atlantic community, the structure of which we now consolidate, must jealously guard the defensive and progressive nature of our league. There can be no place in this group for power politics or imperialist ambitions on the part of any of its members. This is more than a treaty for defense. We must, of course, defend ourselves, and that is the first purpose of our pact; but, in doing so, we must never forget that we are

strong above all in our common tradition of liberty, in our common belief in the dignity of the individual, in our common heritage of social and political thought and in our resolve to defend our freedoms together. Security and progress, however, like peace and war, are indivisible. So there must be nothing narrow or exclusive about our league; no slackening of our interest in the welfare and security of all friendly people.

The North Atlantic community is part of the world community and as we grow stronger to preserve the peace, all free men grow stronger with us. The world today is too small, too interdependent, for even regional isolation.

This treaty is a forward move in man's progress from the wasteland of his post-war world, to better, safer ground. But as we reach the distant pastures, we see greener ones far on. As we reach the summit of this lofty peak, higher ones loom up beyond. We are forever climbing the ever mounting slope and must not rest until we reach the last objective of a sane and moral world.

Our treaty is no mere Maginot Line against annihilation; no mere fox-hole from fear, but the point from which we start for yet one more attack on all those evil forces that would block our way to justice and to peace.

In that spirit, and with great pride, I sign this treaty as the delegate, and the servant of my country.

Gustav Rasmussen, Denmark

When today, on behalf of Denmark, I sign the North Atlantic Treaty, I do so because it is an instrument of peace, and because it has no other purpose than defense in case an armed attack should occur against any one of the signatory powers.

Under Article 1 of the treaty, the parties undertake to settle any international dispute by peaceful means. As has been recently said by a high American official, behind this pledge stand the character and policies of the countries which are parties to the treaty. The very nature of their institutions makes a calculated plan of aggression a virtual impossibility.

The North Atlantic treaty contains a solemn reaffirmation of the pledges given by those countries under the United Nations Charter. The treaty is therefore designed to strengthen the system of the United Nations. It constitutes a cornerstone in the fundamental structure of general security.

Twice in this century, the United States of America has gone to war in order to come to the aid of the democratic nations of Europe in their fight against aggression.

By this treaty the United States has in advance expressed her readiness also in the future to stand by democratic and peace-loving peoples, and has thereby contributed in a magnanimous way to the maintenance of peace.

This goal, the preservation of peace, is also Denmark's, in deep accord with the ardent desire and old tradition of the Danish nation.

Robert Schuman, France

The history of contemporary France is a succession of aggressions she has endured and of attempts she has made to avoid them.

Three times in seventy years she has been invaded. The first time, she was the sole victim of the aggressor. From 1914 to 1918, half of our continent was submerged under the wave of aggression. And the last war overflowed Europe: the invasion became transcontinental, not only because of alliances, but also because of the immensity of the means of action. Invasion crosses neutral frontiers; neither distance nor natural obstacles can stop it any longer.

In the past, the peoples man-

will submit to the exigencies of solidarity.

But she is obliged also to recognize that collective organizations, as they function today, have not yet acquired the necessary efficiency. The Charter envisages the possibility of regional pacts. It authorizes its members to organize individually or collectively for self-defense in conformity with the principles of the Charter.

Responsibilities for Peace

France ardently desires that the United Nations may become one day strong enough to assure by itself peace and security in the world, thus rendering any individual initiative unnecessary.

But, meanwhile, the Governments which bear the foremost responsibility of guarding the independence of their countries have no right to put their trust in partial guarantees. It would be criminal for them to neglect a single opportunity, or a possible aid, for the preservation of peace.

The exclusive concern of France is to make impossible any invasion of her own territory or of the territory of peace-loving nations. Our aim cannot be restricted to the winning of a war which might be forced upon us, a war which, even if we win it, would leave Europe ravaged and depopulated. We want to avoid such a war by becoming, together, strong enough, together to safeguard peace.

Who, in justice, could reproach us for such an attempt? What sincere friend could take offense at it? In the past, France has been sufficiently respectful of her obligations and true to her friendships, sufficiently alerted also by dreadful experience, to be beyond all suspicion.

Insurance Against Risks

There is no contradiction between two treaties when both have as their object to guarantee the security of the same country but are concluded with different guarantors. The multiplicity of possible risks necessitates a multiplicity of precautions. This answer we gave to Germany when, in 1933, she took objection to the Franco-Russian treaty, incompatible, according to her, with the Locarno pact. Today, we give it to the U.S.S.R. with whom we remain bound by a defense pact against a possible German menace and by the obligation we accepted never to associate ourselves with any threat directed against her. We shall scrupulously honor this obligation.

When we expand the network of our friendships, old and new, do we in fact repudiate a friendship which does not satisfy all our need for security? Is it a threat to anyone when we take out insurance against all risks, when we organize a system of common defense against any attack, whatever its nature?

We are uniting, with the intention of providing a common and reciprocal protection. We want to discourage in advance any aggression, by making it more dangerous for the aggressor. Only a potential aggressor could legitimately consider it aimed at him. Our conscience is clear. In signing this pact, France solemnly proclaims her absolute determination to maintain peace. It is not for herself alone that France wants peace, for she knows that peace has become the indivisible property of all, and that, by allowing it to be compromised by one of us, we would all lose it together.

Nations are more and more convinced that their fates are closely bound together, that their salvation and their welfare can no longer be based upon an egotistical and aggressive nationalism, but must rest upon the progressive application of human solidarity.

Bjarni Benediktsson, Iceland

The nations who are now forming this new brotherhood are unlike each other in many respects; some of them are the greatest and most powerful in the world—

ATLANTIC NATIONS SIGN DEFENSE PACT As Dignitaries of Twelve Nations Assembled in Washi

Continued From Page 1

had a message for men who were well disposed to peace, and another message for those who were not.

"For those who seek peace," he declared, "it is a guide to refuge and strength, a very present need in trouble. For those who set their feet upon the path of aggression, it is a warning that if it must needs be that offenses come, then woe unto them by whom the offense cometh."

Mr. Acheson, a minister's son, drew on the Bible for his consolation to the peace-makers and his warning to potential aggressors. His consolation was a politician's variation of the first verse of the Forty-sixth Psalm: "God, is our refuge and our strength, a very present help in trouble."

His warning came from the seventh verse of the eighteenth chapter of St. Matthew: "Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh."

That thesis was developed time and again in the ceremony this afternoon. The doctrine of safety through isolation was rejected. The idea of peace through timidity and uncertainty was opposed. Each Foreign Minister in turn argued that strength might be achieved through a unity that was made clear to peaceful and aggressive nations before any vital crisis occurred.

Theme Is Moderation

Though the theme of the twelve speeches was one of moderation, the Foreign Secretaries made clear that they did not intend to allow the dream of a universal security system to deter them from organizing a limited defensive organization with power to act immediately against aggression.

The Western nations had tried valiantly to make the United Nations work as the central instrument of security, Foreign Secretary Bevin of Great Britain said, but they had been constantly frustrated in that effort.

It was therefore necessary, he emphasized, to build with the material that was available, and fortunately that material was available in the Atlantic community.

"Our peoples do not glorify war," he observed, "but they will not shrink from it if aggression is threatened."

The Premier of Belgium, Paul-Henri Spaak, stressed the need to keep the ideal of a universal organization before the peoples of the world.

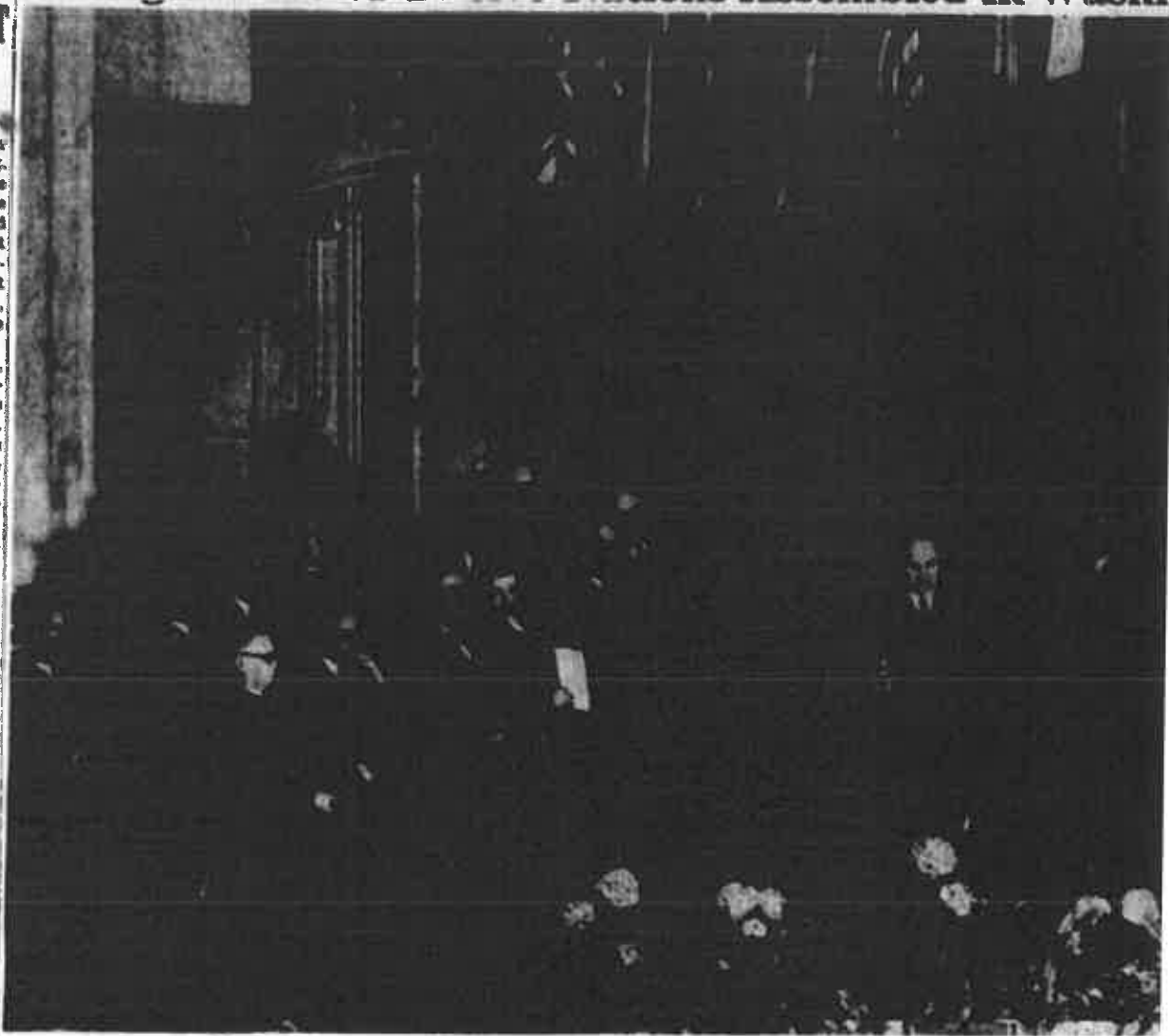
Two other ideas ran through these speeches and were fought being transmitted by every available air channel around the world: The first of these was that, by signing this pact, the twelve nations were not limiting their commitments or wavering in their desire to see peace and justice done everywhere in the world.

The second idea, emphasized by Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, was that there was nothing in this pact that could not be reconciled with other non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union.

France in Reply to Russia

Referring to France's treaty with the Soviet Union, which states that France will not associate herself with any coalition directed against the Soviet Union, M. Schuman said:

"There is no contradiction between two treaties when both have as their object to guarantee the




President Truman addressing the gathering. Seated in the front row are (left to right) Ernest Bevin, Britain; Halvard Lange, Norway; Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium; Dean Acheson, United States; L. B. Pearson, Canada; Robert Schuman, France; Count Carlo S. Seated in rear row are (left to right) Sir Oliver Showell Franks, British Ambassador; Wilhelm Munthe Morgenstierne, Norwegian Ambassador from Iceland; Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Ambassador; Baron Silvercray, Belgian Ambassador; H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador; E. N. van Kleffens, Ambassador from the Netherlands, and Pedro Theotimio Pereira, Portuguese Ambassador.



and Foreign Ministers at Signing of North Atlantic Pa...

SIGNATURES ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND
POUR LE ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD

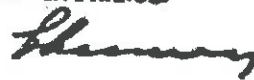


Oliver Franks

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
POUR LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE



FOR FRANCE
POUR LA FRANCE




From top, Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, and Oliver Franks, Ambassador, for Great Britain; Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, for the United States, and Robert Schuman, Foreign Minister, and Henri Bonnet, Ambassador, for France.

Associated Press Wirephoto

now organizing force for peace so that peace can one day be preserved without force.

Strength in Common Freedoms

We are a North Atlantic community of twelve nations; and 350,000,000 people. We are strong in our lands and resources, in our industry and manpower. We are strong above all in our common tradition of liberty, in our common belief in the dignity of the individual, in our common heritage of social and political thought and in our resolve to defend our freedoms together. Security and progress, however, like peace and war, are indivisible. So there must be nothing narrow or exclusive about our league; no slackening of our interest in the welfare and security of all friendly people.

The North Atlantic community is part of the world community and as we grow stronger to preserve the peace, all free men grow stronger with us. The world today is too small, too interdependent, for even regional isolation.

This treaty is a forward move in man's progress from the wasteland of his post-war world, to better, safer ground. But as we reach the distant pastures, we see greener ones far on. As we reach the summit of this lofty peak, higher ones loom up beyond. We are forever climbing the ever mounting slope and must not rest until we reach the last objective of a sane and moral world.

Our treaty is no mere Maginot Line against annihilation: no

themselves to be surprised by it. The teaching of experience has led them to draw together. They have placed their confidence in international organization for peace and security. France has constantly supported these efforts and nurtured this great hope. She remains fervently attached to it because she is convinced that in the end humanity will submit to the exigencies of solidarity.

But she is obliged also to recognize that collective organizations, as they function today, have not yet acquired the necessary efficacy. The Charter envisages the possibility of regional pacts. It authorizes its members to organize individually or collectively for self-defense in conformity with the principles of the Charter.

Responsibilities for Peace

France ardently desires that the United Nations may become one day strong enough to assure by itself peace and security in the world, thus rendering any individual initiative unnecessary.

But, meanwhile, the Governments which bear the fearsome responsibility of guarding the independence of their countries have no right to put their trust in partial guarantees. It would be criminal for them to neglect a single opportunity, or a possible aid, for the preservation of peace.

The exclusive concern of France is to make impossible any invasion of her own territory or of the territory of peace-loving nations. Our aim cannot be restricted to the winning of a war which might be forced upon us.

None is smaller or weaker than my one—the Icelandic nation. My people are unarmed and have been unarmed since the days of our Viking forefathers. We neither have nor can have an army. My country has never waged war on any other country and as an unarmed country we neither can nor will declare war against any nation as we stated when entering the United Nations. In truth we are quite unable to defend ourselves from any foreign armed attack.

There was, therefore, hesitation in our minds as to whether there was a place for us as participants in this defensive pact. But our country is, under certain circumstances, of vital importance for the safety of the North Atlantic area. In the last war Great Britain took over the defense of Iceland and later we concluded an agreement with the United States Government for military protection of Iceland during the war. Our participation in this pact shows that for our own sake, as well as for the sake of others, we want similar arrangements in case of a new war, which we all indeed hope and pray never will occur.

But it is not only this realistic reason which has decided our attitude. We also want to make it crystal clear that we belong and want to belong to this free community of free nations which now is being formally founded.

It is a fact, as I said before, that we are unlike each other in many respects, but there many things which bind us solidly together.

Agitating for Peace by Violence

We all face the same danger. In this world of ours, where distances have vanished, peace indeed is indivisible. The game disruptive elements are everywhere at their sinister work. Everywhere they are accusing us, who are working for peace, of being warmongers.

When we were discussing this pact in the Parliament of Iceland those elements tried with force to hinder that venerable institution in its work. Such violence has never before been tried against the 1,000-year-old Parliament of Iceland.

The misguided crowd, which tried this, pretended they were shouting for peace. This contradictory behavior of throwing stones with your hands while you are clamoring for peace with your lips is not in accordance with Icelandic tradition nor is it in conformity with Western culture. We all know where those habits originate and this mentality certainly is the greatest menace to the world today.

But it is not only this threat to world peace and human well-being which unites us. Neither is it only the fact that we all live in the same part of the world. There are stronger bonds which bind us together.

We all belong to the same culture. We would all prefer to lose our lives rather than lose our freedom, either as individuals or nations. We all believe in friendly cooperation among nations. We all want peace for all the world and well-being for mankind.

Therefore, we gather here today hopefully to sign this solemn treaty.

Count Carlo Sforza, Italy

The Italian nation, after two World Wars in the space of one generation, looks with confidence and hope to this treaty; it sees in it a decisive step toward the advent of peace in a free and united world.

This pact is a complex and articulate instrument in which the will prevails to discourage, through our unity, any aggressive

Russian Bloc Boycotts Atlantic Pact Signing

By the Associated Press

(WASHINGTON, April 8)—Diplomats from Russia and eight of her Eastern European neighbors boycotted today the signing of the North Atlantic treaty.

State Department officials said that diplomats representing all countries accredited to the United States appeared at the ceremony except those of Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Yugoslavia and Finland.

Word had been passed about informally that invitations would be issued to any diplomats who wished to attend. All but the Soviet bloc asked for cards.

wanted this division. It is not their concern that other nations have a regime different from theirs, and they ask only normal relations with the East. If, a year ago, five of them placed themselves on the defensive in concluding the Brussels pact, and if, today, the United States and Canada are in their turn joining the ten European countries to organize collective defense and the maintenance of peace, security and liberty in the North Atlantic community, it is because their unceasing efforts to find common solutions with the countries of the East in important matters have encountered constant intrusiveness and because, in a word, the policy of conciliation followed by the Western countries has found no echo in the East.

These causes which have given birth to our pact determine and limit its purpose and scope.

The North Atlantic pact is the logical supplement to the Brussels pact.

New Era of Solidarity

Like the latter, its purpose is both to prevent war from breaking out, by establishing a balance between the forces confronting each other and to win any war of aggression that may be directed against one or all of the signatory states.

The defensive alliance that we are concluding today cannot, of course, establish true peace, which is more than the absence of war, but, like other similar alliances in the past, it may give the world a salutary period of lasting truce. I am sure that that is the fervent desire of the signatories to this pact, all of whom believe that peaceful co-existence of the two regimes is possible and all of whom wish it.

With the aid given to Europe by the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic pact opens a new era of the closest solidarity between the democratic countries of Europe and the New World.

Nothing proves better this inalienable solidarity of the destinies of our countries than the fact that the United States, breaking with a tradition two centuries old, is concluding a military alliance in peacetime. That is an event of extraordinary historical significance for the United States and of the utmost importance for Europe.

The peoples of Europe note with profound gratitude what the presence at their sides of this mighty and generous country signifies.

They approve and acclaim the pact, and accept the real risks and the heavy obligations that it imposes upon them. They accept it with active faith in the necessity for and the efficacy of the union that has been achieved.

It is in this same spirit that, with the prior consent of nine-tenths of the members Luxembourg Parliament, I set the sig-

nature of this, I am thinking not only of the negotiators whom I thank most warmly, but also, and no less of those enlightened men who built that massive pedestal of popular support on which this treaty now securely stands: Members of Congress, parliamentarians, moulders and interpreters of public opinion in all our countries.

And so, with a humble prayer for God's merciful blessing, I declare the Netherlands Government's readiness to sign this treaty for peace.

Halvard Lange, Norway

As I am about to sign, on behalf of the Norwegian Government the North Atlantic pact, I strongly feel that it is a logical sequence to a line which we have followed since the liberation of our country in May, 1945. The five long years of Nazi occupation has given our people a new and deeper conception of freedom law and democracy.

And so we were determined that never again must Norway risk the loss of her freedom and all that goes with it.

With great faith and hope the Norwegian Government has taken an active part in the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

When after many divergences the nations represented there reached agreement and the Charter was solemnly signed, we sincerely believed that a foundation had been laid upon which we—Allies and friends of the great war—could build together a future of peace and freedom.

We believe today as firmly as ever in the rightness of the words and spirit of that great Charter and in the fundamental soundness and necessity of the universal idea of the United Nations.

We cannot close our eyes, however, to the fact, that for reasons which we all know the United Nations cannot today give us or any other nation the security to which we had confidently looked forward.

Under these circumstances my country temporarily had to look for a greater measure of security beyond that provided by membership in the United Nations.

Scandinavian Pact First Aim

Our first thought, naturally, was to turn to our neighbors and friends in the north of Europe to see what the three of us together could do. As we Norwegians saw it, the best solution would be a Scandinavian regional pact under the Charter of the United Nations, in some way affiliated with the great Western democracies, to which we are a closely related economically, culturally and ideologically.

As we could not fully agree however, on the basis for such a Scandinavian defense union and on the necessity of establishing solidarity with a broader and stronger regional defense grouping, the logical solution for Norway was to join the North Atlantic pact.

We have a longer coastline on the North Atlantic than any other country. Our experience through the centuries has been that the ocean did not separate. On the contrary, for us it has been the highway of commercial and cultural intercourse.

Before doing so, we asked our selves some searching questions.

Can the proposed pact offer the protection we need if the worst should happen? Will our obligations under the pact be within our means, without jeopardizing our economic reconstruction program?

We further asked: Is the pact in full accordance with the Charter of the United Nations?

And, last but not least, is the proposed pact of a clearly defined scope and nature?

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But it is not only this threat to world peace and human well-being which unites us. Whether it is only the fact that we all live in the same part of the world. There are stronger bonds which bind us together.

We all belong to the same culture. We would all prefer to lose our lives rather than lose our freedom, either as individuals or nations. We all believe in friendly cooperation among nations. We all want peace for all the world and well-being for mankind.

Therefore, we gather here today hopefully to sign this solemn treaty.

Count Carlo Sforza,

Italy

The Italian nation, after two World Wars in the space of one generation, looks with confidence and hope to this treaty; it sees in it a decisive step toward the advent of peace in a free and united world.

This pact is a complex and articulate instrument in which the will prevails to discourage, through our unity, any aggressive move, preposterous and unlikely as this may appear. To the very few who in good faith still hesitate, be it enough to remind that, had this treaty existed in 1914 and in 1939, there would not have been the battles which spread ruin from Italy to England, from France to Russia.

Indeed, it is not without significance that the European peoples should have apprehended with joy that this treaty would be signed on the free American soil. It helps everybody realize that oceans are or the way of becoming small lakes, and that even the most different historical formations represent no more than a variety of folklores in front of the necessity of uniting, all of us, in order to save our most cherished common patrimony: peace and democracy.

Signing a pact, however, is not enough. Life shall have to circulate through it, as a result of a constant free collaboration in the service of peace between all its members, present and future.

It is not without a reference to the spirit of this pact, that two of its signatories, the French and the Italian, signed a week ago in Paris a treaty of economic cooperation between our two peoples. Not only would we fall the spirit of the pact, we would also belittle its force if we considered it only as a protective umbrella. We must pray to God that this pact will prove to be like the English Magna Charta: on one side intangible, on the other side a continuous creation.

The North Atlantic pact will constitute one among the noblest and most generous events in human history if all its members will show—within and outside the pact—that the melancholy history of Europe has taught them this supreme lesson: That no nation in the world can feel secure in its prosperity and peace if all its neighbors are not as safely marching toward the same goals of prosperity and security.

Joseph Beck,

Luxembourg

Grouped around the most powerful democracy in the world, the states signatory to the Atlantic pact constitute at once the most formidable and the most sincerely peaceful coalition of material and moral forces that has ever been set up by the nations to ensure their security and to spare the world the horrors of war.

In the absence of any coercive force belonging to the United Nations, the treaty of assistance and mutual aid among the twelve Western countries constitutes the most effective guarantee possible for them, a guarantee that is essential in a world where distrust prevails, a world divided by political and ideological conceptions that are radically opposed, with all the risks and dangers that this state of things and of mind involves.

The nations of the West never

believe that peaceful co-existence of the two regimes is possible and all of whom wish it.

With the aid given to Europe by the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic pact opens a new era of the closest solidarity between the democratic countries of Europe and the New World.

Nothing proves better this ineluctable solidarity of the destinies of our countries than the fact that the United States, breaking with a tradition two centuries old, is concluding a military alliance in peacetime. That is an event of extraordinary historical significance for the United States and of the utmost importance for Europe.

The peoples of Europe note with profound gratitude what the presence at their sides of this mighty and generous country signifies.

They approve and acclaim the pact, and accept the real risks and the heavy obligations that it imposes upon them. They accept it with active faith in the necessity for and the efficacy of the union that has been achieved.

It is in this same spirit that, with the prior assent of nine-tenths of the members Luxembourg Parliament, I set the signature of my small country beside those of so many friendly nations at the bottom of this instrument of peace, the Atlantic pact.

Dirk U. Stikker,

The Netherlands

The treaty we are about to sign marks the end of an illusion: the hope that the United Nations would, by itself, insure international peace.

Regretfully, we were driven to the conclusion that the Charter, though essential, is not enough in the world as it is, to protect those vital principles for which we of the Western world who have gathered here, stand.

Therefore, we felt it our duty to make this treaty. So far from merely marking the end of an illusion, it most especially marks the birth of a new hope of enduring peace.

Its opponents are clamoring that this treaty aims at war. That is a lie. Its aim is peace—peace, not after a new war, but peace now, and from now on.

We who are vitally interested in the security of the North Atlantic area, henceforth stand united in our resolve to repel aggression, just as we stand united in our resolve not to attack others.

Such, then, is the treaty's unshakable moral basis. We shall sign with a clear conscience in the face of God.

Various aspects of the new treaty are being explained by my fellow speakers. Let me add and stress this:

Together we are determined in our mutual interest to gird the North Atlantic with a chain of strength. That chain is, necessarily, as strong as its weakest link. Let us then strive together, on a basis of equal treatment for all, to uphold the strength of the strongest links, and to increase that of the weakest, for weak links are a common peril. This is a dictate of plain common sense.

There, as in so many other fields, of international cooperation and integration, the Netherlands will not be found wanting. As we have participated in making and implementing the Brussels pact, and Benelux, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, and a Western European federation (to name only these), so shall we participate in making the treaty now before us a living and inspiring reality. We know that you all in turn will not fail us.

We rejoice at the thought that at last the truth prevails that the North Atlantic is a highway that unites, not a barrier that divides. We rejoice at the thought that North Americans and Western Europeans have found each other in a common edifice dedicated to peace. Freedom from fear is being brought nearer to all of us today.

Let me close with a word of Netherlands gratitude to all those who have labored towards bringing us here together.

filled with the great Western democracies, to which we are a closely related economically, culturally and ideologically.

As we could not fully agree however, on the basis for such a Scandinavian defense union on the necessity of establishing solidarity with a broader, an stronger regional defense grouping, the logical solution for Norway was to join the North Atlantic pact.

We have a longer coastline of the North Atlantic than any other country. Our experience through the centuries has been that the ocean did not separate. On the contrary, for us it has been the highway of commercial and cultural intercourse.

Before doing so, we asked our selves some searching questions.

Can the proposed pact offer us protection we need if the worst should happen? Will our obligations under the pact be within our means, without jeopardizing our economic reconstruction program?

We further asked: Is the pact in full accordance with the Charter of the United Nations?

And, last but not least, is the proposed pact of a clearly defensive nature? Will it promote our foremost aim: peace with freedom?

Studying the text of the pact we found satisfactory answers to all these questions.

We felt convinced that the prospective signers of the pact considered the preservation of peace and freedom their foremost aim. They would regard any idea of aggression contrary to the most basic instincts and fundamental policies.

No Nation Is a Target

Our pact is a pact of peace. It is directed against no nation. It is directed solely against aggression itself.

The moment the United Nations through the common efforts of all its member nations is capable of functioning in accordance with the intention of its founders and with the letter and spirit of the Charter, at that moment the need for such regional arrangement will become much less urgent and will ultimately be eliminated altogether.

The overwhelming majority of the Norwegian people deeply believe that the signing of the Atlantic pact is an event which may decisively influence the course of history and hasten the day when all nations can work together for peace and freedom.

On this solemn occasion I wish to take the opportunity to express our deepest appreciation of the tremendous contribution of the United States during and after the war. The scope and vision of the undertakings which the United States have originated for the reconstruction and stabilization of a war-torn world have seldom been equaled in human history.

Jose Caetano de Matia,

Portugal

The Government of Portugal which I have the honor to represent here on this occasion, received with pleasure the invitation extended by the Government of the United States in its name and in the name of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom, to take part in the North Atlantic pact.

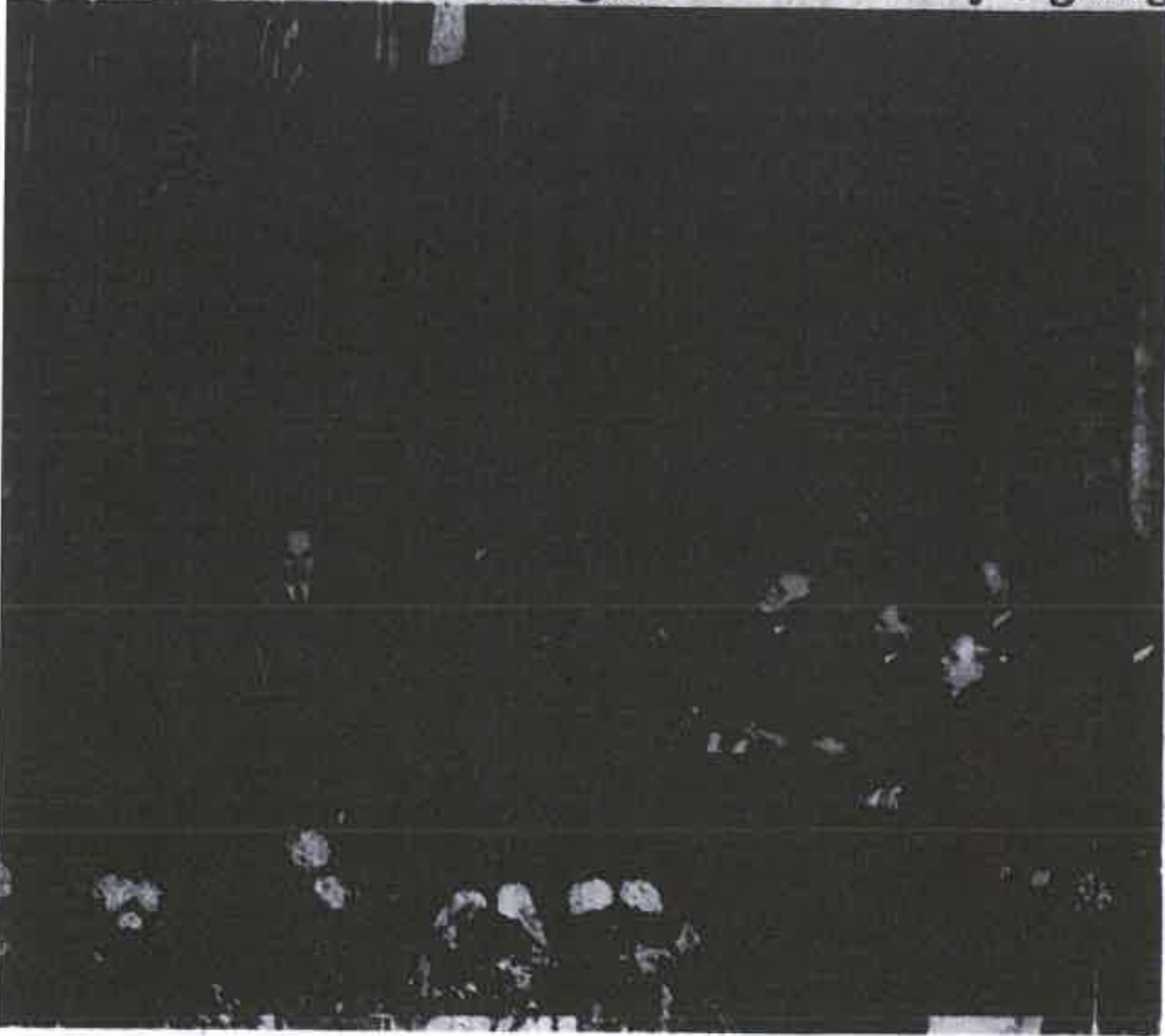
The time has now come when we see the concept of this pact become a reality; and, before our signatures are affixed to it, allow me to say a few words in the name of Portugal.

To President Truman, who with his strong personality, so well symbolized in this hour the clear political vision and the decisive entry of the United States into this undertaking, go the cordial greetings of the Government and people of Portugal.

My country, in accepting the invitation extended to her to take her place among the original participating nations in the Atlantic pact, was not—I can affirm—concerned exclusively with considerations

tions Assembled in Washington for the Treaty Signing

MOSCOW SAYS PACT GIVES U. S. VASSALS



are (left to right) Ernest Bevin, Britain; Halvard Lange, Norway; Joseph Beck, Luxembourg; Bjarni Benediktsson, Iceland; Gustav Raamun-L. R. Pearson, Canada; Robert Schuman, France; Count Carlo Sforza, Italy; Dirk U. Stikker, Netherlands; Jose Caerrio da Matta, Portugal, Ambassador; Wilhelm Munthe Morgenstjerne, Norwegian Ambassador; Hugues Le Gallais, Minister from Luxembourg; Thor Thors, Minister, Belgian Ambassador; H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador; Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador; Alberto Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador; Theodorico Pereira, Portuguese Ambassador.

Sees Americanization of Armies of Europe in Effort to Avert Economic Crisis Here

By HARRISON E. SALLSBURY
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, April 4.—In Moscow the signing of the North Atlantic treaty was greeted with predictions that the signatory nations soon would be enthralled as military vassals of the United States.

The actual signing ceremonies drew little attention, interest being directed to the implications of the treaty. On Mondays, Pravda is the only central Moscow paper that publishes, and it devoted its international review to a recital of what the future holds in store for the signatories.

The reply made in Washington by the Foreign Ministers to the Soviet protest against the pact was dismissed as "question dodging" and it was said to have specifically evaded the charge that the pact violated the United Nations Charter as well as the Anglo-Russian and Franco-Russian treaties.

As viewed here, the United States hopes to stave off an economic crisis by large-scale arm shipments to Europe under a military lend-lease program.

Pravda said Wall Street was responsible for the quickened pace of reorganization and rearmament in Western Europe. The United States plans to organize the Continent into an American military system with the United States General Staff in command.

Pravda charged that the State Department had been turned into a virtual sub-branch of the United States General Staff for the achievement of these military purposes. These military plans were described by Pravda as already well advanced with the dispatch of General Carter to London, visits of members of the Italian and French General Staffs to Washington and similar forthcoming conferences scheduled with the British.

Soviet Protests to More Nations

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—Russia protested to Italy, Norway, Denmark and Iceland today against their participation in the Atlantic treaty, the Moscow radio announced tonight.

Norway Gets Soviet Protest

OSLO, Norway, April 4.—The Foreign Office here received today a memorandum signed by Soviet Ambassador S. A. Afanasyev containing a protest against the North Atlantic treaty. The memorandum is parallel with those sent to other signers.

Note Arrives in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 4.—A note identical to that sent last week to the seven nations sponsoring the Atlantic pact, charging the pact was aimed against the Soviet Union, was delivered at the Danish Foreign Office today.

The note was delivered by a secretary of the Soviet Embassy at 2:50 A. M. It was in the Russian language and caused quite a flutter until senior officials and translators went to the Foreign Office and its contents were revealed.

U. S. Embassy in Rome Guarded

ROME, April 4.—A Russian note protesting against Italy's adher-



Text of Bradley Address Hailing Atlantic Pact

ARMS FOR EUROPE ASKED BY BRADLEY

The address by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Chief of Staff, before the Jewish War Veterans at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night follows:

A year ago when the seizure of Czechoslovakia jolted us into realization that we were neither at peace nor war, there emerged from our consternation the rallying phrase of a "cold war." And because the American people are not resolute in the face of conflict, this phrase not only alerted us to the danger of Russian expansion, but more importantly, its repetition has summoned the American people to seek within the community of Western nations a neighborly agreement for mutual security.

With the signing of the North Atlantic Pact, we are no longer in need of the trumpet that sounded the warning phrase "cold war."

We can too readily become the victims of our own slogans. If we do not soon renounce our catchword addiction in all too many instances that "cold war" is the overture to real war, we may find ourselves with a mentality that accepts conflict as the inevitable end, this is precisely what we have defied by the North Atlantic Pact. The American people must free themselves from the tyranny of "cold war" thinking and measure its promises of this Pact in bright hopes of peace.

For the past year, the number one question mark of the world has been the United States, not Russia. The Communists have demonstrated by cynically reaching for what they wanted, that they know here they are going, and are acting there as fast as they can.

With every peaceful means at our disposal, the American people have fed and nourished Europe, without giving the assurance to the people that our resolution goes deeper than dollars. In signing the North Atlantic pact, at the invitation of friendly nations, we are exclusively demonstrating to the world that the United States shall no longer hide behind a mythical Atlantic Ocean which in time and age no longer exists.

In signing the pact with other nations, we have acknowledged that solitary armed might is little better than unarmed isolation. We have stated plainly that the security of our nation is indivisibly bound to the security of all free peoples of the contracting globe. We have stripped ourselves of stigma; we have declared our intentions that they need not be misjudged by any aggressor nation. We are no longer the number one problem; we are the number one prospect for peace.

Tonight on this eve of Army Day for 1949, it was my original intention to report to the American people on the state of their army. But because our armed forces today are overshadowed by foreign policy considerations of graver consequence, I have accepted an invitation from the Department of State to comment publicly on the military security significance of the North Atlantic Pact and its implementation.

As a soldier I reluctantly participate in discussion of a proposed policy prior to its debate in the United States Senate. I have no desire to invade civilian responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs.

In the foreign policy of our nation, defined for it by the President, the Congress and the people of the United States, the military must never be anything more than a muted and silent partner. The North Atlantic pact, with its defense provisions, is so closely bound to our own armed strength that the American people deserve candid opinions of their appointed advisors.

GEN. BRADLEY HONORED BY JEWISH WAR VETERANS



The United States Army Chief of Staff received the Award of Merit from Henry Morgenthau here last night. Looking on were Myer Dorfman, National Commander of the organization, and Eddie Cantor, to whom went an award of appreciation.

The New York Times

Continued From Page 1

in Western Europe if our strategy in the event of war dictates that we shall first abandon them to the enemy with a promise of later liberation. Yet that is the only strategy that can prevail if the military balance of power in Europe is to be carried on the wings of our bombers and deposited in reserves this side of the ocean. It is a strategy that would produce nothing better than impotent and disillusioned allies in the event of a war.

General Bradley contended that unless plans for common defense of the existing free world provide for the security of Western Europe, its "increasing prosperity shall grow more tempting to the armies from the East."

Declaring that a military assistance program "is obviously an essential sequel to the pact," the general added, "I know of no other expenditure that can produce greater security at a more reasonable cost than investment in a timely defense of the borders of Western Europe."

Comparing the pact and the atomic bomb as like weapons for peace and security, General Bradley held that the pact united free nations whose interests and frontiers were imperiled by aggression, and added: "It frees us and our partners from the fear that a nation which would bravely resist aggression might find itself fighting friendless and alone. The North Atlantic pact would deny to any aggressor the deadly opportunity to pick off single nations one by one."

The general, who led American ground forces in France in World War II maintained that in signing the pact this nation had acknowledged that "solitary armed might is little better than unarmed isolation."

"We have stated plainly," he added, "that the security of our nation is indivisibly bound to the security of all free peoples of the contracting globe."

He added that America has declared its intentions and that "they need not be misread by any aggressor nation. We are no longer the No. 1 problem; we are the No. 1 proponent for peace."

General Bradley made a plea for unification of the armed forces, urging the elimination of Army, Navy and Air Force days for "a single National Security Day."

President Truman, in a message read at the dinner, paid tribute to the veterans' group for its efforts in promoting "the highest type of citizenship among all Americans." Awards for distinguished service were presented to General Bradley, David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, and Eddie Cantor, comedian. Controller Lazarus Joseph presided.

ATLANTA, April 5 (AP)—The Army's chief of field forces said today the atom bomb was just one of any future war's "weapons of unprecedented destruction."

With that hint of still-secret weapons, Gen. Jacob L. Devers of Sixth Army fame let the subject drop.

But, he told an Army Day celebration, civilians might as well get used to the idea that they are going to be in the next fight just as much as any soldier.

The next war, said General Devers, "will involve our entire man and woman power resources, our entire scientific and industrial resource—in short our total economic, political and military structure."

vital to those Western European nations whose boundaries lie within striking distance of instant land attack. It is equally important to the United States whose occupation commitments have carried its international obligations east of the river Rhine.

In providing a mutual agreement that would redress the balance of military power, the North Atlantic pact supplements ERP by furnishing additional security already begun with economic recovery. It would enable the free world to focus its strength nearer the danger where it counts the most. It would help to discourage any aggressor by denying him the likelihood of even limited gains.

Europeans know as well as we that neither American food nor American wealth, nor even American arms can—in themselves—save Europe from aggression. In the final analysis, Western Europe can be saved only by the Western Europeans. But to save themselves they must have the will and the means to resist. This will to resist is developed partly by possession of the means and partly by the assurance they would be adequately helped in sufficient time. Without these means and without these specific assurances of aid, any nation of Western Europe, if threatened by aggression, might fall the victim of despair. And that despair is worth a hundred divisions to an aggressor on the march. The North Atlantic pact and some military assistance will provide both an assurance of aid and the means to resist. Together they can produce a will resolute enough to fight and firm enough to forewarn aggressors.

Strategically, the North Atlantic pact would enable free nations of the Old World and the New to funnel the great strength of our New World to the ramparts of the Old, and thus challenge an enemy where he would transgress. At present the balance of military power is centered in the United States, three thousand miles from the heart of Europe.

It must be perfectly apparent to the people of the United States

egy that can prevail if the military balance of power in Europe is to be carried on the wings of our bombers and deposited in reserves this side of the ocean. It is a strategy that would produce nothing better than impotent and disillusioned Allies in the event of a war.

Unless plans for common defense of the existing free world provide for the security of Western Europe, those people cannot be expected to stake their lives on the common cause. As long as the helplessness of Western Europe would invite military aggression its increasing prosperity shall grow more tempting to the armies from the East. Not until we share our strength on a common defensive front can we hope to replace this temptation with a real deterrent to war.

Without Western Europe the New World would stand alone, an island of embattled freedom in a hostile and despotic world. Western Europe must count on us if it is to survive. And we must count on Western Europe if we are to endure.

Although the North Atlantic pact is an agreement on policy for our common defense, it is evident that policy without power is like law without enforcement. Anticipating this very vital corollary to moral commitment, the President, in his inaugural address, stated our position:

"I hope soon," he said, "to send to the Senate a treaty respecting the North Atlantic security plan."

"In addition, we will provide military advice and equipment to free nations which will cooperate with us in the maintenance of peace and security."

Bearing out this principle a military-assistance program is obviously an essential sequel to the pact.

I know of no other expenditure that can produce greater security at a more reasonable cost than investment in a timely defense of the borders of Western Europe.

There is no accounting system that can compute our profit and loss in a mutual security plan. The

vened in General Assembly here in your city of New York. The North Atlantic Treaty strongly reinforces the lofty aims of the United Nations Charter. Instead of twelve separate and divided North Atlantic states, we now have in signatory form, within the community charter, a powerful and cohesive group of nations, united for their common defense, and joined together in concert for peace. Out of an assortment of anxious members we have created a resolute body of nations, better equipped to work for peace through United Nations.

If the neighborhood association of nations concerned with their mutual welfare is offensive to the greater community of nations, how then can we hope to find the broader understanding that may someday bind us together in peace?

If to be resolute is to be hostile—then we shall have to endure the slanders of those who call us hostile. For their slanders are the expressions of angry resentment from jackals denied their plunder.

There was installed in Washington last week a new Secretary of Defense, entrusted by the President with the grave responsibilities of that position. On this Army Day, I pledge to him, as I did before to his predecessor, the integrity of the United States Army in its honest effort to speed the process of unification.

Because we recognize that the Army is no better than its role in a unified plan in defense of the nation, we have chosen as our theme for Army Day, 1949, a slogan which reads: "The United States Army—Part of the Team—for Security!"

And although tomorrow will mark the twenty-second year of an Army Day observance, I would happily propose we end it. For if in riding ourselves of Army, Navy, and Air Force days—we could also rid ourselves of the competition they tend to kindle—then we might better join hands in a single National Security Day.

NEO-FASCISM RISES IN NORTH GERMANY

Groups Wearing Jack Boots,
Singing 'Deutschland Ueber
Alles' Parade in Streets

REFUGEES CAUSE PROBLEM

Persons Expelled From East
Sought as Basis for Party
by Reactionary Circles

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times.

DUESSELDORF, April 5—Parades of jack booted Nationalists, singing "Deutschland Ueber Alles" are the most spectacular manifestation of the revival of authoritarianism in northern Germany.

Throughout this area, which includes the Ruhr, Germany's industrial arsenal, there has been a steady growth in Nationalist and neo-Fascist sentiments in the last six months.

It is strongest in Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony, and less virulent in North Rhine-Westphalia, the most important of states of the British zone.

On the whole, the revival of reaction does not seem to be as far advanced in the north as in Bavaria.

Perhaps this is because the British have roughly eight times as many Military Government officials in their zone as the United States has in its zone. Perhaps it is because the dominant political parties, the Social Democratic and Christian Democratic, are better organized in the north.

However, Dr. Walter Menzel,

Socialist Minister of the Interior in North Rhine-Westphalia, makes no effort to hide the gravity of the situation.

Small groups of former SS men and Nazi party members are organizing, he reported. Some of them, he added, "are supported by money from industrialists" in the zone.

None of these groups, he conceded, is "very important" at the moment but exactly the same thing could have been said about the National Socialists in the early 1920's.

British officials view both the present situation and its potential for danger with great seriousness.

The most important of the new reactionary parties in the north is the combined German Conservative party and the German Right party. [The party retains the two names of the former parties for the present.]

In the last district elections in North Rhine-Westphalia, this combined party polled 30,000 votes in ten districts where it contested seats and won twelve seats on county councils. In 1948 it won only a single seat.

Wilhelm Jaeger, the party's leader who lives in Wuppertal, recently predicted the party's vote would continue to grow. Since it is drawing its membership from that large group of Germans who find nothing appealing in the recognized parties his prediction seems accurate.

The members of this party were the ones who paraded through the streets of several towns in Lower Saxony wearing jack boots and breeches, an attire dear to the heart of admiring Fascists, singing "Deutschland ueber Alles" and waving the German black, red and white flag.

In addition to this party there are other strongly Right-Wing parties such as the National Democratic and the Deutsche Union.

There also are smaller groups of former Nazi party men and SS members who lurk on the edge of the political arena.

This situation is complicated by the presence of millions of refugees. Most of these refugees have come from Oder-Neisse lands oc-

1950 Census Is Expected To Total 150,000,000

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 5—The 1950 census is expected to show a United States population of 150,000,000 persons—an increase of about 19,000,000 from the 1940 census of 131,000,375.

This forecast was made by J. S. Capt. Director of the Census Bureau, in outlining plans for the seventeenth decennial census. He appeared at a House Appropriations subcommittee hearing on which reports were made public today.

The 1950 census, to be conducted between April 1 and June next year, will be the bureau's biggest such job since its first national tally in 1790.

About 150,000 to 160,000 enumerators will be required for the job of getting figures on population, agriculture, and related matters.

In the population check-up, everybody will be asked thirty-three questions. These range from your name to whether you were looking for a job the week before.

Just so the census-takers won't miss anyone, the bureau will provide them with a total of 1,000,000 separate maps.

cupied by Poland at the end of the war via the Eastern zone of occupation and their principal feeling is a strong hatred of the Soviet Union and communism.

The British had hoped that these refugees would be absorbed into the existing political parties. Some have, but lately there has been an attempt by Right-Wing elements in the north to manipulate the refugees into a single reactionary bloc.

These elements were connected with the League for German Recovery, first of the quasi-fascist groups to come to the surface since the end of the war. This group, which says its leader is former Nazi Otto Strasser, made a good deal of unpleasant publicity for itself last autumn, but has now

subsidized under the watchful eye of the British.

However, its members recently approached Pastor Goebel, perhaps the most interesting of the various leaders who have sprung up among the refugees in the north.

Herr Goebel, a Lutheran pastor who lives in Lippe, is an earnest, unworldly person utterly devoted to the cause of the refugees, which in many cases is pitiable. Recently, apparently at the suggestion of reactionary advisers, he summoned 700 delegates to Lippe to form a Land [state] Association of Refugees.

About 300 delegates arrived for the meeting, which had a strong reactionary tone and was violently anti-Soviet.

Former Nazis are returning to positions of political importance throughout the north, although this does not seem to have gone as far as it has in Bavaria.

BRITISH JAIL WOMAN NAZI

Sentences Her to Three Years for
Spreading Tenets in Germany

Special to The New York Times.

DUESSELDORF, April 5—Mrs. Savriti Mukerji was sentenced today after she had pleaded guilty in a British military court to a charge of having spread Nazi propaganda. Charges of having entered the British zone without a pass and of illegal possession of pounds sterling were dropped.

Mrs. Mukerji, a British subject by marriage, said she had sold her jewelry to finance the printing of thousands of fliers bearing the Nazi swastika. She quoted from "Mein Kampf" during her testimony.

Austria Snubs Slovene Club

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, April 5—The Austrian Ministry of the Interior has rejected the application of the "Liberation Front for Slovene Carinthia" for official recognition as a club. Minister Oscar Helmer announced today. He said the club, which already was active without authorization, aimed to separate part of Carinthia from Austria.

Army Day Parade, Saturday, April 9th at 2 p. m.
fifth avenue from 90th street to 64th street



A/46

HELP TO EUROPEANS CITED BY DUBINSKY

Union Leader Says the Labor Movement Had 'Marshall Plan' Long Before ERP

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, asserted yesterday that the labor movement had its own Marshall Plan long before the European Recovery Program became a reality.

He spoke at a luncheon in his honor at the Commodore Hotel arranged by the League for Industrial Democracy. The occasion marked the twentieth anniversary of his leadership of the union. Fifteen hundred persons were present.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, the dinner chairman, read a message from President Truman praising Mr. Dubinsky as "a man of vision, integrity and courage" and calling his career "a living witness of collective bargaining through a score of years."

Referring to the theme of the meeting, "Democratic Planning for Security With Freedom," Mr. Truman declared that "liberty-loving Americans know that security without freedom is totalitarian and freedom without security is false."

Assistance to Europeans

Mr. Dubinsky, elaborating his remarks about labor's own Marshall Plan, said:

"We sent funds, material aid, moral support to the free trade unions of Europe because we realized that free trade unions meant freedom. We helped the European workers beat back the assault of the Communists within the organizations of the workers themselves."

Despite all the efforts by the Government, the labor movement and individuals, the key question, Mr. Dubinsky declared, was:

"How are we to fight commun-

Biologist Receives Medal Honoring His Grandfather



Dr. Julian Huxley
The New York Times (London Bureau)

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 23—Biologist Julian Huxley won his grandfather's medal today.

The Royal Anthropological Society announced that it would give the 1950 Huxley Memorial Medal to him and invite him to deliver the Huxley Lecture next year—the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation.

His grandfather, Thomas Henry Huxley, helped to establish systematic anthropology and was one of the founders of the Royal Anthropological Institute. The medal was struck in honor of his scientific achievements.

Grandson Julian has followed similar scientific paths. Among his many books is "Science of Life," written in collaboration with H. G. Wells. He has been a Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ism, how are we to contain its spread, how are we to arrest its

corrupting influence upon our youth, upon our racial minorities, upon some of our people who like to proclaim from the housetops that they are true-blue liberals?"

This was his answer:

"For myself I am content to lift a page from a great master, from the speech made by President Roosevelt in Chicago in 1937 in which he suggested that the free world quarantine the Nazi aggressors. Today the free world must quarantine the Communist aggressors.

"To maintain our health and freedom we must put communism in quarantine. And that means more than just placing geographic limits on the expansion of Russia's empire. We must deny the Communists in our midst the cloak of respectability and the stamp of approval."

Setting Example in U. S.

That program, Mr. Dubinsky added, meant giving democracy spiritual strength and setting an example of democracy in our own country.

"We must get rid of our own black sheep," he said. "And that's why we must repeal the Taft-Hartley law. We must end segregation and discrimination. We must provide the means to educate all our youth, to care for all our sick, to give work to all who want to labor."

Greetings were received from Governor Dewey, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Bernard M. Baruch, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, President Chaim Weizman of Israel, Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Giuseppe Saragat, Deputy Premier of Italy.

Other speakers included Gordon A. Clapp, chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Prime Minister Thomas C. Douglas of Saskatchewan, Canada, and Francis Williams, British author.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, presented to Mr. Dubinsky in behalf of the League for Industrial Democracy a scroll commemorating the activities of the ILGWU and the recipient's work for social gains for his members and for the labor movement in general.

COL. STUDENTS



led by seniors



choir singing "America"
New York Times (by Edward Hauser)

PEARL AGAIN BALKS ON THEATRE DATA

Refuses to Answer Queries on Disposal of Tickets for 'South Pacific'

MURTAGH CALLS SHUBERT

Hopes to Get Answers Today From Owner of House, Making Second Visit

After Jack Pearl, suspended box-office treasurer at the Majestic Theatre, refused yesterday for the second time to answer questions about practices he had pursued in distributing tickets for "South Pacific," John M. Murtagh, Commissioner of Investigation, announced that he would seek to get the answers today from Lee Shubert, theatre operator.

Mr. Shubert suspended Mr. Pearl on May 18 because the theatre employe would not cooperate with Commissioner Murtagh in his ticket-scalping inquiry. Mr. Shubert, who rents the theatre to the producers of the musical hit, promised at the time to do all in his power to make Mr. Pearl answer Mr. Murtagh's questions.

Mr. Murtagh, with his assistant, Deputy Commissioner James H. Sheils, succeeded only in getting Mr. Pearl to give his name, his address, 246 West End Avenue, and his salary, \$110 a week, but all other questions brought the answer that a reply might tend to degrade or incriminate him.

Mr. Pearl, who is still under suspension, would not tell whether he was being paid by Mr. Shubert while temporarily unemployed. On the advice of his attorney, Irving Mendelson, the box-office treasurer resorted to his constitutional rights when asked whether he had overcharged for tickets to "South Pacific" or any other show; whether he ever accepted any gratuities in connection with the sale of theatre tickets; whether he ever split any gratuities or overcharges with any employer or employe and whether he was ever a party to the unrecorded sale of tickets to any theatre ticket agency.

It will be Mr. Shubert's second visit to Mr. Murtagh's office at 50 Pine Street. He is scheduled to appear today at 3 P. M. On his last visit he brought along six

American-Born Japanese To Be Ordained as Priest



Father James S. Tokuhisa

MARYKNOLL, N. Y., June 1—The first Nisei or American-born Japanese to become a Roman Catholic priest in the United States will be ordained a priest of the Catholic Foreign Missionary Society of America on Saturday, June 11, it was announced today.

He is the Rev. James S. Tokuhisa of Los Angeles, and is one of twenty-seven young men then to be ordained at Maryknoll. Seven are from New York and vicinity. Bishop Raymond ... Lane, Superior General of Maryknoll, will be the ordaining prelate.

Father Tokuhisa, a convert to the Catholic faith, has been assigned to work in the prefecture of Kyoto, Japan. He was born in 1915 at Port Blakely, Wash. His parents returned to their homeland shortly after his birth and he lived in Japan for fifteen years.

The young men from this area to be ordained are the Rev. James R. Dyer of 13 Van Wyck Street, Ossining; the Rev. Edward T. Mannion of 2815 Heath Avenue, the Bronx; the Rev. Robert O. Moore of 2325 University Avenue, the Bronx; the Rev. John M. Schiff of 3146 Perry Avenue, the Bronx; the Rev. ...

NEW GROUP FORMED TO ASSIST REFUGEES

Unit Led by Grew Plans to Help Prepare Leaders for Time When Iron Curtain Lifts

PUBLIC FUND DRIVE IS SET

Committee Will Be Independent of the Government, but Will Supplement Its Work

Formation of a National Committee for Free Europe, Inc., the main purpose of which will be to assist refugees from the six Iron Curtain nations of Eastern Europe so they can furnish democratic leadership when these countries regain their freedom, was announced yesterday.

Joseph C. Grew, former Under-Secretary of State and Ambassador to Japan when Pearl Harbor was attacked, made the announcement as heard of the new organization. Others identified with it include Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allen W. Dulles, James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and James A. Farley, former Postmaster General.

Explaining the purposes of the committee, Mr. Grew said that it would maintain the American tradition of hospitality to political refugees.

How Committee Will Work

"We will aid these leaders to continue their stand against communism, anticipating the day when the Iron Curtain will fall and Eastern Europe will be ripe for democratic remaking," he declared.

"Specifically, the committee will assist these leaders to maintain themselves in useful occupations during their enforced stay in the United States; to come to know the people of the United States and to understand their spirit and aims; to engage in efforts by radio, press and other means to keep alive in their fellow-citizens in Europe the ideals of individual and national freedom; and to establish effective means of cooperation with like-minded European leaders

6/2/1949

se Select Edison God of Electricity

1 to The New York Times.
 2, June 1—Thomas Alva Edison becomes one of Japan's 100,000 gods.
 The Education Ministry in Japan has approved an application for the inclusion of Edison in the Denshinkyō, a sect of gods, which designates Edison to be the deity of the sect. The sect is dedicated to the famous electrician and has been organized in order to give the chance to show appreciation for the benefits of electricity, peace and the scientific progress of electric civilization.
 The Education Ministry at present is in a quandary whether to include Edison in the sect as Buddhist, Shinto or Shinto. Today it is believed that Edison will be worshiped as a deity. Among his devotees are Amaterasu, the sun goddess; her mischievous son, the impetuous male god, the anomekoto, who once stole all eight heads of an eight-headed serpent and rescued his father in distress, and the god of the sea.

COLLECTOR SAILS ON TRIP AT 81

The States liner America left New York for Havre and Southampton at 4 P. M. yesterday with 1,000 passengers, among them a 81-year-old tax collector from New York, J. Albert E. Martin, who has held his post with the New York State Department of Tax Assessments of the population of Oradell for 30 years.
 Mr. Martin tax collecting is said to be a 97 per cent tax payer. He was sure the other 3 per cent would be forthcoming.
 A passenger was the Most Rev. Turquetil, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hudson Bay in Canada. He said his diocese covers 10,000 square miles with 100,000 people, mostly Eskimos. Turquetil said he would spend several months visiting in his diocese, Normandy, and return to Canada.
 Other passengers included Eric S. Berggold, composer, his wife, Mrs. J. Barnard Gibbs, and the Tobacco Division of

...brought along six large folders containing the records of the Majestic Theatre and the Magoro Corporation, which operates the theatre with Mr. Shubert the president.
 Commissioner Murtagh said he was well satisfied with the way the inquiry was proceeding. At yesterday's hearing, Edward T. McCaffrey, license commissioner, was a spectator. Mr. Murtagh had threatened to recommend the revocation of the license for the Majestic Theatre when Mr. Pearl first balked at answering questions. The investigation commissioner changed his mind when Mr. Shubert promised his support.
 "It is clear that the theatre ticket industry needs a thorough house cleaning," Mr. Murtagh said.
 Commissioner McCaffrey postponed until next Wednesday morning a hearing on the proposed revocation of the license for the Phil Rosen Theatre Ticket Service, Inc., at 786 Seventh Avenue. The revocation was asked by Mr. Murtagh.

ICC BARS ANY RISE NOW IN LACKAWANNA FARE

Special to The New York Times.
 WASHINGTON, June 1—Round-trip fares in connection with commutation fares in the New Jersey area, the Interstate Commerce Commission today suspended for a period of seven months a second attempt by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to adjust its rates upward in line with those recently authorized for the Jersey Central.
 At the end of April, the Lackawanna withdrew schedules that would have increased its fares 18 per cent. The proposals suspended today would have brought the Lackawanna fares on its electric lines to just below the Jersey Central scale, except that from 8 to 16 miles the Lackawanna rates would have been somewhat higher.
 For its steam lines, the railroad proposed rates 10 per cent under those for the electric lines.
 The Lackawanna agreed to the suspension to await a hearing on Jersey commutation fares the ICC will probably conduct with the New Jersey Commission.
 Also under suspension and investigation by the ICC are proposed commutation rate increases by the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Lehigh Valley, all sparked by the 16 per cent increase authorized for the Jersey Central.

Rev. Francis P. De Masi of 433 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn; The Rev. Vincent T. Mallon of 1099 Park Place, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Joseph J. O'Neill of Kings Park, L. I.

FLYING SAUCER SCARE ONLY M. I. T. BALLOONS

Special to The New York Times.
 CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 1—Scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology expressed regret today that the twenty-five balloons they sent aloft to measure cosmic rays had caused another flurry of "flying saucer" reports in southern New England.
 In what they termed "a routine flight," the M.I.T. men released the instrument-carrying balloons in the early morning hours from the research station at Lexington, Mass.
 As the cluster drifted out over Dedham, Mass., at 8,000 feet around 10 A. M., frantic citizens began reporting mysterious objects in the sky. Later, the balloons apparently separated and were seen beyond Worcester, and in Providence, R. I., and southern Connecticut.
 Alerted by telephone descriptions of "flying saucers," and "ghost riders in the sky," officials at the Quonset Point, R. I., Naval Air Station sent a patrol plane to investigate. The craft reached 30,000 feet and took pictures. These showed the M.I.T. balloons.
 Soon afterward, the balloons had drifted up beyond normal vision and the reports died out. The M.I.T. scientists, apprised of the scare, said they had had little recent luck with their experiments. A little more than a month ago, a rig of twenty-eight balloons became fouled in a pine tree on release.
 The group, under Dr. Bruno A. Rossi, plans to send instruments aloft as high as 100,000 feet to record the intensity of the cosmic rays. The instruments send back automatic signals to the Lexington station.

Gray to Address Cadets
 WEST POINT, N. Y., June 1 (AP)—Gordon Gray, acting Secretary of the Army, will deliver the principal address at the graduation exercises at the United States Military Academy June 7, it was announced today. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, retired Military Governor of the United States zone in Germany, also will speak.

in the United States and to coordinate their plans with those of similar leaders abroad."
 A drive for funds to finance the new organization will be started next week, Mr. Grew added. The work of the committee will be financed entirely by private donations, he emphasized.
 While the work of the committee may be broadened eventually, it will be limited at the outset to helping refugees from Eastern Europe. This is because the United States joined at Yalta with Britain and Soviet Russia in promising free elections and fundamental freedoms, Mr. Grew explained. These promises, he noted, have not been kept.
 Since the committee will be concerned primarily with those who were leaders in political, moral, intellectual and scientific fields in their native lands and who can be expected to furnish effective leadership once their countries are free again, the number of exiles to be helped is not very large. Mr. Grew estimated the total at two hundred to three hundred.

WIE Supplement U. S. Activity
 While not sponsored by the Government, the work of the committee will, in a sense, supplement governmental activity without competing with it, Mr. Grew explained. Those who are sponsoring it believe it is an essential means of preserving and developing the principles of Christian civilization.
 In the present situation, the former Under-Secretary continued, three types of defenses against Communist aggression are available. First there is military defense and second there is economic aid to the countries still free. Both are being undertaken by the Government. The third defense is concerned with the contest of ideas, and it is in this field that the committee will work, believing, Mr. Grew explained, that only here can a lasting victory be achieved.

DeWitt C. Poole is executive secretary of the new committee, which has its headquarters in the Empire State Building. Frank Aitachul, retired banker, is treasurer.
 Other sponsors include Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of Foreign Affairs Quarterly; A. A. Berle Jr., state chairman of the Liberal party; Francis Biddle, former Attorney General; Robert Woods Bliss, former Ambassador to Poland; Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, president of Empire State, Inc.; Mark F. Ethridge, Louisville editor; Charles R. Hook, president of American Rolling Mills, Inc.; Arthur Bliss Lane, a former Ambassador to Poland; Henry R. Luce, publisher; Arthur W. Page, industrialist; Charles M. Spofford, lawyer; Charles P. Taft, an active worker in Protestant movements, and Matthew Woll, vice president of the AFL.

42d St. to Be Made Uniform, 60 Feet Wide, When Repaving, Removal of Tracks Begins

In connection with the repaving job planned for this summer, Forty-second Street will be widened in places to bring its roadway in line with the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subways Company, the Empire City Subway Corporation and other utilities.

7:30 Tonight

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uling of Ad-wo personnel ought out by es H. Elston, n questioning

A highlight in the day's testi-mony came when an FBI agent testified that his investigation failed to turn up any ties linking Miss Coplon, a former Justice De-partment analyst, with the Com-munist party or with any subver-sive organization.

ARMY PARADE MARKS ITALY'S ANNIVERSARY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 1—Italy today cele-brated the third anniversary of the foundation of the Republic with a military parade which was impressive both for that quality of the troops and equipment as well as for the tremendous enthusiasm with which it was greeted by hun-dreds of thousands of Romans.

President Luigi Einaudi, Premier Alcide de Gasperi, cabinet min-isters and members of the diplo-matic corps, including the Soviet Ambassador and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, official guest of the Italian Government, reviewed the 15,000 troops.

The parade was not merely a patriotic manifestation. It was also both a warning and a reassur-ance. Quite clearly, Italy's anti-Communist Government wanted to show the people that it had enough strength to crush any at-tempt at Italy's new democratic way of life. To drive home this message, scores of jeeps filled with armed civil police were included in the parade.

perts that downed airmen can get water from cactus and nourish-ment from almost anything that grows or moves. Aviation writers who were not queasey tasted the proof of it today.

Both in his remarks to the the writers and a formal report of MATS operations, General Kuter emphasized the advantages of the system of overhaul at stated pe-riods for the planes of the Berlin airlift, now being extended to all MATS planes.

"It is generally accepted," he said, "that planes go back into the airlift after this overhaul in better condition than when they began their service. We will not have any outworn fleet of airplanes when we get through, as many people feared."

U. S., CANADA ACT JOINTLY

New Committee Begins Work on Industrial Mobilization

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The United States and Canada started joint planning today to mobilize their industries in the event of war.

Their new four-member indus-trial mobilization committee, set up last month, held its first meet-ing. Officials said it was devoted largely to organization.

The group is charged with ex-changing information and coord-inating the views of the two gov-ernments "in connection with planning for industrial mobili-za-tion in the event of an emergency."

Clay Sees Ideological War Lasting 'for Years to Come'

By WILL LISSNER

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former military governor of Germany, warned yesterday that while the Paris Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers might yield hope for a solution of the problem of Germany, the struggle between collectivism and democracy would continue "for years to come."

General Clay presented his appraisal of the possibilities of the four-power conference in an address before the commencement luncheon of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University. The luncheon was held in John Jay Hall on the Columbia campus prior to the university's 195th commencement, at which General Clay and ten other notables received honorary degrees and 8,036 students received degrees in course.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower presided over the commencement exercises and gave the commencement address for the first time since his election as president of the university. In his address he warned against paternalism and its inevitable growth of despotism. General Clay, addressing 450 members of the alumni federation, declared that the struggle between collectivism and democracy "is the unending struggle that will face us for years to come."

"At Paris today the Foreign Ministers of four countries are seeking an agreement to remove the German problem from the basic field of international differences," he said, speaking extemporaneously. "Such an agreement, if it can be obtained, is desirable. It would relieve tension and if tension is relieved there is hope for a solution that would improve the general international situation."

"We should not be misled in failing for one minute to recognize that, no matter how sound or how desirable that agreement is, there

U. S., BRITAIN PRESS BALKAN PACT STEPS

Act to Enforce Human Rights Guarantees Upon Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania

By BERTRAM D. HULEN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, June 1—The State Department announced today that the United States was invoking the clauses of the peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania to bring about enforcement of their guarantees of human rights and fundamental freedoms, on the ground of violation of those rights by the present Governments of the three countries and their rejection of vigorous protests by the United States.

Notice that the procedure would be invoked was given in notes delivered to the respective Governments by the United States Legations in Sofia, Budapest and Bucharest yesterday. Similar action has been taken by Britain; and Canada, Australia and New Zealand have associated themselves with Britain in the notes.

At the same time the United States chiefs of mission in the three capitals requested their British and Soviet colleagues to meet with them to consider the disputes. This is the procedure stipulated in the peace treaties. It is

The Secretary of I gested limiting the acc trol of the four powers and limiting but not abe veto power in a contri sion or Kommandatura.

Soviet Foreign Minis Y. Vishinsky insisted veto and upon re-estab control commission is listed before the breakd Kommandatura. But, as a Russian spokesman, I sky qualified his attitu ing that he was willing sider the functions of I body, some of which ai signed to German auth was quoted by a Fren man as saying that perh tributes of the control c might be re-examined to on what points the unai should be applied.

No Qualifying by

However, Mr. Acheson if he had understood b sky's attitude to be a modification of the veto American spokesmen's the meeting did not m qualifying sentences cit French and Russians.

Mr. Acheson also prop tions on a city-wide ba choice of an all-Berlin Gc which he said should ha ter or constitution. He this as a practical prob approached pragmatically, were to be obtained.

Mr. Acheson insisted major premise of these c should be that the powe ing Berlin all were ther and-intended to stay. Rr Mr. Vishinsky's remark Berlin situation was base national agreements, Mr said:

"We are in Berlin by international agreement; tedated the Potsdam a but more fundamentally there on account of p force and the successfu tion of the war by the ar four powers and on acco resolution of their people

due that the bill overwhelming ap- sors of a move- veterans of World benefits decided heir fight to the

showed 365 mem- he bill, 27 opposed sent."

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United Nations 's former colo- . P. 6.]

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REFERENCE IN PARIS

WEST GERMAN POLL ON AUG. 14 PLANNED

Western Powers Agree on Text of Electoral Law—Sharp Campaign Predicted

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times

FRANKFORT, Germany, June 1.—General elections for a Western German government—the first free national elections in Germany in sixteen years—are planned for Aug. 14, it became known today as the three Western powers agreed on the text of an electoral law and authorized German officials to promulgate it.

Thus it became evident again that the program for the new federal republic of Germany, whose Constitution already is law in two-thirds of the country's present boundaries, was not being delayed by meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris. Nor is it being unduly rushed.

Some Germans had hoped to hold the elections as early as next month but the later date appears to have been selected in the interests of a wide open campaign and the remote possibility that by that time a diplomatic miracle will persuade the Russians to permit the Soviet zone to join the three other zones for a united Germany.

A joint letter approving the electoral law, signed by the United States, British and French deputy military governors, is to be made public in Berlin tomorrow. The date for the elections is expected to be officially announced by the German Ministers-President on Friday, removing the last formalities before opening of the party campaigns.

Following today's three-power meeting, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, United States Deputy Military Governor, emphasized that the letter was final and no further alterations in the election law would be made.

The people will vote for a president with modest powers, a chancellor whose status will be equivalent to that of a prime minister, and a two-house legislature, whose powers will be fairly well limited by extensive prerogatives granted to the states in the interests of Allied-imposed restrictions on centralism.

The Bundestag or upper house will consist of about 400 representatives of state parliaments. The Bundesrat or lower house will comprise about the same number of persons, to be elected by a curious combination of direct and proportional representation.

According to the electoral law, half of the candidates for the Bundestag will be elected in single-member constituencies by relative majorities under a quota system. The other half will be named from state party lists in such a way that total party representation will correspond to proportional representation.

General Hays disclosed also a renewed German attempt to bring Berlin more intimately into the conduct of Western German affairs. Dr. Konrad Adenauer, president of the Parliamentary Council, had written a personal letter requesting permission to include two Berliners in a German consultative committee for the foreign ministers.

General Hays said that the Germans had been told that if the foreign ministers sought advice from Berlin on questions arising at the meetings in Paris then the men designated by the Parliamentary Council would be acceptable

Clay Sees Fight of Ideologies Continuing 'for Years to Come'

Continued from Page 1

remains ahead of us for years to come a struggle between those who promise equal economic returns and security that cannot be provided to the person without surrendering individual rights and life under control of the state, and those who believe in democracy, which should provide for equal opportunity, social advance and social progress."

General Clay said that no matter what might be the course of the cold war, we have to face up to a fact that is the basic and important problem—that there are 85,000,000 people of the German nation in the heart of Europe "and we cannot have a united and secure world until we lead them into a way of life which has been foreign to them for many, many years."

"There are two questions respecting Germany," General Clay continued. "The first is, can this land of industrious people, with high technical skill, in the heart of Europe be revived into an economy that will no longer be used to dominate Europe but will be used to cooperate with and be a part of an integrated European economy?"

"The second is, can such a recovered Germany be placed under a government responsible to the people who desire to retain democracy and have a lasting desire for peace?"

"Those questions are not easy to answer. We know that, with financial assistance provided by the United States, Germany's economy has been joined with those of sixteen nations in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Perhaps in that effort, in which Germany for the first time is producing for the benefit of all countries of Europe, may be found the solution for permanent economic peace."

"We have laid the foundation in the field of democracy. The mechanical processes are there. But these must last for years before they can be engraved on the hearts of the people and we can be truly sure democracy has taken root."

In closing, General Clay said he felt that the action of the university in honoring him, a soldier, could be taken to mean that the soldier had remembered, in his application of military government, the American way of life.

"It is time that a civilian authority took over," he said. "The word 'military government' is the very antithesis of democracy. A civilian commissioner can do very much indeed to make 65,000,000 people, who cannot be ignored, a good, rather than an evil factor in the world of tomorrow."

Helen Hayes, the actress, another recipient of an honorary degree, told the alumni that she had fallen "head over heels in love with Columbia" and had hoped that Columbia, one day, "would return that love." She expressed her sentiment in a paraphrase of Viola's address to Olivia in Shakespeare's Twelfth Night:

I made me a willow cabin at your gate,
And called upon my soul within the house;
Wrote loyal cantos of contemned love
And sang them loud even in the dead of night;
Hallowed your name to the reverberate hills
And made the babbling gossip of the air

Cry out "Columbia!" O, you should not rest

Between the elements of earth and air

But you should honor me.

Frank W. Chambers, retiring president, who presided, was nominated for election to the university's board of trustees in October. He presented alumni medals to Dr. Bernard S. Oppenheimer, John H. Klenke, William H. D. Cox, Ronald M. Craigmye, Halbert W. Keck, Joseph Campbell, Aaron W. Berg, Frank H. Bowles, Duncan Merriwether and John J. Mayers.

Miss Hayes (Mrs. Charles MacArthur) and Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, president of The New York Herald Tribune, also a recipient of an honorary degree, were the first women, it was announced, to occupy a place on the dais at an alumni luncheon. Mrs. Reid was honored for her advocacy of women's rights, in addition to her achievements in journalism.

Among the class gifts announced was one of \$20,000, raised by thirty-five members of the class of '29 to establish a national scholarship at Columbia College, and one of \$30,000, a twenty-fifth anniversary gift, from the class of '24. Frank S. Hackett, headmaster of Riverdale Country Day School, represented '29. Aaron W. Berg, representative of '24, announced that \$15,000 was to furnish the dining hall of the projected Manor House at Baker Field, and \$12,000 for the establishment of a national scholarship. Sixty members of the class had taken out \$250 insurance policies in 1924 to make up the gift. Cheering at the luncheon was led by John J. Ryan.

At the annual meeting that followed, District Attorney Frank S. Hogan was elected president; Frederick v. P. Bryan, Charles C. Lieb and Robert W. Watt, vice presidents; Howell A. Inghram, treasurer, and Albert G. Redpath, recording secretary. Reunion classes from 1894 through 1944 met in the morning in Hamilton Hall.

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gn Minister, with Alexander France, on the steps of the Foreign Ministers.
The New York Times (Paris Bureau)

IONS EXTEND 'GO SLOW'

Rail Handlers Ignore Plea of Union Executives

Special to The New York Times
NDON, June 1.—Despite appeals by their labor unions to abandon slow-down tactics pending negotiations of wage claims, rail workers extended their "go slow" tactics today to four more depots in London.

one depot in Manchester, nor work was resumed by about men, but in Sheffield 800 and a slow-down. Altogether 2,500 men have joined the down. Delay in handling it is causing serious disruption of distribution.

omotive engineers and fire-who threaten to continue on by their one-day week-end strike, that for the last two 1948 have halted nearly all port in northeastern England also rejected the plea to end strike, which was made by executive board of the National Union of Railwaymen.

nd Maine Fairgrounds Fire

ESQUE ISLE, Me., June 1 A \$100,000 fire today leveled Northern Maine Fair Association racing grandstand, and led off a state investigation of third Maine fairgrounds blaze in months. The judges' stand, four concession booths, near light harness race track also destroyed. No one was in the seat grandstand when the fire broke out in the center. It was

MON. 10/6/1949 A/4

free trade everywhere.

"That, after the most stupid of wars, we have succeeded in creating intimate relations with France, as a contribution to the unity of Europe.

"That we—and I personally for many years—have been the warmest partisans of European union, and that now we do our best to give real life to the Council of Europe, which at Strasbourg is creating the basis for a United Europe."

Priest Guilty in Narcotics Case

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Rev. Joseph Arthur Taillefer, 40-year-old curate at Ste. Madeleine d'Outremont Roman Catholic Church, pleaded guilty today to five charges involving traffic in narcotics. The guilty plea came as a surprise when the priest appeared in Criminal Court for preliminary hearing with three other men. Chief Justice Edouard Archambault deferred sentence until Oct. 28.

ADVERTISEMENT

the memorandum of understanding relative to application to the Western sectors of Berlin of the agreement on most-favored-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation.

Canada Labor Backs Pact, ERP

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 (UP) — The Canadian Congress of Labor reaffirmed its support of the North Atlantic treaty and the Marshall Plan today by a "substantial" but unrecorded vote after bitter debate between right and left-wing factions.

De Pinne



11 COMMUNISTS CONVICTED OF PLOT; MEDINA TO SENTENCE THEM FRIDAY; 6 OF COUNSEL JAILED IN CONTEMPT

CONVICTED COMMUNISTS HANDCUFFED AND ON THEIR WAY TO JAIL



Defendants line up before leaving the Federal Courthouse for House of Detention. They are (left to right) Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Jacob Stachel, Gilbert Green, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., John R. Williamson, Robert G. Thompson, Gus Hall, Irving Potash, Carl Winter and John Gates.

The New York Times by Ernest Stoen

VERDICT IN 7 HOURS

Judge Approves It and Thanks Jurors at Tense Close of 9-Month Trial

TEN-YEAR TERMS FACED

Defendants and Advocates to Appeal—Latter Get One to Six Months as 'Example'

Text of Judge's statement in sentencing counsel, Page 3.

By RUSSELL PORTER

Eleven top leaders of the Communist party of the United States were found guilty yesterday of criminal conspiracy. They were convicted of secretly teaching and advocating, on secret orders from Moscow, overthrow of the United States Government and destruction of American democracy by force and violence.

The verdict was returned in the Federal Court House on Foley Square by a jury of four men and eight women, including two Negroes. They spent seven hours in actual deliberations.

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina approved the verdict as "amply supported" by the evidence. He remanded the defendants to jail pending imposition of sentence at 10:30 o'clock next Friday morning.

He also adjudged six members of defense counsel, including Eugene Dennis, the party's general secretary, acting as his own counsel, guilty of forty different criminal contempts during the trial. The judge sentenced counsel to terms varying between thirty days and six months in jail, beginning Nov. 15.

Arguments of Verdict Set

The maximum penalty for each defendant in the conspiracy case is ten years in prison and \$10,000 fine.

Defense counsel announced they would appeal both the conspiracy verdict and the contempt sentences. They can appeal both cases to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and finally to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Medina fixed Friday, Oct. 28, for arguments before himself on defense motions attacking the verdict.

The defendants in the conspiracy trial are members of the party's American Politburo or national

CHURCH-RULE LAWS ADOPTED IN PRAGUE

Assembly Unanimously Backs Acts Giving Czech Regime Control Over Clergy

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 14—In the presence of 150 applauding pro-Government priests of all denominations, the National Assembly unanimously approved today two laws superseding all other church legislation and making the churches administratively and financially entirely dependent on the state in Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, as arrests among "the bourgeoisie" continued, the official news agency published a denunciation of Western "pirates of the pen," which was understood to be the Government's answer to the Western press reports of the arrests.

Referring to the West in general, the agency wrote: "Like a shot-goose, they cry out when we destroy their agents whom the Rajk

U.N. Unit Unanimously Votes 2 Plans for Backward Lands

By WILL LISSNER
Special to The New York Times
LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 14—The United Nations General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee adopted unanimously and without any substantial amendment today two programs devised by the Economic and Social Council for technical assistance, through the United Nations, to underdeveloped countries.

The action demonstrated the determination of the more developed countries to take a great new step forward immediately to help raise the living conditions of the great bulk of the world's population by improving the productivity of the economies of the retarded countries in which they live through self-help spurred by international cooperation.

So speedily did the committee act, with its leading members determined to impress the world with their unanimity on this non-political issue, that it surprised some delegates from underdeveloped countries.

This surprise was voiced by Dr. Jozsa Vilran of Yugoslavia, one of

HISS LOSES MOTION FOR VERMONT TRIAL

Judge Coxe Finds That Nothing Exists Here to Indicate a 'Great Prejudice'

The bid of Alger Hiss for removal of his second trial on perjury charges from New York to Vermont was lost yesterday when Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe, in a brief opinion, said that evidence submitted did not justify a change of venue.

Judge Coxe referred to Rule 21 (a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and said that before a change could be granted the court must be satisfied that there exists "so great a prejudice against the defendant that he cannot obtain a fair and impartial trial" in the district in which the prosecution is pending.

"I find nothing in the papers submitted on the present motion to indicate that there exists in this district any such prejudice," the judge said. "The motion of the defendant to transfer the proceeding to the district of Vermont is accordingly denied."

EAST GERMANS PUSH TIES WITH SOVIET

Cabinet Signs Trade Accord With Hungary — Leaders Pledge Loyalty to Stalin

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times
BERLIN, Oct. 14—The Communist-dominated Eastern German Democratic Republic moved fast and far toward full membership in the new Soviet empire today.

Its cabinet, meeting for the first time, approved loyal greetings to Moscow by President Wilhelm Pieck and Premier Otto Grot-

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

FOR CONTEMPT IN COMMUNIST TRIAL



Judge Medina. They are Abraham J. Isserman, George W. Crockett



Federal House of Detention
The New York Times

11 REDS CONVICTED;
6 COUNSEL JAILED

Continued from Page 1

lives and friends. Newspaper reporters rushed in.

Deputy marshals brought in three of the defendants, sentenced earlier in the trial for contempt of court, from the detention pen behind the court room. All eleven defendants sat down in a row of chairs just inside the railing between the court and the spectators.

The defendants held themselves tense and looked at one another with questions in their eyes. A dozen deputy marshals filed in and stood up in a row behind the defendants.

Whispers spread through the court room: first, "the jury's coming in" and then "it's a verdict."

The woman deputy marshal in the special jury guard appeared inside the rear door leading from the judge's chambers and the jury room. Then came the familiar knock on the door, and the cry "All rise!" with which the judge's gray-haired bailiff always announces his approach.

At 11:24 o'clock the judge in his black robe mounted the bench and in solemn tones said to William Borman, clerk of the court:

"You may bring in the jury." Looking stern, the judge leaned back in his high-backed chair, under the American flag and the great seal of the United States, and waited for the jury.

The deep silence in the high-ceilinged court room was broken by the sound of voices coming from the corridor to the jury room. At 11:25 Mrs. Jane Schultz, Juror No. 5, led the jury into the court room.

The jurors came in one by one and sat down in the red upholstered chairs in the jury box they had occupied for so many weeks. None of them smiled. None of them looked at the anxious, searching faces of the defendants.

Rendering of the Verdict

In a deeply serious manner, as if conscious of the importance of their task and of their participation in a historic moment, they turned their gaze toward Judge Medina, who sat with his hands clasped before him and a brooding look on his face.

"Shall I proceed, Your Honor?" asked the clerk.

"Yes," replied the judge, in a tone that gave that one simple word profound significance.

"Will the jurors kindly answer as their names are called," the clerk said, and then read the twelve names one after the other, each juror answering "here."

"Madam Foreman," said the clerk, turning to Mrs. Dial at the end of the jury box nearest to the bench, "have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Mrs. Dial, a slight, smartly dressed young woman, stood up facing the judge, and holding a piece of paper in her hand.

"We have," she replied, in a faint voice that shook just a little.

"How say you?" "The jury finds each of the defendants guilty," said Mrs. Dial, reading the verdict in a voice that was barely audible in the press section.

It was then 11:28 o'clock.

Poling and Thanking of Jury

There was a slight stir, a subdued murmur in the court room. Judge Medina directed that the jury be polled separately as to each defendant. Then the clerk asked

Budapest Appeals Court Upholds Rajk Sentence

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 14 — A Court of Appeals that upheld the life sentence of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty last July affirmed today all penalties imposed at the Laszlo Rajk treason trial. This was a trial that deepened the split between Yugoslavia and the Communist Information Bureau.

Death sentences were upheld against Mr. Rajk, once the Hungarian Communist Interior Minister and two other Communist leaders who had confessed last month they had conspired with United States officials and Yugoslav Government and swung Hungary into Premier Marshal Tito's orbit.

Prison sentences against three others were affirmed.

the following question twelve times, each time naming each of the eleven defendants, once of each juror:

"You say you find the defendants Eugene Dennis, John B. Williamson, Jacob Stachel, Robert G. Thompson, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall guilty as charged?"

"I do," repeated each of the twelve jurors, one after the other.

Judge Medina then thanked the jurors and said they deserved the thanks of the entire country for the "patience and careful attention" with which they had performed their duties. He also requested them not to discuss any phase of the trial or their deliberations with anyone, specifically mentioning "relatives, friends, members of the press, magazine writers or curious persons."

"Whatever you might say," he explained, "would be subject to misinterpretation, repetition and change, and might do irreparable harm to the administration of justice."

He then dismissed the jury and it filed out of the court room at 11:35 o'clock.

Seating of the Lawyers

Judge Medina watched them go. Then the usual pleasant look on his face changed to a hard, determined gaze as he turned to face defense counsel, brushed away some papers from in front of him, and said in a stern voice:

"Now I turn to some unfinished business. The following will kindly rise."

He called out the names of six defense counsel: Harry Sacher and Eugene Dennis of New York, Richard Gladstein of San Francisco, George W. Crockett Jr. of Detroit, Louis F. McCabe of Philadelphia and Abraham J. Isserman of Newark, N. J.

"One at a time, one after the other, as they used to get up to bait him during the trial, the six men rose as their names were called and stood in a row, waiting silently for him to speak.

Reading slowly in a clear, strong voice, Judge Medina then adjudged all six in criminal contempt, and imposed sentences as follows:

Six months—Sacher, Gladstein and Dennis.

Four months—Crockett and Isserman.

Thirty days—McCabe.

As the first six-month sentence was announced a gasp came from the Communists and their sympathizers among the spectators, but there was no further sound;

until the judge finished and asked if counsel had any motions to make.

Each of defense counsel then protested against the sentence. Most of them shouted angrily at the judge, denouncing him and attacking him with the same charges and in the same manner that had caused him to adjudge them in contempt.

Judge Medina interrupted one of their tirades and said:

"Let these contempt adjudications be notice to you and all who may be tempted to follow your example that there is power in the judicial system of the United States under its Constitution and there are laws to protect and maintain the dignity of the court and the orderly administration of justice."

When Sacher referred to "the price of liberty," the judge said:

"It isn't the price of liberty; it's the price of misbehavior and disorder. You continue in the same brazen manner you used throughout the trial, trying to make it appear you had never done any of these things."

McCabe was the only one who in any way apologized. He said that if he had been guilty of failure "to observe the obligation I took to observe full fidelity to the court, I regret that."

Dennis Denounces Trial

In a weak, faltering voice contrasting with the boldness of his words, Dennis said:

"This trial, and the verdict, is an evil and an illegitimate product of a bipartisan conspiracy, of a conspiracy of men who want to destroy the Bill of Rights and peace, and I think that the adjudgment of counsel and the accompanying decision to remand the defendants without bail is in keeping with the sinister and police state character of this trial."

"I don't think any democratic-minded American, and people in other lands, will pass off lightly even the sentencing of the lawyers which took place today because this is just the first teeny fruits of the infamous verdict in this trial, but it will serve to alert and to arouse our people as to their stake in what has happened here."

"And I would say to your Honor, as in Nazi Germany, in Mussolini Italy, men also sat in high tribunals, also wore black robes and also handed down pro-Fascist decisions; but I would remind the Court that the people reversed those verdicts and decisions just as our people will reverse the decisions and the verdict in this case, and the people's verdict will be for peace, for democracy and for social progress."

Denial of Bail, Notice of Appeal

Judge Medina denied defense motions to allow the defendants bail in the conspiracy case and to stay execution of the contempt sentences.

Defense counsel told the court that they would file a motion for an arrest of judgment and a new trial in the conspiracy case.

The judge remanded the defendants in the conspiracy case to jail without bail and adjourned court at 12:35 P. M. until 10:30 A. M. next Friday when they will be sentenced.

Deputy marshals herded the grim-faced Communist leaders, who had remained silent and impassive all morning, through a rear door into the detention pen, after the prisoners had shaken hands with their lawyers and waved good-bye to friends and relatives in the courtroom.

Within an hour, they were handcuffed, put into a prison van, and taken to the Federal House of Detention.

ina's Findings

the purpose of newspaper headlines.

c. Insinuated that there was connivance between the Court and the United States Attorney.

d. Insisted on objecting one after another to rulings of the Court, despite a ruling on the first day of the trial, repeated several times thereafter, that all objections and exceptions would inure to the benefit of each of their clients unless disclaimed.

e. Persisted in making low

QUINN TO DEMAND
REMOVAL OF DAVIS

Says City Charter Provides
for Ousting From Council
—State Law Bars Him

The political future of Benjamin J. Davis Jr., who is running for a third term in the City Council,

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF ACCUSED REDS

Data Includes Places of Birth Activities, Records, Party Posts and Varied Names

Biographical details follow on the defendants in the Communist trial.

Eugene Dennis

The general secretary of the Communist party of the United States, Dennis is 44 years old and lives at 420 West 119th Street with his wife and two sons.

He was born in Seattle as Francis Eugene Waldron. According to the Government, he has also been known as Frank Waldron, F. E. W. Dennis, Gene Dennis, Paul Eugene Walsh and Milton.

Dennis was sentenced to a year in jail and fined \$1,000 last year for contempt of Congress after refusing to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The sentence has been upheld by the United States Circuit Court, but Dennis has been free on bail pending appeal to the Supreme Court.

Under the name of Frank Waldron, he was arrested three times in 1930 charged with suspicion of criminal syndicalism, but the complaints were dismissed.

Dennis attended the University of Washington in 1925-6. An official biography issued by the party is vague about his early party life. It merely says he joined the party in the "Twenties," organized workers and unemployed in California and went to China in the "Thirties."

He visited Moscow in 1930, became Wisconsin secretary of the party in 1935, went to Spain in 1937, was elected to the party's national committee in New York in 1939 and became general secretary in 1946.

Jacob Stachel

Stachel, the party's national director of agitation, propaganda and "education," is 49 years old, is married and lives at 203 West Ninety-fourth Street. He has also been known, according to the Government, as Jacob Abraham Stachel, Jankel Stachel, Jacob Zusser and Moses Brown.

Stachel was arrested last year in alien deportation proceedings, but has been free on bail pending hearings. He was born in Oberlin, Galicia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, later part of Polish territory and now part of the Soviet Union. He came to this country in 1911.

He joined the Communist party when it was known as the Workers party and became an organizer for the Young Communist League in 1924. In the Nineteen-Thirties he led big demonstrations of the unemployed as the party's Detroit organizer. He was at one time its general secretary. He was elected to the national board in 1945.

Irving Potash

Vice president of the International Fur and Leather Workers' CIO, and manager of its Furriers' Joint Council, Potash is 47 years old and lives with his wife and daughter at 89 Thayer Street.

He was born in Kiev, Russia, and came here in 1913. Arrested last year in alien deportation proceedings, he has been free on bail pending hearings.

Potash served a jail sentence in 1920 after pleading guilty to criminal anarchy on charges of helping to organize the Communist party and the Communist International. Beginning in 1940 he served two years in Lewisburg Penitentiary for conspiracy to influence and intimidate witnesses in a trial in which he had been a defendant. He went to Moscow in 1931 to attend the Lenin School for the training of party leaders.

FOLLOWING CONVICTION IN NINE-MONTH-OLD TRIAL



Some of the women jurors leaving the court house. From left to right they are Miss Kathryn Dunn, Mrs. Jane Schultz, Mrs. Lillian Schlesinger, Mrs. Thelma Dial, foreman, and Mrs. Lillian Berliner.

1945 and to the national board and as Ohio chairman in 1947.

Robert C. Thompson

Thompson, the party's New York State chairman, is 34 years old and lives at 39-40 Forty-sixth Street, Sunnyside, Queens. He is married and has two children. His wife, Leona, has been "educational" director and press director of the party in Queens County.

Thompson testified at the trial that he had also been known as Roberto Tomes, Bob Condon and Robert Johnson, but could not remember all the other names he had used.

He was arrested on a charge of vagrancy in Communist party headquarters at Oakland, Calif., in 1934, in connection with the San Francisco general strike, but was acquitted. He served a two-month jail sentence in Paris in 1938 for overstaying his visa.

Thompson was born in Fruitdale, Ore. He joined the party in 1933. He went to Moscow in 1935 to attend the Young Communist International Congress and stayed in Russia until 1937, when he went to Spain as commander of the Canadian Battalion in the International Brigade.

Returning to this country in 1938, he became secretary of the Young Communist League for Ohio. In World War II he won the Distinguished Service Cross as a staff sergeant with the Thirty-second (Red Arrow) Division in New Guinea. He became a member of the party's national board in 1945.

Carl Winter

Winter, the party's Michigan chairman, is 43 years old and lives in Detroit. His parents were born in Russia. His wife is the daughter of Alfred Wagenknecht, a charter member of the party in the United States.

Winter testified at the trial that his right name was Carl Weisberg, but he had also been known as Philip Carl Weisberg. He was born in Pittsburgh and was brought up in Cleveland. He joined the Young Communist League in 1922 as a charter member and the Communist party in 1925. He came to New York in 1925



Judge Harold R. Medina packing his briefcase in his chambers. The New York Times

headed from 1932 to 1939. During that period he made annual trips to Russia. In 1935 he was a delegate to the Comintern's Seventh World Congress in Moscow and became a member of the executive committees of the Comintern and the Young Communist International.

He became a member of the national committee in New York in 1939 and from 1941 to 1945 he was New York State chairman. He became Illinois chairman in 1945. He was elected to the national board in 1944, dropped in 1945, and reinstated in 1947.

Harry Winston

Winston, national organizational secretary, is 35 years old and lives at 1809 Seventh Avenue with his wife and 2-year-old child

Jan's. He came to New York in 1934 and in 1936 joined the staff of The Daily Worker, party organ. In 1942 he became secretary of the party's Harlem division. He became president in 1946 of the company that publishes The Daily Worker.

He was elected to the New York City Council in 1945, was re-elected in 1945, and is now up for reelection again.

John Gates

Gates, editor of The Daily Worker, is 36 years old and lives at 45-18 Forty-second Street, Long Island City, with his wife, Lillian, who is secretary of the party's state legislative bureau.

Gates was fined \$50 and costs in Warren, Ohio, in 1933 for trying to make a public speech without

MEDINA RECALLS TRIAL'S BAD DAY

Bickering in Summer Heat Got A Him Down—Now He Feels Relaxed, Ready for Holiday

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina came out of the nine-month Communist trial yesterday feeling in "pretty good and completely relaxed"—but admitted that one bad day last summer had almost floored him.

"There was that one day when I was pretty close to gone, and I had to go out and lie down," he said in an interview in his chambers. "Whether I'd ever get back in that court room I did not know."

"It was in the middle of summer when the heat was excessive, and there was almost constant bickering," he recalled. "I noted at the time that during the extreme heat all the defense lawyers were not in court together. It seemed to me that some wore out resting, so that they worked on me in relays."

"Now, however, I feel pretty good, and strange as it may seem, the first thing that I am, a judge. The still glad I intend to do is to try to get back in touch with my friends again. I'm afraid that most of them will have forgotten that there was ever such a guy as Harold Medina."

One Chief Annoyance to Him

Judge Medina would not talk about the trial itself or the verdict, but he said one charge made by defense lawyers had particularly annoyed him.

"The thing that annoyed me most was to be accused of race discrimination," he said. "If there ever was in this world a man who never had a particle of it in his make-up, I'm that man."

Asked about the threats made against him during the trial, Judge Medina said they had not worried him, but had worried Mrs. Medina "plenty."

"I'm a kind of fatalist," he observed. "I believe that you're going to get what's coming to you, and you may as well go about your business. The threats didn't scare me one iota. The thing I learned most from the trial was how to control myself."

His trial schedule called for rising at 8:30 or 9 o'clock and reading trial documents while he breakfasted in his home at 14 East Seventy-fifth Street. Arriving at 8 o'clock, his police detective bodyguard brought him to the United States Courthouse by 8:10, where he worked on last points until court opened at 10:30. After eating a brought-in lunch in chambers at 1 o'clock, he napped for half an hour.

After court ended at 4:30 he spent another hour on trial papers and then went to a nearby health club for exercise and a massage. He dined at home at 7:15, prefaceing the meal with "two luscious martinis with lemon peel." Last night he said he might stretch his limit to three before dinner. In bed at 9:30, he said he sometimes awakened at 3 or 3:30 in the morning.

Now In a Vacation, but Where?

After resting a few days, the jurist will return to court next Friday for the imposition of sentence on the eleven convicted Communist conspirators. Thereafter he will hear arguments on motions, and then he hopes to finish several admiralty cases which he tried last January. Asked about vacation plans, he laughed heartily and said: "Well, last night we had Argument Number One about that. My wife is simply crazy over these cruises. But I hate cruises. In the first place, I get seasick. In the second, there's that incessant drinking. I like to drink as well as

Zunser and Moses Brown. Stachel was arrested last year in alien deportation proceedings, but has been free on bail pending hearings. He was born in Oberlin, Galicia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, later part of Polish territory and now part of the Soviet Union. He came to this country in 1911.

He joined the Communist party when it was known as the Workers party and became an organizer for the Young Communist League in 1924. In the Nineteen-Thirties he led big demonstrations of the unemployed as the party's Detroit organizer. He was at one time its general secretary. He was elected to the national board in 1945.

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Vice president of the International Fur and Leather Workers, CIO, and manager of its Furriers Joint Council, Potash is 47 years old and lives with his wife and daughter at 89 Thayer Street.

He was born in Kiev, Russia, and came here in 1913. Arrested last year in alien deportation proceedings, he has been free on bail pending hearings. Potash served a jail sentence in 1920 after pleading guilty to criminal anarchy on charges of helping to organize the Communist party and the Communist International. Beginning in 1940 he served two years in Lewisburg Penitentiary for conspiracy to influence and intimidate witnesses in a trial in which he had been a defendant. He went to Moscow in 1931 to attend the Lenin School for the training of party leaders.

John Williamson

Williamson, national labor secretary, is 46 years old and lives at 1509 Broadway. He is married and has two sons. According to the Government, he is also known as John Beattie Williamson, John Miller and "Johnny."

Williamson says he was born in San Francisco, but the Government says he was born in Scotland. He was arrested last year and has been free on bail in alien deportation proceedings.

In 1919 he took part in the Seattle general strike. He joined the party in 1922 and served as an official of the Young Communist League until 1929. In 1927 he went to Moscow as a delegate to the Young Communist International.

He has been a member of the party's national committee since 1930. He was Illinois organization secretary from 1930 to 1933 and Ohio organizer from 1933 to 1940. He has held various party posts in New York since 1941.

Gus Hall

Hall, Ohio chairman of the party, is 39 years old, and lives in Cleveland with his wife and two children. He was born in Virginia, Minn., as Arvo Mike Halberg. According to the Government, he has also used the names of Arvo Gust Halberg, Arvis Halberg, Gus Halberg, Alvo Halberg, Arvo Kuusaa Halberg, Arvie Halbert, Kaater Hall, John Hollberg and John Howell. His parents, born in Finland, were charter members of the Communist party in the United States.

In 1937 Hall was indicted in Warren, Ohio, on the charge of possessing and using explosives in the Little Steel strike. He pleaded not guilty, but later withdrew this plea and pleaded guilty to a lesser charge, malicious destruction of property, and was fined \$500 and costs.

He served a ninety-day jail sentence in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1941 for misrepresenting the contents of a nominating petition and for forgery on two counts.

Hall joined the party in 1927 and in 1931 went to Moscow, where he attended the Lenin Institute and stayed until 1933. After his return from Russia he worked as an organizer in Minnesota and then in Ohio, first for the Young Communist League and later for the party.

In World War II he served as a machinist's mate in the United States Navy. He was elected to the party's national committee in

vagrancy in Communist party headquarters at Oakland, Calif., in 1934, in connection with the San Francisco general strike, but was acquitted. He served a two-month jail sentence in Paris in 1938 for overstaying his visa.

Thompson was born in Fruitdale, Ore. He joined the party in 1933. He went to Moscow in 1935 to attend the Young Communist International Congress and stayed in Russia until 1937, when he went to Spain as commander of the Canadian Battalion in the International Brigade.

Returning to this country in 1938, he became secretary of the Young Communist League for Ohio. In World War II he won the Distinguished Service Cross as a staff sergeant with the Thirty-second (Red Arrow) Division in New Guinea. He became a member of the party's national board in 1945.

Carl Winter

Winter, the party's Michigan chairman, is 43 years old and lives in Detroit. His parents were born in Russia. His wife is the daughter of Alfred Wagenknecht, a charter member of the party in the United States.

Winter testified at the trial that his right name was Carl Weisberg but he had also been known as Philip Carl Weisberg. He was born in Pittsburgh and was brought up in Cleveland. He joined the Young Communist League in 1922 as a charter member and the Communist party in 1925.

He came to New York in 1925 and spent two years at City College. From 1928 to 1931 he was employed as a draftsman by the New York City Board of Transportation. In 1931 he became a full-time party functionary and assumed leadership of the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York. He organized and led the "eastern column" of the 1931 and 1932 "hunger marches" on Washington.

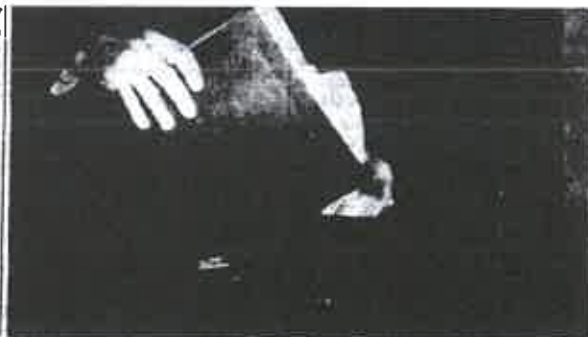
Winter went to Europe on party business in 1933 and made eight trips to Russia in the next two years. In 1935 he attended the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow.

He returned to this country in 1935 and held various party posts in Cleveland, Los Angeles and elsewhere until he became Michigan chairman in 1945.

Gilbert Green

Illinois chairman of the party, Green is 43 years old, married and lives in Chicago. He testified at the trial that his real name was Gilbert Greenberg, that he had also been known as George Gilbert and that he had used more false names than he could remember.

Green was born in Chicago. He joined the Young Communist League in 1924 and the party soon afterward. He came to New York in 1929 for the league, which he was the party's organizer in At-



Judge Harold R. Medina packing his briefcase in his chambers. The New York Times

lanta. He came to New York in 1934 and in 1938 joined the staff of The Daily Worker, party organ. In 1942 he became secretary of the party's Harlem division. He became president in 1946 of the company that publishes The Daily Worker.

Davis was elected to the New York City Council in 1943, was re-elected in 1945, and is now up for reelection again.

John Gates

Gates, editor of The Daily Worker, is 36 years old and lives at 45-18 Forty-second Street, Long Island City, with his wife, Lillian, who is secretary of the party's state legislative bureau. Gates was fined \$50 and costs in Warren, Ohio, in 1933 for trying to make a public speech without a permit, and was sentenced to jail for thirty days in New Castle, Pa., in 1934, for passing out "literature."

He testified at the trial that his "birth certificate" name was Israel Regenstreich, but that his real name was Saul Regenstreif. Born in New York City, he was graduated from De Witt Clinton High School in 1930 and attended City College from 1930 to 1932.

He joined the Young Communist League in 1931 and the party in 1933. After working as a league organizer in Ohio, he went to Spain in 1937 as political commissar in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Returning to this country, he became "educational" director of the league.

After serving in the United States Army in World War II, he became national director of the party's Veterans Committee. In 1947 he was made editor of The Daily Worker.

Benjamin J. Davis Jr.

Davis is chairman of the party's legislative committee. He is 46 years old and lives at 1 West 126th Street. He was arrested and fined \$11 for disorderly conduct in Atlanta, Ga., in 1933. In New York City in 1935 he was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and was found not guilty.

Davis was born in Dawson, Ga., son of a Negro newspaper publisher who was a Republican National Committee member. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1925 and from Harvard Law School in 1928.

He joined the Communist party in 1933 while counsel for Angelo Herndon, Negro Communist, who in 1929 for the league, which he was the party's organizer in At-

Medina Took \$15,000 Judgeship in 1947, Giving Up \$100,000 Private Law Practice

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, V. McKee as Acting Mayor in litigation who presided over the Communist faction of the vacancy in the office of Mayor of New York after the resignation of James J. Walker. Mr. McKee had joined the Medina law firm in 1924.

Judge Medina taught at Columbia Law School from 1915 to 1947 and was an associate professor there. He also gave a series of six-week "cram" courses from 1913 to 1942 for law school graduates preparing to take the New York State bar examinations. Nearly 40,000 students took this course. The judge has also written a number of books on legal procedure.

Judge Medina is a Democrat and a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is married and has two sons, both lawyers. When he gave up his private practice of law for his \$15,000-a-year judgeship, he was said to be making \$100,000 a year.

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ANTI-TRUST AIDE SHIFTED

M. C. Williams, Chief in Chicago, to Head New York Unit

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Melville C. Williams, special assistant to the Attorney General, who has headed the office here of the Anti-Trust Division since 1946, has been transferred to head the New York office, according to an announcement today. Willis L. Hotchkiss, who has been with the Chicago office since 1943, was named the director here.

Mr. Williams, who is 39 years old, has been with the Chicago office since September, 1943, and in that time he has been responsible for filing anti-trust suits against the country's major optical firms.

HISS LOSES MOTION FOR VERMONT TRIAL

Continued from Page 1

jury regarding his relations with Whitaker Chambers, a costume courier for a Communist spy ring. A petition filed by Mr. McLean asked the change of venue on the ground that newspaper and magazine treatment of the first trial was of "such unprecedented volume and in some respects of such extraordinary virulence" that the defendant could not receive an impartial hearing in this district.

learned most from the trial was how to control myself."

His trial schedule called for rising at 5:30 or 6 o'clock and reading trial documents while he breakfasted in his home at 14 East Seventy-fifth Street. Arriving at 8 o'clock, his police detective bodyguard brought him to the United States Courthouse by 8:30, where he worked on law points until court opened at 10:30. After eating a brought-in lunch in chambers at 1 o'clock, he napped for half an hour.

After court ended at 4:30 he spent another hour on trial papers and then went to a nearby health club for exercise and a massage. He dined at home at 7:45, pre-facing the meal with "two luscious martinis with lemon peel." Last night he said he might stretch his limit to three before dinner. In bed at 9:30, he said he sometimes awakened at 3 or 3:30 in the morning.

Now for a Vacation, but Where?

After resting a few days the jurist will return to court, next Friday for the imposition of sentence on the eleven convicted Communist conspirators. Thereafter he will hear arguments on motions, and then he hopes to finish several admiralty cases which he tried last January. Asked about vacation plans, he laughed heartily and said: "Well, last night we had Argument Number One about that. My wife is simply crazy over these cruises. But I hate cruises. In the first place, I get seasick in the second, there's that incessant drinking. I like to drink as well as the next fellow, but being at it all the time gives me a pain in the neck. People fasten on you so that you have no privacy and no rest."

Southern California, he said, was one place he had always wanted to see, adding that he would go there if he could find a quiet, restful place.

"But no sight-seeing," he added. "I just hate sight-seeing."

To Study Verse of Horace

Among other long-deferred projects, Judge Medina said he planned to take a correspondence course in the Verse of Horace with Dr. W. R. Bryan, who lives at Valatie, near Albany, N. Y.

"When I take a course on Horace," he said, "I do it the same as with this case. I may take two months just studying the meter, to get the swing or the rhythm, the music of it. I may not look at the first poem for six months, but will study the word arrangement and the way he gets his effects. It may sound crazy to some people, but that's what I like."

More immediately, he plans to resume his habitual Wednesday night dinner-and-billiards sessions with three friends in the Untermyer Club at Fifth Avenue and the Fifty-fourth Street. That is, he added wistfully, if they hadn't replaced him in the foursome. Apparently it had not occurred to him that he would be a welcome victim with no practice in nine months.

Some night next week he plans a family party with Mrs. Medina, their sons, Harold and Stanshad, and their daughters-in-law. He explained that his trial schedule had ruled out family visits since January.

McGohey Honors McDonald

One of the first official duties of John F. X. McGohey, United States Attorney, after his successful prosecution of the Communist trial, was to present yesterday a pen and pencil set to United States Commissioner Edward McDonald. Mrs. Commissioner McDonald had been a member of Mr. McGohey's staff until he took over his present office last June 1.

More Jurors for Feldman Trial

Four additional jurors were selected yesterday in Kings County Court for the third first-degree murder trial of Benjamin Feldman, the Brooklyn pharmacist accused of poisoning his wife in 1943. With six jurors chosen since the trial started last Monday, Judge Carmine J. Marasco adjourned the proceedings until Monday morning.

CAPITAL OFFICIALS HAIL U. S. VICTORY

McGrath Praises McGohey Staff
With Special Bow to Jury
for Great Patience

AWAIT HIGH COURT STAND

Some Think Jurists Will Get
Chance to Rule on Real
Aims of Communists

By LEWIS WOOD

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Great satisfaction over the conviction of the eleven Communists in New York was felt and expressed throughout official Washington today.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, the Government's chief law officer, was careful in his statement, but his pleasure was obvious. The outcome, he said, was "gratifying." Congratulating John F. X. McGohey, and the other Government prosecutors, Mr. McGrath said:

"Whatever the outcome of this case might have been, American jurisprudence would have to record that few juries have been called upon to exercise greater patience and fidelity to the institutions of law and justice."

Justice Department officers were loath to discuss details of Judge Medina's charge and the verdict. Presumably they preferred to remain silent until the defendants submitted an expected appeal.

Medina's Charge Recalled

However, there appeared a hope that the case might give the Supreme Court another chance to rule whether the Communist party urges overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Judge Medina specifically noted that the party was not on trial for such a charge; it was only the eleven men who faced the bar. Nevertheless, it may be possible, in some way, to place the primary issue before the highest court.

The Supreme Court has not lacked opportunity to rule on the basic ambition of the Communist party. But disappointingly enough, the issue has not been dealt with. Cynics say the court has evaded and "slid around" the question.

Senate and House members applauded the verdict and praised Judge Medina for his extraordinary patience during the long trial.

Members of Congress favoring the Mundt-Nixon bill said they would press for action on a modified version at the next session. The bill, approved by the House but never reaching a Senate vote, demands registration of Communists and Communist-front organizations. There are other restrictive features.

Differences over the wisdom of trying to outlaw the Communist party exist in Congress as well as elsewhere. Despite a strong desire for this end by many, others consider that to declare the party illegal would merely drive it underground.

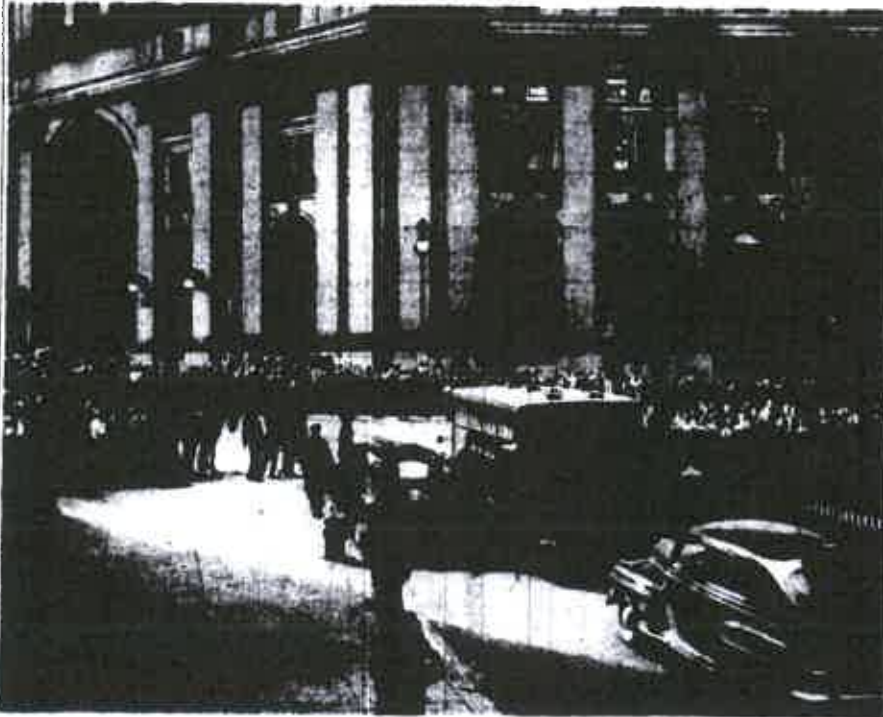
Mundt Telephones His Views

Senator Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, co-author of the bill, telephoned a statement here. He expressed conviction that the New York verdict "emphasizes need for speedy passage of the Mundt-Nixon bill to prevent what are now legally recognized disloyal agents from holding appointive Government jobs and to require them to operate in the open or face severe

AFTER LAWYERS WERE SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT IN COMMUNIST TRIAL



Representatives of the defendants who were sentenced to jail by Judge Medina. They are Abraham J. Isaacman, George W. Crockett Jr., Richard F. Gladstein, Harry Sacher and Louis F. McCabe.



A police van carrying the convicted defendants on its way to the Federal House of Detention

The New York Times

Smith Act Test in 1941 Resulted in Convictions

The Smith Act, under which the Communist leaders were indicted, was passed by Congress in 1940.

In 1941 eighteen members of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers party were indicted in Minneapolis for violation of the Smith Act. This was known as the Dunne case because Vincent R. Dunne and his two brothers headed the group that was indicted. Vincent Dunne was convicted, his brother Miles was acquitted and another brother, Grant, killed himself before trial.

Twelve defendants in the Dunne case were convicted and sentenced to sixteen months in jail and six to a year and a day. The United States Circuit Court upheld the convictions, and the Supreme Court three times denied motions to review the case.

Defense counsel in the Dunne case argued, as did defense counsel in the Communist trial, that the Smith Act abridged the defendants' constitutional rights to free speech, free press and free assembly, and that the Government was trying to impose guilt by association.

The Text of Judge Medina's Findings

Following is the text of a statement made by Federal Judge Medina at the Communist trial yesterday in sentencing six members of defense counsel for criminal contempt:

I would have overlooked or at most severely reprimanded counsel for misconduct which appeared to be the result of the

purpose of newspaper headlines. I would have overlooked or at most severely reprimanded counsel for misconduct which appeared to be the result of the

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c. Insinuated that there was connivance between the Court and the United States Attorney.

d. Insisted on objecting one after another to rulings of the Court, despite a ruling on the first day of the trial, repeated several times thereafter, that all objections and exceptions would inure to the benefit of each of

QUINN TO DEMAND REMOVAL OF DAVIS

Says City Charter Provides
for Ousting From Council
—State Law Bars Him

The political future of Benjamin

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John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the Democratic House leader, said the New York jury had done its duty "courageously."

Representative T. Vincent Quinn, a Democrat of New York, announced the conviction to the House. He said the verdict clearly establishes "the fact that the Communist party has for its object the overthrow of the Government by force and violence."

Senator Edward Martin, Republican of Pennsylvania, complimented Judge Medina "for the magnificent manner in which he upheld the American tradition of fair play and equal justice under the law." Senator Francis J. Myers, Democrat from the Keystone State, also praised the judge.

An opponent of the Mundt-Nixon bill, Representative Jacob K. Javits, Democrat of New York, said the verdict "vindicates our judgment that American justice is adequate to reach those conspiring for illegal overthrow of our Government."

The verdict was the only one possible, according to Representative Sam Hobbs, Democrat of Alabama, a House Judiciary Committee member. Representative E. E. Cox, Democrat of Georgia, said the result merely increased his faith in the jury system.

Three members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were elated. These were Representatives Morgan M. Moulder of Missouri and Burr P. Harrison of Virginia, both Democrats, and Representative Harold H. Velde of Illinois, Republican.

"This verdict," Mr. Harrison commented, "confirms what has always been my personal opinion—that the Communist party is an illegal conspiracy. The decision calls for stern action by Congress to control Communists and Communist infiltration."

American Released by Chinese

HONG KONG, Oct. 14 (AP)—Leonard Clark, American explorer, arrived yesterday from Canton, where Chinese authorities had held him on double manslaughter charges, following the fatal shooting of two during a drinking party. He was released after the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Robert Strong, had guaranteed to produce him upon court request.

If you want to vote for your favorite candidate on Election Day, Nov. 2, you must register today between 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. There are 2,500 registration booths throughout the city. There must be one in your immediate neighborhood.



A police van carrying the convicted defendants on its way to the Federal House of Detention

The New York Times

The Text of Judge Medina's Findings

Following in the text of a statement made by Federal Judge Medina at the Communist trial yesterday in sentencing six members of defense counsel for criminal contempt:

I would have overlooked or at most severely reprimanded counsel for misconduct which appeared to be the result of the heat of controversy or of that zeal in the defense of a client or in one's own defense which might understandably have caused one to overstep the bounds of strict propriety.

Before the trial had progressed very far, however, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the acts and statements to which I am about to refer were the result of an agreement between these defendants [naming the six counsel], deliberately entered into in a cold and calculating manner, to do and say these things for the purpose of:

1. Causing such delay and confusion as to make it impossible to go on with the trial.

2. Provoking incidents which they intended would result in a mistrial; and

3. Impairing my health so that the trial could not continue.

I find that the acts, statements and conduct of each of the defendants [the six counsel] constituted a deliberate and wilful attack upon the administration of justice, an attempt to sabotage the functioning of the Federal judicial system and misconduct of so grave a character as to make the mere imposition of a fine a futile gesture and a wholly insufficient punishment.

To maintain the dignity of the court and to preserve order in the courtroom under these circumstances, was a task of the

utmost difficulty. There was, accordingly, no alternative than to give the repeated warnings which from time to time I gave, and to postpone the impositions of sentence until the close of the case. To have done otherwise would inevitably have broken up the trial and thus served the ends which these defendants tried so hard to attain.

During the entire trial Messrs. Sacher, Gladstein, Crockett, McCabe and Isserman attorneys and counselors-at-law, and after March 17, 1949, Mr. Dennis, attorney pro se, joined in a wilful, deliberate and concerted effort to delay and obstruct the trial of United States v. Foster et al., C 128-47 for the purpose of causing such disorder and confusion as would prevent a verdict by a jury on the issues raised by the indictment; and for the purpose of bringing the Court and the entire Federal judicial system into general discredit and disrepute, by endeavoring to divert the attention of the Court and jury from the serious charge against their clients of a conspiracy in substance to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence, by attacking the presiding judge and all the judges of this court, the jury system in this district, the Department of Justice of the United States, the President of the United States, the police of New York City and the public peace of New York and other cities.

To effect this plan these defendants in this proceeding contemptuously and without justification:

a. Disregarded numerous warnings of the Court concerning their wilful delaying tactics, except for trivial references therein.

b. Suggested that various findings by the Court were made for

the purpose of newspaper headlines.

c. Insinuated that there was collusion between the Court and the United States Attorney.

d. Insisted on objecting one after another to rulings of the Court, despite a ruling on the first day of the trial, repeated several times thereafter, that all objections and exceptions would inure to the benefit of each of their clients unless disclaimed.

e. Persisted in making long, repetitious and unsubstantial arguments, objections and protests, working in shifts, accompanied by shouting, sneering and smirking.

f. Urged one another on to badger the Court.

g. Repeatedly made charges against the Court of bias, prejudice, corruption and partiality.

h. Made a succession of disrespectful, insolent and sarcastic comments and remarks to the Court.

i. Disregarded repeatedly and flagrantly the orders of the Court not to argue without permission and to desist from further argument or comment.

j. Disregarded rulings on the admissibility of evidence so as to endeavor to place before the jury by leading questions the subject matter excluded.

k. Persisted in asking questions on excluded subject matters knowing that objections would be sustained to endeavor to create a false picture of bias and partiality on the part of the Court.

l. Accused the Court of racial prejudice without any foundation, and

m. Generally conducted themselves in a most provocative manner in an endeavor to call forth some intemperate or undignified response from the Court which could then be relied upon as a demonstration of the Court's unwillingness to preclude over the trial

O'DWYER AND MORRIS ASSAILED BY ROBESON

Paul Robeson, the singer, charged last night Mayor O'Dwyer, Democratic candidate for Mayor, with having broken repeatedly promises for improvements in Harlem and asserted that Newbold Morris, Republican-Liberal-Fusion candidate for the same office, would be unable to keep similar promises because Governor Dewey, his Republican backers and the big real estate interests wouldn't let him. Mr. Robeson, who spoke from radio station WNBC, urged Negroes to register and vote for Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party candidate for Mayor.

Saying that there was more police brutality against Negroes in New York City than in Memphis, Tenn., or in "John Rankin's Mississippi," Mr. Robeson urged the election of Mr. Marcantonio as a man who would fight for the rights of the Negro everywhere.

"We want a Mayor who'll fight for us and not against us," Mr. Robeson said. "We want no Jim

Crow O'Dwyer and no Jim Crow Morris. We want a guy who has the guts to fight the real estate boys and who'll make the coppers behave."

Mr. Robeson also scored President Truman for failure to get his civil rights program through Congress.

GIULIANO AIDES SEIZED

Lieutenant of Sicilian Bandit and 11 Gang Members Captured

PALERMO, Italy, Oct. 14 (AP)—Giuseppe Cuccinella, lieutenant of Sicilian bandit chief Salvatore Giuliano, and eleven other members of the Giuliano gang were captured in or near Palermo today.

Cuccinella and his mistress, Angela Burrano, 28, were captured in a hideout in downtown Palermo after a pre-dawn bomb and bullet battle in which two policemen and both of the prisoners were injured. A few hours later, police operating in heavy rain cornered the other ten bandits in a farmhouse, a few miles outside the city. An arsenal of pistols, rifles, sub-machine guns and hand grenades was captured at the farm.

'IMPEACH,' SAYS ROBESON

Singer Tells Philadelphia Rally He Will Fight Medina

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Paul Robeson told a cheering audience of several thousand tonight that he would seek the impeachment of Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, who presided over the trial of eleven top-ranking Communists convicted in New York.

The singer, addressing a "freedom rally," said he would institute the action as chairman of a non-partisan committee for the defense of the accused Communists, who were convicted of conspiring to advocate violent revolution in the United States.

"I shall go back to New York tomorrow," Mr. Robeson said. "To begin impeachment proceedings against the judge. It is the course which American people, deprived of their rights under the Constitution, took in the days of Thomas Jefferson, and it is the course we shall take today."

There were no untoward incidents at the rally.

headed the group that was indicted. Vincent Dunne was convicted, his brother Miles was acquitted, and another brother, Grant, killed himself before trial.

Twelve defendants in the Dunne case were convicted and sentenced to sixteen months in jail and six to a year and a day. The United States Circuit Court upheld the convictions, and the Supreme Court three times denied motions to review the case.

Defense counsel in the Dunne case argued, as did defense counsel in the Communist trial, that the Smith Act abridged the defendants' constitutional rights to free speech, free press and free assembly, and that the Government was trying to impose guilt by association.

QUINN TO DEMAND REMOVAL OF DAVIS

Says City Charter Provides for Ousting From Council—State Law Bars Him

The political future of Benjamin J. Davis Jr., who is running for a third term in the City Council, was jeopardized yesterday when he was convicted with his fellow Communist leaders of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government.

Less than an hour after the verdict was announced, Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, said that he would present a resolution at the meeting of the Council next Tuesday demanding the immediate ouster of Davis.

Mr. Quinn cited Section 896 of the City Charter, which he said provided that any Councilman who willfully violated the oath to defend the Constitution that he took upon assuming office would forfeit his position and be forever barred from holding office in the city government.

He asserted also that under Section 20 of the City Charter the Council had the right to pass on the qualifications of its membership.

Nathaniel I. Goldstein, State Attorney General, refused to comment on the status of the Manhattan Communist. But it was pointed out that under the State Public Officers Law an office-holder convicted and sentenced for a felony automatically was removed from his position and also forfeited his right to vote.

Whether Davis, who is running in the Twentieth District, could remain a candidate raised another question legal authorities said.

They cited the case of an office-holder who was running for office when he was convicted of a felony in 1921. The State Supreme Court held that he ceased to be a candidate because his sentence overlapped his term of office and he could not possibly serve it elected.

In 1940, however, the State Supreme Court ruled that Earl Browder, the Communist leader who was then under Federal sentence for passport fraud, could remain a candidate for Congress in distinguishing between the two cases, it pointed out that Browder was slated to go to a Federal prison while the 1921 candidate had gone to a state prison.

Raymond Tillman, campaign manager for Davis, issued a statement later attacking the move to oust the Councilman as "political gangsterism."

"The people of Harlem have twice given Councilman Davis their overwhelming support," he said. "No amount of political gangsterism and character assassination, no amount of garbage-pail maneuvering is going to detract the Negro people from their determination to return Ben Davis to the City Council in November."

11/3/1949 All

TWO LEFTIST UNIONS EXPELLED BY C. I. O.; 10 MORE FACE PURGE

Electrical and Farm Equipment
Groups Are Ousted and New
U. E. Will Be Organized

DRIVE TO START NOV. 28

Murray Tells Convention Reds
Met in 1947 to Draft Policy
for Ruling C. I. O. in 1948

By LOUIS STARK
Special to The New York Times

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2—In a series of lightning moves today the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations expelled the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and the Farm Equipment Workers and laid the basis for the purge of ten other unions commanded by left-wing, pro-Communist leaders.

The charter of the electrical union was turned over within an hour of its expulsion to an administrative committee of twelve right-wing leaders. Within minutes this committee issued a call for a reorganization convention in Philadelphia on Nov. 28.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, one of the leaders in the fight against the pro-Communist leadership of the electrical union, is in line for the presidency of the new group. This is to be called the International Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO.

Mr. Carey, who has canceled his trip to London for the founding meeting of a new World Labor Federation next month, confidently proclaimed that loyal CIO supporters among UE locals all over the nation were "hitting 200,000."

He ousted union, of which Albert Fitzgerald is president, says it has a membership of 450,000, with contracts covering 600,000 employees.

Recalls CIO Ouster by AFL

Today's action by the CIO coalition was compared in some respects with the momentous decision of the American Federation of Labor in 1936 when it suspended

Swift Public Investigation Ordered in Air Disaster

Bolivian Pilot of P-38 Given 'Fair Chance' to Survive—52 Bodies of 55 Killed in Rammed Airliner Recovered

By HAROLD S. HINTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—An unusually comprehensive inquiry into the collision yesterday of an Eastern Airlines DC-4 and a P-38 fighter plane 100 feet above the National Airport here was ordered today by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

In view of the loss of fifty-five lives—the greatest number ever killed in a civil aviation accident—it was decided to have Harold A. Jones, a member of the board itself, sit on the panel of inquiry. Mr. Jones is the board's technical member, and was a fighter pilot in World War I.

A preliminary examination of witnesses was held today at a closed hearing at the airport. The board announced that a public hearing would be convened here "as soon as possible to determine the cause of the fatal accident."

Tonight the bodies of fifty-two of the victims of the tragedy had been recovered from the wa-

ters of the lagoon off the Potomac River where the two portions of the airliner fell after the collision.

The identified dead included Representative George J. Bates, Republican, of Massachusetts. The identification was established by his brother, John Bates; his administrative assistant, Wilfred Pelletier, and Joseph H. Callahan, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Callahan announced that the body of Mr. Bates would be taken by train to Salem, Mass., where funeral services will be held on Saturday morning. It was expected that all members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation and all members of the House Armed Services Committee, of which he was a member, would attend.

The after section of the airliner's fuselage fell just at the water's edge, and the victims were

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

TRUMAN DECLARES MORAL SUPREMACY OF U. S. AIDS WORLD

Tells Engineers Ideology With
'Moral Code' Will Triumph
Over Russia's Tenets

PLEADS AGAIN FOR POINT

Retarded Areas Held Potentially
Buyers, Once Put on Feet
—President Off to St. Paul

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Asserting the moral supremacy of the United States over Russia, President Truman declared today that his ambition was to show that the ideology backed "by a moral code" could do the most good for the welfare of the world.

He expressed profound conviction that this country, with its Point Four program for improving undeveloped areas, would stay ahead of Russia and eventually assure global prosperity and peace.

Mr. Truman made the latest plea for the plan he first promulgated in his inaugural address in January in an impromptu speech this morning before the American Society of Civil Engineers. About 600 members of the society are holding a week-long meeting here.

In another address, Dwight W. Winkelman, past president of the Associated General Contractors, said it was logical to believe that any future war enemy would try to destroy America's productive capacity as rapidly as possible.

[President Truman left Washington in the afternoon on his special train for St. Paul to make a speech Thursday night marking Minnesota's centennial as a Territory.]

Russia was not named by the President, but his allusion to the fountainhead of communism was obvious as he sketched out a vision of a world which he said could live in harmony and plenty merely by elevating the standard of living of backward areas.

LEHMAN CRITICIZES DULLES' WAR YEARS

Also Says Rival's 'Assumption
of Indispensability' Is 'Insult
to All Who Served Country

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

New sharpness was given yesterday to the contest for United States Senator by former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the Democratic-Liberal candidate, who compared his wartime activities with those of Senator John Foster Dulles, the Republican nominee.

"During the war," said Mr. Lehman, "while Mr. Dulles was conducting a lucrative law practice in New York and was cautioning his employees that they could not

DULLES SUPPORTS CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS

Pledging Effort, He Accuses
Democrats of 'Inaction'—Also
Backs a Fair D. P. Law

By KALMAN SEIGEL

John Foster Dulles, Republican candidate for election to the Senate seat he holds by appointment, pledged yesterday that if returned to office he would work and vote for anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and fair employment measures as well as a non-discriminatory law for displaced persons.

He attacked the civil rights record of the Democratic Administration as one of "hypocrisy" and

apex with the momentous decision of the American Federation of Labor in 1938 when it suspended ten unions for forming the Committee for Industrial Organizations.

Neither Mr. Carey nor his opponents, who now use the initials UE for their union without the CIO suffix, minimize the civil war that faces them.

The fight is already on for the funds and properties of the UE all over the nation. Right and left wing adherents in Schenectady, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and elsewhere have sequestered local funds. Court actions are under way.

Mr. Carey admitted that the civil war among electrical workers would be carried to the plants where contracts would be claimed by both sides. Some of the main agreements are in General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors and the Radio Corporation of America.

In these plants Mr. Carey asserted that practically 100 per cent of the membership was with his organization.

Will Take Fight to NLRB

The fight, said Mr. Carey, will also be carried on before the National Labor Relations Board, where election contests will be requested to determine the legal possession of contracts. It is also expected that as in similar labor wars the contests will extend to picket lines where blood, clashes in such affairs are a matter of course.

Significantly it was Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, who himself broke with the Communists and ousted them from his own union, who read the expulsion resolutions.

In preparation for all eventualities in the CIO's civil war with the Communist-led organizations the delegates granted extraordinary power to the executive board to prevent the use of the CIO's name by those whose policies favored the Communist party or any Fascist or other totalitarian movement.

This was taken to mean that the board would be able to expel any other left-led unions and to unseat their officers from the executive board.

With these extraordinarily swift maneuvers went convention approval of a proposal to raise the present per capita tax 2 cents a month per member. This would mean an additional million dollars a year to replace the loss of taxes from severance of ties of dissident unions.

So well prepared were the right

Continued on Page 33, Column 4

When You Think of Writing

in New York and was cautioning his employes that they could not count on their places being held open in his office when they returned from service, I flew the Atlantic eight times."

Mr. Lehman's reference to his wartime service as director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which took him to Europe and North Africa, was contained in his reply to a recent statement by Mr. Dulles that there might be an end to this country's bipartisan foreign policy unless he were returned to the Senate.

Mr. Lehman challenged, in a heavy day of campaigning from Columbia University to the southern reaches of Brooklyn, the descriptions of Mr. Dulles as a "great architect of foreign policy" and an "indispensable man" in Washington. He made the comparison of wartime activities in a radio broadcast over Station WCBS and a state-wide hook-up.

The former Governor spoke last night at four Democratic meetings in Brooklyn. In speeches in the Brownsville, Crown Heights, Borough Park and Bensonhurst sections he contrasted Mr. Dulles' views on foreign relationships with those of the late Wendell Willkie, thus bidding for the support of liberal Republicans.

Overflow crowds greeted his appearance in Brooklyn. He was

Continued on Page 22, Column 5

ord of the Democratic Administration as one of "hypocrisy" and cited his record on behalf of human rights in a major campaign address before 1,000 women at a reception at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, Grand Concourse and 181st Street, the Bronx.

Mr. Dulles said he went to Washington in the hope and expectation of working for such legislation, "but the Democrats denied me that chance" and "if you send me back, I'll make the chance."

Accusing President Truman of failing to make good his campaign promises, Mr. Dulles pictured his opponent, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, as the choice of "those who have broken faith with the people."

"I suggest to you with all modesty that you send down to Washington one who both in his person and in his party has demonstrated the will and the capacity to perform," he said.

"I can't promise you any miracles. But this I do promise you: I shall work for and vote for an anti-poll tax law. I shall work for and vote for an anti-lynching law. I shall work for and vote for a Federal fair employment practice law."

Mr. Dulles pledged also to work and vote for a displaced persons law "that will not be anti-Catholic, that will not be anti-Jewish, that will be fair and sympathetic in its

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

by elevating the standard of living of backward areas.

As in past speeches on his Four program, Mr. Truman stated that if the buying power of retarded areas could be improved by 2 per cent, through American technical aid, the wheels of American industry would have to revolve endlessly to keep up with the demand for its goods.

In leading up to his main top

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

World News

THURSDAY, N

The European Marshall Plan Council, reacting yesterday to ECA Administrator Hoffman's request for economic integration decided that member countries should "adopt the objective" of lifting quantitative controls from half their mutual trade by Dec 15 and "widen the area" of currency transferability next year. European observers called the move tentative and feeble; Mr. Hoffman said the United States was looking for action rather than for resolutions. [1:8.]

It was learned that the United States, for political as well as economic reasons, would oppose the Food and Agriculture Organization's plan for an international commodity clearing house to transfer farm surpluses to short age areas. [1:7.]

British labor jarred the Government's hope of averting pay rises in the wake of the pound's devaluation when leaders of unions whose pay is tied to living costs rejected any wage freeze. [14:3.]

The United States, with its program of aid to underdeveloped areas, will stay ahead of Russia, President Truman said. Our ideology "backed by a moral code" will win, he said, because it will best serve the people of the world. [1:4.]

The virility of this country is in danger of being weakened by too much "welfare state" personal security and we may be forced into a third war we can lose, Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Foundation, warned. [19:2.]

More than 300 years of Dutch rule ended with the signing of a pact transferring sovereignty "unconditionally and irrevocably" to the new United States of Indonesia. The formal transfer will take place next month. [4:2.] The news was welcomed at the United Nations, where it

Monopoly Ended Here in Control Of Coin-Box Washers in Cellars

By ARTHUR GELB

Anti-monopoly injunctions restraining twenty-one corporations and 116 individuals from "stifling competition" among operators of coin-box washing machines in basements of local apartment houses were obtained yesterday by State Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein.

The prosecutor declared that his action to eliminate interference with the free exercise of trade in the \$10,000,000-a-year industry might save housewives "as much as \$2,500,000 annually on their home laundry bills." He added that it would give them an opportunity to demand price cuts to 15 cents a wash, 5 cents less than the average rate now being charged.

The restraining orders, granted by Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Gavagan, were consented to by the defendants as an alternative to going on trial for violation of

Business Law. Violation of the injunctions would confront the defendants with contempt of court proceedings as well as criminal and civil prosecution.

As part of the same action yesterday, Mr. Goldstein submitted to Justice Gavagan a motion to dissolve the Coin Metered Washing Machine Operators Association, Inc., with offices at 384 East 149th Street, the Bronx. He labeled the organization "a so-called trade association set up in 1941 to serve as the medium through which the defendants protected the estimated 6,000 laundry machines under their control." This figure, the Attorney General said, represents about one-fifth of the 30,000 machines installed in the 15,000 apartment houses here.

The dissolution motion, to which the defendants also consented, is

U. E. HEAD SAYS C. I. O. ABANDONED LABOR

Fitzgerald Accuses Leaders of Turning to Politics and 'Shrieking Lies'

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, assailed top leaders of the CIO yesterday as "miserably bewildered and perplexed men" and accused them of abandoning "trade unionism in favor of politics."

In his first public statement since the huge left-wing electrical union bolted the CIO convention in Cleveland and in response to the subsequent expulsion of his organization from the parent group yesterday, he declared:

"Walter Reuther's resolution expelling the UE from the CIO proves UE's charges that CIO leadership has abandoned trade unionism in favor of politics. They are miserably bewildered and perplexed men who are hysterically shrieking lies about UE to cover up their own failures.

"They want to hide the fact that their policy of chasing after hand-outs from politicians instead of fighting for the people has dragged the CIO down from 6,000,000 to about 3,000,000 members.

"Unless their own members catch up with them, Mr. Murray and Mr. Reuther, in their red-baiting race for control of the CIO, will manage to tear the CIO to pieces.

"The workers of the electrical industry organized UE to fight for the improvement of wages and conditions. We will continue to fight for those objectives."

In New York, meanwhile, the union resumed negotiations with the General Electric Company for a contract covering 125,000 of the company's workers. Company officials took the position that they would continue talks with the union negotiators so long as they were the certified representatives of the workers.

Rival UE Factions Act

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2—Rival factions of Local 601, United Electrical Workers, in Pittsburgh moved speedily today to take whatever tactical advantages they could from the expulsion of the UE from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Cleveland.

Promptly in Pittsburgh right wingers of the huge local—15,000—moved to set up the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, as distinguished from the Redwing United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the same that will be

Stores President Named To Head Jewish Campaign



Herman M. Stein
Harrison Studios

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion have appointed Herman M. Stein a national chairman of their 1949-50 combined campaign, it was announced yesterday.

The purpose of the campaign, which has a national goal of \$1,875,000, is to expand the programs of liberal Jewish institutions. Mr. Stein, who is president of Davega stores, is a member of the governing board of Hebrew Union College and of the executive board of the Jewish Institute of Religion, and president of Temple Israel, Lawrence, L. I.

bor federation," a right-wing leader said today.

The statement came from William Snoots of Dayton, president of UE District Seven and executive secretary of the Montgomery County CIO Council at Dayton.

Mr. Snoots said action splitting five of six UE locals in Dayton from the parent union rested with the members. Voting, he said, probably will take place Friday. He said he was confident the members would follow recommendations of Dayton UE leaders. He said the leaders would urge secession from the UE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—A district official of the United Electrical Workers Union today termed as "wishful thinking" threats by presidents of five upstate New York locals to withdraw their members from the leftist union.

TWO LEFTIST UNITS EXPELLED BY C. I. O.

Continued from Page 1

wing UE leaders for today's events that Mr. Carey was able to reveal to a large press conference after today's CIO convention session that his organization already had offices at 734 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington. It has a telephone, Executive 9060.

Replying to questions aimed to bring out whether employers would not be "in the middle" in the internecine struggle of the two electrical unions, Mr. Carey said that his adherents were already notifying the employers "plant by plant" that its group was the "official" union.

His group, he added, has even gone to the extent of beginning to file non-Communist affidavits with the NLRB to qualify for its services. The Fitzgerald-led UE officers filed such affidavits recently. It is understood that they are being investigated by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Carey is chairman of the UE-CIO administrative committee and William Snoots of Dayton, Ohio, is secretary.

The other members are Fred Kelly of Lynn, Mass.; Michael Fitzpatrick of Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Dillon of New York; Harry Block of Philadelphia; Dallas Smith of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Anthony Cimino of Springfield, Mass.; John Callahan of Pittsfield, Mass.; E. J. Kraft and Robert Elaner, both of Dayton, Ohio, and Joseph Hawkins of Mansfield, Ohio.

The climax of the debate on the expulsion resolutions came when the CIO president, Philip Murray, dramatically disclosed what he indicated was "inside information" of Communist party meetings in New York attended by James Matles, director of organization, and Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the expelled U. E.

These meetings, according to Mr.

Murray, were held in the hall of the International Workers Order after the CIO convention in Boston in 1947. Their purpose, he said was "formulating policy and directing the political destinies of the CIO for the year 1948."

Among those present, Mr. Murray asserted, were W. Z. Foster Eugene Dennis and "a Mr. William Hamson," Communist party leaders. They invited Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union to attend, Mr. Murray continued. He had further testimony as to those present, he asserted, from Mr. Quill, "a delegate to this convention."

"Our Good Friend Harry Bridges"

Paraphrasing Mr. Murray in rejected the remark that "our good friend Harry Bridges (president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) attended a couple of meetings over in New York after that time with the same people."

Then, referring again to the Communist party meeting in the hall of the International Workers Order, Mr. Murray declared that these meetings evolved plans drafted ideas and "gave a sense of political direction, so they claimed to the CIO."

Then, he continued, the same group met again in the same place in January, 1948, and out of this conference "there evolved plans and policies to corrupt and destroy if possible, the trade union movement of America."

The CIO leader then quoted from The New Times, a Moscow publication which stated in an issue last month that "The UE may leave the CIO and lead a movement for the formation of a third trade union center of the United States."

George Baldanzi, vice president of the Textile Workers Union, said that the convention was not ousting the UE "since that decision was made long ago by the Cominform and I am in favor of accommodating them."

He said the Communist leaders worked hard in their unions, "but only to gain control in order to sell out anybody in the interests of Russia."

"Beautiful unforg"

OUSTER OF LEFTISTS IS PRESSED BY C. I. O.

Committees Are Named to Hear
Charges Against Ten Unions
and Presidents of Nine

By LOUIS STARK

Special to The New York Times

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5—Charges were preferred today against ten Leftist-led unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at a meeting of the executive board. They face expulsion if the charges are sustained. Hearings will be held as soon as possible.

This swift action came as a climax to events at the closing session of the CIO's convention yesterday. Besides the ten affiliates, nine of their presidents were cited for hearings. The charges in each case were the same, that the union and their heads had not supported CIO policy but had worked for Communist party objectives.

The board's action was more far-reaching than had been expected in some quarters. Earlier it had been reported that only the pro-Communist union chiefs on the board would be put on trial. But the top command decided to lay the groundwork for a possible purge of ten unions with an estimated 500,000 to 600,000 members. The CIO counts its membership at 6,000,000.

Philip Murray, CIO president, made the momentous announcement after an all-morning session of the board. Three subcommittees were named to sift the charges. These were preferred in each case by William Steinberg, president of the American Radio Association, a board member.

The vote in all cases was 40 to 8. One of the nine left-wing board members was absent.

While the International Fur and Leather Workers Union was one of the ten cited for hearings, Ben Gold, its president, was not named for trial. He was held ineligible yesterday for membership on the executive board, as he is an avowed Communist.

Besides the furriers union the unions charged with violating the CIO constitution are these:

Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America; International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; National Union of Marine

niture Workers of America; United Office and Professional Workers of America; United Public Workers of America, and the American Communications Association.

The presidents of affiliates who will be tried are Harry R. Bridges, longshoremen; Hugh Bryson, cooks and stewards; John Clark, smelter workers; James Durkin, office workers; Abram Flaxer, public workers; Donald Henderson, food and tobacco workers; J. F. Jurich, fishermen; Morris Pizer, furniture union, and Joseph P. Selly, communications group.

Mr. Bridges, one of the left-wing leaders present at today's executive board meeting, protested sharply against the procedure and the setting up of the three trial committees.

Mr. Murray was asked whether the West Coast longshoremen leader had threatened to take the dispute to court.

"No, he did not," replied Mr. Murray. "But he will be busy in the courts anyway."

Apparently this referred to the forthcoming trial of Mr. Bridges for statements made in connection with his application for citizenship.

The CIO convention opened the way to expulsion of the leftist unions and their leaders by amending the constitution, Tuesday. "The next day the convention expelled the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, third largest affiliate, with a membership set at about 450,000.

Concurrently the delegates ousted the Farm Equipment Workers Union, a smaller organization with possibly 50,000 members. In this case the union, it was charged, had failed to obey the CIO's order to merge with the United Automobile Workers. Instead it merged last week with the ousted electrical union.

Soon after the UE was expelled a new charter was issued to the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. An administrative committee was named and a reorganization convention was planned for Philadelphia later this month.

There was no attempt to bar

the leftist members of the board from today's meeting. Mr. Selly was absent owing to the illness of his father.

After the executive board decided to give the required notice of charges to the ten leftist unions and nine of their presidents, committees were named to hold hearings. Mr. Murray, in reply to a question, said he hoped the committees would complete their work in three months.

The committee to sift the charges against the furniture, food and smelter unions and their three heads comprises Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; Emil Masey and Joseph Curran.

The committee to hear and to recommend "appropriate action" in the cases of the unions of longshoremen, fishermen and cooks consists of O. A. Knight, chairman; James E. Fading and Joseph Fisher.

Emil Rieve, Joseph Beirne and Harry Sayre were named as a committee to investigate the office workers, communications association, public workers and the furriers. This committee will also handle the accusations against the union presidents named.

Mr. Bridges preferred charges at the board meeting against Joseph Curran and the National Maritime Union. He alleged transgression of longshore picket lines. This was referred to a committee comprising David J. McDonald, John Green and John Moran.

Mr. Murray explained that the left-wing board members would be permitted to remain on the board pending the report on the charges against them. He said the board had also amended the rules governing CIO state and local councils, requiring them to conform to the CIO constitution and policy.

The union president added that the board had also directed the CIO officers to file non-Communist affidavits required under the Taft-Hartley Law for unions wishing to use the board's services. This provision of the law, he said, would be obeyed under protest. The CIO believes it is unconstitutional.

Bond

FIFTH AVENUE FASHIONS

Free Labor of World Forms Anti-Communist Federation

By **BENJAMIN WELLES**
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Dec. 7—The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined today in the organization of a new non-Communist trades union international.

MAYOR 'FEELS FINE'; GOES SOUTH SUNDAY

O'Dwyer Leaves Hospital Suite to Attend Midnight Mass— Miss Simpson a Visitor

Mayor O'Dwyer attended midnight mass last night in the Roman Catholic chapel at Bellevue Hospital. It was the first time he had left his suite since entering the hospital on Nov. 28.

Mr. O'Dwyer confirmed reports that he planned a Florida vacation. He said he would leave the hospital at noon Sunday and board a train for Fort Lauderdale, where he will be the guest of Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, former Commissioner of Hospitals, and Mrs. Bernecker. He said also that he would be back "in time to be sworn in on Jan. 2."

The Mayor looked tired, but he was cheerful when questioned about his plans. He wore a blue business suit, white shirt and figured tie and was escorted by Nurse Genevieve Mancini.

Mr. O'Dwyer was permitted to leave his room after hospital officials had studied an electrocardiograph sent to his suite at 11:30 P. M. He arrived at the chapel on the ground floor of the hospital a few minutes before the celebration of the mass at 12:15 A. M. Today is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and attendance is mandatory upon Cath-

In closing the Free World Labor Conference the delegates of 48,000,000 workers constituted International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as a rival to the Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions.

The new organization voted unanimously to place its permanent headquarters in Brussels. It chose without dissent J. H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands as permanent Secretary General. Tomorrow the confederation is expected to name Paul Finet of Belgium as president and chairman of the Executive Board.

Draft Constitution Voted

The vote on the draft of a constitution resulted in almost unanimous approval by the constituent organizations. The exception was the French Confederation of Christian Workers which abstained. Since approval implied willingness to affiliate, the abstention of the French group headed by Gaston Tessier renewed speculation that the Continental Christian unions among whom the Catholics are predominant might not join the international. They had been invited to join on condition that they would agree to sever relations with their Christian international within two years.

The United States delegates feel it is too early to say what European Christian groups will do. The Italian group headed by Giulio Pastore is believed solidly in the new International. Today the Belgian Christian Unionists announced its affiliation. The Americans think M. Tessier may have abstained from voting to thresh out the issue later at a meeting of the International Christian Confedera-

proval of Mayor O'Dwyer. He had summoned William Reid, chairman of the Board of Transportation, and two other members to a sick bed conference at Bellevue Hospital earlier in the day.

It was understood that the first draft of a proposed reply was discussed and modified at that time. At 6:30 P. M. Mr. Reid returned to the hospital with another version of the letter. This was read and approved by the Mayor. It was then mailed to Mr. Guinan and copies were released to the press. It was signed also by Frank X. Sullivan and Sidney H. Bingham.

The language of the letter was severe and to the point, making the case that the city was unable to meet the twelve demands of the union on the basis of its present income. The full demands would cost, the board declared, more than \$70,000,000.

After an exhaustive analysis of the city's financial position and its inability to pay a wage demand of 21 cents more an hour and to meet a request for reduction of the work schedule from the present forty-eight hours to forty, the letter continued:

"For your information and the

Continued on Page 66, Column 5

World News

THURSDAY, DEC

The statements by former Army Air Forces Major Jordan that atomic and other secret data had been expedited to Russia were denied in Washington yesterday. Lieutenant General Groves, before a House committee, said that neither the late Harry L. Hopkins nor former Vice President Wallace had ever attempted to exert pressure on him for the benefit of the Soviet Union. [1:8.] The Army Intelligence officer in charge of the National Airport at the time denied that a Soviet officer had flown a radar-equipped plane to Moscow, as charged by Mr. Jordan. [10:3.]

The miners' union reported contracts signed with about 1 per cent of the soft-coal indus-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

HEADS LABOR CONGRESS



J. H. Oldenbroek
The New York Times Studio, 1944

FREE LABOR FORMS
WORLD FEDERATION

Continued from Page 1

tion, of which he is also a leader. The new confederation moved swiftly to end its work in the hope of adjourning tomorrow. During a talk last midnight the Americans persuaded the British and their European colleagues to accept the last two United States aims—location of the headquarters in Brussels and expansion of the European seats on the executive board from four to five to admit the Italians with equal rights.

Executive Board's Make-up

The Executive Board will meet every six months. It will consist of one delegate from Africa, three from Asia and the mid-east (one Japanese, one Indian, one Iranian), two from Britain, two from Latin America (one Cuban, one Chilean), one from the West Indies, one from Australia-New Zealand, five from Europe and four from North America.

The United States delegates will be William Green of the AFL with George Meany and Irving Brown as substitutes and Philip Murray of the CIO with James B. Carey and Elmer Cope as substitutes. The seven-man policy group will be empowered to meet quickly if necessary. Mr. Green and Mr. Murray usually will be represented on this by Mr. Brown and Mr. Cope. The five European seats have been allocated to Scandinavia, Germany, France, the Benelux nations and Italy.

The United States delegates have expressed satisfaction with the results of the conference. David Dubinsky and George Harrison of the AFL agreed that the main American objectives had been supported. David McDonald and Guy Nunn of the CIO praised the close unity between the two United States labor groups.

Grotewohl Is Reported Ill

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (UP)—The West Berlin newspaper Telegraf said today that Otto Grotewohl, Premier of the Soviet-dominated East German Government, had been taken to a Russian military hospital Sun-

ONE EXCHANGE RATE
ANNOUNCED BY CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 7 (AP)—Establishment of a single monetary exchange rate, replacing a sliding scale system, was announced tonight by the Chilean Government.

The rate is to be determined by the Treasury and the Economics and Commerce Ministries after consultation with the International Monetary Fund. Government sources indicated it would be between 80 and 70 pesos to the dollar.

Under the old system, the Government pegged the peso at 25 to \$1 for importation of newsprint and newspaper printing materials, 31 to \$1 for importation of various essentials, including medicines, and 43 to \$1 for importation of gasoline, livestock and other items considered essential but not indispensable.

The change is intended to improve Chile's export position in the face of monetary devaluations by Great Britain and other nations. The Government mentioned agricultural and livestock, mining and industrial products as among those in which greater exports are sought.

The Government also announced new taxes. Persons leaving the country for twenty days will have to pay a 10,000-peso tax. Persons owning "luxury" automobiles will be taxed 2,000 pesos and those with smaller cars, 1,000 pesos. Income taxes will be increased. Other new imposts will be on race track tickets, cigars, soft drinks and wine.

Informed sources estimated the price of some imported articles, including gasoline, sugar, coffee and tea, will double.

Make your bath a shower and take it as quickly as possible. Turn the water on only for rinsing. Turn it off for soaping. This process takes only five to seven gallons of water and makes possible a drastically needed saving. Water is precious. Conserve it.



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the sterling to the dollar area. Analytical figures on that point also are still awaited but unofficial reports from official sources indicate that the switch, while not sensational, is encouraging.

It probably is not going too far to say that in Whitehall there is a feeling that pundits like Sir Stafford were closer to the truth about devaluation two months ago than were the prophets of doom at the same time. There is a widening market for British goods abroad and no appreciable rise in the cost of living here.

The fact that the Government has been able to get the unions with a sliding wage scale tied to the cost of living to forego their rights unless living costs jump more than six points is taken as an encouraging sign. Both the unions and the Government are gambling that prices will not rise enough to disturb the existing wage scale, with the Government taking most of the risks.

For some time officials in Whitehall had their fingers crossed on the level of wages and prices. That fear has passed for the present. The unions have come into

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New World Labor Body Denounces Totalitarian Regimes in Manifesto

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Scores Russia, Spain, Argentina —Freedom and Dignity Are Exalted

LONDON, Dec. 9—A manifesto condemning all forms of totalitarian government and exalting human dignity and freedom was adopted today by the final session of the first congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions formed in London in recent days.

The resolutions of the congress, which was attended by 280 delegates representing 48,000,000 workers in non-Communist countries, highlighted the reasons why the "free" trade unions had withdrawn from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and organized a competing confederation.

"We assert that economic and political democracy are inseparable," the manifesto said, calling upon the world's workers to "unite with us to achieve a world in which men can be both free and secure and in which the peoples of all nations may live in peace with each other."

To underline its opposition to all forms of totalitarianism, the confederation pledged its support for those living under the rule of police states, not only in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries but also in Franco Spain and in Latin America, particularly Peru, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Argentina.

C. de Orgorio, delegate from Argentina, told the congress that because he "spoke the truth" about Argentina in the congress, he had lost the job in Buenos Aires that he had held for twenty-two years. The executive board of the confederation will see what help it can give to him.

Three slogans summarized the confederation's aims. They were: "Bread—Economic Security and Social Justice for All."

"Freedom—Through Economic and Political Democracy."

"Peace—With Liberty, Justice and Dignity for All."

In addition to demands for the improvement of workers' standards and the protection of their gains, the confederation advocated full support of the European Re-

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

Western Europe including Germany, conclusion of peace treaties with Austria, Germany and Japan, full help for those peoples who do not enjoy political freedom, technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, a universal system of atomic control, voluntary migration of workers from overpopulated countries and regional defense agreements in defense of democracy. The organization demanded the right to participate in several international economic bodies.

Finally, addressing the largest audience of the congress, William Green, veteran president of the American Federation of Labor, summed up the results of the meeting, which closed with a marked public display of unanimity. He said: "We've made a foundation that in my opinion is secure and indestructible."

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 9—The new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was denounced here today as "a strike-breaking" instrument forged by "imperialist agents" to destroy the unity of the international workers' movement.

This violent denunciation, which differed in no way from the content and spirit of the line taken by the Communist Information Bureau, was published by Rad, the newspaper of the Central Trade Union Council of Yugoslavia.

Rad asserted that the London conference had been called "on the initiative of the reactionary leadership of the British Trades Union Congress but actually was led by imperialist agents in the workers' movement—the AFL—and this conference placed on its program the task of coming out decisively against the class struggle of the proletariat."

Rad placed the responsibility for this alleged movement against the proletariat on Irving Brown, international representative of the AFL; William Green, its president; Arthur Deakin, British leader; and James B. Carey of the Congress of

CHIEF OF RED ORGAN IN PRAGUE PURGED

Editor Is Second Top-Ranking Communist to Be Dismissed Within Recent Period

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 9 (AP)—The official Communist newspaper Rude Pravo, confirming predictions of a December purge, announced today that 49-year-old Vilem Novy had been ousted as its editor in chief. Vladimir Koucky has replaced him.

The announcement coincided with reports that several "Anglo-American spies" masquerading as card-carrying party members had been arrested. This development was reported in the cultural newspaper Lidove Noviny.

M. Novy was the second top-ranking Communist to be purged recently. The other was Evzen Loebl, former Deputy Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, whose office revealed earlier this week that he was "no longer in the employ of the Ministry."

M. Novy's dismissal came as no surprise. He had been officially "ill" for a week.

Wednesday the Speaker of the National Assembly announced that M. Novy had "resigned" his chairmanship of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee.

Both M. Novy and M. Loebl were members of the so-called "London group"—Communists who had spent the war in London. M. Novy also is known to be a close friend of Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis, only member of the "London group" now in the Cabinet.

There was no indication that M. Novy had been removed from the Communist party Central Committee. His present whereabouts are unknown.

There were persistent but entirely unconfirmed reports that M. Loebl had committed suicide in Pankrac prison.

The huge modern plant of Rude Pravo, rumored to be plagued with sabotage since late summer, has been under tight police guard for several months, reliable reports said today.

Trouble started when the big new presses stopped suddenly several months ago. Investigation showed that several wires had been severed and the machinery jammed.

U. S. IDEAS ADVISED FOR LABOR ABROAD

C. I. O. Group Told That 'Body Blow' to Communism Can Be Struck in Europe

David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers and a delegate to the recent conference that established the new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London, said yesterday that American unions must teach the labor organizations of France and Italy our idea of trade unionism.

If we do, he told a group of Congress of Industrial Organizations officials at a luncheon at the Brevoort Hotel, a "body blow against communism" can be struck. This would be, he added, "the death knell of communism, if we want it to be."

Mr. McDonald, together with Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president, also a conference delegate, were the guests of honor of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations and the City CIO Council. Other speakers were Louis Hollander, State CIO head; Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Gustav Faber, secretary of the Transport Workers Union.

See It Labor Problem

Referring to his prediction that communism could be destroyed, Mr. McDonald said: "It depends on us. We have the power to do it."

He said that the American conception of trade unionism was based on organization of the unorganized, negotiation of collective bargaining agreements and enforcement of those agreements from day to day. This kind of unionism, he added, would produce real economic security.

"If we can help the people of Europe to get the things that we have here through bona fide trade unionism," Mr. McDonald said, "then communism will not have a chance. But we must perform by deeds and not words. We must do an educational job."

Mr. McDonald pointed out that in some European countries, labor unions were adjuncts of political parties, where the political interests of the party were put above the economic needs of the workers. He decried this tendency and declared:

"I don't want the confederation to be a branch of the world socialist movement. I am proud of the kind of free democratic capitalist union movement we have here."

Cooperation Wins Praise

Mr. Haywood praised the cooperation that existed between the CIO and the American Federation of Labor at the conference. He said the CIO delegates had "decided to make no concessions on important matters without first consulting the AFL, and vice versa."

On the subject of possible working unity between the two bodies, Mr. Haywood said:

"Organic unity here depends on our ability to work together on a day-to-day basis. We have laid the foundation that will lead us to many operations together without organic unity. Let the angels predict the next step and not me."

Mr. Potofsky said that unity with the AFL had been achieved on two grounds—political action and in world affairs. He described the new confederation as a "function of assurance for our way of life and for the people."

WHILE THE CITY WAS SAVING ITS WATER SUPPLY YESTERDAY



At the Brooklyn Army Base, Maj. Jonathan F. Buckley inspected men to see whether they shaved.

CITY 'DRY FRIDAY' HAILED AS SUCCESS

Continued from Page 1

discouraging. It showed a 455,000,000-gallon rate of flow as compared with 400,000,000 gallons at the same time Thursday, or a 13.8 per cent increase. By 8 A. M. the increase was down to only 3.3 per cent, and the next hour there was a 10.9 per cent decrease.

At 10 A. M., 11 A. M. and noon, the percentage of decrease was 13.4, the best figure shown during the seventeen-hour period.

At every hour checked, however, the rate of flow was below that of the previous Friday, and most of the recordings showed a drop of more than 20 per cent. At 11 A. M. the rate was 540,000,000 gallons as compared with 780,000,000 gallons the previous Friday, a 29.9 per cent cut.

Water supply engineers were unable to account for the increase shown in the early hours, but one recalled that the department had received a number of calls from persons who wished to know when the water was going to be "shut off." He thought that persons with this mistaken notion might have been filling bathtubs or other receptacles to guard against a personal drought.

One of the factors that made it difficult for department engineers to assess immediately the results of the holiday was the accelerated decrease in water consumption shown recently by the city. A week ago the consumption was down 171,000,000 gallons a day as compared with the time the conservation drive started and a further drop was expected to be shown this week even without the holiday.

Armbands for Wardens

The Water Supply Department turned over to the Police Department yesterday 10,000 white armbands marked "Save Water." These were to be distributed to the Civilian Coordinating Councils that work in each of the eighty police precincts.

These councils, an outgrowth of the wartime Air Wardens Service, have 4,000 members but they are



Students of Willsborough Junior High School in Brooklyn leaving the building to distribute "Save Water" pledges.

Arizona Flies Water Here For Sales Club Party

Water came to this city yesterday by air from Arizona.

The 2,500 guests at the annual Christmas party of the Sales Executives Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel were supplied with 180 gallons of drinking water flown here from Phoenix by American Air Lines planes.

Inspiration for the donation of water by the Chamber of Commerce of the Arizona city came from Walter R. Benison, president of the Valley National Bank of Phoenix, and director and head of the chamber. Mr. Benison, a guest at the party, said Phoenix was "glad to make the water available to a sister city from its own not-too-plentiful reserves."

about \$230,000 behind the comparable 1948 figure.

"We don't mind losing that kind of money," he added.

An official of the Cunard White

Star Line said that only the barest minimum of water required by its ships to reach their next port of call would be taken on here. He said all ships also were being filled to capacity before leaving England.

In Hoboken, where a twelve-hour water holiday Thursday resulted in a saving of 354,000 gallons, Controller John J. Sheehy warned residents not to try to make up for what they had not used. He estimated that consumption was down about 20 per cent as compared with the period before Dec. 3, when conservation began.

Elsewhere in New Jersey the situation was reported growing worse. The Wannago Reservoir, which supplies many northern cities, was said to have pumped out \$1,000,000 gallons Wednesday while taking in about half that amount.

The Park Department here announced last night that eight indoor swimming pools operated by it in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn were being closed until further notice.

CITY FOLKS SPEND SAHARA-LIKE DAY

Whiskers, Alibis and Dishes Stacked in Kitchens Mark Drive to Save Water

New York's men started roughing it yesterday. They either didn't shave, or fortified themselves with elaborate explanations of why, despite the city administration's dry Friday plea for all-out water conservation, they were smooth-faced. Explanations were more numerous than bearded faces, but even so many a wifely cheek was scratched by the parting kiss of a stubble-faced husband.

Police Commissioner William P. O'Brien and Chief Inspector August W. Flath were unshaven and said they expected their men to "comply with the city's plan for waterless Fridays." Some policemen had shaved, some hadn't.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan wore Water Commissioner Stephen J. Carney's "badge of honor"—a facial stubble. Magistrate Samuel Orr and most of his colleagues were following the letter and the spirit of shaveless Friday. Some reduced the penalties of bearded offenders who came before them.

A good many Supreme Court justices likewise had omitted their customary morning depilation. Court attaches whose cheeks were smooth had a variety of alibis: they owned dry shavers, had used witch hazel instead of water, or had shaved at 11:30 P. M. Thursday night and would not have their "badges of honor" for a few hours. Federal Court males, for the most part, had shaved with the water they washed in.

James J. Lyons, Bronx Borough President, wore his hirsute gown with pride. He said his automobile needed a cleaning, too, but he wasn't going to let anybody use water on it. The Bronx County Building had an unusually high group of non-shavers—about 70 per cent.

Profit Motive Pops Up

The profit motive had its vogue. An otherwise undistinguished tavern sported a sign: "Water 35 cents; whisky free." A star-eyed optimist went in to investigate. It turned out the whisky was free only if you purchased the water "chaser."

Most barbers practiced shaving as usual. They pointed out that their electric lather makers used extremely little water and that lotions or damp towels would take care of their other needs. One barber said his tiny shop used about two quarts of water a day, but he would save what he could. Another, with a gleam in his eye, said he would discourage customers from demanding water by charging them 25 cents for it.

In a Pennsylvania Station barber shop a manicurist drew frowns. Attractive otherwise, she was engaged in the ugly task of using a bowl of water while giving a manicure.

Grand Central Terminal had its parish too. He stood up openly in the washrooms, using a straight razor while the water tap flowed on. Passers-by gave him a wide berth.

A 50% Saver

Perhaps the other extreme was found in a Chelsea apartment house. An elevator operator stared for a moment at a male passenger with one cheek smooth, the other

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DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDS!

FORD WELFARE POST OFFERED HOFFMAN

Head of Auto Company Says E. C. A. Chief Considers Foundation Directorship

Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, Dec. 17 — Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, has received the offer of the position of managing director of the \$205,000,000 Ford Foundation, it was revealed today by Henry Ford 2d, president of the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Hoffman was president of the Studebaker Corporation when he took the ECA post.

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Hoffman had made no decision but he added that "I understand he is studying the offer."

"I have just barely talked to Mr. Hoffman about it," Mr. Ford continued. "We have reached no agreement."

While the position will not be held open indefinitely it is understood that a reasonable time to make up his mind has been accorded to the ECA chief.

Ford Foundation has been called one of the richest of its kind in the world. It was established in January, 1936, by the late Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, and father of Henry Ford 2d. Its original assets were \$25,000.

At the death of Edsel Ford, the foundation's assets were increased to more than \$100,000,000 when he willed to it all of the non-voting Ford Motor Company stock he owned, valued at \$190 a share. The foundation now holds 2,800,000 shares of non-voting Ford stock, and will come into 288,000 more when the estate of Henry Ford is settled. This will mean that the foundation will hold more than 3,000,000 shares.

Family Holds Voting Stock

All voting stock in Ford Motor is held by members of the Ford family.

More than a year ago the Foundation announced the appointment of a committee of scientific authorities to study fields in which it could expand its activities.

The Foundation originally was set up "to receive and administer



The Foundation originally was set up "to receive and administer funds for scientific, educational and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare.

Members of the committee named by Henry Ford 2d, president of the Foundation were:

Peter Odegard of the University of California, heading political science division; Thomas H. Carroll, Syracuse University, business division; Donald G. Marquis, University of Michigan, social sciences; Francis T. Spaulding, New York State Education Commissioner, education; Dr. T. Duckett Jones, Harvard Medical School, health, and Charles C. Lauritsen, California Institute of Technology, natural sciences.

The committee originally was scheduled to have reported in "the fall of 1948" but, last October, a Ford Foundation spokesman indicated that deciding what to do with the fortune was turning out to be a larger task than some of America's wisest men had anticipated.

Report May Be Delayed

A report by the committee is now expected soon after the first of the year, but it might be delayed until Mr. Hoffman's decision on the position as head of the Foundation.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Foundation's assets during the year had risen to near \$215,000,000.

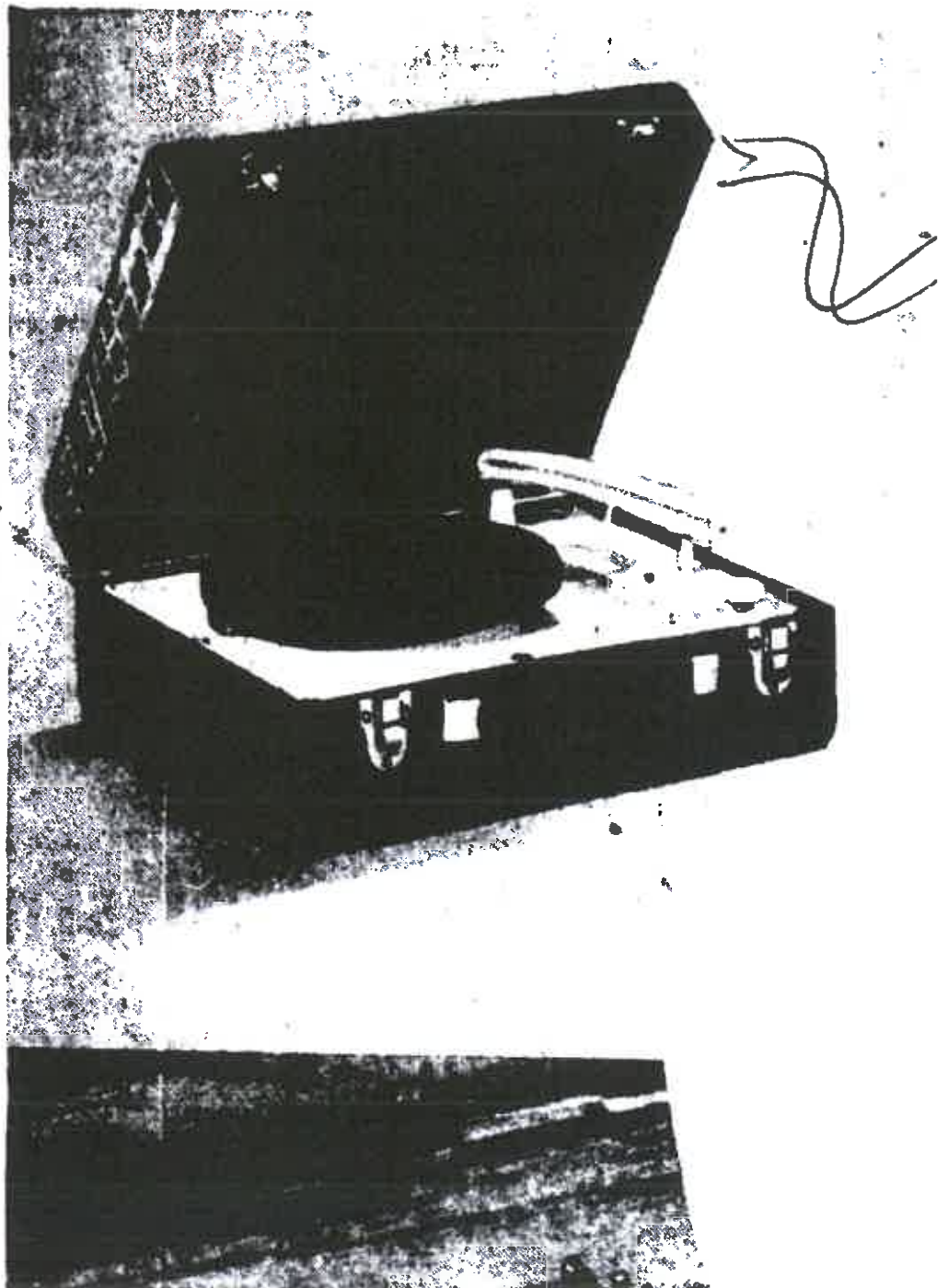
Trustees for the fund, in addition to Henry Ford 2d, are Dr. Karl T. Compton, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; B. J. Craig of Dearborn, Mich.; Donald K. David of the Harvard School of Business; Benson Ford, vice president of Ford Motor and manager of the company's Lincoln-Mercury division, and James B. Webber, vice president and general manager of the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit.

Since the death of Edsel Ford the shifting of non-voting stock to the Foundation had been so rapid that it reached 81.2 per cent of the Ford non-voting stock as of Nov. 30, this year.

Hoffman "Flattered" by Offer

Reached by telephone early today after he had arrived in Los Angeles by plane on a trip to his home in Pasadena, Mr. Hoffman said:

"I am very much flattered with the offer. Mr. Ford understands that I cannot resign from my job as ECA administrator at present or in the near future. If I were footless and free I would give the offer serious consideration."



11 COMMUNISTS CONVICTED OF PLOT; MEDINA TO SENTENCE THEM FRIDAY; 6 OF COUNSEL JAILED IN CONTEMPT

CONVICTED COMMUNISTS HANDCUFFED AND ON THEIR WAY TO JAIL



Defendants line up before leaving the Federal Courthouse for House of Detention. They are (left to right) Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Jacob Stachel, Gilbert Green, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., John R. Williamson, Robert G. Thompson, Gus Hall, Irving Potash, Carl Winter and John Gates.

The New York Times by Ernest Seltzer

VERDICT IN 7 HOURS

Judge Approves It and Thanks Jurors at Tense Close of 9-Month Trial

TEN-YEAR TERMS FACED

Defendants and Advocates to Appeal—Latter Get One to Six Months as 'Example'

Text of Judge's statement in sentencing counsel, Page 3.

By RUSSELL PORTER

Eleven top leaders of the Communist party of the United States were found guilty yesterday of criminal conspiracy. They were convicted of secretly teaching and advocating, on secret orders from Moscow, overthrow of the United States Government and destruction of American democracy by force and violence.

The verdict was returned in the Federal Court House on Foley Square by a jury of four men and eight women, including two Negroes. They spent seven hours in actual deliberations.

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina approved the verdict as "amply supported" by the evidence. He remanded the defendants to jail pending imposition of sentence at 10:30 o'clock next Friday morning.

He also adjudged six members of defense counsel, including Eugene Dennis, the party's general secretary, acting as his own counsel, guilty of forty different criminal contempts during the trial. The judge sentenced counsel to terms varying between thirty days and six months in jail, beginning Nov. 15.

Arguments of Verdict Set

The maximum penalty for each defendant in the conspiracy case is ten years in prison and \$10,000 fine.

Defense counsel announced they would appeal both the conspiracy verdict and the contempt sentences. They can appeal both cases to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and finally to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Medina fixed Friday, Oct. 28, for arguments before himself on defense motions attacking the verdict.

The defendants in the conspiracy trial are members of the party's American Politburo or national

CHURCH-RULE LAWS ADOPTED IN PRAGUE

Assembly Unanimously Backs Acts Giving Czech Regime Control Over Clergy

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 14—In the presence of 150 applauding pro-Government priests of all denominations, the National Assembly unanimously approved today two laws superseding all other church legislation and making the churches administratively and financially entirely dependent on the state in Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, as arrests among "the bourgeoisie" continued, the official news agency published a denunciation of Western "pirates of the pen," which was understood to be the Government's answer to the Western press reports of the arrests.

Referring to the West in general, the agency wrote: "Like a shot goose, they cry out when we destroy their agents whom the Rajk

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

U.N. Unit Unanimously Votes 2 Plans for Backward Lands

By WILL LISSNER
Special to The New York Times

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 14—The United Nations General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee adopted unanimously and without any substantial amendment today two programs devised by the Economic and Social Council for technical assistance, through the United Nations, to underdeveloped countries.

The action demonstrated the determination of the more developed countries to take a great new step forward immediately to help raise the living conditions of the great bulk of the world's population by improving the productivity of the economies of the retarded countries in which they live through self-help spurred by international cooperation.

So speedily did the committee act, with its leading members determined to impress the world with their unanimity on this non-political issue, that it surprised some delegates from underdeveloped countries.

This surprise was voiced by Dr. Jozsa Vilran of Yugoslavia, one of

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

EAST GERMANS PUSH TIES WITH SOVIET

Cabinet Signs Trade Accord With Hungary — Leaders Pledge Loyalty to Stalin

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times

BERLIN, Oct. 14—The Communist-dominated Eastern German Democratic Republic moved fast and far toward full membership in the new Soviet empire today.

Its cabinet, meeting for the first time, approved loyal greetings to Moscow by President Wilhelm Pieck and Premier Otto Grot-

HISS LOSES MOTION FOR VERMONT TRIAL

Judge Coxe Finds That Nothing Exists Here to Indicate a 'Great Prejudice'

The bid of Alger Hiss for removal of his second trial on perjury charges from New York to Vermont was lost yesterday when Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe, in a brief opinion, said that evidence submitted did not justify a change of venue.

Judge Coxe referred to Rule 21 (a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and said that before a change could be granted the court must be satisfied that there exists "so great a prejudice against the defendant that he cannot obtain a fair and impartial trial" in the district in which the prosecution is pending.

"I find nothing in the papers submitted on the present motion to indicate that there exists in this district any such prejudice," the judge said. "The motion of the defendant to transfer the proceeding to the district of Vermont is accordingly denied."

FOR CONTEMPT IN COMMUNIST TRIAL



Judge Medina. They are Abraham J. Isserman, George W. Crockett

11 REDS CONVICTED;
6 COUNSEL JAILED

Continued from Page 1

lives and friends. Newspaper reporters rushed in.

Deputy marshals brought in three of the defendants, sentenced earlier in the trial for contempt of court, from the detention pen behind the court room. All eleven defendants sat down in a row of chairs just inside the railing between the court and the spectators.

The defendants held themselves tense and looked at one another with questions in their eyes. A dozen deputy marshals filed in and stood up in a row behind the defendants.

Whispers spread through the court room: first, "the jury's coming in" and then "it's a verdict."

The woman deputy marshal in the special jury guard appeared inside the rear door leading from the judge's chambers and the jury room. Then came the familiar knock on the door, and the cry "All rise!" with which the judge's gray-haired bailiff always announces his approach.

At 11:24 o'clock the judge in his black robe mounted the bench and in solemn tones said to William Borman, clerk of the court:

"You may bring in the jury." Looking stern, the judge leaned back in his high-backed chair, under the American flag and the great seal of the United States, and waited for the jury.

The deep silence in the high-ceilinged court room was broken by the sound of voices coming from the corridor to the jury room. At 11:25 Mrs. Jane Schultz, Juror No. 5, led the jury into the court room.

The jurors came in one by one and sat down in the red upholstered chairs in the jury box they had occupied for so many weeks. None of them smiled. None of them looked at the anxious, searching faces of the defendants.

Rendering of the Verdict

In a deeply serious manner, as if conscious of the importance of their task and of their participation in a historic moment, they turned their gaze toward Judge Medina, who sat with his hands clasped before him and a brooding look on his face.

"Shall I proceed, Your Honor?" asked the clerk.

"Yes," replied the judge, in a tone that gave that one simple word profound significance.

"Will the jurors kindly answer as their names are called," the clerk said, and then read the twelve names one after the other, each juror answering "here."

"Madam Foreman," said the clerk, turning to Mrs. Dial at the end of the jury box nearest to the bench, "have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Mrs. Dial, a slight, smartly dressed young woman, stood up facing the judge, and holding a piece of paper in her hand.

"We have," she replied, in a faint voice that shook just a little.

"How say you?" "The jury finds each of the defendants guilty," said Mrs. Dial, reading the verdict in a voice that was barely audible in the press section.

It was then 11:28 o'clock.

Poling and Thanking of Jury

There was a slight stir, a subdued murmur in the court room. Judge Medina directed that the jury be polled separately as to each defendant. Then the clerk asked

Budapest Appeals Court Upholds Rajk Sentence

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 14 — A Court of Appeals that upheld the life sentence of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty last July affirmed today all penalties imposed at the Laszlo Rajk treason trial. This was a trial that deepened the split between Yugoslavia and the Communist Information Bureau.

Death sentences were upheld against Mr. Rajk, once the Hungarian Communist Interior Minister and two other Communist leaders who had confessed last month they had conspired with United States officials and Yugoslav Government and swung Hungary into Premier Marshal Tito's orbit.

Prison sentences against three others were affirmed.

the following question twelve times, each time naming each of the eleven defendants, once of each juror:

"You say you find the defendants Eugene Dennis, John B. Williamson, Jacob Stachel, Robert G. Thompson, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall guilty as charged?"

"I do," repeated each of the twelve jurors, one after the other.

Judge Medina then thanked the jurors and said they deserved the thanks of the entire country for the "patience and careful attention" with which they had performed their duties. He also requested them not to discuss any phase of the trial or their deliberations with anyone, specifically mentioning "relatives, friends, members of the press, magazine writers or curious persons."

"Whatever you might say," he explained, "would be subject to misinterpretation, repetition and change, and might do irreparable harm to the administration of justice."

He then dismissed the jury and it filed out of the court room at 11:35 o'clock.

Seating of the Lawyers

Judge Medina watched them go. Then the usual pleasant look on his face changed to a hard, determined gaze as he turned to face defense counsel, brushed away some papers from in front of him, and said in a stern voice:

"Now I turn to some unfinished business. The following will kindly rise."

He called out the names of six defense counsel: Harry Sacher and Eugene Dennis of New York, Richard Gladstein of San Francisco, George W. Crockett Jr. of Detroit, Louis F. McCabe of Philadelphia and Abraham J. Isserman of Newark, N. J.

"One at a time, one after the other, as they used to get up to bait him during the trial, the six men rose as their names were called and stood in a row, waiting silently for him to speak.

Reading slowly in a clear, strong voice, Judge Medina then adjudged all six in criminal contempt, and imposed sentences as follows:

Six months—Sacher, Gladstein and Dennis.

Four months—Crockett and Isserman.

Thirty days—McCabe.

As the first six-month sentence was announced a gasp came from the Communists and their sympathizers among the spectators, but there was no further sound;

until the judge finished and asked if counsel had any motions to make.

Each of defense counsel then protested against the sentence. Most of them shouted angrily at the judge, denouncing him and attacking him with the same charges and in the same manner that had caused him to adjudge them in contempt.

Judge Medina interrupted one of their tirades and said:

"Let these contempt adjudications be notice to you and all who may be tempted to follow your example that there is power in the judicial system of the United States under its Constitution and there are laws to protect and maintain the dignity of the court and the orderly administration of justice."

When Sacher referred to "the price of liberty," the judge said:

"It isn't the price of liberty; it's the price of misbehavior and disorder. You continue in the same brazen manner you used throughout the trial, trying to make it appear you had never done any of these things."

McCabe was the only one who in any way apologized. He said that if he had been guilty of failure "to observe the obligation I took to observe full fidelity to the court, I regret that."

Dennis Denounces Trial

In a weak, faltering voice contrasting with the boldness of his words, Dennis said:

"This trial, and the verdict, is an evil and an illegitimate product of a bipartisan conspiracy, of a conspiracy of men who want to destroy the Bill of Rights and peace, and I think that the adjudgment of counsel and the accompanying decision to remand the defendants without bail is in keeping with the sinister and police state character of this trial."

"I don't think any democratic-minded American, and people in other lands, will pass off lightly even the sentencing of the lawyers which took place today because this is just the first teeny fruits of the infamous verdict in this trial, but it will serve to alert and to arouse our people as to their stake in what has happened here."

"And I would say to your Honor, as in Nazi Germany, in Mussolini Italy, men also sat in high tribunals, also wore black robes and also handed down pro-Fascist decisions; but I would remind the Court that the people reversed those verdicts and decisions just as our people will reverse the decisions and the verdict in this case, and the people's verdict will be for peace, for democracy and for social progress."

Denial of Bail, Notice of Appeal

Judge Medina denied defense motions to allow the defendants bail in the conspiracy case and to stay execution of the contempt sentences.

Defense counsel told the court that they would file a motion for an arrest of judgment and a new trial in the conspiracy case.

The judge remanded the defendants in the conspiracy case to jail without bail and adjourned court at 12:35 P. M. until 10:30 A. M. next Friday when they will be sentenced.

Deputy marshals herded the grim-faced Communist leaders, who had remained silent and impassive all morning, through a rear door into the detention pen, after the prisoners had shaken hands with their lawyers and waved good-bye to friends and relatives in the courtroom.

Within an hour, they were handcuffed, put into a prison van, and taken to the Federal House of Detention.

Smith Act Test in 1941 Resulted in Convictions

The Smith Act, under which the Communist leaders were indicted, was passed by Congress in 1940.

In 1941 eighteen members of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers party were indicted in Minneapolis for violation of the Smith Act. This was known as the Dunne case because Vincent R. Dunne and his two brothers headed the group that was indicted. Vincent Dunne was convicted, his brother Miles was acquitted and another brother, Grant, killed himself before trial.

Twelve defendants in the Dunne case were convicted and sentenced to sixteen months in jail and six to a year and a day. The United States Circuit Court upheld the convictions, and the Supreme Court three times denied motions to review the case.

Defense counsel in the Dunne case argued, as did defense counsel in the Communist trial, that the Smith Act abridged the defendants' constitutional rights to free speech, free press and free assembly, and that the Government was trying to impose guilt by association.



Federal House of Detention The New York Times

ina's Findings

the purpose of newspaper headlines.

c. Insinuated that there was connivance between the Court and the United States Attorney.

d. Insisted on objecting one after another to rulings of the Court, despite a ruling on the first day of the trial, repeated several times thereafter, that all objections and exceptions would inure to the benefit of each of their clients unless disclaimed.

e. Persisted in making low

QUINN TO DEMAND REMOVAL OF DAVIS

Says City Charter Provides for Ousting From Council —State Law Bars Him

The political future of Benjamin J. Davis Jr., who is running for a third term in the City Council,

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF ACCUSED REDS

Data Includes Places of Birth Activities, Records, Party Posts and Varied Names

Biographical details follow of the defendants in the Communist trial.

Eugene Dennis

The general secretary of the Communist party of the United States, Dennis is 44 years old and lives at 420 West 119th Street with his wife and two sons.

He was born in Seattle as Francis Eugene Waldron. According to the Government, he has also been known as Frank Waldron, F. E. W. Dennis, Gene Dennis, Paul Eugene Walsh and Milton.

Dennis was sentenced to a year in jail and fined \$1,000 last year for contempt of Congress after refusing to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The sentence has been upheld by the United States Circuit Court, but Dennis has been free on bail pending appeal to the Supreme Court.

Under the name of Frank Waldron, he was arrested three times in 1930 charged with suspicion of criminal syndicalism, but the complaints were dismissed.

Dennis attended the University of Washington in 1925-6. An official biography issued by the party is vague about his early party life. It merely says he joined the party in the "Twenties," organized workers and unemployed in California and went to China in the "Thirties."

He visited Moscow in 1930, became Wisconsin secretary of the party in 1935, went to Spain in 1937, was elected to the party's national committee in New York in 1939 and became general secretary in 1946.

Jacob Stachel

Stachel, the party's national director of agitation, propaganda and "education," is 49 years old, is married and lives at 203 West Ninety-fourth Street. He has also been known, according to the Government, as Jacob Abraham Stachel, Jankel Stachel, Jacob Zusser and Moses Brown.

Stachel was arrested last year in alien deportation proceedings, but has been free on bail pending hearings. He was born in Oberlin, Galicia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, later part of Polish territory and now part of the Soviet Union. He came to this country in 1911.

He joined the Communist party when it was known as the Workers party and became an organizer for the Young Communist League in 1924. In the Nineteen-Thirties he led big demonstrations of the unemployed as the party's Detroit organizer. He was at one time its general secretary. He was elected to the national board in 1945.

Irving Potash

Vice president of the International Fur and Leather Workers' CIO, and manager of its Furriers' Joint Council, Potash is 47 years old and lives with his wife and daughter at 89 Thayer Street.

He was born in Kiev, Russia, and came here in 1913. Arrested last year in alien deportation proceedings, he has been free on bail pending hearings.

Potash served a jail sentence in 1920 after pleading guilty to criminal anarchy on charges of helping to organize the Communist party and the Communist International. Beginning in 1940 he served two years in Lewisburg Penitentiary for conspiracy to influence and intimidate witnesses in a trial in which he had been a defendant. He went to Moscow in 1931 to attend the Lenin School for the training of party leaders.

FOLLOWING CONVICTION IN NINE-MONTH-OLD TRIAL



Some of the women jurors leaving the court house. From left to right they are Miss Kathryn Dunn, Mrs. Jane Schultz, Mrs. Lillian Schlesinger, Mrs. Thelma Dial, foreman, and Mrs. Lillian Berliner.

1945 and to the national board and as Ohio chairman in 1947.

Robert C. Thompson

Thompson, the party's New York State chairman, is 34 years old and lives at 39-40 Forty-sixth Street, Sunnyside, Queens. He is married and has two children. His wife, Leona, has been "educational" director and press director of the party in Queens County.

Thompson testified at the trial that he had also been known as Roberto Tomes, Bob Condon and Robert Johnson, but could not remember all the other names he had used.

He was arrested on a charge of vagrancy in Communist party headquarters at Oakland, Calif., in 1934, in connection with the San Francisco general strike, but was acquitted. He served a two-month jail sentence in Paris in 1938 for overstaying his visa.

Thompson was born in Fruitdale, Ore. He joined the party in 1933. He went to Moscow in 1935 to attend the Young Communist International Congress and stayed in Russia until 1937, when he went to Spain as commander of the Canadian Battalion in the International Brigade.

Returning to this country in 1938, he became secretary of the Young Communist League for Ohio. In World War II he won the Distinguished Service Cross as a staff sergeant with the Thirty-second (Red Arrow) Division in New Guinea. He became a member of the party's national board in 1945.

Carl Winter

Winter, the party's Michigan chairman, is 43 years old and lives in Detroit. His parents were born in Russia. His wife is the daughter of Alfred Wagenknecht, a charter member of the party in the United States.

Winter testified at the trial that his right name was Carl Weisberg, but he had also been known as Philip Carl Weisberg. He was born in Pittsburgh and was brought up in Cleveland. He joined the Young Communist League in 1922 as a charter member and the Communist party in 1925. He came to New York in 1925



Judge Harold R. Medina packing his briefcase in his chambers. The New York Times

headed from 1932 to 1939. During that period he made annual trips to Russia. In 1935 he was a delegate to the Comintern's Seventh World Congress in Moscow and became a member of the executive committees of the Comintern and the Young Communist International.

He became a member of the national committee in New York in 1939 and from 1941 to 1945 he was New York State chairman. He became Illinois chairman in 1945. He was elected to the national board in 1944, dropped in 1945, and reinstated in 1947.

Harry Winston

Winston, national organizational secretary, is 35 years old and lives at 1809 Seventh Avenue with his wife and 2-year-old child

Jan's. He came to New York in 1934 and in 1936 joined the staff of The Daily Worker, party organ. In 1942 he became secretary of the party's Harlem division. He became president in 1946 of the company that publishes The Daily Worker.

He was elected to the New York City Council in 1945, was re-elected in 1945, and is now up for reelection again.

John Gates

Gates, editor of The Daily Worker, is 36 years old and lives at 45-18 Forty-second Street, Long Island City, with his wife, Lillian, who is secretary of the party's state legislative bureau.

Gates was fined \$50 and costs in Warren, Ohio, in 1933 for trying to make a public speech without

MEDINA RECALLS TRIAL'S BAD DAY

Bickering in Summer Heat Got A Him Down—Now He Feels Relaxed, Ready for Holiday

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina came out of the nine-month Communist trial yesterday feeling in "pretty good and completely relaxed"—but admitted that one bad day last summer had almost floored him.

"There was that one day when I was pretty close to going, and I had to go out and lie down," he said in an interview in his chambers. "Whether I'd ever get back in that court room I did not know."

"It was in the middle of summer when the heat was excessive, and there was almost constant bickering," he recalled. "I noted at the time that during the extreme heat all the defense lawyers were not in court together. It seemed to me that some were out resting, so that they worked on me in relays."

"Now, however, I feel pretty good, and strange as it may seem, still glad that I am a judge. The first thing I intend to do is to try to get back in touch with my friends again. I'm afraid that most of them will have forgotten that there was ever such a guy as Harold Medina."

One Chief Annoyance to Him

Judge Medina would not talk about the trial itself or the verdict, but he said one charge made by defense lawyers had particularly annoyed him.

"The thing that annoyed me most was to be accused of racial discrimination," he said. "If there ever was in this world a man who never had a particle of it in his make-up, I'm that man."

Asked about the threats made against him during the trial, Judge Medina said they had not worried him, but had worried Mrs. Medina "plenty."

"I'm a kind of fatalist," he observed. "I believe that you're going to get what's coming to you, and you may as well go about your business. The threats didn't scare me one iota. The thing I learned most from the trial was how to control myself."

His trial schedule called for rising at 8:30 or 9 o'clock and reading trial documents while he breakfasted in his home at 14 East Seventy-fifth Street. Arriving at 8 o'clock, his police detective bodyguard brought him to the United States Courthouse by 8:10, where he worked on last points until court opened at 10:30. After eating a brought-in lunch in chambers at 1 o'clock, he napped for half an hour.

After court ended at 4:30 he spent another hour on trial papers and then went to a nearby health club for exercise and a massage. He dined at home at 7:15, prefaceing the meal with "two luscious martinis with lemon peel." Last night he said he might stretch his limit to three before dinner. In bed at 9:30, he said he sometimes awakened at 3 or 3:30 in the morning.

Now In a Vacation, but Where?

After resting a few days, the jurist will return to court next Friday for the imposition of sentence on the eleven convicted Communist conspirators. Thereafter he will hear arguments on motions, and then he hopes to finish several admiralty cases which he tried last January. Asked about vacation plans, he laughed heartily and said: "Well, last night we had Argument Number One about that. My wife is simply crazy over these cruises. But I hate cruises. In the first place, I get seasick. In the second, there's that incessant drinking. I like to drink as well as

Zunser and Moses Brown. Stachel was arrested last year in alien deportation proceedings, but has been free on bail pending hearings. He was born in Oberlin, Galicia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, later part of Polish territory and now part of the Soviet Union. He came to this country in 1911.

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Irving Potash

Vice president of the International Fur and Leather Workers, CIO, and manager of its Furriers Joint Council, Potash is 47 years old and lives with his wife and daughter at 89 Thayer Street. He was born in Kiev, Russia, and came here in 1913. Arrested last year in alien deportation proceedings, he has been free on bail pending hearings.

Potash served a jail sentence in 1920 after pleading guilty to criminal anarchy on charges of helping to organize the Communist party and the Communist International. Beginning in 1940 he served two years in Lewisburg Penitentiary for conspiracy to influence and intimidate witnesses in a trial in which he had been a defendant. He went to Moscow in 1931 to attend the Lenin School for the training of party leaders.

John Williamson

Williamson, national labor secretary, is 46 years old and lives at 1509 Broadway. He is married and has two sons. According to the Government, he is also known as John Beattie Williamson, John Miller and "Johnny."

Williamson says he was born in San Francisco, but the Government says he was born in Scotland. He was arrested last year and has been free on bail in alien deportation proceedings.

In 1919 he took part in the Seattle general strike. He joined the party in 1922 and served as an official of the Young Communist League until 1929. In 1927 he went to Moscow as a delegate to the Young Communist International.

He has been a member of the party's national committee since 1930. He was Illinois organization secretary from 1930 to 1933 and Ohio organizer from 1933 to 1940. He has held various party posts in New York since 1941.

Gus Hall

Hall, Ohio chairman of the party, is 39 years old, and lives in Cleveland with his wife and two children. He was born in Virginia, Minn., as Arvo Mike Halberg. According to the Government, he has also used the names of Arvo Gust Halberg, Arvis Halberg, Gus Halberg, Alvo Halberg, Arvo Kuusaa Halberg, Arvie Halbert, Kaater Hall, John Hollberg and John Howell. His parents, born in Finland, were charter members of the Communist party in the United States.

In 1937 Hall was indicted in Warren, Ohio, on the charge of possessing and using explosives in the Little Steel strike. He pleaded not guilty, but later withdrew this plea and pleaded guilty to a lesser charge, malicious destruction of property, and was fined \$500 and costs.

He served a ninety-day jail sentence in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1941 for misrepresenting the contents of a nominating petition and for forgery on two counts.

Hall joined the party in 1927 and in 1931 went to Moscow, where he attended the Lenin Institute and stayed until 1933. After his return from Russia he worked as an organizer in Minnesota and then in Ohio, first for the Young Communist League and later for the party.

In World War II he served as a machinist's mate in the United States Navy. He was elected to the party's national committee in

vagrancy in Communist party headquarters at Oakland, Calif., in 1934, in connection with the San Francisco general strike, but was acquitted. He served a two-month jail sentence in Paris in 1938 for overstaying his visa.

Thompson was born in Fruitdale, Ore. He joined the party in 1933. He went to Moscow in 1935 to attend the Young Communist International Congress and stayed in Russia until 1937, when he went to Spain as commander of the Canadian Battalion in the International Brigade.

Returning to this country in 1938, he became secretary of the Young Communist League for Ohio. In World War II he won the Distinguished Service Cross as a staff sergeant with the Thirty-second (Red Arrow) Division in New Guinea. He became a member of the party's national board in 1945.

Carl Winter

Winter, the party's Michigan chairman, is 43 years old and lives in Detroit. His parents were born in Russia. His wife is the daughter of Alfred Wagenknecht, a charter member of the party in the United States.

Winter testified at the trial that his right name was Carl Weisberg but he had also been known as Philip Carl Weisberg. He was born in Pittsburgh and was brought up in Cleveland. He joined the Young Communist League in 1922 as a charter member and the Communist party in 1925.

He came to New York in 1925 and spent two years at City College. From 1928 to 1931 he was employed as a draftsman by the New York City Board of Transportation. In 1931 he became a full-time party functionary and assumed leadership of the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York. He organized and led the "eastern column" of the 1931 and 1932 "hunger marches" on Washington.

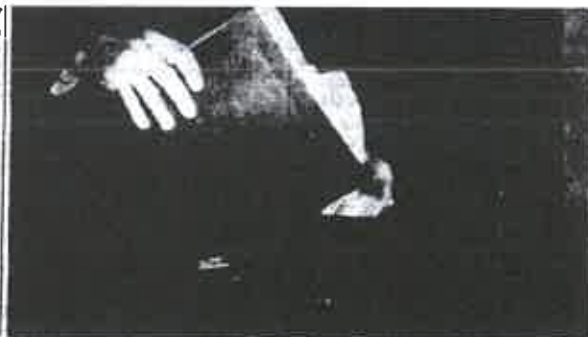
Winter went to Europe on party business in 1933 and made eight trips to Russia in the next two years. In 1935 he attended the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow.

He returned to this country in 1935 and held various party posts in Cleveland, Los Angeles and elsewhere until he became Michigan chairman in 1945.

Gilbert Green

Illinois chairman of the party, Green is 43 years old, married and lives in Chicago. He testified at the trial that his real name was Gilbert Greenberg, that he had also been known as George Gilbert and that he had used more false names than he could remember.

Green was born in Chicago. He joined the Young Communist League in 1924 and the party soon afterward. He came to New York in 1929 for the league, which he was the party's organizer in At-



Judge Harold R. Medina packing his briefcase in his chambers. The New York Times

lanta. He came to New York in 1934 and in 1938 joined the staff of The Daily Worker, party organ. In 1942 he became secretary of the party's Harlem division. He became president in 1946 of the company that publishes The Daily Worker.

Davis was elected to the New York City Council in 1943, was re-elected in 1945, and is now up for reelection again.

John Gates

Gates, editor of The Daily Worker, is 36 years old and lives at 45-18 Forty-second Street, Long Island City, with his wife, Lillian, who is secretary of the party's state legislative bureau. Gates was fined \$50 and costs in Warren, Ohio, in 1933 for trying to make a public speech without a permit, and was sentenced to jail for thirty days in New Castle, Pa., in 1934, for passing out "literature."

He testified at the trial that his "birth certificate" name was Israel Regenstreich, but that his real name was Saul Regenstreif. Born in New York City, he was graduated from De Witt Clinton High School in 1930 and attended City College from 1930 to 1932.

He joined the Young Communist League in 1931 and the party in 1933. After working as a league organizer in Ohio, he went to Spain in 1937 as political commissar in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Returning to this country, he became "educational" director of the league.

After serving in the United States Army in World War II, he became national director of the party's Veterans Committee. In 1947 he was made editor of The Daily Worker.

Benjamin J. Davis Jr.

Davis is chairman of the party's legislative committee. He is 46 years old and lives at 1 West 126th Street. He was arrested and fined \$11 for disorderly conduct in Atlanta, Ga., in 1933. In New York City in 1935 he was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and was found not guilty.

Davis was born in Dawson, Ga., son of a Negro newspaper publisher who was a Republican National Committee member. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1925 and from Harvard Law School in 1928.

He joined the Communist party in 1933 while counsel for Angelo Herndon, Negro Communist, who in 1929 for the league, which he was the party's organizer in At-

Medina Took \$15,000 Judgeship in 1947, Giving Up \$100,000 Private Law Practice

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, V. McKee as Acting Mayor in litigation who presided over the Communist faction of the vacancy in the office of Mayor of New York after the resignation of James J. Walker. Mr. McKee had joined the Medina law firm in 1924.

Judge Medina taught at Columbia Law School from 1915 to 1947 and was an associate professor there. He also gave a series of six-week "cram" courses from 1913 to 1942 for law school graduates preparing to take the New York State bar examinations. Nearly 40,000 students took this course. The judge has also written a number of books on legal procedure.

Judge Medina is a Democrat and a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is married and has two sons, both lawyers. When he gave up his private practice of law for his \$15,000-a-year judgeship, he was said to be making \$100,000 a year.

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After serving in the United States Army in World War II, he became national director of the party's Veterans Committee. In 1947 he was made editor of The Daily Worker.

ANTI-TRUST AIDE SHIFTED To Head New York Unit

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Melville C. Williams, special assistant to the Attorney General, who has headed the office here of the Anti-Trust Division since 1946, has been transferred to head the New York office, according to an announcement today. Willis L. Hotchkiss, who has been with the Chicago office since 1943, was named the director here.

Mr. Williams, who is 39 years old, has been with the Chicago office since September, 1943, and in that time he has been responsible for filing anti-trust suits against the country's major optical firms.

HISS LOSES MOTION FOR VERMONT TRIAL

Continued from Page 1

jury regarding his relations with Whitaker Chambers, a costume courier for a Communist spy ring. A petition filed by Mr. McLean asked the change of venue on the ground that newspaper and magazine treatment of the first trial was of "such unprecedented volume and in some respects of such extraordinary virulence" that the defendant could not receive an impartial hearing in this district.

learned most from the trial was how to control myself."

His trial schedule called for rising at 5:30 or 6 o'clock and reading trial documents while he breakfasted in his home at 14 East Seventy-fifth Street. Arriving at 8 o'clock, his police detective bodyguard brought him to the United States Courthouse by 8:30, where he worked on law points until court opened at 10:30. After eating a brought-in lunch in chambers at 1 o'clock, he napped for half an hour.

After court ended at 4:30 he spent another hour on trial papers and then went to a nearby health club for exercise and a massage. He dined at home at 7:45, pre-facing the meal with "two luscious martinis with lemon peel." Last night he said he might stretch his limit to three before dinner. In bed at 9:30, he said he sometimes awakened at 3 or 3:30 in the morning.

Now for a Vacation, but Where?

After resting a few days the jurist will return to court, next Friday for the imposition of sentence on the eleven convicted Communist conspirators. Thereafter he will hear arguments on motions, and then he hopes to finish several admiralty cases which he tried last January. Asked about vacation plans, he laughed heartily and said: "Well, last night we had Argument Number One about that. My wife is simply crazy over these cruises. But I hate cruises. In the first place, I get seasick in the second, there's that incessant drinking. I like to drink as well as the next fellow, but being at it all the time gives me a pain in the neck. People fasten on you so that you have no privacy and no rest."

Southern California, he said, was one place he had always wanted to see, adding that he would go there if he could find a quiet, restful place.

"But no sight-seeing," he added. "I just hate sight-seeing."

To Study Verse of Horace

Among other long-deferred projects, Judge Medina said he planned to take a correspondence course in the Verse of Horace with Dr. W. R. Bryan, who lives at Valatie, near Albany, N. Y.

"When I take a course on Horace," he said, "I do it the same as with this case. I may take two months just studying the meter, to get the swing or the rhythm, the music of it. I may not look at the first poem for six months, but will study the word arrangement and the way he gets his effects. It may sound crazy to some people, but that's what I like."

More immediately, he plans to resume his habitual Wednesday night dinner-and-billiards sessions with three friends in the Untermyer Club at Fifth Avenue and the Fifty-fourth Street. That is, he added wistfully, if they hadn't replaced him in the foursome. Apparently it had not occurred to him that he would be a welcome victim with no practice in nine months.

Some night next week he plans a family party with Mrs. Medina, their sons, Harold and Stanshad, and their daughters-in-law. He explained that his trial schedule had ruled out family visits since January.

McGohey Honors McDonald

One of the first official duties of John F. X. McGohey, United States Attorney, after his successful prosecution of the Communist trial, was to present yesterday a pen and pencil set to United States Commissioner Edward McDonald. Mrs. Commissioner McDonald had been a member of Mr. McGohey's staff until he took over his present office last June 1.

More Jurors for Feldman Trial

Four additional jurors were selected yesterday in Kings County Court for the third first-degree murder trial of Benjamin Feldman, the Brooklyn pharmacist accused of poisoning his wife in 1943. With six jurors chosen since the trial started last Monday, Judge Carmine J. Marasco adjourned the proceedings until Monday morning.

CAPITAL OFFICIALS HAIL U. S. VICTORY

McGrath Praises McGohey Staff
With Special Bow to Jury
for Great Patience

AWAIT HIGH COURT STAND

Some Think Jurists Will Get
Chance to Rule on Real
Aims of Communists

By LEWIS WOOD

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Great satisfaction over the conviction of the eleven Communists in New York was felt and expressed throughout official Washington today.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, the Government's chief law officer, was careful in his statement, but his pleasure was obvious. The outcome, he said, was "gratifying." Congratulating John F. X. McGohey, and the other Government prosecutors, Mr. McGrath said:

"Whatever the outcome of this case might have been, American jurisprudence would have to record that few juries have been called upon to exercise greater patience and fidelity to the institutions of law and justice."

Justice Department officers were loath to discuss details of Judge Medina's charge and the verdict. Presumably they preferred to remain silent until the defendants submitted an expected appeal.

Medina's Charge Recalled

However, there appeared a hope that the case might give the Supreme Court another chance to rule whether the Communist party urges overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Judge Medina specifically noted that the party was not on trial for such a charge; it was only the eleven men who faced the bar. Nevertheless, it may be possible, in some way, to place the primary issue before the highest court.

The Supreme Court has not lacked opportunity to rule on the basic ambition of the Communist party. But disappointingly enough, the issue has not been dealt with. Cynics say the court has evaded and "slid around" the question.

Senate and House members applauded the verdict and praised Judge Medina for his extraordinary patience during the long trial.

Members of Congress favoring the Mundt-Nixon bill said they would press for action on a modified version at the next session. The bill, approved by the House but never reaching a Senate vote, demands registration of Communists and Communist-front organizations. There are other restrictive features.

Differences over the wisdom of trying to outlaw the Communist party exist in Congress as well as elsewhere. Despite a strong desire for this end by many, others consider that to declare the party illegal would merely drive it underground.

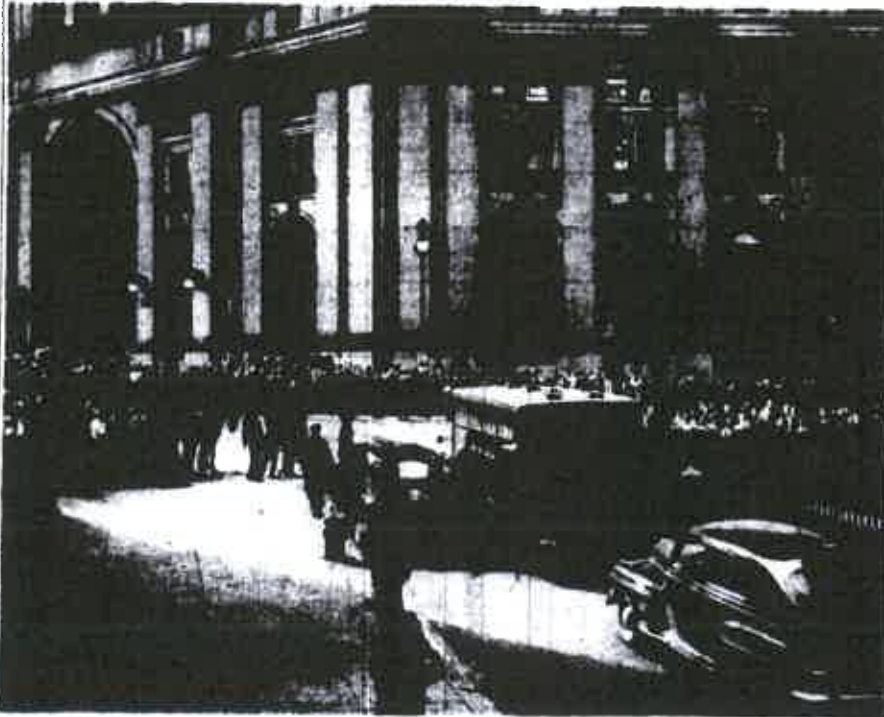
Mundt Telephones His Views

Senator Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, co-author of the bill, telephoned a statement here. He expressed conviction that the New York verdict "emphasizes need for speedy passage of the Mundt-Nixon bill to prevent what are now legally recognized disloyal agents from holding appointive Government jobs and to require them to operate in the open or face severe

AFTER LAWYERS WERE SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT IN COMMUNIST TRIAL



Representatives of the defendants who were sentenced to jail by Judge Medina. They are Abraham J. Isaacman, George W. Crockett Jr., Richard F. Gladstein, Harry Sacher and Louis F. McCabe.



A police van carrying the convicted defendants on its way to the Federal House of Detention

The New York Times

Smith Act Test in 1941 Resulted in Convictions

The Smith Act, under which the Communist leaders were indicted, was passed by Congress in 1940.

In 1941 eighteen members of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers party were indicted in Minneapolis for violation of the Smith Act. This was known as the Dunne case because Vincent R. Dunne and his two brothers headed the group that was indicted. Vincent Dunne was convicted, his brother Miles was acquitted and another brother, Grant, killed himself before trial.

Twelve defendants in the Dunne case were convicted and sentenced to sixteen months in jail and six to a year and a day. The United States Circuit Court upheld the convictions, and the Supreme Court three times denied motions to review the case.

Defense counsel in the Dunne case argued, as did defense counsel in the Communist trial, that the Smith Act abridged the defendants' constitutional rights to free speech, free press and free assembly, and that the Government was trying to impose guilt by association.

The Text of Judge Medina's Findings

Following is the text of a statement made by Federal Judge Medina at the Communist trial yesterday in sentencing six members of defense counsel for criminal contempt:

I would have overlooked or at most severely reprimanded counsel for misconduct which appeared to be the result of the

utmost difficulty. There was, accordingly, no alternative than to give the repeated warnings which from time to time I gave, and to postpone the imposition of sentence until the close of the case. To have done otherwise would inevitably have broken up the trial and thus served the ends which these defendants tried so hard to attain.

During the entire trial Messrs.

the purpose of newspaper headlines.

c. Insinuated that there was connivance between the Court and the United States Attorney.

d. Insisted on objecting one after another to rulings of the Court, despite a ruling on the first day of the trial, repeated several times thereafter, that all objections and exceptions would inure to the benefit of each of

QUINN TO DEMAND REMOVAL OF DAVIS

Says City Charter Provides
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—State Law Bars Him

The political future of Benjamin

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Senator Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, co-author of the bill, telephoned a statement here. He expressed conviction that the New York verdict "emphasizes need for speedy passage of the Mundt-Nixon bill to prevent what are now legally recognized disloyal agents from holding appointive Government jobs and to require them to operate in the open or face severe penalties for secret activities."

John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the Democratic House leader, said the New York jury had done its duty "courageously."

Representative T. Vincent Quinn, a Democrat of New York, announced the conviction to the House. He said the verdict clearly establishes "the fact that the Communist party has for its object the overthrow of the Government by force and violence."

Senator Edward Martin, Republican of Pennsylvania, complimented Judge Medina "for the magnificent manner in which he upheld the American tradition of fair play and equal justice under the law." Senator Francis J. Myers, Democrat from the Keystone State, also praised the judge.

An opponent of the Mundt-Nixon bill, Representative Jacob K. Javits, Democrat of New York, said the verdict "vindicates our judgment that American justice is adequate to reach those conspiring for illegal overthrow of our Government."

The verdict was the only one possible, according to Representative Sam Hobbs, Democrat of Alabama, a House Judiciary Committee member. Representative E. E. Cox, Democrat of Georgia, said the result merely increased his faith in the jury system.

Three members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were elated. These were Representatives Morgan M. Moulder of Missouri and Burr P. Harrison of Virginia, both Democrats, and Representative Harold H. Velde of Illinois, Republican.

"This verdict," Mr. Harrison commented, "confirms what has always been my personal opinion—that the Communist party is an illegal conspiracy. The decision calls for stern action by Congress to control Communists and Communist infiltration."

American Released by Chinese

HONG KONG, Oct. 14 (AP)—Leonard Clark, American explorer, arrived yesterday from Canton, where Chinese authorities had held him on double manslaughter charges, following the fatal shooting of two during a drinking party. He was released after the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Robert Strong, had guaranteed to produce him upon court request.

If you want to vote for your favorite candidate on Election Day, Nov. 2, you must register today between 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. There are 2,500 registration booths throughout the city. There must be one in your immediate neighborhood.



A police van carrying the convicted defendants on its way to the Federal House of Detention

The New York Times

The Text of Judge Medina's Findings

Following in the text of a statement made by Federal Judge Medina at the Communist trial yesterday in sentencing six members of defense counsel for criminal contempt:

I would have overlooked or at most severely reprimanded counsel for misconduct which appeared to be the result of the heat of controversy or of that zeal in the defense of a client or in one's own defense which might understandably have caused one to overstep the bounds of strict propriety.

Before the trial had progressed very far, however, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the acts and statements to which I am about to refer were the result of an agreement between these defendants [naming the six counsel], deliberately entered into in a cold and calculating manner, to do and say these things for the purpose of

1. Causing such delay and confusion as to make it impossible to go on with the trial.

2. Provoking incidents which they intended would result in a mistrial; and

3. Impairing my health as that the trial could not continue.

I find that the acts, statements and conduct of each of the defendants [the six counsel] constituted a deliberate and wilful attack upon the administration of justice, an attempt to sabotage the functioning of the Federal judicial system and misconduct of so grave a character as to make the mere imposition of a fine a futile gesture and a wholly insufficient punishment.

To maintain the dignity of the court and to preserve order in the courtroom under these circumstances, was a task of the

utmost difficulty. There was, accordingly, no alternative than to give the repeated warnings which from time to time I gave, and to postpone the impositions of sentence until the close of the case. To have done otherwise would inevitably have broken up the trial and thus served the ends which these defendants tried so hard to attain.

During the entire trial Messrs. Sacher, Gladstein, Crockett, McCabe and Isserman attorneys and counselors-at-law, and after March 17, 1949, Mr. Dennis, attorney pro se, joined in a wilful, deliberate and concerted effort to delay and obstruct the trial of United States v. Foster et al., C 128-47 for the purpose of causing such disorder and confusion as would prevent a verdict by a jury on the issues raised by the indictment; and for the purpose of bringing the Court and the entire Federal judicial system into general discredit and disrepute, by endeavoring to divert the attention of the Court and jury from the serious charge against their clients of a conspiracy in substance to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence, by attacking the presiding judge and all the judges of this court, the jury system in this district, the Department of Justice of the United States, the President of the United States, the police of New York City and the public peace of New York and other cities.

To effect this plan these defendants in this proceeding contemptuously and without justification

a. Disregarded numerous warnings of the Court concerning their wilful delaying tactics, except for trivial references therein.

b. Suggested that various findings by the Court were made for

the purpose of newspaper headlines.

c. Insinuated that there was collusion between the Court and the United States Attorney.

d. Insisted on objecting one after another to rulings of the Court, despite a ruling on the first day of the trial, repeated several times thereafter, that all objections and exceptions would inure to the benefit of each of their clients unless disclaimed.

e. Persisted in making long, repetitious and unsubstantial arguments, objections and protests, working in shifts, accompanied by shouting, sneering and smirking.

f. Urged one another on to badger the Court.

g. Repeatedly made charges against the Court of bias, prejudice, corruption and partiality.

h. Made a succession of disrespectful, insolent and sarcastic comments and remarks to the Court.

i. Disregarded repeatedly and flagrantly the orders of the Court not to argue without permission and to desist from further argument or comment.

j. Disregarded rulings on the admissibility of evidence so as to endeavor to place before the jury by leading questions the subject matter excluded.

k. Persisted in asking questions on excluded subject matters knowing that objections would be sustained to endeavor to create a false picture of bias and partiality on the part of the Court.

l. Accused the Court of racial prejudice without any foundation, and

m. Generally conducted themselves in a most provocative manner in an endeavor to call forth some intemperate or undignified response from the Court which could then be relied upon as a demonstration of the Court's unwillingness to preclude over the trial

O'DWYER AND MORRIS ASSAILED BY ROBESON

Paul Robeson, the singer, charged last night Mayor O'Dwyer, Democratic candidate for Mayor, with having broken repeatedly promises for improvements in Harlem and asserted that Newbold Morris, Republican-Liberal-Fusion candidate for the same office, would be unable to keep similar promises because Governor Dewey, his Republican backers and the big real estate interests wouldn't let him. Mr. Robeson, who spoke from radio station WNBC, urged Negroes to register and vote for Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party candidate for Mayor.

Saying that there was more police brutality against Negroes in New York City than in Memphis, Tenn., or in "John Rankin's Mississippi," Mr. Robeson urged the election of Mr. Marcantonio as a man who would fight for the rights of the Negro everywhere.

"We want a Mayor who'll fight for us and not against us," Mr. Robeson said. "We want no Jim

Crow O'Dwyer and no Jim Crow Morris. We want a guy who has the guts to fight the real estate boys and who'll make the coppers behave."

Mr. Robeson also scored President Truman for failure to get his civil rights program through Congress.

GIULIANO AIDES SEIZED

Lieutenant of Sicilian Bandit and 11 Gang Members Captured

PALERMO, Italy, Oct. 14 (AP)—Giuseppe Cuccinella, lieutenant of Sicilian bandit chief Salvatore Giuliano, and eleven other members of the Giuliano gang were captured in or near Palermo today.

Cuccinella and his mistress, Angela Burrano, 28, were captured in a hideout in downtown Palermo after a pre-dawn bomb and bullet battle in which two policemen and both of the prisoners were injured.

A few hours later, police operating in heavy rain cornered the other ten bandits in a farmhouse, a few miles outside the city. An arsenal of pistols, rifles, sub-machine guns and hand grenades was captured at the farm.

'IMPEACH,' SAYS ROBESON

Singer Tells Philadelphia Rally He Will Fight Medina

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Paul Robeson told a cheering audience of several thousand tonight that he would seek the impeachment of Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, who presided over the trial of eleven top-ranking Communists convicted in New York.

The singer, addressing a "freedom rally," said he would institute the action as chairman of a non-partisan committee for the defense of the accused Communists, who were convicted of conspiring to advocate violent revolution in the United States.

"I shall go back to New York tomorrow," Mr. Robeson said. "To begin impeachment proceedings against the judge. It is the course which American people, deprived of their rights under the Constitution, took in the days of Thomas Jefferson, and it is the course we shall take today."

There were no untoward incidents at the rally.

headed the group that was indicted. Vincent Dunne was convicted, his brother Miles was acquitted, and another brother, Grant, killed himself before trial.

Twelve defendants in the Dunne case were convicted and sentenced to sixteen months in jail and six to a year and a day. The United States Circuit Court upheld the convictions, and the Supreme Court three times denied motions to review the case.

Defense counsel in the Dunne case argued, as did defense counsel in the Communist trial, that the Smith Act abridged the defendants' constitutional rights to free speech, free press and free assembly, and that the Government was trying to impose guilt by association.

QUINN TO DEMAND REMOVAL OF DAVIS

Says City Charter Provides for Ousting From Council—State Law Bars Him

The political future of Benjamin J. Davis Jr., who is running for a third term in the City Council, was jeopardized yesterday when he was convicted with his fellow Communist leaders of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government.

Less than an hour after the verdict was announced, Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, said that he would present a resolution at the meeting of the Council next Tuesday demanding the immediate ouster of Davis.

Mr. Quinn cited Section 896 of the City Charter, which he said provided that any Councilman who willfully violated the oath to defend the Constitution that he took upon assuming office would forfeit his position and be forever barred from holding office in the city government.

He asserted also that under Section 50 of the City Charter the Council had the right to pass on the qualifications of its membership.

Nathaniel I. Goldstein, State Attorney General, refused to comment on the status of the Manhattan Communist. But it was pointed out that under the State Public Officers Law an office-holder convicted and sentenced for a felony automatically was removed from his position and also forfeited his right to vote.

Whether Davis, who is running in the Twentieth District, could remain a candidate raised another question legal authorities said.

They cited the case of an office-holder who was running for office when he was convicted of a felony in 1921. The State Supreme Court held that he ceased to be a candidate because his sentence overlapped his term of office and he could not possibly serve it elected.

In 1940, however, the State Supreme Court ruled that Earl Browder, the Communist leader who was then under Federal sentence for passport fraud, could remain a candidate for Congress in distinguishing between the two cases, it pointed out that Browder was slated to go to a Federal prison while the 1921 candidate had gone to a state prison.

Raymond Tillman, campaign manager for Davis, issued a statement later attacking the move to oust the Councilman as "political gangsterism."

"The people of Harlem have twice given Councilman Davis their overwhelming support," he said. "No amount of political gangsterism and character assassination, no amount of garbage-pail maneuvering is going to detract the Negro people from their determination to return Ben Davis to the City Council in November."

11/3/1949 All

TWO LEFTIST UNIONS EXPELLED BY C. I. O.; 10 MORE FACE PURGE

Electrical and Farm Equipment
Groups Are Ousted and New
U. E. Will Be Organized

DRIVE TO START NOV. 28

Murray Tells Convention Reds
Met in 1947 to Draft Policy
for Ruling C. I. O. in 1948

By LOUIS STARK
Special to The New York Times

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2—In a series of lightning moves today the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations expelled the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and the Farm Equipment Workers and laid the basis for the purge of ten other unions commanded by left-wing, pro-Communist leaders.

The charter of the electrical union was turned over within an hour of its expulsion to an administrative committee of twelve right-wing leaders. Within minutes this committee issued a call for a reorganization convention in Philadelphia on Nov. 28.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, one of the leaders in the fight against the pro-Communist leadership of the electrical union, is in line for the presidency of the new group. This is to be called the International Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO.

Mr. Carey, who has canceled his trip to London for the founding meeting of a new World Labor Federation next month, confidently proclaimed that loyal CIO supporters among UE locals all over the nation were "hitting 200,000."

He ousted union, of which Albert Fitzgerald is president, says it has a membership of 450,000, with contracts covering 600,000 employees.

Recalls CIO Ouster by AFL

Today's action by the CIO coalition was compared in some respects with the momentous decision of the American Federation of Labor in 1936 when it suspended

Swift Public Investigation Ordered in Air Disaster

Bolivian Pilot of P-38 Given 'Fair Chance' to Survive—52 Bodies of 55 Killed in Rammed Airliner Recovered

By HAROLD S. HINTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—An unusually comprehensive inquiry into the collision yesterday of an Eastern Airlines DC-4 and a P-38 fighter plane 100 feet above the National Airport here was ordered today by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

In view of the loss of fifty-five lives—the greatest number ever killed in a civil aviation accident—it was decided to have Harold A. Jones, a member of the board itself, sit on the panel of inquiry. Mr. Jones is the board's technical member, and was a fighter pilot in World War I.

A preliminary examination of witnesses was held today at a closed hearing at the airport. The board announced that a public hearing would be convened here "as soon as possible to determine the cause of the fatal accident."

Tonight the bodies of fifty-two of the victims of the tragedy had been recovered from the wa-

ters of the lagoon off the Potomac River where the two portions of the airliner fell after the collision.

The identified dead included Representative George J. Bates, Republican, of Massachusetts. The identification was established by his brother, John Bates; his administrative assistant, Wilfred Pelletier, and Joseph H. Callahan, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Callahan announced that the body of Mr. Bates would be taken by train to Salem, Mass., where funeral services will be held on Saturday morning. It was expected that all members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation and all members of the House Armed Services Committee, of which he was a member, would attend.

The after section of the airliner's fuselage fell just at the water's edge, and the victims were

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

TRUMAN DECLARES MORAL SUPREMACY OF U. S. AIDS WORLD

Tells Engineers Ideology With
'Moral Code' Will Triumph
Over Russia's Tenets

PLEADS AGAIN FOR POINT

Retarded Areas Held Potentially
Buyers, Once Put on Feet
—President Off to St. Paul

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Asserting the moral supremacy of the United States over Russia, President Truman declared today that his ambition was to show that the ideology backed "by a moral code" could do the most good for the welfare of the world.

He expressed profound conviction that this country, with its Point Four program for improving undeveloped areas, would stay ahead of Russia and eventually assure global prosperity and peace.

Mr. Truman made the latest plea for the plan he first promulgated in his inaugural address in January in an impromptu speech this morning before the American Society of Civil Engineers. About 600 members of the society are holding a week-long meeting here.

In another address, Dwight W. Winkelman, past president of the Associated General Contractors, said it was logical to believe that any future war enemy would try to destroy America's productive capacity as rapidly as possible.

[President Truman left Washington in the afternoon on his special train for St. Paul to make a speech Thursday night marking Minnesota's centennial as a Territory.]

Russia was not named by the President, but his allusion to the fountainhead of communism was obvious as he sketched out a vision of a world which he said could live in harmony and plenty merely by elevating the standard of living of backward areas.

LEHMAN CRITICIZES DULLES' WAR YEARS

Also Says Rival's 'Assumption
of Indispensability' Is 'Insult
to All Who Served Country

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

New sharpness was given yesterday to the contest for United States Senator by former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the Democratic-Liberal candidate, who compared his wartime activities with those of Senator John Foster Dulles, the Republican nominee.

"During the war," said Mr. Lehman, "while Mr. Dulles was conducting a lucrative law practice in New York and was cautioning his employees that they could not

DULLES SUPPORTS CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS

Pledging Effort, He Accuses
Democrats of 'Inaction'—Also
Backs a Fair D. P. Law

By KALMAN SEIGEL

John Foster Dulles, Republican candidate for election to the Senate seat he holds by appointment, pledged yesterday that if returned to office he would work and vote for anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and fair employment measures as well as a non-discriminatory law for displaced persons.

He attacked the civil rights record of the Democratic Administration as one of "hypocrisy" and

apex with the momentous decision of the American Federation of Labor in 1938 when it suspended ten unions for forming the Committee for Industrial Organizations.

Neither Mr. Carey nor his opponents, who now use the initials UE for their union without the CIO suffix, minimize the civil war that faces them.

The fight is already on for the funds and properties of the UE all over the nation. Right and left wing adherents in Schenectady, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and elsewhere have sequestered local funds. Court actions are under way.

Mr. Carey admitted that the civil war among electrical workers would be carried to the plants where contracts would be claimed by both sides. Some of the main agreements are in General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors and the Radio Corporation of America.

In these plants Mr. Carey asserted that practically 100 per cent of the membership was with his organization.

Will Take Fight to NLRB

The fight, said Mr. Carey, will also be carried on before the National Labor Relations Board, where election contests will be requested to determine the legal possession of contracts. It is also expected that as in similar labor wars the contests will extend to picket lines where blood, clashes in such affairs are a matter of course.

Significantly it was Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, who himself broke with the Communists and ousted them from his own union, who read the expulsion resolutions.

In preparation for all eventualities in the CIO's civil war with the Communist-led organizations the delegates granted extraordinary power to the executive board to prevent the use of the CIO's name by those whose policies favored the Communist party or any Fascist or other totalitarian movement.

This was taken to mean that the board would be able to expel any other left-led unions and to unseat their officers from the executive board.

With these extraordinarily swift maneuvers went convention approval of a proposal to raise the present per capita tax 2 cents a month per member. This would mean an additional million dollars a year to replace the loss of taxes from severance of ties of dissident unions.

So well prepared were the right

Continued on Page 33, Column 4

When You Think of Writing

in New York and was cautioning his employes that they could not count on their places being held open in his office when they returned from service, I flew the Atlantic eight times."

Mr. Lehman's reference to his wartime service as director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which took him to Europe and North Africa, was contained in his reply to a recent statement by Mr. Dulles that there might be an end to this country's bipartisan foreign policy unless he were returned to the Senate.

Mr. Lehman challenged, in a heavy day of campaigning from Columbia University to the southern reaches of Brooklyn, the descriptions of Mr. Dulles as a "great architect of foreign policy" and an "indispensable man" in Washington. He made the comparison of wartime activities in a radio broadcast over Station WCBS and a state-wide hook-up.

The former Governor spoke last night at four Democratic meetings in Brooklyn. In speeches in the Brownsville, Crown Heights, Borough Park and Bensonhurst sections he contrasted Mr. Dulles' views on foreign relationships with those of the late Wendell Willkie, thus bidding for the support of liberal Republicans.

Overflow crowds greeted his appearance in Brooklyn. He was

Continued on Page 22, Column 5

ord of the Democratic Administration as one of "hypocrisy" and cited his record on behalf of human rights in a major campaign address before 1,000 women at a reception at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, Grand Concourse and 181st Street, the Bronx.

Mr. Dulles said he went to Washington in the hope and expectation of working for such legislation, "but the Democrats denied me that chance" and "if you send me back, I'll make the chance."

Accusing President Truman of failing to make good his campaign promises, Mr. Dulles pictured his opponent, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, as the choice of "those who have broken faith with the people."

"I suggest to you with all modesty that you send down to Washington one who both in his person and in his party has demonstrated the will and the capacity to perform," he said.

"I can't promise you any miracles. But this I do promise you: I shall work for and vote for an anti-poll tax law. I shall work for and vote for an anti-lynching law. I shall work for and vote for a Federal fair employment practice law."

Mr. Dulles pledged also to work and vote for a displaced persons law "that will not be anti-Catholic, that will not be anti-Jewish, that will be fair and sympathetic in its

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

by elevating the standard of living of backward areas.

As in past speeches on his Four program, Mr. Truman stated that if the buying power of retarded areas could be improved by 2 per cent, through American technical aid, the wheels of American industry would have to revolve endlessly to keep up with the demand for its goods.

In leading up to his main top

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

World News

THURSDAY, N

The European Marshall Plan Council, reacting yesterday to ECA Administrator Hoffman's request for economic integration decided that member countries should "adopt the objective" of lifting quantitative controls from half their mutual trade by Dec 15 and "widen the area" of currency transferability next year. European observers called the move tentative and feeble; Mr. Hoffman said the United States was looking for action rather than for resolutions. [1:8.]

It was learned that the United States, for political as well as economic reasons, would oppose the Food and Agriculture Organization's plan for an international commodity clearing house to transfer farm surpluses to short age areas. [1:7.]

British labor jarred the Government's hope of averting pay rises in the wake of the pound's devaluation when leaders of unions whose pay is tied to living costs rejected any wage freeze. [14:3.]

The United States, with its program of aid to underdeveloped areas, will stay ahead of Russia, President Truman said. Our ideology "backed by a moral code" will win, he said, because it will best serve the people of the world. [1:4.]

The virility of this country is in danger of being weakened by too much "welfare state" personal security and we may be forced into a third war we can lose, Dr. Vannavar Bush, president of the Carnegie Foundation, warned. [19:2.]

More than 300 years of Dutch rule ended with the signing of a pact transferring sovereignty "unconditionally and irrevocably" to the new United States of Indonesia. The formal transfer will take place next month. [4:2.] The news was welcomed at the United Nations, where it

Monopoly Ended Here in Control Of Coin-Box Washers in Cellars

By ARTHUR GELB

Anti-monopoly injunctions restraining twenty-one corporations and 116 individuals from "stifling competition" among operators of coin-box washing machines in basements of local apartment houses were obtained yesterday by State Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein.

The prosecutor declared that his action to eliminate interference with the free exercise of trade in the \$10,000,000-a-year industry might save housewives "as much as \$2,500,000 annually on their home laundry bills." He added that it would give them an opportunity to demand price cuts to 15 cents a wash, 5 cents less than the average rate now being charged.

The restraining orders, granted by Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Gavagan, were consented to by the defendants as an alternative to going on trial for violation of

Business Law. Violation of the injunctions would confront the defendants with contempt of court proceedings as well as criminal and civil prosecution.

As part of the same action yesterday, Mr. Goldstein submitted to Justice Gavagan a motion to dissolve the Coin Metered Washing Machine Operators Association, Inc., with offices at 384 East 149th Street, the Bronx. He labeled the organization "a so-called trade association set up in 1941 to serve as the medium through which the defendants protected the estimated 6,000 laundry machines under their control." This figure, the Attorney General said, represents about one-fifth of the 30,000 machines installed in the 15,000 apartment houses here.

The dissolution motion, to which the defendants also consented, is

U. E. HEAD SAYS C. I. O. ABANDONED LABOR

Fitzgerald Accuses Leaders of Turning to Politics and 'Shrieking Lies'

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, assailed top leaders of the CIO yesterday as "miserably bewildered and perplexed men" and accused them of abandoning "trade unionism in favor of politics."

In his first public statement since the huge left-wing electrical union bolted the CIO convention in Cleveland and in response to the subsequent expulsion of his organization from the parent group yesterday, he declared:

"Walter Reuther's resolution expelling the UE from the CIO proves UE's charges that CIO leadership has abandoned trade unionism in favor of politics. They are miserably bewildered and perplexed men who are hysterically shrieking lies about UE to cover up their own failures.

"They want to hide the fact that their policy of chasing after hand-outs from politicians instead of fighting for the people has dragged the CIO down from 6,000,000 to about 3,000,000 members.

"Unless their own members catch up with them, Mr. Murray and Mr. Reuther, in their red-baiting race for control of the CIO, will manage to tear the CIO to pieces.

"The workers of the electrical industry organized UE to fight for the improvement of wages and conditions. We will continue to fight for those objectives."

In New York, meanwhile, the union resumed negotiations with the General Electric Company for a contract covering 125,000 of the company's workers. Company officials took the position that they would continue talks with the union negotiators so long as they were the certified representatives of the workers.

Rival UE Factions Act

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2—Rival factions of Local 601, United Electrical Workers, in Pittsburgh moved speedily today to take whatever tactical advantages they could from the expulsion of the UE from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Cleveland.

Promptly in Pittsburgh right wingers of the huge local—15,000—moved to set up the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, as distinguished from the Redwing United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the same that will be

Stores President Named To Head Jewish Campaign



Herman M. Stein
Harrison Studios

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion have appointed Herman M. Stein a national chairman of their 1949-50 combined campaign, it was announced yesterday.

The purpose of the campaign, which has a national goal of \$1,875,000, is to expand the programs of liberal Jewish institutions. Mr. Stein, who is president of Davega stores, is a member of the governing board of Hebrew Union College and of the executive board of the Jewish Institute of Religion, and president of Temple Israel, Lawrence, L. I.

bor federation," a right-wing leader said today.

The statement came from William Snoots of Dayton, president of UE District Seven and executive secretary of the Montgomery County CIO Council at Dayton.

Mr. Snoots said action splitting five of six UE locals in Dayton from the parent union rested with the members. Voting, he said, probably will take place Friday. He said he was confident the members would follow recommendations of Dayton UE leaders. He said the leaders would urge secession from the UE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—A district official of the United Electrical Workers Union today termed as "wishful thinking" threats by presidents of five upstate New York locals to withdraw their members from the leftist union.

TWO LEFTIST UNITS EXPELLED BY C. I. O.

Continued from Page 1

wing UE leaders for today's events that Mr. Carey was able to reveal to a large press conference after today's CIO convention session that his organization already had offices at 734 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington. It has a telephone, Executive 9060.

Replying to questions aimed to bring out whether employers would not be "in the middle" in the internecine struggle of the two electrical unions, Mr. Carey said that his adherents were already notifying the employers "plant by plant" that its group was the "official" union.

His group, he added, has even gone to the extent of beginning to file non-Communist affidavits with the NLRB to qualify for its services. The Fitzgerald-led UE officers filed such affidavits recently. It is understood that they are being investigated by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Carey is chairman of the UE-CIO administrative committee and William Snoots of Dayton, Ohio, is secretary.

The other members are Fred Kelly of Lynn, Mass.; Michael Fitzpatrick of Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Dillon of New York; Harry Block of Philadelphia; Dallas Smith of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Anthony Cimino of Springfield, Mass.; John Callahan of Pittsfield, Mass.; E. J. Kraft and Robert Elaner, both of Dayton, Ohio, and Joseph Hawkins of Mansfield, Ohio.

The climax of the debate on the expulsion resolutions came when the CIO president, Philip Murray, dramatically disclosed what he indicated was "inside information" of Communist party meetings in New York attended by James Matles, director of organization, and Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the expelled U. E.

These meetings, according to Mr.

Murray, were held in the hall of the International Workers Order after the CIO convention in Boston in 1947. Their purpose, he said was "formulating policy and directing the political destinies of the CIO for the year 1948."

Among those present, Mr. Murray asserted, were W. Z. Foster Eugene Dennis and "a Mr. Will Hamson," Communist party leaders. They invited Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union to attend, Mr. Murray continued. He had further testimony as to those present, he asserted, from Mr. Quill, "a delegate to this convention."

"Our Good Friend Harry Bridges"

Paraphrasing Mr. Murray in rejected the remark that "our good friend Harry Bridges (president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) attended a couple of meetings over in New York after that time with the same people."

Then, referring again to the Communist party meeting in the hall of the International Workers Order, Mr. Murray declared that these meetings evolved plans drafted ideas and "gave a sense of political direction, so they claimed to the CIO."

Then, he continued, the same group met again in the same place in January, 1948, and out of this conference "there evolved plans and policies to corrupt and destroy if possible, the trade union movement of America."

The CIO leader then quoted from The New Times, a Moscow publication which stated in an issue last month that "The UE may leave the CIO and lead a movement for the formation of a third trade union center of the United States."

George Baldanzi, vice president of the Textile Workers Union, said that the convention was not ousting the UE "since that decision was made long ago by the Cominform and I am in favor of accommodating them."

He said the Communist leaders worked hard in their unions, "but only to gain control in order to sell out anybody in the interests of Russia."

"Beautiful unforg"

OUSTER OF LEFTISTS IS PRESSED BY C. I. O.

Committees Are Named to Hear
Charges Against Ten Unions
and Presidents of Nine

By LOUIS STARK

Special to The New York Times

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5—Charges were preferred today against ten Leftist-led unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at a meeting of the executive board. They face expulsion if the charges are sustained. Hearings will be held as soon as possible.

This swift action came as a climax to events at the closing session of the CIO's convention yesterday. Besides the ten affiliates, nine of their presidents were cited for hearings. The charges in each case were the same, that the union and their heads had not supported CIO policy but had worked for Communist party objectives.

The board's action was more far-reaching than had been expected in some quarters. Earlier it had been reported that only the pro-Communist union chiefs on the board would be put on trial. But the top command decided to lay the groundwork for a possible purge of ten unions with an estimated 500,000 to 600,000 members. The CIO counts its membership at 6,000,000.

Philip Murray, CIO president, made the momentous announcement after an all-morning session of the board. Three subcommittees were named to sift the charges. These were preferred in each case by William Steinberg, president of the American Radio Association, a board member.

The vote in all cases was 40 to 8. One of the nine left-wing board members was absent.

While the International Fur and Leather Workers Union was one of the ten cited for hearings, Ben Gold, its president, was not named for trial. He was held ineligible yesterday for membership on the executive board, as he is an avowed Communist.

Besides the furriers union the unions charged with violating the CIO constitution are these:

Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America; International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; National Union of Marine

niture Workers of America; United Office and Professional Workers of America; United Public Workers of America, and the American Communications Association.

The presidents of affiliates who will be tried are Harry R. Bridges, longshoremen; Hugh Bryson, cooks and stewards; John Clark, smelter workers; James Durkin, office workers; Abram Flaxer, public workers; Donald Henderson, food and tobacco workers; J. F. Jurich, fishermen; Morris Pizer, furniture union, and Joseph P. Selly, communications group.

Mr. Bridges, one of the left-wing leaders present at today's executive board meeting, protested sharply against the procedure and the setting up of the three trial committees.

Mr. Murray was asked whether the West Coast longshoremen leader had threatened to take the dispute to court.

"No, he did not," replied Mr. Murray. "But he will be busy in the courts anyway."

Apparently this referred to the forthcoming trial of Mr. Bridges for statements made in connection with his application for citizenship.

The CIO convention opened the way to expulsion of the leftist unions and their leaders by amending the constitution, Tuesday. "The next day the convention expelled the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, third largest affiliate, with a membership set at about 450,000.

Concurrently the delegates ousted the Farm Equipment Workers Union, a smaller organization with possibly 50,000 members. In this case the union, it was charged, had failed to obey the CIO's order to merge with the United Automobile Workers. Instead it merged last week with the ousted electrical union.

Soon after the UE was expelled a new charter was issued to the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. An administrative committee was named and a reorganization convention was planned for Philadelphia later this month.

There was no attempt to bar

the leftist members of the board from today's meeting. Mr. Selly was absent owing to the illness of his father.

After the executive board decided to give the required notice of charges to the ten leftist unions and nine of their presidents, committees were named to hold hearings. Mr. Murray, in reply to a question, said he hoped the committees would complete their work in three months.

The committee to sift the charges against the furniture, food and smelter unions and their three heads comprises Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; Emil Masey and Joseph Curran.

The committee to hear and to recommend "appropriate action" in the cases of the unions of longshoremen, fishermen and cooks consists of O. A. Knight, chairman; James E. Fading and Joseph Fisher.

Emil Rieve, Joseph Beirne and Harry Sayre were named as a committee to investigate the office workers, communications association, public workers and the furriers. This committee will also handle the accusations against the union presidents named.

Mr. Bridges preferred charges at the board meeting against Joseph Curran and the National Maritime Union. He alleged transgression of longshore picket lines. This was referred to a committee comprising David J. McDonald, John Green and John Moran.

Mr. Murray explained that the left-wing board members would be permitted to remain on the board pending the report on the charges against them. He said the board had also amended the rules governing CIO state and local councils, requiring them to conform to the CIO constitution and policy.

The union president added that the board had also directed the CIO officers to file non-Communist affidavits required under the Taft-Hartley Law for unions wishing to use the board's services. This provision of the law, he said, would be obeyed under protest. The CIO believes it is unconstitutional.

Bond

FIFTH AVENUE FASHIONS

Free Labor of World Forms Anti-Communist Federation

By **BENJAMIN WELLES**
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Dec. 7—The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined today in the organization of a new non-Communist trades union international.

MAYOR 'FEELS FINE'; GOES SOUTH SUNDAY

O'Dwyer Leaves Hospital Suite to Attend Midnight Mass— Miss Simpson a Visitor

Mayor O'Dwyer attended midnight mass last night in the Roman Catholic chapel at Bellevue Hospital. It was the first time he had left his suite since entering the hospital on Nov. 28.

Mr. O'Dwyer confirmed reports that he planned a Florida vacation. He said he would leave the hospital at noon Sunday and board a train for Fort Lauderdale, where he will be the guest of Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, former Commissioner of Hospitals, and Mrs. Bernecker. He said also that he would be back "in time to be sworn in on Jan. 2."

The Mayor looked tired, but he was cheerful when questioned about his plans. He wore a blue business suit, white shirt and figured tie and was escorted by Nurse Genevieve Mancini.

Mr. O'Dwyer was permitted to leave his room after hospital officials had studied an electrocardiograph sent to his suite at 11:30 P. M. He arrived at the chapel on the ground floor of the hospital a few minutes before the celebration of the mass at 12:15 A. M. Today is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and attendance is mandatory upon Cath-

In closing the Free World Labor Conference the delegates of 48,000,000 workers constituted International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as a rival to the Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions.

The new organization voted unanimously to place its permanent headquarters in Brussels. It chose without dissent J. H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands as permanent Secretary General. Tomorrow the confederation is expected to name Paul Finet of Belgium as president and chairman of the Executive Board.

Draft Constitution Voted

The vote on the draft of a constitution resulted in almost unanimous approval by the constituent organizations. The exception was the French Confederation of Christian Workers which abstained. Since approval implied willingness to affiliate, the abstention of the French group headed by Gaston Tessier renewed speculation that the Continental Christian unions among whom the Catholics are predominant might not join the international. They had been invited to join on condition that they would agree to sever relations with their Christian international within two years.

The United States delegates feel it is too early to say what European Christian groups will do. The Italian group headed by Giulio Pastore is believed solidly in the new International. Today the Belgian Christian Unionists announced its affiliation. The Americans think M. Tessier may have abstained from voting to thresh out the issue later at a meeting of the International Christian Confedera-

proval of Mayor O'Dwyer. He had summoned William Reid, chairman of the Board of Transportation, and two other members to a sick bed conference at Bellevue Hospital earlier in the day.

It was understood that the first draft of a proposed reply was discussed and modified at that time. At 6:30 P. M. Mr. Reid returned to the hospital with another version of the letter. This was read and approved by the Mayor. It was then mailed to Mr. Guinan and copies were released to the press. It was signed also by Frank X. Sullivan and Sidney H. Bingham.

The language of the letter was severe and to the point, making the case that the city was unable to meet the twelve demands of the union on the basis of its present income. The full demands would cost, the board declared, more than \$70,000,000.

After an exhaustive analysis of the city's financial position and its inability to pay a wage demand of 21 cents more an hour and to meet a request for reduction of the work schedule from the present forty-eight hours to forty, the letter continued:

"For your information and the

Continued on Page 66, Column 5

World News

THURSDAY, DEC

The statements by former Army Air Forces Major Jordan that atomic and other secret data had been expedited to Russia were denied in Washington yesterday. Lieutenant General Groves, before a House committee, said that neither the late Harry L. Hopkins nor former Vice President Wallace had ever attempted to exert pressure on him for the benefit of the Soviet Union. [1:8.] The Army Intelligence officer in charge of the National Airport at the time denied that a Soviet officer had flown a radar-equipped plane to Moscow, as charged by Mr. Jordan. [10:3.]

The miners' union reported contracts signed with about 1 per cent of the soft-coal indus-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

HEADS LABOR CONGRESS



J. H. Oldenbroek
The New York Times Studio, 1944

FREE LABOR FORMS
WORLD FEDERATION

Continued from Page 1

tion, of which he is also a leader. The new confederation moved swiftly to end its work in the hope of adjourning tomorrow. During a talk last midnight the Americans persuaded the British and their European colleagues to accept the last two United States aims—location of the headquarters in Brussels and expansion of the European seats on the executive board from four to five to admit the Italians with equal rights.

Executive Board's Make-up

The Executive Board will meet every six months. It will consist of one delegate from Africa, three from Asia and the mid-east (one Japanese, one Indian, one Iranian), two from Britain, two from Latin America (one Cuban, one Chilean), one from the West Indies, one from Australia-New Zealand, five from Europe and four from North America.

The United States delegates will be William Green of the AFL with George Meany and Irving Brown as substitutes and Philip Murray of the CIO with James B. Carey and Elmer Cope as substitutes. The seven-man policy group will be empowered to meet quickly if necessary. Mr. Green and Mr. Murray usually will be represented on this by Mr. Brown and Mr. Cope. The five European seats have been allocated to Scandinavia, Germany, France, the Benelux nations and Italy.

The United States delegates have expressed satisfaction with the results of the conference. David Dubinsky and George Harrison of the AFL agreed that the main American objectives had been supported. David McDonald and Guy Nunn of the CIO praised the close unity between the two United States labor groups.

Grotewohl Is Reported Ill

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (UP)—The West Berlin newspaper Telegraf said today that Otto Grotewohl, Premier of the Soviet-dominated East German Government, had been taken to a Russian military hospital Sun-

ONE EXCHANGE RATE
ANNOUNCED BY CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 7 (AP)—Establishment of a single monetary exchange rate, replacing a sliding scale system, was announced tonight by the Chilean Government.

The rate is to be determined by the Treasury and the Economics and Commerce Ministries after consultation with the International Monetary Fund. Government sources indicated it would be between 80 and 70 pesos to the dollar.

Under the old system, the Government pegged the peso at 25 to \$1 for importation of newsprint and newspaper printing materials, 31 to \$1 for importation of various essentials, including medicines, and 43 to \$1 for importation of gasoline, livestock and other items considered essential but not indispensable.

The change is intended to improve Chile's export position in the face of monetary devaluations by Great Britain and other nations. The Government mentioned agricultural and livestock, mining and industrial products as among those in which greater exports are sought.

The Government also announced new taxes. Persons leaving the country for twenty days will have to pay a 10,000-peso tax. Persons owning "luxury" automobiles will be taxed 2,000 pesos and those with smaller cars, 1,000 pesos. Income taxes will be increased. Other new imposts will be on race track tickets, cigars, soft drinks and wine.

Informed sources estimated the price of some imported articles, including gasoline, sugar, coffee and tea, will double.

Make your bath a shower and take it as quickly as possible. Turn the water on only for rinsing. Turn it off for soaping. This process takes only five to seven gallons of water and makes possible a drastically needed saving. Water is precious. Conserve it.

\$5,000,000

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GAIN

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the sterling to the dollar area. Analytical figures on that point also are still awaited but unofficial reports from official sources indicate that the switch, while not sensational, is encouraging.

It probably is not going too far to say that in Whitehall there is a feeling that pundits like Sir Stafford were closer to the truth about devaluation two months ago than were the prophets of doom at the same time. There is a widening market for British goods abroad and no appreciable rise in the cost of living here.

The fact that the Government has been able to get the unions with a sliding wage scale tied to the cost of living to forego their rights unless living costs jump more than six points is taken as an encouraging sign. Both the unions and the Government are gambling that prices will not rise enough to disturb the existing wage scale, with the Government taking most of the risks.

For some time officials in Whitehall had their fingers crossed on the level of wages and prices. That fear has passed for the present. The unions have come into

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New World Labor Body Denounces Totalitarian Regimes in Manifesto

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Scores Russia, Spain, Argentina —Freedom and Dignity Are Exalted

LONDON, Dec. 9—A manifesto condemning all forms of totalitarian government and exalting human dignity and freedom was adopted today by the final session of the first congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions formed in London in recent days.

The resolutions of the congress, which was attended by 280 delegates representing 48,000,000 workers in non-Communist countries, highlighted the reasons why the "free" trade unions had withdrawn from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and organized a competing confederation.

"We assert that economic and political democracy are inseparable," the manifesto said, calling upon the world's workers to "unite with us to achieve a world in which men can be both free and secure and in which the peoples of all nations may live in peace with each other."

To underline its opposition to all forms of totalitarianism, the confederation pledged its support for those living under the rule of police states, not only in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries but also in Franco Spain and in Latin America, particularly Peru, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Argentina.

C. de Orgorio, delegate from Argentina, told the congress that because he "spoke the truth" about Argentina in the congress, he had lost the job in Buenos Aires that he had held for twenty-two years. The executive board of the confederation will see what help it can give to him.

Three slogans summarized the confederation's aims. They were: "Bread—Economic Security and Social Justice for All."

"Freedom—Through Economic and Political Democracy."

"Peace—With Liberty, Justice and Dignity for All."

In addition to demands for the improvement of workers' standards and the protection of their gains, the confederation advocated full support of the European Re-

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

Western Europe including Germany, conclusion of peace treaties with Austria, Germany and Japan, full help for those peoples who do not enjoy political freedom, technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, a universal system of atomic control, voluntary migration of workers from overpopulated countries and regional defense agreements in defense of democracy. The organization demanded the right to participate in several international economic bodies.

Finally, addressing the largest audience of the congress, William Green, veteran president of the American Federation of Labor, summed up the results of the meeting, which closed with a marked public display of unanimity. He said: "We've made a foundation that in my opinion is secure and indestructible."

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 9—The new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was denounced here today as "a strike-breaking" instrument forged by "imperialist agents" to destroy the unity of the international workers' movement.

This violent denunciation, which differed no way from the content and spirit of the line taken by the Communist Information Bureau, was published by Rad, the newspaper of the Central Trade Union Council of Yugoslavia.

Rad asserted that the London conference had been called "on the initiative of the reactionary leadership of the British Trades Union Congress but actually was led by imperialist agents in the workers' movement—the AFL—and this conference placed on its program the task of coming out decisively against the class struggle of the proletariat."

Rad placed the responsibility for this alleged movement against the proletariat on Irving Brown, international representative of the AFL; William Green, its president; Arthur Deakin, British leader; and James B. Carey of the Congress of

CHIEF OF RED ORGAN IN PRAGUE PURGED

Editor Is Second Top-Ranking Communist to Be Dismissed Within Recent Period

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 9 (AP)—The official Communist newspaper Rude Pravo, confirming predictions of a December purge, announced today that 49-year-old Vilem Novy had been ousted as its editor in chief. Vladimir Koucky has replaced him.

The announcement coincided with reports that several "Anglo-American spies" masquerading as card-carrying party members had been arrested. This development was reported in the cultural newspaper Lidove Noviny.

M. Novy was the second top-ranking Communist to be purged recently. The other was Evzen Loebl, former Deputy Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, whose office revealed earlier this week that he was "no longer in the employ of the Ministry."

M. Novy's dismissal came as no surprise. He had been officially "ill" for a week.

Wednesday the Speaker of the National Assembly announced that M. Novy had "resigned" his chairmanship of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee.

Both M. Novy and M. Loebl were members of the so-called "London group"—Communists who had spent the war in London. M. Novy also is known to be a close friend of Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis, only member of the "London group" now in the Cabinet.

There was no indication that M. Novy had been removed from the Communist party Central Committee. His present whereabouts are unknown.

There were persistent but entirely unconfirmed reports that M. Loebl had committed suicide in Pankrac prison.

The huge modern plant of Rude Pravo, rumored to be plagued with sabotage since late summer, has been under tight police guard for several months, reliable reports said today.

Trouble started when the big new presses stopped suddenly several months ago. Investigation showed that several wires had been severed and the machinery jammed.

U. S. IDEAS ADVISED FOR LABOR ABROAD

C. I. O. Group Told That 'Body Blow' to Communism Can Be Struck in Europe

David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers and a delegate to the recent conference that established the new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London, said yesterday that American unions must teach the labor organizations of France and Italy our idea of trade unionism.

If we do, he told a group of Congress of Industrial Organizations officials at a luncheon at the Brevoort Hotel, a "body blow against communism" can be struck. This would be, he added, "the death knell of communism, if we want it to be."

Mr. McDonald, together with Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president, also a conference delegate, were the guests of honor of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations and the City CIO Council. Other speakers were Louis Hollander, State CIO head; Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Gustav Faber, secretary of the Transport Workers Union.

See It Labor Problem

Referring to his prediction that communism could be destroyed, Mr. McDonald said: "It depends on us. We have the power to do it."

He said that the American conception of trade unionism was based on organization of the unorganized, negotiation of collective bargaining agreements and enforcement of those agreements from day to day. This kind of unionism, he added, would produce real economic security.

"If we can help the people of Europe to get the things that we have here through bona fide trade unionism," Mr. McDonald said, "then communism will not have a chance. But we must perform by deeds and not words. We must do an educational job."

Mr. McDonald pointed out that in some European countries, labor unions were adjuncts of political parties, where the political interests of the party were put above the economic needs of the workers. He decried this tendency and declared:

"I don't want the confederation to be a branch of the world socialist movement. I am proud of the kind of free democratic capitalist union movement we have here."

Cooperation Wins Praise

Mr. Haywood praised the cooperation that existed between the CIO and the American Federation of Labor at the conference. He said the CIO delegates had "decided to make no concessions on important matters without first consulting the AFL, and vice versa."

On the subject of possible working unity between the two bodies, Mr. Haywood said:

"Organic unity here depends on our ability to work together on a day-to-day basis. We have laid the foundation that will lead us to many operations together without organic unity. Let the angels predict the next step and not me."

Mr. Potofsky said that unity with the AFL had been achieved on two grounds—political action and in world affairs. He described the new confederation as a "function of assurance for our way of life and for the people."

WHILE THE CITY WAS SAVING ITS WATER SUPPLY YESTERDAY



At the Brooklyn Army Base, Maj. Jonathan F. Buckley inspected men to see whether they shaved.

CITY 'DRY FRIDAY' HAILED AS SUCCESS

Continued from Page 1

discouraging. It showed a 455,000,000-gallon rate of flow as compared with 400,000,000 gallons at the same time Thursday, or a 13.8 per cent increase. By 8 A. M. the increase was down to only 3.3 per cent, and the next hour there was a 10.9 per cent decrease.

At 10 A. M., 11 A. M. and noon, the percentage of decrease was 13.4, the best figure shown during the seventeen-hour period.

At every hour checked, however, the rate of flow was below that of the previous Friday, and most of the recordings showed a drop of more than 20 per cent. At 11 A. M. the rate was 540,000,000 gallons as compared with 780,000,000 gallons the previous Friday, a 29.9 per cent cut.

Water supply engineers were unable to account for the increase shown in the early hours, but one recalled that the department had received a number of calls from persons who wished to know when the water was going to be "shut off." He thought that persons with this mistaken notion might have been filling bathtubs or other receptacles to guard against a personal drought.

One of the factors that made it difficult for department engineers to assess immediately the results of the holiday was the accelerated decrease in water consumption shown recently by the city. A week ago the consumption was down 173,000,000 gallons a day as compared with the time the conservation drive started and a further drop was expected to be shown this week even without the holiday.

Armbands for Wardens

The Water Supply Department turned over to the Police Department yesterday 10,000 white armbands marked "Save Water." These were to be distributed to the Civilian Coordinating Councils that work in each of the eighty police precincts.

These councils, an outgrowth of the wartime Air Wardens Service, have 8,000 members but they are



Students of Willsborough Junior High School in Brooklyn leaving the building to distribute "Save Water" pledges.

Arizona Flies Water Here For Sales Club Party

Water came to this city yesterday by air from Arizona.

The 2,500 guests at the annual Christmas party of the Sales Executives Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel were supplied with 180 gallons of drinking water flown here from Phoenix by American Air Lines planes.

Inspiration for the donation of water by the Chamber of Commerce of the Arizona city came from Walter R. Benison, president of the Valley National Bank of Phoenix, and director and head of the chamber. Mr. Benison, a guest at the party, said Phoenix was "glad to make the water available to a sister city from its own not-too-pentiful reserves."

about \$230,000 behind the comparable 1948 figure.

"We don't mind losing that kind of money," he added. An official of the Cunard White

CITY FOLKS SPEND SAHARA-LIKE DAY

Whiskers, Alibis and Dishes Stacked in Kitchens Mark Drive to Save Water

New York's men started roughing it yesterday. They either didn't shave, or fortified themselves with elaborate explanations of why, despite the city administration's dry Friday plea for all-out water conservation, they were smooth-faced. Explanations were more numerous than bearded faces, but even so many a wifely cheek was scratched by the parting kiss of a stubble-faced husband.

Police Commissioner William P. O'Brien and Chief Inspector August W. Flath were unshaven and said they expected their men to "comply with the city's plan for waterless Fridays." Some policemen had shaved, some hadn't.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan wore Water Commissioner Stephen J. Carney's "badge of honor"—a facial stubble. Magistrate Samuel Orr and most of his colleagues were following the letter and the spirit of shaveless Friday. Some reduced the penalties of bearded offenders who came before them.

A good many Supreme Court justices likewise had omitted their customary morning depilation. Court attaches whose cheeks were smooth had a variety of alibis: they owned dry shavers, had used witch hazel instead of water, or had shaved at 11:30 P. M. Thursday night and would not have their "badges of honor" for a few hours. Federal Court males, for the most part, had shaved with the water they washed in.

James J. Lyons, Bronx Borough President, wore his hirsute gown with pride. He said his automobile needed a cleaning, too, but he wasn't going to let anybody use water on it. The Bronx County Building had an unusually high group of non-shavers—about 70 per cent.

Profit Motive Pops Up

The profit motive had its vague. An otherwise undistinguished tavern sported a sign: "Water 35 cents; whisky free." A starry-eyed optimist went in to investigate. It turned out the whisky was free only if you purchased the water "chaser."

Most barbers practiced shaving as usual. They pointed out that their electric lather makers used extremely little water and that lotions or damp towels would take care of their other needs. One barber said his tiny shop used about two quarts of water a day, but he would save what he could. Another, with a gleam in his eye, said he would discourage customers from demanding water by charging them 25 cents for it.

In a Pennsylvania Station barber shop a manicurist drew frowns. Attractive otherwise, she was engaged in the ugly task of using a bowl of water while giving a manicure.

Grand Central Terminal had its parish too. He stood up openly in the washrooms, using a straight razor while the water tap flowed on. Passers-by gave him a wide berth.

A 50% Saver

Perhaps the other extreme was found in a Chelsea apartment house. An elevator operator stared for a moment at a male passenger with one cheek smooth, the other

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DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDS!

FORD WELFARE POST OFFERED HOFFMAN

Head of Auto Company Says E. C. A. Chief Considers Foundation Directorship

Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, Dec. 17 — Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, has received the offer of the position of managing director of the \$205,000,000 Ford Foundation, it was revealed today by Henry Ford 2d, president of the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Hoffman was president of the Studebaker Corporation when he took the ECA post.

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Hoffman had made no decision but he added that "I understand he is studying the offer."

"I have just barely talked to Mr. Hoffman about it," Mr. Ford continued. "We have reached no agreement."

While the position will not be held open indefinitely it is understood that a reasonable time to make up his mind has been accorded to the ECA chief.

Ford Foundation has been called one of the richest of its kind in the world. It was established in January, 1936, by the late Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, and father of Henry Ford 2d. Its original assets were \$25,000.

At the death of Edsel Ford, the foundation's assets were increased to more than \$100,000,000 when he willed to it all of the non-voting Ford Motor Company stock he owned, valued at \$190 a share. The foundation now holds 2,800,000 shares of non-voting Ford stock, and will come into 288,000 more when the estate of Henry Ford is settled. This will mean that the foundation will hold more than 3,000,000 shares.

Family Holds Voting Stock

All voting stock in Ford Motor is held by members of the Ford family.

More than a year ago the Foundation announced the appointment of a committee of scientific authorities to study fields in which it could expand its activities.

The Foundation originally was set up "to receive and administer



The Foundation originally was set up "to receive and administer funds for scientific, educational and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare.

Members of the committee named by Henry Ford 2d, president of the Foundation were:

Peter Odegard of the University of California, heading political science division; Thomas H. Carroll, Syracuse University, business division; Donald G. Marquis, University of Michigan, social sciences; Francis T. Spaulding, New York State Education Commissioner, education; Dr. T. Duckett Jones, Harvard Medical School, health, and Charles C. Lauritsen, California Institute of Technology, natural sciences.

The committee originally was scheduled to have reported in "the fall of 1948" but, last October, a Ford Foundation spokesman indicated that deciding what to do with the fortune was turning out to be a larger task than some of America's wisest men had anticipated.

Report May Be Delayed

A report by the committee is now expected soon after the first of the year, but it might be delayed until Mr. Hoffman's decision on the position as head of the Foundation.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Foundation's assets during the year had risen to near \$215,000,000.

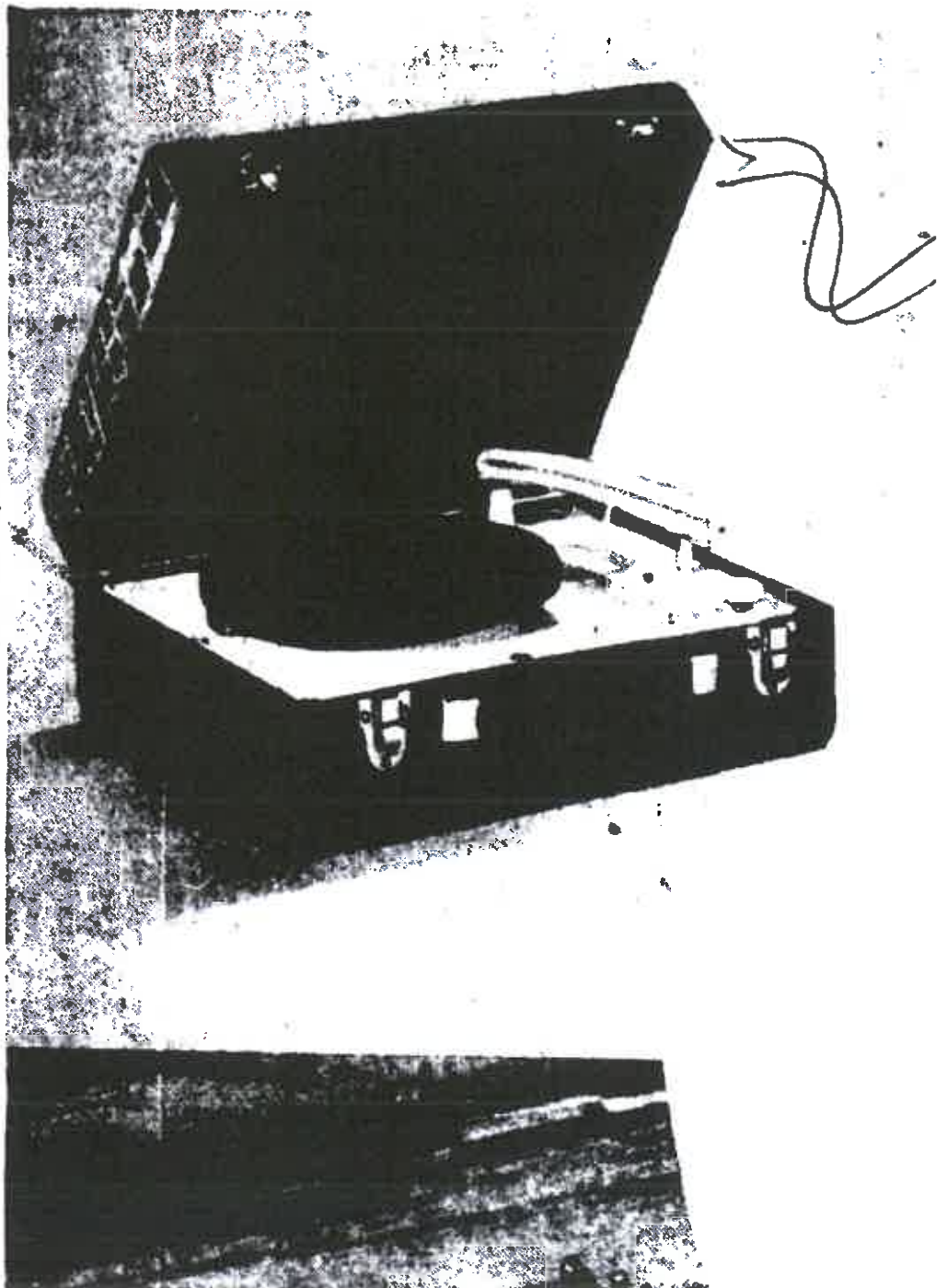
Trustees for the fund, in addition to Henry Ford 2d, are Dr. Karl T. Compton, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; B. J. Craig of Dearborn, Mich.; Donald K. David of the Harvard School of Business; Benson Ford, vice president of Ford Motor and manager of the company's Lincoln-Mercury division, and James B. Webber, vice president and general manager of the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit.

Since the death of Edsel Ford the shifting of non-voting stock to the Foundation had been so rapid that it reached 81.2 per cent of the Ford non-voting stock as of Nov. 30, this year.

Hoffman "Flattered" by Offer

Reached by telephone early today after he had arrived in Los Angeles by plane on a trip to his home in Pasadena, Mr. Hoffman said:

"I am very much flattered with the offer. Mr. Ford understands that I cannot resign from my job as ECA administrator at present or in the near future. If I were footless and free I would give the offer serious consideration."



the president of the Bank here, addressed 900 attending the opening session of the association's annual and mortgage conference at the Hotel.

"investment field," he de- "practical considerations ubstantial investment of deposits in Government d Government-insured or ed mortgages. How de- savings institutions are on these two forms of in- is indicated by the prob- y would face if those of investment should

Government debt policy low interest rates. the eld of mortgages over ers the savings banks the e" of being able to main- improve the "reward to Mr. McElvare continued.

her Return Unlikely Improvement as we have vidend rates during the r stems as much from of competition as from ties for a higher invest- rn," he said. "Prospects tter are not hopeful." last year some gain has e in the mortgage activ- savings banks and their ve generally increased. have not maintained the portion of assets in mort- estments. Mr. McElvare

tion of savings bank investment, in a period er types of thrift institu- e been maintaining their he said, "would ulti- pair our relative useful- he public in one of our fields of operation, and time when we are wit- he evolution of Govern- vity in our business from to direct competition." ublic Housing Bill, at a n there is no general of mortgage credit, would from the thrift institu- mportant segment of the at they have supplied to at reasonable rates. Mr. commented To that ex- said, the bill would ad- ffect the earnings on se institutions depend n provide the nation's savers asonable return on their

g Held Public Service Mattison, executive vice of the Bank of America A. of San Francisco, ast savings and commercial s public service, "and we anybody in the eye and tick" g happens to be one of facts in the American things that can keep this ard the so-called 'Welfare n turning it into a 'Fare- e'—farewell to freedom, ndards, and incentives," son declared. ust not submit to con- f our services, to derog- r leadership in the econ- debasement of our func-

Mr. Youngman is president of last twenty-two years.

BORDEN INCOME UP PUT AT NEW HIGH

\$21,890,479 Earned Last Year 14.1% Above 1948 Figure and Equal to \$5.10 a Share

Net income of the Borden Company and its consolidated subsidiaries last year increased 14.1 per cent to a new high of \$21,890,479 from the \$19,179,427 earned in 1948, the year of its lowest post-war profit. Theodore G. Montague, president, announced in the annual report to stockholders and employees, released today.

The over-all volume of goods sold was maintained, but because prices of principal products were lower, dollar sales declined about 5.5 per cent to \$613,763,267 from the 1948 record of \$649,592,375, Mr. Montague explained.

The net for 1949 equaled \$5.10 a share and represented 3.57 cents per dollar of sales, compared with \$4.46 and 2.95 cents, respectively, the year before. The report noted that at the time of the previous record earnings of \$21,681,213 in 1930, when sales were only \$345,422,779, the profit was 6.28 cents a sales dollar, nearly double the present rate.

Inventories at the year-end totaled \$48,988,814, or 15 per cent less than the \$57,636,783 at the close of 1948, reflecting generally lower prices than in 1948. Current assets on Dec. 31 amounted to \$142,036,191 and current liabilities were \$35,342,297, leaving a net working capital of \$106,693,894, highest on record and \$735,077 greater than a year earlier.

Capital Outlays Planned

The company's program for capital expenditures in 1950 will be about \$15,600,000, including a new budget of \$11,800,000 combined with a carry-over of \$4,000,000 authorized but not spent in previous years. The program will consist largely of replacements of equipment, particularly motor vehicles and refrigerating equipment. Depreciation accruals were \$9,661,874 last year, or \$3,590,506 less than the year's capital expenditures of \$13,252,380.

In metropolitan New York, a milk price war began in October and reduced prices so drastically that the company's fluid milk operations there were put on a profitless basis, the president declared. He said the profit from ice cream business improved, although some reduction in gallonage accompanied the declining national consumption of the product. Lower cheese prices increased consumption and sales. Most other products showed

NICKEL CO. PROFIT REDUCED \$6,856,090

International's 1949 Net Is Put at \$2.08 a Share Compared With \$2.55 in 1948

Increased costs, lower mid-year demand for nickel in the United States and lower prices for copper and platinum metals reduced the net profit of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., and its subsidiaries by \$6,856,090 last year.

The annual report for 1949 issued by Robert C. Stanley, chairman of the board, and John F. Thompson, president, for publication today lists the 1949 net profit at \$32,252,314 after all deductions. This is equivalent to \$2.08 a share on the common stock outstanding and compares with \$39,108,404, or \$2.55 a common share for 1948.

Net sales last year amounted to \$182,806,452 and to \$197,021,736 for 1948. Nickel sales were 209,292,257 pounds, a decline of 30,806,017 from 1948, while copper sales expanded 1,944,250 pounds to 221,075,080 and platinum sales totaled 214,735 ounces against 199,560 in 1948.

Inventory adjustments by consuming industries, work stoppages in steel mills and uncertainties in the business outlook in the United States caused unusual fluctuations in demand for the company's nickel products during 1949, the officials declared. Sales in the early months moved ahead of the peacetime rate achieved in 1948 and then fell sharply, followed by good recovery in the latter part of the year, they explained.

Ore mined was 9,984,891 short tons in 1949 compared with 10,666,862 the year before. Proven ore reserves at the year-end stood at 251,805,000 short tons against 246,177,000 at the close of 1948. The nickel-copper content stood at 7,630,000 short tons at the year-end against 7,503,000. Underground development in the operating mines totaled 84,654 feet against 84,152 in 1948, bringing total footage of underground development in these mines to 1,408,314, or over 266 miles, the report notes.

Capital expenditures last year amounted to \$18,553,851, of which \$10,292,963 was for mining and \$914,271 for the company's new home building program for employees in the Sudbury District. In 1948 capital expenditures were \$14,080,479. Estimated capital expenditures for 1950 are \$22,000,000.

Further expenditures are planned to prepare for expanded

The list had been on a fairly even keel until selling appeared in the rails.

The current quietness of the market, its drop after the coal strike settlement and its subsequent faint recovery must not be misinterpreted. Narrow movements seldom last long and are almost always the forerunners of major price movements.

Until the share list moves out of this narrow range, the ultimate objective must remain obscure. Market followers are always looking for bargains, and once they feel a bottom has been reached, the response is almost immediate.

1,064 Issues Traded

Sales on the New York Stock Exchange of 1,060,000 shares contrasted with last Friday's 1,260,000 shares. Trading involved 1,064 individual issues, of which 409 declined while 364 were higher.

The estimate that steel operations would rebound more than 16 percentage points to an approximate rate of 89.8 per cent of capacity this week as the mills returned to full swing after the coal strike settlement failed to have an effect on the market.

In connection with the annual General Motors report for 1949, which came late yesterday for publication this morning and showed the largest corporate net profit in the history of the United States, market followers were quick to point out that a good portion of this showing had previously been discounted. Stocks of the caliber of General Motors seldom react favorably to "old" figures.

After a less active and steady opening, prices drifted over an irregular course for the remainder of the forenoon, with steels and a few rails strongest. Volume was greatest in low-price utilities, with business to midday at 450,000 shares. The pattern changed little in the early afternoon, but the list backed down in the closing hour when the rails were subjected to liquidation.

Some Market Leaders

United States Steel, fourth most active issue on 15,300 shares, had a lift of 1/4 point at 30 1/2, with Bethlehem unchanged after a slight rise. General Motors remained at 74 1/2, but Chrysler slipped 1/4 point to 84 1/2. American Can rose a point. Allied Chemical went up 3 1/2 points to a new high of 212. Eastman Kodak was depressed 1 1/2 points to finish at 46.

Heaviest dealings took place in the utilities, with both Columbia Gas and Laclede Gas active and slightly improved. Childs Company, which paced the list in turnover on 19,100 shares, was up 1/4 point at 4 1/2. There was a further lack of interest in the television division, although Motorola advanced 1/2 point to 35. Santa Fe erased a gain of 1 1/2 points to end

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

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ISSUE	BID.	ASKED.
July 15, 1972	103.4	103.8
*Not an obligation of U. S. Government.		

DATE	PRICE	YIELD	AMOUNT	REMARKS
Jan. 1953-51	11 1/2	99 28	100 2	1.42
Feb. 1955-53	2 1/4	101 28	102 2	1.51
Oct. 1957-55	1 1/4	100 2	100 6	1.71

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***CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVES**

Issue	Bid.	Asked.
Feb. 1, 1953	100.2	100.5
*Not an obligation of U. S. Government.		

INSULAR BONDS

	Rate	Date	Bid	Ask.
Philippines	4 1/2	July, 1952	108	
Philippines	4 1/2	July, 1957	119 1/4	
Philippines	4 1/2	Oct., 1959	123	
Philippines	5	Feb., 1952	108 1/4	
Puerto Rico	4 1/2	Jan. 59-56	112	

NICKEL CO. PROFIT REDUCED \$6,856,090

Continued From Page 33

underground mining in anticipation of completion of the open pit working at Frood Stobie, to finish construction of plant and equipment for oxygen flash smelting of copper concentrates and additional employe housing.

The revaluation of currencies had the effect of reducing the value in terms of United States dollars of certain of the Canadian and British assets and liabilities.

The restatement of assets and liabilities has resulted in a reduction of \$7,219,234 in net value in terms of United States dollars of current assets and liabilities and of \$206,000 in other assets. This exchange adjustment of \$7,425,234 does not affect earnings for the year since it was charged against reserves previously provided.

Inventories of metals, manufactured products and supplies totaled \$68,804,660 on Dec. 31, against \$66,056,185 at the beginning of 1949. Current assets amounted to \$160,311,913 against \$180,814,012 at the end of 1948, and current liabilities were \$22,898,057 against \$29,288,328.

For complete financial news read The New York Times.

BOND TRADING ON THE

NEW YORK CITY BOND

Range 1950.	Sales in \$1,000.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
109.29 108.12	3	109.10	109.10	109.10	-.6

DOMESTIC BONDS

101 96	100 3/8	ALLIS CHAL 2s 56	1	100 7/8	100 7/8	100 7/8	-	1 1/8
119 7/8	115 1/4	Am & For P 5s 2030	57	95 1/2	94 3/4	95 1/2	+	3/4
112 1/4	109 3/8	Am T & T 3 1/2s 59	167	119 7/8	119 1/2	119 7/8	+	3/8
110	107 3/8	Am T & T 2 3/4s 57	44	112 1/4	111 3/4	112	+	1 1/8
100 1/2	99 1/2	Am T & T 2 3/4s 61	49	110	109 5/8	109 5/8	-	1 1/8
100 3/8	99 1/4	Am T & T 2 3/4s 80	11	100	100	100		
102	97 3/4	Am T & T 2 5/8s 82	9	99 7/8	99 7/8	99 7/8	-	3/8
89	96 1/4	Am T & T 2 5/8s 86	2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	-	3/4
85	104 1/2	Am Tobacco 3s 62	1	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	+	1 1/4
77 1/2	105 7/8	Am Tobacco 3s 69	15	105 1/2	105 1/8	105 1/8	-	3/8
	131 3/8	A T & S F 4s 95	11	128 3/8	128 1/4	128 1/4	-	3/8
	104 1/8	A C Line 1st 4s 52	2	104	103 7/8	104		

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1950

	U S Govt. Bonds.	Other Dom Bonds.	Foreign Bonds.
Day's sales	\$3,430,000		\$420
Saturday	1,630,000		240
Year to date	\$97,200	\$199,578,400	25,406,1
1949	274,500	140,683,300	18,494,1

Range 1950.	Sales in \$1,000.	High.	Low.	Last.	
70 1/2	63 1/2	ERIE 4 1/2s 2015	11	65	6
104 3/8	103 1/2	FIRESTONE T&R 3s 61	5	103 1/2	10
66	59	Fla E Cst 5s 74	1274	66	6
103	102	GOODRICH 2 3/4s 65	7	102 1/4	10
104 1/2	103 1/2	Gulf M & O rfg 4s 75	7	103 3/4	10
67	67	Gulf M&O 2044 B	11	67	

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AVERY RE-ELECTED TO U.S. STEEL BOARD

Montgomery Ward Chairman, Attacked as a 'Monopolist,' Is Defended by Olds

MORGAN 'CONTROL' DENIED

Management Wins Overwhelming Vote of Confidence in Face of Minority Criticism

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 1—Despite sharp criticism by several stockholders, Sewell L. Avery, chairman of Montgomery Ward & Co., was re-elected a director of the United States Steel Corporation at the annual meeting today. Stockholders also returned four other management nominees to the board and strongly supported corporation policy on other issues.

The meeting in the Union Club, attended by 350 persons, lasted ten minutes short of four hours and lacked none of the usual color and spirit. Conforming to tradition, it started with a prayer and ended with a luncheon of sandwiches, coffee and pie.

Re-elected with Mr. Avery as directors were Philip R. Clarke, Benjamin F. Fairless, William A. Irvin and Enders M. Voorhes. The affirmative vote was overwhelming in all cases, but Mr. Avery received about 14,000 votes fewer than each of the other candidates.

In the only other formal business on the agenda stockholders rejected, by more than 95 per cent, two resolutions opposed by management. One provided for a transfer of the annual meeting from Hoboken to New York and the other proposed cumulative voting for directors.

Confidence Vote Given

Another resolution, introduced from the floor, called for a vote of confidence in the management and expressed approbation of its handling of its recent presentation before the House subcommittee investigating monopoly aspects of the steel industry. This was carried by an overwhelming voice vote.

During the discussion of this motion, a stockholder intimated that policies of United States Steel

Counsel Named Director By International Nickel



George C. Sharp
The New York Times Studio, 1949

Election of George C. Sharp as a director of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., was announced yesterday by Robert C. Stanley, board chairman. Mr. Sharp, a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, the company's general counsel, has been engaged in the company's legal affairs for more than twenty-five years.

He fills the vacancy on the board of John Foster Dulles, who resigned following his recent appointment by President Truman as special adviser to Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Mr. Sharp is also a director of the company's United States subsidiary, the International Nickel Company, Inc.

\$3,927,375 CLEARED BY U. S. RUBBER CO.

\$1.49 a Share Earned in First Quarter, Against \$3,375,069, or \$1.18 a Year Ago

The United States Rubber Company, in its statement covering operations for the March quarter, reported yesterday net earnings of \$3,927,375 after taxes and all

COCA-COLA SHOWS DROP IN EARNINGS

Net for First Quarter Is Equal to \$1.30 a Share, Compared With \$1.45 Year Before

C. L. TALLEY IN NEW POST

Vice President of Export Unit Heads Manufacturing Section of the Parent Company

The Coca-Cola Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in the first three months of this year earned \$5,548,369, or \$1.30 a common share, after provision for taxes, Class A dividends and all other charges, it was announced yesterday after the annual meetings of stockholders and directors in Wilmington, Del. Net profit applicable to the common stock in the initial quarter of 1949 was \$5,944,985, or \$1.45 a common share.

The directors called for redemption at \$52.50 a share, all Class A stock outstanding on June 30. To give stockholders of record at least thirty days' formal notice of the redemption, the Class A stock transfer books will be closed on May 24.

The period in which the company will issue one share of common stock in exchange for each three shares of Class A stock was extended to May 19. Holders of 81 per cent of the Class A stock outstanding at the beginning of the exchange period already have submitted their stock. There are now less than 112,000 shares outstanding.

The board elected C. L. Talley, formerly vice president of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, as vice president of the parent company. Identified with the Coca-Cola organization for twenty-six years, he will head the company's manufacturing operations, succeeding John C. Staton. The latter, re-elected vice president, will serve as assistant to the president.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share was voted on the common stock, for payment July 1, and \$1.50 a share payable to Class A stockholders on June 30 also was voted.

All directors were re-elected at the stockholders' meeting, which

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be expelled," the committee said.

Those who "in spite of goodwill cannot understand and carry out the party's policy" will merely be crossed off the party list. This ruling will get rid of them without imposing the stigma of expulsion.

Others "who have not fulfilled their duties for lack of political consciousness but who have shown signs they will overcome their

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

news and a true democratic society." he said. "For this reason General MacArthur has asked me to call to the attention of members of the press the fact that inaccurate and irresponsible reporting endangers our interests and the lives of our soldiers, sailors and airmen engaged in combat against a sinister aggressor."

Last night, however, the Army's

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Exiles Will Pierce the Iron Curtain In New Radio Broadcast Tomorrow

Exiled leaders of Eastern Europe will speak to their countrymen behind the Iron Curtain tomorrow and thereafter in a new radio program.

This was announced by the National Committee for a Free Europe, a group of American citizens who will conduct Radio Free Europe as a private venture to complement the official Voice of America, which is operated by the Department of State.

The committee said its broadcasts, freed of diplomatic restrictions, would tell a "hard-hitting" story of freedom and democracy to the 80,000,000 people "living in Communist slavery" between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Organized last year, the committee has headquarters in the Empire State Building. Using New York studios, it records programs here, and flies the plates to Europe for reproduction. The broadcasting will take place from Radio Free Europe in "an undisclosed location" in Europe, where transmitters have been newly completed.

The power and wave-length of

the Radio Free Europe station, and the hour at which it will start operating, are being kept secret. The Russians are expected to jam the programs after they get under way, but it is hoped secrecy will prevent jamming of initial broadcasts.

Frank Altschul, committee treasurer and chairman of its radio committee, said that tomorrow, as the Fourth of July, was chosen for the first broadcast because it was a symbol throughout the world of "man's long struggle for freedom."

He said there would then be a ten-day "audience building" period in which the programs would be limited to announcements of the new station's plans and purposes.

Then, he said, full broadcasting schedules will begin on July 14, Bastille Day, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille and the start of the French Revolution.

"A prime objective of Radio Free Europe will be to bring to these peoples the voices of their demo-

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instrument of the Jewish people, its specific responsibilities in the field of fund-raising, immigration and settlement."

He and Louis Lipsky, head of the American Zionist Council, the public relations arm of Zionist bodies in this country, were the principal speakers at sessions devoted to "Z. O. A. on the American Scene," as 1,500 delegates continued the fifty-third annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America.

The delegates elected Benjamin G. Browdy of Brooklyn as president of the organization. Mr. Browdy, an industrialist long active in the Zionist movement, first served as acting president when the late Daniel Frisch was visiting Israel. After the death of Mr. Frisch in March, Mr. Browdy was elected to the presidency at a special meeting of the National Administrative Council of the organization.

Rudolf G. Sonneborn of New York was re-elected chairman of the Administrative Council, and Mortimer May of Nashville, Tenn., was re-elected chairman of the National Executive Committee.

For National Autonomies

Mr. Lipsky said he believed that the Zionist movement in each country outside Israel should retain as heretofore its operational autonomy, limited only by the regulations of the Zionist Congress. This Congress, made up of representatives of political Zionist bodies, is scheduled to meet in Jerusalem in December. It convenes every two years.

Dr. Silver laid special emphasis on the fact that there could be no powerful Zionist organization, nationally or internationally, unless it were endowed with power "to carry through what has been called the second phase of the Zionist program which began with

Benjamin G. Browdy

RADIO FREE EUROPE TO OPEN TOMORROW

Continued From Page 1

cratic leaders who have been driven into exile by Communist oppression," said De Witt C. Poole, president of the committee.

"They will speak to their imprisoned countrymen in their native language, in familiar tones, as in a family reunited. They will give the lie to Communist propaganda and tell their listeners of the undying struggle to assure freedom everywhere."

Membership in the committee is open to everyone interested in "halting communism and saving freedom."

Its officers, besides Mr. Poole and Mr. Altschul, are: Joseph C. Grew, chairman of the board; Allen W. Dulles, chairman of the executive committee; Frederic R. Dolbeare and Spencer Phenix, vice presidents; Theodore C. Augustine, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Members of the committee include A. A. Berle Jr., James B. Carey, Lucius D. Clay, Clark M. Clifford, Cecil B. De Mille, William J. Donovan, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mark F. Ethridge, James A. Farley, William Green, Herbert H. Lehman, Charles P. Taft, W. W. Waymack, Matthew Woll and Darryl Zanuck.

CZECH COMMUNISTS

within a half block.

In the course of the reconstruction, the wall have to be dismantled. But each stone has to be placed so as to guide it.

The brief but powerful earthquake wrought such havoc that it touched the wall.

any of the well-known remains in and around the city. In fact, a notable reconstruction has been undertaken. What might be called a "nationalism." The native work that long ago had been carried out stands imperishable arches and crumbling down.

This has caused a great deal of trouble though not on the scale expressed at the time of reconstruction. At the Peruvian National Government. At the Peruvian National Government and the communist determined to re-establish capital.

To this end the Association has

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U.S. TROOPS ENTER ACTION IN KOREA; MARINES ORDERED TO BATTLE AREA; MORE BIG BOMBERS WILL BE SENT

1ST DIVISION READY

Navy Plans New Task Unit Based on Essex Class Carrier

NO PLAN TO USE RESERVES

Johnson Denies Mobilization Is Considered 'at Present'—Truman Holds 2 Parleys

By AUSTIN STEVENS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 3—The Joint Chiefs of Staff today ordered a force of Marines, probably a division, as well as Marine air units to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command in the Korea fighting. Simultaneously, the Air Force moved to reinforce its heavy bomber striking force operating against North Korean targets from Japanese bases.

These moves were in response to General MacArthur's first call on war-ready forces in this country. They came as high-ranking officers at the Pentagon continued to describe the fighting line in the attacked Korean Republic as "fluid" and as Air Force spokesmen conceded that air operations thus far had not been a sensational success.

The Navy also was speeding plans on the West Coast to organize a new task force built around an Essex class carrier.

Announcement of the strengthening of General MacArthur's fighting team followed a conference at the White House attended by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, Under-Secretary of Defense Stephen T. Early and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

No Plans to Call Reserves

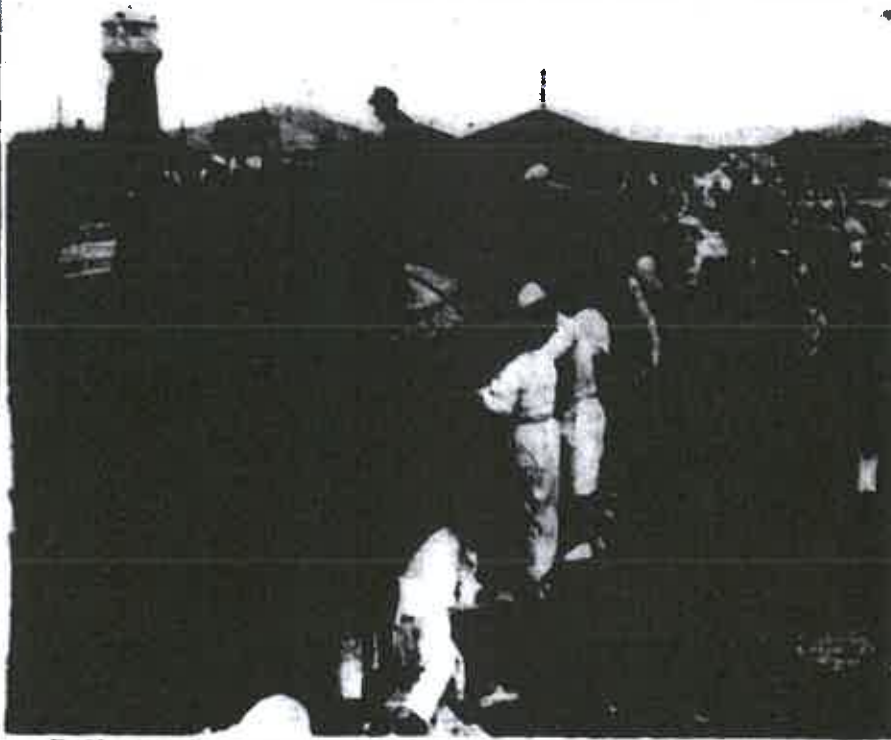
Newsmen who asked Mr. Johnson as he left the White House about reports that the country's reserves might be at least partially mobilized were told that there were no such plans "at the present time."

Mr. Johnson noted that President Truman had authority, under the recently passed extension of the Selective Service Law, to call reserves to duty without the reservists' consent.

General Bradley left the White House conference carrying a map, marked "secret."

It was officially disclosed that

SOUTH KOREANS FLEEING BEFORE THE INVADERS



Unable to crowd into the jammed railroad cars, refugees found places on the locomotive of a train as it prepared to leave Suwon on Friday.

GI'S IN SUWON AREA

Tank-Led Column of North Koreans Is 75 Miles Below Seoul

SITUATION IS CALLED FLUID

U. S., Australian Planes Strike at Supply Lines—Six More Enemy Boats Are Sunk

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Tuesday, July 4—American troops went into action against North Korean forces yesterday for the first time, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

A spokesman said a detailed announcement would be issued shortly on this first combat for American infantry since the end of World War II.

The officer said the Americans last night had reached the area of Suwon, twenty-three miles south of conquered Seoul.

Meanwhile, a tank-led North Korean column was reported fighting nearly seventy-five miles southeast of Seoul on the eastern sector of the 100-mile-wide front.

Headquarters said "the situation is fluid north of Suwon with no definite front being established." It added:

"There has been little change in front lines of other sectors."

The communiqué gave no details of American action.

Vague on Initial Contact

It was not immediately clear whether the main body of advanced American forces was in action or whether the initial contact was between small forward units on both sides.

The communiqué announced establishment of a Pusan base command under Brig. Gen. Crump Garvin. Pusan is a port in the far southeast of the Korean peninsula nearest Japan.

The base command subsidizes the American beachhead in South Korea and marks progress toward expediting the flow of matériel and supplies from Japan.

The United States airlift of supplies and men continued yesterday, the communiqué indicated. It reported more than sixty troop carrier flights by transport planes.

TRUMAN CONSIDERS TALK TO CONGRESS

Consults Leaders on Calling a Joint Session on Korea—Decision for Delay Reported

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 3—President Truman held a secret conference with national leaders this afternoon to consider calling a special joint session of Congress to deal with the Korean war. Afterward it was reported that he had decided not to take this action at present.

The joint session was said to have been recommended to the Chief Executive by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, whose reputed views on Far Eastern policy have caused Republican critics to demand his resignation.

Some of those present at this latest State House meeting, it was understood, expressed the opinion that while it might be well

Soviet Accuses Washington Of Push Toward 'Open War'

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Tuesday, July 4—The Soviet Government accused the United States Government today of "gradually pushing the country step by step into an open war" through "direct acts of aggression" in Korea. The charge was made by Andrei A. Gromyko, Deputy Foreign Minister, in a statement broadcast by the Moscow radio.

Mr. Gromyko declared that the United States, by ordering its military and naval forces to support South Korea, had "embarked on the road to open interference in the internal affairs of Korea."

[The text of the Gromyko statement is on Page 4.]

[In Washington, Press Officer Lincoln White said the State Department would have no immediate comment on Mr. Gromyko's statement.]

The Soviet diplomat declared that the United States had embarked on the "road of armed intervention in Korea." His statement continued: "Having taken that road, the United States Government violated the peace, and by so doing, demonstrated that not only is it not striving for the consolidation of peace"

NORTH KOREA SENDS A PROTEST TO U. N.

Communists' Note, in Russian, Vows 'Holy War' Against 'Puppet' Rhee Regime

The text of the North Korean note to the U. N. is on Page 4.

By GEORGE BARRETT

Special to The New York Times

LAKE SUCCESS, July 3—The North Korean Government sent a bitter protest to the United Nations today, accusing the United States of "bare-faced aggression" and serving notice that Communist forces would press forward "their

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Continued on Page 10, Column 7

North Korea Plans to Send

Text of Gromyko Statement Charging U. S. Aggression in Korea

LONDON, Tuesday, July 4 (Reuters)—Following is the text of a statement made today in Moscow by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, and distributed here by the Soviet news agency Tass:

The events occurring in Korea since on June 25 as a result of a provocative attack of the troops of the South Korean authorities on border areas of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

That attack was the result of a plan prepared in advance.

That the South Korean clique of Syngman Rhee had such a plan has been disclosed from time to time as well by Syngman Rhee himself as by other representatives of the South Korean authorities.

As long ago as October 7, 1949, Syngman Rhee in an interview granted to a United Press correspondent boasted about the progress of the preparation of his army.

He openly stated that the South Korean Army could take Pyongyang in three days.

The Minister of Defense of Syngman Rhee's Government, Shin Sen Mo, on Oct. 31, 1949, also stated to the press that the South Korean forces are sufficiently strong to act and take Pyongyang in a few days.

Only a week before the provocative attack on the border districts of the Korean People's Republic, Syngman Rhee, speaking on June 19 in the so-called National Assembly, said in the presence of the adviser to the American Department of State, Mr. (John Foster) Dulles: "We are not able to defend democracy in a cold war. We shall reach victory in a hot war."

U. S. Role Condemned

It is not difficult to understand that such statements of the representatives of the South Korean authorities could be made only feeling behind their backs American support.

Even one month before the events which started in Korea on May 19 of this year, the head of the American administration of help to Korea, Johnson, stated in the Commission of Appropriations of the United States House of Representatives, that 100,000 soldiers and officers of the South Korean Army, fitted with American equipment and trained by the American military mission, had finished their preparations and could start war at any moment.

It is known that only a few days before the events in Korea the War Minister of the U. S. A. (Louis) Johnson, the Chief of Staff of the armed forces of the U. S. A., General Bradley, and the adviser of the State Department, Dulles, arrived in Japan and held there a special conference with General MacArthur, and that Dulles after that visited South Korea and journeyed to the border areas on the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

Only one week before the events, on June 19, Dulles stated in the 'National Assembly' of South Korea mentioned above that the United States was ready to give all necessary moral and material help to South Korea, which is fighting against communism.

These facts are sufficiently eloquent by themselves and do not require comments.

But the first days have already shown that the events were not

taking a turn favorable to the authorities of South Korea.

The Korean People's Republic achieved a series of successes against the South Korean forces directed by the American military advisers.

When it became clear that the terrorist regime of Syngman Rhee, which has never enjoyed the support of the Korean people, would fall, the Government of the United States passed openly to intervention in Korea, ordering air, naval, and then also its land forces to enter in action on the side of the South Korean authorities against the Korean people.

Doing that, the Government of the United States passed from a policy of preparing an aggression to the policy of open interference in the internal affairs of Korea, to the policy of armed intervention in Korea.

Choosing that road, the Government of the United States infringed peace showing that not only does it not tend to conciliate peace but on the contrary is an enemy of peace.

Step-by-Step Disclosure

Facts show that the Government of the United States is disclosing its aggressive plans in Korea only step by step.

At the beginning the United States Government stated that the intervention of the United States in Korea would be limited only to the dispatch of military and other equipment.

After that it was announced that air and naval forces, but not ground forces would be sent.

After that it was announced that ground forces of the United States would also be sent to Korea.

It is known also that at the beginning the Government of the United States announced that American forces would be used only in operations taking place on the territory of southern Korea.

But after scarcely a few days the American air forces shifted their operations to North Korean territory and attacked Pyongyang and other cities.

All that shows that the Government of the United States is dragging the United States into war, but being compelled to consider the fact that the American people do not wish to be entangled in a new war adventure it gradually pushes the country step by step toward open war.

The Government of the United States of America is attempting to justify the intervention against Korea by contending that the intervention was allegedly started on the directive of the Security Council.

The hypocrisy of that assertion is quite evident.

What happened in reality?

It is known that the Government of the United States began to intervene with arms in Korea before the session of the Security Council had been called on June 27, without considering what the decision of the Security Council would be.

Thus the United States Government confronted the United Nations organization with a "fait accompli" with the violation of peace.

Only after the accomplished fact did the Security Council set the seal on the resolution proposed by the United States Government, approving the aggressive actions undertaken by that Government.

The American resolution was

accepted by the Security Council by a gross infringement of the Charter of the United Nations.

According to Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations the decisions of the Security Council in important matters must be taken by not less than seven votes, including in that the votes of all five permanent members of the Security Council, namely, the U. S. S. R., China, Great Britain, the United States and France.

In reality the American resolution approving the military intervention of the United States in Korea was taken by six votes only, those of the United States, Great Britain, France, Norway, Cuba and Ecuador.

The vote of the Kuomintangist, Tchang Ting-fu, who unlawfully takes China's seat in the Security Council, was counted as the seventh vote for that resolution.

Furthermore, at the meeting of the Security Council on June 27 only three of the five permanent members of the Council were present: the United States, Britain and France.

Two other permanent members of the Security Council, the U. S. S. R. and China, were not present at the Council's meeting because the United States Government's hostile attitude towards the Chinese people deprives China of the opportunity of having her own representative in the Security Council and this fact has made it impossible for the Soviet Union to take part in the conference of the Security Council.

Thus, neither of these two requirements of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the procedure for taking decisions was complied with at the session of the Council of June 27 which deprives the resolution adopted at that session of any legal force.

It is also known that the Charter of the United Nations provides for intervention of the Security Council only in cases which concern events of an international nature and not of an internal character.

In this respect the Charter directly forbids the intervention of the organization of the United Nations in the affairs of any country when there is an internal conflict between two groups in a state.

Principle Held Infringed

Thus the Security Council in their resolution of June 27 also infringed this most important principle of the organization of the United Nations.

The facts stated above prove that the resolution which the United States Government is using as a cover for its armed intervention in Korea was illegally put through the Security Council while the Charter of the organization of the United Nations has been grossly infringed.

That has been made possible only owing to great pressure by the United States Government on the members of the Security Council which has transformed the United Nations organization into a kind of branch of the State Department of the United States, into a obedient tool for the policy of the American ruling circles, who have acted as violators of peace.

Having the duty, owing to his function, of watching the correct implementation of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary General, while the Korean question was discussed in the Security Council, not only did not ac-

complish his direct obligations, but, on the contrary in an officious way helped the United States Government and other members of the Security Council to infringe grossly the Charter.

At a press conference on June 28, President Truman stated that the United States, having started military action in Korea, was in a state of war. He stated that that was just a police action, in support of the United Nations, and not allegedly that action was directed against a group of bandits from northern Korea.

It is easy to see that such an assertion is unwarranted.

The illegal resolution of June 27, adopted by the Security Council under pressure from the United States Government, shows that the Security Council is acting, not as a body invested with the main responsibility for the maintenance of peace, but as an instrument employed by the United States ruling circles with the object of unleashing war.

This resolution of the Security Council represents a hostile act against peace.

Had the Security Council valued the cause of peace, it should have attempted to reconcile the fighting sides in Korea before it adopted such a scandalous resolution.

Only the Security Council and the United Nations Secretary General could have done this. They failed to make that attempt, however, being obviously aware that such an action is contrary to the aggressors' plans.

Likened to Japan's Action

The military action of General MacArthur, started in Korea by the order of the United States Government, can be considered a "police action" to support the United Nations organization just as much as the war started in 1937 against China by the Japanese militarists could be considered an "incident to maintain peace in the East."

The operations of the armed forces in Korea are led, as is known, not under the orders of some police officer, but under the orders of General MacArthur.

But it would be absurd to admit that the Commander in Chief of the United States forces in Japan, MacArthur, directs in Korea not military operations but some "police action."

Who will believe that MacArthur's armed forces, which include air forces up to "Flying Fortresses" and jet aircraft attacking the "civil population and the peaceful towns of Korea, which include the Navy with its cruisers and aircraft carriers and also ground forces, have been called for a "police action" against a group of bandits?

Perhaps even the most credulous people will not believe it.

What are the real aims of the American armed intervention in Korea?

It appears that the aggressive circles of the United States have violated peace in order to grab not only southern but also northern Korea.

The aim is to deprive Korea of national independence, to prevent the creation of a single democratic Korean state, and to establish by violence in Korea an anti-national regime which would allow the ruling circles of the United States to transform that country into their colony and to

use Korean territory as a military base in the Far East.

Ordering the armed forces of the United States to attack Korea, President Truman at the same time announced that he has given the American Navy orders to "prevent an attack on Formosa," which means the occupation by American armed forces of that territory belonging to China.

That step of the United States Government is a direct aggression against China.

That step of the United States Government is moreover a gross infringement of the international agreements of Cairo and of Potsdam on Formosa as belonging to China, signed by the United States.

It is also an infringement of President Truman's statement by which on Jan. 30 last he announced that the American Government would not interfere in the affairs of Formosa.

Interference Charged

President Truman has announced that he ordered the reinforcement of the American armed forces on the Philippine Islands, which was aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of the Philippines state and at hindering internal strife.

That act of the United States Government shows that it continues to consider the Philippines as its colony and not as an independent state which, furthermore, is a member of the United Nations.

President Truman also stated that he had ordered the acceleration of the so-called military aid to France in Indo-China.

That statement of Truman shows that the United States Government has adopted the policy of hindering war against the Vietnamese people for the sake of supporting the colonial regime in Indo-China—thus proving that the United States Government is assuming the role of guardian of the peoples of Asia.

President Truman's statement of June 27 means that the Government of the United States has violated peace and has passed from a policy of preparation for aggression to direct act of aggression, and above that at the same time in a number of countries of Asia.

In doing so the United States Government has trampled underfoot its obligations toward the United Nations organization for the consolidation of peace in the whole world and has appeared as a violator of peace.

The Soviet Government has already expressed its attitude in respect of the policy of gross interference in the internal affairs of Korea led by the Government of the United States in its reply of June 29 to the announcement of the United States Government of June 27.

The Soviet Government is persisting without change in the policy of consolidation of peace in the whole world and of its traditional principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

The Soviet Government considers that the Koreans have the same right to organize according to their wishes their internal national affairs in the matter of the unification of the South and the North of Korea into one state as that right which belonged to and was used by the North Americans in the Sixties of the last century, when they unified the South and the North of America into one national state.

From all that it is to be deduced that the United States Government has committed an act of hostility against peace and the responsibility for the results of the armed aggression committed by that Government are falling on it.

The United Nations will accomplish its obligations concerning the maintenance of peace only if the Security Council will demand the absolute cessation of the American military intervention and the immediate evacuation of

Text of North Korean Protest Sent to the U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 3—Following is a translation from a message in Russian, dated July 2, to Secretary General Trygve Lie from Pak Hon Non, Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Demo-

designs of the American imperialists. The Korean people has personally experienced the whole weight of the colonialist policy of American imperialists. Having rid itself of the hateful yoke of the Japanese, it again finds

The Proceedings In the U. N.

YESTERDAY

ted by the Syngman Rhee regime. It also ignored numerous requests made by Korean social organizations with concrete proposals for the peaceful unification of Korea, thus encouraging the adventurist actions of the U. S. A. and their

THURS 7/27/1950

2D-YEAR ARMS AID SIGNED BY TRUMAN

PRESIDENT SIGNING ARMS AID BILL IN WHITE HOUSE

FRENCH TO PUT

Assembly of Cor Expr

Billion Measure is Approved With Warning the Free Will Unite Against Aggressors

By LEWIS WOOD
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 26—President Truman today signed the bill authorizing \$1,222,500,000 for the second year of military assistance to nations opposing the spread of Communism.

The foreign arms aid bill was signed at a ceremony attended by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Millard E. Tydings, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, among others.

The President accompanied his signature with a warning that lovers of freedom would unite to preserve it against "those bent on aggression." He noted, too, that the "overwhelming support" for the bill in Congress must remind aggressors that they "dare not count on a division of opinion among our people."

This was a reference to the votes of 68 to 0 in the Senate June 30 and 381 to 1 in the House July 19. The only opponent of the bill was Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York.

Although he spoke of "aggressors," in his statement, Mr. Truman did not mention Soviet Russia.

Marshall Plan Change Studied

At his news conference today, Secretary Acheson indicated that national counterpart funds of the Marshall Plan countries might be used to increase the production of arms in Western Europe.

Asked about a statement by Senator Connally concerning the use of such funds to help rearm the free countries of Europe, the Secretary said only that the possibility was being studied.

Marshall Plan legislation would have to be amended to permit the use of the counterpart funds for military production, but the Secretary would not say whether he would ask Congress to do so. That is the matter under discussion, he said.

There are strong indications that the President will soon follow the \$1,222,500,000 bill with a plea to Congress for more funds for the same purpose. It has been estimated that as much as \$5,000,000,000 will be sought in addition to the arms aid authorization and the \$10,000,000,000 asked to enlarge the armed forces and for equipment.

Includes Far East Funds

Under the authorization signed today, \$1,000,000,000 would be used for arming North Atlantic Treaty nations; \$131,500,000 for Greece, Turkey and Iran; \$75,000,000 for the China area; and \$16,000,000 for Korea and the Philippines. In view of the Korea war, however, the bill's limit on aid to that country is expected to be meaningless.

In addition to the second-year authorization, the bill permits spending this year some \$214,000,000 of unobligated money remaining from the first year; distribution of \$250,000,000 of excess military material and equipment; distribution of \$150,000,000 left from a previous \$450,000,000 authoriza-



Mr. Truman affixing his signature to the act that will provide \$1,222,500,000 military aid for America's allies around the world. Watching him are, left to right, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Deputy E. C. A. Administrator William C. Foster, E. T. Dickinson, assistant to the Joint Secretaries of Defense, Senator Tom Connally and Senator Alexander Wiley.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

tion, and authorizes credits up to \$100,000,000 for countries able and willing to buy arms for common defense.

Orders of \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 for arms for North Atlantic Treaty members have been reported already placed this month.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's statement:

I have today signed S. 3809, the act which will enable our country to continue military aid to certain free nations of the world.

The overwhelming support for this act among the members of Congress is a further mark of the unity of purpose of the American people in support of the foreign policy of the United States. Such support serves to remind those bent on aggression that they dare not count on a division of opinion among our people to help them gain their evil ends.

We are today engaged in a serious undertaking in the Far East—carrying out our responsibility as a member of the United Nations. Side by side with us, under the flag of the United Nations, stand other members of the United Nations who have joined to put down the raw aggression which would deprive the people of the Republic of Korea of their freedom.

This spectacular breach of the peace does not lessen our concern in those other places in the world where aggression would

likewise affect the collective security of the free nations.

We are bound by a solemn pledge to regard an attack on any of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty as an attack on us. This pledge recognizes that the fate of the United States and that of Western Europe are bound together. The act signed today is a further step toward the common goal of the North Atlantic Treaty nations. Our goal is to create the kind of strength which will deter potential aggressors from attacking so formidable and united a group; and to defeat aggression, should it come.

This act will permit the United States to make a significant contribution to that goal by providing some of the equipment and materials which our European partners urgently need in building up the strength they require. What we provide will be used, under the recent determination of the North Atlantic Council, to equip balanced collective forces of the North Atlantic Treaty nations which are now being created.

In Greece, in Turkey, and in Iran, this act will permit us to continue to help keep these nations strong and determined—free of alien influence, and free to grow and develop in their own way.

The act also authorizes military assistance to Asia and the Far East, in parts of which direct conflict is now going on.

The military assistance authorized by this act, the economic assistance and the other foreign aid measures we have undertaken—indeed, our entire foreign policy—recognize one central fact

—that today the freedom-loving nations are determined to stand together to preserve their freedom.

Paris Says Reds Curb Envoys

PARIS, July 26 (Reuters)—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Council of the Republic (French upper house) expressed concern today over Western diplomatic missions being "virtually prisoners in the capitals of Soviet Russia's satellites."

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DEWEY ADVOCATES YAST WORLD ARMY

Wants Force Under the Aegis
of the United Nations to
Fight Red Aggression

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.
Special to The New York Times

CLINTON, N. Y., July 26—Governor Dewey called today for the creation of a vast international army, manned by troops from all free countries and led by the United Nations, to meet the world threat of Communist aggression and forestall a catastrophic global conflict.

The United States, the Governor declared, does not have the manpower to sustain the fight alone, as it is now doing in Korea. "A free world army, he said, would 'have enough strength so that, having it, we would not have to use it.'"

Asserting that "the time calls for boldness and skill," Mr. Dewey suggested that soldiers of Germany and Japan be armed for use in this international police force.

"I do not advocate arming Germany and Japan," he said, "but I do advocate using all manpower—and that's a different thing—wherever it exists in the anti-Communist world, under United Nations leadership. We of America would not then go on spilling the blood of our sons in every corner of the earth every time a new aggression starts."

Says We Need Friends

"Sacrificial efforts by brave America will not save the world in any event. We can't win unless we have vast numbers of friends. The United States is outnumbered by a ratio of 15 to 1. We need unnumbered friends, armed and trained, or we can't win."

Governor Dewey made his proposal before 300 high school and college students gathered in the Hamilton College chapel. He was the leading speaker at the week-long School of Politics being held here by the New York State Republican Committee.

Before his address, Mr. Dewey indicated that he did not intend to change his plans to retire to private life when his term expired this fall, despite recent requests from party leaders that he continue in public service.

"I appreciate the gracious sentiments that have been expressed," he said, "but I am looking for an apartment in New York."

He declined to elaborate on this reply but said that the question of his accepting a post in the Federal Government "has not been raised."

Decries Optimistic Talk

In the face of the world crisis, Mr. Dewey told the students:

"We must change the fundamental nature of political thinking in this country. We must stop hard this talk that all will be well by Christmas, or next Christmas or the Christmas after that."

The Governor was outspoken in his criticism of the Democratic Administration's foreign policy. He said that vacillation and uncertainty in Washington, with regard to the Communist threat had made free nations elsewhere reluctant to accept our leadership.

"There wasn't any Korean policy until the attack was started," he declared. "Now we can't even find out what portions of the world we're going to defend. The free world can't find out what our policies are, and, if they do, they don't know whether we mean it."

"We need a new generation of politicians who can raise the level of national thinking in this country, so that it can shape policies which the world will understand."

so that everybody in the world will know what we mean. Today you can't even find that out from a member of the Administration."

"When you're fighting for your life—and that is what we are doing—you take the help of any one who will give it to you. You don't ask if he's got a little corruption under his table, as long as he can fire a gun and keep American boys from being killed," he asserted.

Mr. Dewey emphasized, however, that he stood fully behind current American efforts to repel the Communist invaders in Korea.

"Sometimes I don't think too much of this Government of ours," he said, "but I'll back it up in everything it does overseas to the last drop of my breath and blood."

The Governor told his youthful audience that future governmental leaders must think in world terms. "Anyone who thinks otherwise," he declared, "is a provincial isolationist and ultimately, finally and flatly wrong."

"We need a new generation of world politicians who understand in their bones that what happens in Bangkok echoes like thunder in Dubuque, whether we can hear it or not."

Urges Yugoslavian Aid

CLINTON, N. Y., July 26 (CP)—Governor Dewey said today that the United States should give aid to Communist Yugoslavia because we are at war and need friends.

In a question-and-answer session of the Republican State Committee's Annual School for Politics, he opposed any move to oust Russia from the United Nations, on the ground it would ruin all possibility of nations working together.

When asked specifically about Yugoslavia, he said:

"Tito is the biggest thorn in Stalin's side at this time."

'Comrade' Is Czech Army Title
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 26 (Reuters)—The title "comrade" was brought into general use in the Czechoslovak Army under new regulations issued today.

ATLANTIC NATIONS TURN TO INFANTRY

Planners in London Revise
Defense Program—Advance
Target Date to '52-'53

By BENJAMIN WEISLES
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, July 26—In simple terms the job facing the Atlantic pact Council of Deputies, which held its second session in secret here today, is to decide how a Western Allied force of thirty-six divisions can be raised, trained and equipped to defend Western Europe by 1953 or 1955. Instead of by 1954 or 1955, as earlier plans provided.

Such a force of twenty armored divisions and sixteen infantry and mechanized infantry divisions, plus tactical air support, is the minimum that Western Allied experts believe could hold up a Soviet attack on Western Europe for four weeks until United States and British reinforcements could arrive.

Since the Korean fighting re-emphasized the importance of ground troops, the key to Western Europe's defense is no longer regarded here as simply a question of time, plus more United States dollars, more United States material or greater European arms production. It is now regarded definitely as a question of manpower; manpower trained in combat divisions and ready to move into prepared sectors between the Rhine and the Elbe rivers within seven days or less after the first intelligence alert.

Germany Called Key Area

The critical defense area in Atlantic pact thinking now is West Germany. The Western Allies have only seven understrength divisions facing an estimated 200,000 Rus-

sin-armed and trained East German "policemen" backed by a total potential Russian strength of 175 combat divisions and what Defense Minister Emmanuel Stewell cited today as 25,000 tanks.

So far as is known the satellite forces in East Germany are not ready to attack West Germany and incur the risk of a world war. But the invitation to aggression that was evident in the defenders' unpreparedness in Korea is being translated by Western Allied experts in terms of Germany.

They believe that only larger occupation forces inside Germany, plus instantly ready forces elsewhere in West Europe, can prevent a similar satellite attack in the next year or so.

The foremost task before United States experts is to persuade their European Allies to put more men into semi-permanent combat divisions—even at the risk of full employment policies and political unpopularity.

Increase Urged in France

France, which already has ten divisions fighting in Indo-China, will get an offer of more United States military aid, provided she increases her five combat divisions in Europe to the full twenty needed.

The Netherlands, with no normal peacetime forces in Europe, will be asked to raise two or three standing divisions, partly from 40,000 troops returned from Indonesia.

Norway and Denmark, with no peacetime formations, also will be asked to raise some for the defense of vital installations within their own borders.

In the view of some delegations, the manpower from the 40,000,000 persons in West Germany could—and some day might—provide as much as twenty-five divisions for the common European defense.

However, there are still no plans to use that German manpower in the foreseeable future, though the use of supervised German industry for rearmament may be discussed at talks here later.



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BEIRUT COMPLAINS TO LIE 2 GERMAN CARTELS FINED

Asks Security Council Study Reported Israeli Air Attack

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LAKE SUCCESS, July 26—Lebanon told the United Nations today that an Israeli fighter plane had made an "unwarranted and premeditated attack" on a Lebanese transport plane last Monday.

The Lebanese complaint, addressed to Secretary General Trygve Lie, said that two passengers had been killed and seven wounded during the attack. The Lebanese Government charged that the attack was a "flagrant violation" of the armistice conditions laid down by the Security Council.

Philip Tacla, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who signed the cablegram, said that the attack was calculated to "create a state of unrest and insecurity in this region." M. Tacla accused Israel of repeated armistice violations and said that they were encouraged by the lack of effective sanctions.

M. Tacla asked that the charge be placed before the Security Council and an investigation ordered. United Nations officials said the Lebanese letter would be circulated but that it was up to a member of the Council to place it officially on the agenda.

Boy Killed in Ship Crash

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 26 (AP)—Gerald Johnson, 12, was killed early today in a collision between his father's sixty-ton schooner, the Annie S. Johnson, and the motor

Convicted of Negotiating Illegal Agreements Abroad

FRANKFURT, Germany, July 26 (AP) Two German industrial groups were convicted by a United States High Commission Court here today of negotiating illegal cartel agreements with French and Italian concerns. It was the first case of its kind in the United States courts in Germany.

The two groups, the German Association of the Abrasive Industry (F. S. L.) and the Union of German Abrasive Manufacturers (V. D. S.) were fined 50,000 marks (\$11,900) each for violating the Allied decartellization law.

The defendants had pleaded guilty.

The two corporations and three of their officers were charged also with fixing prices for abrasives to restrain domestic and export trade.

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FREEDOM CRUSADE WILL BEGIN SEPT. 4

Eisenhower Broadcast to Open Drive by Citizens to Get Truth Behind 'Curtain'

BELL TO BE PUT IN BERLIN

Lincoln's Words Will Be Set Into Base—Many Nations Will Relay Its Peal

By **GEORGE ECKEL**

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 27—The Crusade for Freedom, a nation-wide campaign to mobilize the American people for getting the truth behind the Iron Curtain, will begin Sept. 4 and run for six weeks. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, national chairman of the crusade, announced here today.

Millions of Americans will be asked during the crusade to sign pledges affirming their belief in the cause of world freedom, and to participate through small contributions in the campaign to counter Communist propaganda with truth.

Such a campaign already is under way, through radio broadcasts by refugees from Iron Curtain countries to their compatriots in the Soviet sphere, under the auspices of the National Committee for a Free Europe. The national committee is sponsoring the crusade.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has agreed to make a nation-wide broadcast opening the crusade, said General Clay, who was American Military Governor in Germany during the "Berlin airlift" and now is chairman of the New York State Civil Defense Commission.

"Freedom Bell for Berlin"

Proceeds from the crusade will go toward payment for an eight-foot, ten-ton "Freedom Bell" now being cast in England after a design by Walter Teague. The bell will be installed in the Western zones of Berlin, behind the Iron Curtain. The bell, of bronze and bearing five figures representing the five races of mankind passing the torch of freedom, will be brought first to some hallowed spot in this country for the crusade.

Its installation in Berlin is to be attended by representatives of all free nations, and its ringing is to be broadcast throughout the world. Its pealing is expected to be taken up in every community throughout free countries, with the ringing of local church, school and other community bells.

Around the base of the bell is an

17 NURSING SCHOOLS LIST FULL CLASSES

Despite Reports of Shortages in Some Areas, Most Training Centers Here Have Quotas

KOREA CRISIS NOT CAUSE

While Student Enrollment Has Grown, Demand for Nurses Has Kept Ahead of It

Although there are reports from many sources that the nurse shortage is critical, most of the training schools for nurses in this city say they are unable to accept any more students for September admission.

Only two of the nineteen schools in Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond have vacancies, according to a survey just completed by Miss Jeanie Strathie, executive secretary of the New York Counties Registered Nurses Association.

The five nursing schools maintained by the New York City Department of Hospitals also expect full enrollment in the fall, according to Miss Mary Ellen Masley, director of nursing for the city hospitals.

The fighting in Korea is not a factor. Applications for fall admission were received before the outbreak of war. The war, however, is expected to step up applications for mid-year entering classes and from then on, because "young women will respond, as they have in the past, to any national emergency," according to Dr. John V. Connorton, executive director of the Greater New York Hospital Association.

Hospitals May Suffer Later

Hospitals may actually suffer in the long run if enough nurses consider service in the armed forces as first priority.

Many nursing records are falling. New York State now has 82,000 professional nurses, a peacetime high, according to the New York State Nurses Association. Many hospitals report that this year's student classes are the largest in peacetime history. The Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing expects eighty-five students in the fall, eight more than in last year's peacetime record class. Mount Sinai Hospital also expects to exceed last year's peacetime record of eighty.

The prediction on a nation-wide scale is that this year's enrollment of student nurses will surpass last year's record peacetime high, according to the Committee on Careers in Nursing.

Manhattan and the Bronx, with training classes full, are not typical of a large part of the nation, however. They are not even typi-

Post at Hebrew Union Goes to Emanu-El Rabbi



Dr. Julius Mark

Dr. Nelson Glueck, president of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, announced yesterday the appointment of Dr. Julius Mark as professor of halmatics and practical theology. Dr. Mark is senior rabbi of Congregation Emanu-El.

A member of the board of governors of the institute, Dr. Mark is a former president of the college alumni association and holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the college. He was a naval chaplain in World War II.

Rabbi Ezra Spicehandler has been named instructor in Bible and Hebrew at the school.

HISTORIC TREE HEALTHY

Washington Sycamore Good for 300 Years, Expert Says

Special to The New York Times

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 27—The historic Washington sycamore tree at Hamilton Avenue and Church Street here is in excellent health and "looks good for another 300 years, with moderate care," a tree surgeon said today.

The giant sycamore is said to have shaded the room occupied by General Washington at the time of the Battle of White Plains on Oct. 28, 1776.

W. H. Wilhelm, a Davey tree expert, reported that the diameter of the trunk at chest height was about fifty-eight inches, which is large for the species. He said the trunk and limbs were virtually free of small cavities. The sycamore is recorded in the Hall of Fame for Trees in Washington, Mr. Wilhelm added.

END OF RACIAL BIAS ASKED BY BAPTISTS

Congress Bids Own Churches Lead in Barring Segregation to Foll Reds, Fascists

BAN ON GENOCIDE BACKED

Dr. Lord Warns That Unless We Renew 'Concern for Soul' Civilization Faces Doom

By **WALTER W. BUCH**

Special to The New York Times

CLEVELAND, July 27—The World Baptist Congress called today upon all of its associated organizations, comprising 12,000,000 members, to remove from their worship and fellowship all forms of segregation and discrimination "based on race, color or culture."

The plea went out to Baptists in fifty-two countries in the form of a resolution adopted on the closing day of the Eighth Congress of the World Baptist Alliance. Twenty thousand delegates have been holding sessions here since last Saturday.

Such discrimination, the delegates warned in their resolution, "provides fertile soil for the development and spread of communism, fascism and other anti-social programs."

It was in recognition of their own failure to rid the Baptist church of all discrimination, the delegates stated, that they called upon their own congregations to take the lead in the movement.

"We believe," they said, "that discrimination and segregation based on religion, race, color and culture are ethically and morally indefensible and contrary to the Gospel of Christ and the principle of freedom for which Baptists stand."

Genocide Ban Supported

The resolution called upon Baptists in their respective countries to use influence to have discriminatory laws repealed and other laws enacted to safeguard the rights of oppressed racial groups. It asked each Baptist to examine his own soul with a view to freeing himself from racial and cultural prejudices and embodying in his own person the mind and spirit of Christ in all human relations.

In another resolution, noting that only six governments had ratified the convention of the United Nations outlawing genocide, the congress gave its endorsement of the convention and its hope for speedy ratification.

The new president of the Alliance, the Rev. Dr. F. Townsley

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Nashville, Tenn., on "Our Church
at Prayer."

'FREE RADIO' FUND ASKED

Brother of Dulles Asks Support for Station in Europe

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 (AP)—
Allen W. Dulles, wartime head of
the Office of Strategic Services in
Europe, today called on Americans
"to show where they stand in the
world struggle against com-
munism."

Mr. Dulles is the brother of the
Republican consultant to the State
Department, John Foster Dulles.

He made the statement at a
luncheon under the auspices of the
Crusade for Freedom, which will
launch a six-week campaign on
Labor Day to raise funds for ex-
pansion of Radio Free Europe, a
station "Somewhere in Western
Germany."

The station endeavors by short
wave to send information to Russia
and her satellites and to combat
Soviet propoganda.

Mr. Dulles is chairman of the
executive committee of the Na-
tional Committee for a Free
Europe, sponsors of the crusade.

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EISENHOWER OPENS WAR ON 'THE BIG LIE'

Asks All to Help Build Radio Net to Get Truth About U. S. to People Russia Rules

The text of the Eisenhower broadcast appears on Page 14.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
DENVER, Sept. 4—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower tonight called upon all Americans to re-dedicate themselves to the cause of freedom and aid in establishment of a new radio network to carry truth into the Soviet sphere behind the Iron Curtain.

In a speech in the Denver City Auditorium here, opening the Crusade for Freedom campaign, the wartime supreme commander denounced Communist distortion of the truth about United States aspirations and policies. The speech was broadcast to the nation by all four major networks.

The State Department's Voice of America broadcasts had "bril-

Continued on Page 14, Column 6

Tide May Turn In 10 Days,

By
Spec

WITH THE UNITED STATES
A ranking general officer ten days of the Korean war, a Communist foe would have had a chance for victory.

He expressed confidence in United States strength so great that the fronts of the war would be reduced to more manageable portions and the possibility of a major enemy breakthrough would be virtually eliminated.

These were views expressed at a time when the enemy was in four separate places on the front, with the greatest gap felt between Taegu and Pusan obviously still is the number one objective, and a permanent loss of that supply line admittedly would doom the States effort to hold a bridge on this peninsula and build an offensive to drive the enemy back to the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

The more immediate objective of the current drive doubtless is to capture Taegu itself but the enemy does not seem to have as much weight behind this thrust as he has behind the effort against the First Division which is holding t

EISENHOWER OPENS WAR ON 'THE BIG LIE'

Continued From Page 1

liantly served" the cause of freedom but were overpowered and outflanked by Communist "jamming" efforts, he said.

"We need powerful radio stations abroad, operated without Government restrictions, to tell in vivid and convincing form about the decency and essential fairness of democracy," he said. "These stations must tell of our aspirations for peace, our hatred of war, our support of the United Nations, and our constant readiness to cooperate with any and all who have these same desires."

Direct Appeals Planned

The phrase "Government restrictions" was regarded as a reference to the diplomatic considerations that prevent the State Department's official radio voice from speaking too bluntly of and to governments with which this nation maintains formal relations.

Privately-owned radio stations would have no such inhibitions on their freedom and could address direct appeals to the peoples of Communist-dominated countries over the heads of their Governments without hazarding a diplomatic rupture.

"This crusade is a campaign sponsored by private American citizens to fight the big lie with the big truth," he said. "It is a program that has been hailed by President Truman, and all others who have heard of it, as an essential step in getting the case for freedom heard by the world's multitudes."

The Communist press, radio, schools and every other channel to the minds of men had been perverted to serve as instruments of hate, thundering an incessant chorus of denunciation of the free world, he said. They label United Nations action in Korea as American imperialism; teach that America is "a vicious enemy of humanity."

"The Communist leaders believe that, unless they destroy our system, their own subjects, gradually gaining an understanding of the blessings and opportunities of liberty, will renudiate communism

9/5/1950
tion with Asia must not blind us to the continuing threat to democracy in Europe. He urged continued military and economic aid there and immediate re-examination of American troop strengths in critical areas.

The nation could tolerate neither politics nor business as usual in the present emergency, he said, amid applause of 4,000 persons who filled the Auditorium. The Soviet planners seek to destroy the freedom of all elements of society—labor and capital, churches, schools and press.

Declares Courage Essential

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "we must get tough—tough with ourselves."

"We must meet this threat with courage and firmness. Unless we look with clear and understanding eyes at the world situation confronting us and meet with dynamic purpose the issues, then we will lose our birthright. . . . The American record, from Washington to the day of that disaster, will be only a blank page in history."

We must have efficiency and economy in government, some temporary and partial surrender of individual liberties, and must "resolutely tighten our belts" to assure victory, he said.

The National Committee for a Free Europe, sponsors of the Crusade and of Radio Free Europe, was formed by a group of prominent Americans including Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, national chairman; Dewitt C. Poole, former foreign service officer, historian and educator, president of the committee in its incorporated form; and Allen W. Dulles, wartime official of the Office of Strategic Services, chairman of the executive committee.

General Eisenhower shared the platform with Palmer Hoyt, editor and publisher of The Denver Post and regional chairman of the Crusade; State Senator Dan Thornton, Colorado chairman; Robert S. McCollum, Denver chairman; the Very Rev. Msgr. John B. Kavanagh, managing director of the Catholic Register; Rabbi Joel Y. Zion of Temple Emanu-El and Dr. Arthur L. Miller of Montview Presbyterian Church. Laurits Melchior, Metropolitan Opera star, sang and spoke briefly in support of the Crusade.

Guatemala Seeks More Tourists

DANES GO TO POLLS TODAY

Balloting for Parliament Soon Replacing Socialist Regime

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 4 (AP)—Some 2,000,000 Danes elect a new lower house of Parliament tomorrow.

Many observers believed the contest would bring to power an anti-Socialist coalition or a Socialist-Liberal coalition to replace the minority Socialist Government of Premier Hans Hedtoft.

The Government resigned Aug. 9 when the other major parties refused to support its plans for meeting increased military expenses. Parliament approved plans to increase military spending by 400,000,000 kroner (\$57,100,000) in the next two years but rejected Premier Hedtoft's request for austerity import controls on some commodities.

The Socialists won fifty-seven seats in the last general election, in 1947, the Agrarians forty-nine, Conservatives seventeen, Liberals ten, Communists nine and Single Tax party six.

GROUP ASKS LIMITED WAR

Socialist League Assails U. S. for Earlier Policy on Korea

The national convention of the Young People's Socialist League, winding up its sessions yesterday, adopted a resolution urging that United Nations forces halt on reaching the Thirty-eight Parallel in Korea.

When this line is reached, the resolution said, "the entire question of the unification of North and South Korea should be placed on the agenda of the United Nations, taking the place of direct United States-Soviet negotiations, which have failed."

The convention also condemned the United States for its policy in Korea prior to the war, saying this country should have used its influence in setting up land reforms, extending political democracy and minimizing police terror.

CAIRO TO PROTEST TO U. N.

Accuses Israel of Ousting 2,000 Arabs From Country

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 4

9/15/1950

hate, thundering an incessant chorus of denunciation of the free world, he said. They label United Nations action in Korea as American imperialism; teach that America is "a vicious enemy of humanity."

"The Communist leaders believe that, unless they destroy our system, their own subjects, gradually gaining an understanding of the blessings and opportunities of liberty, will repudiate communism and tear its dictators from their positions of power," he declared.

The Crusade for Freedom, he said, offered every American a chance to participate directly in a campaign to counter this propaganda assault.

Under the chairmanship of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former United States Military Governor in Germany, now New York State Director of Civil Defense, the Crusade today started a country-wide campaign to collect signatures on Freedom Scrolls affirming the signer's belief in world freedom and contributions for a network of Radio Free Europe stations.

The Scrolls, each bearing fifty signatures, are to be imbedded in the base of the Freedom Bell to be installed in the Western Zone of Berlin and dedicated on Oct. 24, United Nations Day. On that day the bell's initial peals are to be broadcast around the world and echoed in every community throughout the free countries by local church and school bells.

General Eisenhower spoke of the one station of Radio Free Europe that already is in operation somewhere in Western Germany, and of its daily "message of hope and encouragement to a small part of the masses of Europe."

"The Crusade for Freedom will provide for the expansion of Radio Free Europe into a network of stations," he said. "They will be given the simplest, clearest charter in the world: 'Tell the truth.' For it is certain that all the specious promises of communism cannot stand against the proven record of democracy and its day-by-day progress in the betterment of all mankind."

The individual American's contribution, large or small, he said, would help General Clay give the truth to regions of the world, in Europe and Asia, that are vital to our welfare.

The wartime leader, now president of Columbia University, warned that our present preoccupa-

CONGRESS CHAIRMAN: Robert S. McCollum, Denver chairman; the Very Rev. Magr. John B. Kavanagh, managing director of the Catholic Register; Rabbi Joel Y. Elon of Temple Emanu-El and Dr. Arthur L. Miller of Montview Presbyterian Church. Lauritz Melchior, Metropolitan Opera star, sang and spoke briefly in support of the Crusade.

Guatemala Seeks More Tourists

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUATEMALA, Sept. 4—A convention on the tourist trade met here today to seek means of increasing the flow of tourists to Guatemala. The trade is reported to have suffered from reports published abroad of Communist activities in the country. Apparently the recent disturbances and the present state of siege have not encouraged tourists to visit Guatemala.

Korea prior to the war, saying this country should have used its influence in setting up land reforms, extending political democracy and minimizing police terror.

CAIRO TO PROTEST TO U. N.

Accuses Israel of Ousting 2,000 Arabs From Country

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 4 (AP)—Mustafa Nosrat Bey, Egyptian Defense Minister, said tonight that Israeli forces had driven 2,000 Arabs out of Israel into Egyptian territory.

"Egypt will ask the United Nations to stop such atrocities," he declared. "Otherwise, it will consider itself free from truce restrictions."

Egypt is one of the Arab nations that signed a truce agreement with Israel in 1949 under United Nations auspices.

VACATION IN HAWAII... only A DAY AWAY!



THE Hawaiian EXPRESS



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SERVICE

ALL THE WAY TO HONOLULU

Text of Eisenhower Call for Crusade

Following is the text of a country-wide broadcast from Denver last night by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower opening the Crusade for Freedom, as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Fellow-Citizens:

Americans are dying in Korea tonight. They are dying for ideals they have been taught to cherish more than life itself. But it will be written and said tonight in Warsaw, in Prague, in Moscow, that they died for American imperialism.

Unfortunately, millions of people will believe this devilish libel against American soldiers, who have taken up arms in defense of liberty a second time in a tormented decade. Those millions will hear no other version but a hissing, hating tirade against America.

We think it incredible that such poison be swallowed; but those people, behind and beyond the Iron Curtain, have seen so much political wickedness and cold-blooded betrayal, such godless depravity in government that they find it harder to believe in our peaceful intent and decent motives than in the calculated and clever lies that communism is spreading every hour, every day, through every broadcast and newspaper that it controls.

This slander against our purposes and our men in Korea is merely one example of the campaign of hatred that is being waged against America and freedom around the globe. We face not only ruthless men, but also lies and misconceptions intended to rob us of our resolution and faith within, and of our friends throughout the world.

Says Dictators Fear Truth

Communists teach that America is a vicious enemy of humanity. They have embarked upon an aggressive campaign to destroy free government, as in the young Republic of Korea; because regimentation cannot face the peaceful competition of free enterprise.

The Communist leaders believe that, unless they destroy our system, their own subjects, gradually gaining an understanding of the blessings and opportunities of liberty, will repudiate communism and tear its dictators from their positions of power.

radio program called the Voice of America, which has brilliantly served the cause of freedom. But the Communist stations overpower it and outflank it with a daily coverage that neglects no wave length or dialect, no prejudice or local aspiration, weaving a fantastic pattern of lies and twisted fact. They confounded the listener into believing that we are warmongers; that America invaded North Korea; that a Russian invented the airplane; that the Soviets, unaided, won World War II; and that the secret police and slave camps of communism offer humanity brighter hope than do self government and free enterprise.

We need powerful radio stations abroad, operated without governmental restrictions, to tell in vivid and convincing form about the decency and essential fairness of democracy. These stations must tell of our aspirations for peace, our hatred of war, our support of the United Nations and our constant readiness to cooperate with any and all who have these same desires.

To Expand Station Into Network

One such private station—Radio Free Europe—is now in operation in Western Germany. It daily brings a message of hope and encouragement to a small part of the masses of Europe.

The Crusade for Freedom will provide for the expansion of Radio Free Europe into a network of stations. They will be given the simplest, clearest charter in the world: "Tell the truth." For it is certain that all the specious promises of communism to the needy, the unhappy, the frustrated, the down-trodden, cannot stand against the proven record of democracy and its day-by-day progress in the betterment of all mankind. The tones of the Freedom Bell, symbol of the crusade, will echo through vast areas now under blackout.

In this battle for truth, you and I have a definite part to play during the crusade. Each of us will have the opportunity to sign the Freedom Scroll. It bears a declaration of our faith in freedom, and of our belief in the dignity of the individual who derives the right of freedom from God. Each of us, by signing the scroll, pledges to resist aggression and

courage and firmness. Unless we look, with clear and understanding eyes at the world situation confronting us and meet with dynamic purposes the issues, contained therein, then we will lose the American birthright. The system of government established by our forefathers will disappear. The American record, from Washington to the day of that disaster, will be only a blank page in history.

We, American citizens, can assure that this will never happen to us if the fervor of our devotion to freedom and country is equal to the seriousness of the threat. Amid these dangers, personal participation by each in public deliberation and activity is necessary to our safety. Each must make it his responsibility to see that we remain strong morally, intellectually, materially. Our material strength must comprise a healthy, devoted and prosperous population, high productivity, financial stability and such military power as can meet aggression on respectable terms.

Says Nation Must Be United

The die has been cast in Asia, but we are in no limited conflict. Free Europe, struggling for moral and economic recovery, is still a tempting target for predatory military force. We must give real support to all aspects of the military aid program and re-examine, at once, our troop strengths in critical areas.

All this means that we must resolutely tighten our belts, both nationally and individually. We must insist upon facing up to the task of paying for the accomplishment of these vital measures, else the Soviets will take heart from their success in bringing us further inflation and closer to economic ruin.

We must have efficiency and economy in all governmental expenditures; and we must concentrate all our resources to assure victory in this bitter and probably prolonged struggle. Until it is won we must practice spartan frugality in all non-essential matters, so that we may make the greatest possible contribution to the defense of our way of life. All lesser considerations must wait: we cannot tolerate politics as usual any more than we can tolerate business as usual. Ladies and gentlemen, we must get

They know that, for the mass of humanity, America has come to symbolize freedom, opportunity, human happiness. They have a mortal fear that this knowledge will penetrate eventually to their own people and to all others in the world.

Communist aggression, inspired by fear, carries with it the venom of those who feel themselves to be inferior. This accounts for the depth of their hatred and the intensity of their thirst for power.

To destroy human liberty and to control the world, the Communists use every conceivable weapon: subversion, bribery, corruption, military attack. Of all these, none is more insidious than propaganda. Spurred by this threat to our very existence, I speak tonight about the Crusade for Freedom.

Points to Communist Lies

This crusade is a campaign sponsored by private American citizens to fight the big lie with the big truth. It is a program that has been hailed by President Truman, and others who have heard of it, as an essential step in getting the case for freedom heard by the world's multitudes.

Powerful Communist radio stations incessantly tell the world that we Americans are physically soft and morally corrupt; that we are disunited and confused; that we are selfish and cowardly; that we have nothing to offer the world but imperialism and exploitation.

To combat these evil broadcasts the Government has established a

earth. Its words express what is in all our hearts, your signature on it will be a blow for liberty.

Contributions Are Asked

My great friend, Gen. Lucius Clay, one of our great Americans, is directing the Crusade for Freedom. Your contribution, great or small, will help him provide the means of bringing the truth to a region vital to America's welfare.

Most of us have been enjoying a long week-end, terminating in this day dedicated to free American labor. How depressing it is to realize that on this Labor Day, 1950, one-third of the human race works in virtual bondage.

In the totalitarian countries the individual has no right that the state is bound to respect. His occupation is selected by his masters, his livelihood is fixed by decree, at the minimum which will give him strength to work another day.

Because representative labor leaders of America know the record of communism in beating down labor, they have long been in the forefront of those fighting the spread of this vicious doctrine. But communism goes further than the exploitation of labor. Unless the individual accepts governmental mastery of his life and soul, he can be convicted without trial; he can be executed without the right of appeal; he can be banished to live out his life in a slave camp.

This is what the Soviet planners contemplate for all the world, including America.

We must meet this threat with

tough—tough with ourselves.

Calls Truth Greatest Weapon

Success in such national crises always requires some temporary and partial surrender of individual freedom. But the surrender must be by our specific decision, and it must be only partial and only temporary. It must be insured that, when the crisis has passed, each of us will then possess every right, every privilege, every responsibility and every authority that now resides in an American citizen. It would do no good to defend our liberties against Communist aggression and lose them to our own greed, blindness, or shiftless reliance on bureaucracy and the Federal Treasury.

In the dangers and trials ahead, our ultimate security lies in the dynamic purpose, the simple, courage, unshakable unity of the United States and the free world, a unity that depends upon common understanding of and common veneration of freedom. But these can live only where there is access to the truth. Thus truth becomes our most formidable weapon, a weapon that each of us can help forge through the Crusade for Freedom.

And let us never forget that for those who have lost freedom there is no price or cost or sacrifice that can even faintly reflect its value. But it is still the core of America's boundless heritage. It will remain so for as long as we plain American citizens are ever ready to guard it with vigilance and defend it with fortitude and faith.

a successful commercial agreement with the Soviet Union—the normal major outlet for products of North Iran—and the expulsion from office under a law passed a year ago of the men whose names appear on the Purge Commission's list of persons unfit for public office.

This list was made public three weeks ago, and there are many important names on it.

The prevailing opinion here is that Washington's failure to deliver economic aid will benefit Russia primarily. More important, it will weaken the Cabinet and benefit the strongly entrenched opponents of reform.

No Decision in Washington

Special to THE FREE PRESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—State Department spokesmen declined to

and report on the amount of aid that should be sent to Iran, had not yet made definite recommendations.

No definite total of economic assistance has been promised to Iran, Washington sources maintained. They added that aid would be sent, but said the decision as to its extent had not been made.

Furthermore, the United States Government is not too confident of the stability of the present Iranian regime, some sources said.

Chile to Build Antarctic Base

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 4 (UP)

—Chile soon will establish a new military base in the Antarctic territory claimed also by Argentina and Britain. An Army transport plane left here Saturday with construction materials to start work

Marine Reservists in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (AP)—A group of United States Marine air reservists arrived in Japan today for combat assignment in Korea with the First Marine Air Wing. The newcomers are pilots and ground crewmen who have had five years of reserve training in the United States.

Don't
gamble




9/15/1950 A/20

studies in the field of social work education and has lectured at leading schools of social work including the New York School.

Canadian Unions to Fight Reds

MONTREAL, Sept. 14 (UP) — Leaders of the 487,000-member Trades and Labor Congress tonight swore an oath of allegiance to Canada and pledged themselves to fight communism in organized labor. Re-elected president, Percy Bengough led the congress chiefs in their anti-Red pledges at the sixty-fifth annual convention here today.



HUGE FORD FOUNDATION TOPS ALL THE OTHERS

It Will Have Up to \$50,000,000 a Year To Spend in Many New Fields

By A. H. RASKIN

There are not many jobs around that could be expected to excite a man in the habit of spending \$4 billion a year. But Paul G. Hoffman, who formally surrendered his duties as Economic Cooperation Administrator yesterday, admits that he is intrigued by the suggestion of the Ford Foundation that he become the \$100,000-a-year head of its program for advancing the cause of world peace and human betterment.

Even to a generation inured to gigantic Government expenditures for relief and social security, the Ford Foundation represents a sizable chunk of change. As one wag put it last week, the Ford fund is "the General Motors of the foundation business." Its assets exceed those of any other endowment, although the secrecy that surrounds all Ford finances makes it hard to tell by how much.

The foundation owns almost 90 per cent of the non-voting stock of the Ford Motor Company. No one outside the Ford inner circle knows exactly what the stock is worth, but many business experts estimate the total is closer to \$1 billion than it is to the \$238,000,000 listed by the company as its book value.

Earnings Are Secret

Not the least of the contributions the foundation may make to human knowledge is the light its annual reports will throw on Ford earnings, which up to now have been the most jealously guarded of the company's many secrets. The first of these reports is due soon after the end of the year. It is likely to be read even more avidly by bankers, brokers and automobile manufacturers than by scholars and welfare workers.

The foundation is free to spend either the principal or earnings from its stock. However, as a practical matter, the only way it could cut into its principal would be by selling part of its holdings to the Ford family, which controls all the rest of the company's stock.

Most of the fund's benefactions

will come out of dividends based on Ford profits. Detroit observers expressed certainty last week that the Ford Foundation would have a minimum of \$50,000,000 a year to distribute if the company's business stays as good as it has been this year.

The right of the Ford Foundation to top ranking among American foundations is conceded by F. Emerson Andrews of the Russell Sage Foundation, an authority on philanthropic trusts. He calculates the number of foundations now operating at 1,000 and puts their combined assets at more than \$2 billion in terms of book value. Grants for educational, scientific and other welfare projects exceed \$100,000,000 a year, according to Mr. Andrews' figures.

The No. 2 foundation on a monetary basis is the Carnegie Corporation, with assets of \$173,000,000. Other Carnegie trusts, such as the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Endowment for International Peace, have assets that would add at least \$100,000,000 to this figure.

The Rockefeller Foundation, one of the few funds that does make grants from principal as well as income, is in third place. Its resources have a book value of \$153,000,000, although their market value, as of last Dec. 31, was estimated at \$226,000,000.

Since it was established in 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation has spent \$314,000,000 of income and \$125,000,000 of principal.

The extent of public knowledge about the sums held by the foundations that are generally believed to rank fourth, fifth and sixth is somewhat hazy. The Hugh Roy Cullen Foundation, announced three years ago by a Texas oil magnate, holds oil lands with a potential value of \$160,000,000. The Duke Endowment is estimated unofficially at upward of \$135,000,000 and the HERSHEY Foundation at nearly \$100,000,000.

The Ford fund started in 1938

PRINCIPALS IN FORD FOUNDATION'S PLANNING



Ford News Bureau
Henry Ford II.



The New York Times
Paul G. Hoffman.

with a grant of \$25,000 by the late Edsel Ford. Additional gifts and bequests by Mr. Ford and his father, Henry Ford, were the principal factors in bringing the reserve to its present dimensions.

By leaving the great bulk of the company's stock to the foundation, the Fords eliminated this part of their estates from state and Federal inheritance taxes, which would have run as high as 77 per cent, and thus made it unnecessary to sell any stock on the open market. In this way, any chance that estate taxes would give outsiders an opportunity to gain control of the Ford enterprises was obviated.

Prior to announcement of its new program on Tuesday, the foundation had given away about \$32,000,000, most of it to Henry Ford Hospital, Greenfield Village and other Ford philanthropies. In future, it is expected that most donations of this type will be made from the Ford Motor Company Fund, which was created last March. This fund, to be financed out of the company's current earnings, will make grants to hospitals, civic organizations and other "standard" charities.

Challenging New Fields

The area of operation charted for the foundation takes it into fields that are newer and more challenging. Its basic approach to the problem of international cooperation and lasting peace reflects a maturity and sophistication on the part of the foundation trustees that is at the opposite pole from the crudity of the Henry Ford "peace ship" of World War I.

The foundation starts with the

view that the roots of war lie in such factors as "poverty and disease, the tensions which result from unequal standards of living and economic insecurity, and racial conflict."

It believes it can help overcome these obstacles to peace by conducting studies in fields not touched by governments.

For Individualism

The new spirit of the foundation is further evidenced by its concern with projects intended to enhance the dignity of the individual and dissipate the notion that man are cogs in the mechanism of society. Anyone who remembers Charlie Chaplin's portrayal of a worker on the assembly line in "Modern Times" will appreciate the sponsorship of such studies by the company that has made its name a symbol of mass production.

"In times of uncertainty," the foundation trustees warn, "there is a tendency to resist change out of an illusion that free institutions are made more secure by an unchanging order. This, we believe, strikes at the very heart of democracy."

The foundation will not get its program fully started until Mr. Hoffman decides definitely whether he wants to be its president, but it is already preparing grants totaling more than \$3,000,000 to thirteen universities for basic research programs in human conduct. It has more than 2,000 applications for grants in its files, and it expects many more to come in when it gets permanent office set up.

problem of the eastern and west- Adams of New Hampshire. But ernal Democrats is to try to defeat they already seem to have as- the titular head of the party— sumed an authority greater than Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

Cargoes to NATO Shifted In Canadian Ship Strike

By The Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1 -- The Shipping Federation of Canada said today that cargoes for North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries of Europe had been transferred from strike-bound Canadian ships to foreign vessels.

A spokesman said the decision to switch the Europe-bound cargo was taken because there was no prospect of an immediate end of the strike called Monday by the Seafarers International Union, A. F. L.

The strike, to back demands for higher wages and shorter hours, has tied up several Canadian deep-sea ships.

Part of the NATO shipment of armaments and vehicles was diverted from the liner Beaverbrae and sent to three foreign ships, which were not identified.

HERITAGE UNIT TO RUN RADIO FREE EUROPE

The American Heritage Foundation, which has taken over the Crusade for Freedom, the group that supports Radio Free Europe and its broadcasts to people living behind the Iron Curtain, has scheduled a two-day meeting in Washington Oct. 20 and 21 to enlist prominent groups and organizations in its campaign.

Clyde Vandenberg, executive director of the foundation, said last night that 250 leading industrialists, thirty-six union leaders and representatives of nearly seventy national organizations had been invited to the sessions, most of which will be private. The invitations were sent by Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the foundation's board.

The sessions will be held at the Pentagon, where the group will be briefed on the situation in the satellite countries. The national organizations will meet on the first day and the industrialists and labor men the second day.

Mr. Vandenberg said the agenda had not yet been completed, but it was expected that much of the discussions would be about the work of Radio Free Europe, the necessity of supporting hope for freedom for people enslaved by the Communists and the necessity for supplying funds to keep the radio's work active.

3 Buffalo Bank Robbers Seized

BUFFALO, W. Va., Oct. 1 (AP) — Three bandits held up the Bank of Buffalo today but the state police caught them before they could get out of the county and recovered the \$9,585 loot. They were captured at a police barricade on a back road less than three hours after the robbery. The police identified them as Clair Starcher, 41 years old, Harold Page, 47, and Robert Combs, 22, all of Charleston, W. Va.



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10/4/1950

Citizens TV Group Adds 42 Members as One Quits

By JACK GOULD

The controversy over the National Citizens Committee for Public Broadcasting continued yesterday with the announcement of 42 new members and the resignation of a pioneer in noncommercial television.

In announcing an expansion of the committee, Thomas P. F. Hoving, president of the group, said the new members had been selected to lend impetus to the organization's decision to act as a critical appraiser of all forms of broadcasting as well as offer continuing support of educational TV.

Leland Hazard, retired Pittsburgh industrialist and an important figure in the development of that city's educational station, WQED-TV, accused Mr. Hoving of not having asked the membership of the committee to vote on whether it wanted to analyze the performance and policies of commercial television.

"I resign forthwith from the committee," Mr. Hazard said.

"You have no such mandate from the National Citizens Committee, which in its entire history you have convened only once and that was months ago. Non commercial television and public broadcasting need more solid support than you give it

by occasional personally conceived outbursts."

Mr. Hoving retorted that while he respected Mr. Hazard's contributions to the culture of Pittsburgh he felt that the former vice president and general counsel of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company did not understand that there was "a new wave" in the country that was becoming increasingly dissatisfied with commercial TV programming.

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters yesterday joined National Educational Television and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in asking to be disassociated from Mr. Hoving's attack last Sunday on the commercial TV networks and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

When a revised structure of the committee is completed by the board of trustees, Mr. Hoving said yesterday the details would be forwarded to the members for their approval.

The new members follow:
Dr. Aarol Arnold, professor of English literature, University of Southern California.
Noel Arthur, FMC Corporation; member of the board of incorporators, WQLN, Erie, Pa.
Milton Bass, entertainment editor, The Berkshire Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass.
Harry Belafonte, the entertainer.

Lawrence S. Berger, president and general manager, KHVH, Honolulu.

Philip I. Berman, president, D. F. Bast & Co., Allentown, Pa.

William B. Branch, television playwright.

Roger Burnham, Nationwide Insurance Company, chairman, Milford (Conn.) Citizens Committee for Public Broadcasting.

Jack Campbell, former Governor of New Mexico.

Magr. John G. Clancy, professor, Columbia University.

Kenneth B. Clark, director, Metropolitan Applied Research Center, New York.

Richard M. Clurman, chief of correspondents, Time-Life News Service.

Robert L. Coe, School of Communications, Ohio University.

Rev. Frank Costello, S.J., Seattle University.

Owen Dodson, professor of drama, Howard University, Washington.

John D. Entenza, director, Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts, Chicago.

John H. Fabretti, vice president, Planning and administration, California-Western States Life Insurance Company; chairman of the board, KVIE, Sacramento, Calif.

Jules Feiffer, the cartoonist.

Brendan Gill, drama critic, The New Yorker.

Nathan Glazer, the sociologist, Harvard University.

Dr. Hyman H. Goldin, associate professor of communications, Boston University; former staff director, Carnegie Commission on Educational Television.

Dr. James G. Harlow, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown.

W. Wright Harrison, president, Virginia National Bank, Norfolk.

Jerrold Hickey, editor, Boston Magazine.

Henry Clay Hofheimer, 2d, chairman of the board, Southern Materials Corporation, Norfolk.

Marshall M. Holleb, lawyer, Chicago civic leader.

James E. Johnson, president, St. Louis County Council of Parent-Teachers Associations.

Maurice E. Koipien, assistant superintendent of public schools, Erie, Pa.

Robert E. Lee, playwright, Los Angeles.

William P. Mahoney Jr., Phoenix lawyer, former Ambassador to Ghana.

Marya Mannes, the author.

G. A. McLellan, president, Business Committee for the Arts, New York.

Robert Montgomery, the actor, producer and director.

Henry Morgan, the satirist.

A. Craig Phillips, vice president, Richardson Foundation, Greensboro, N. C.

Charles E. Reilly Jr., executive director, National Catholic Office for Radio and Television, New York.

Kathleen Smith, professor, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

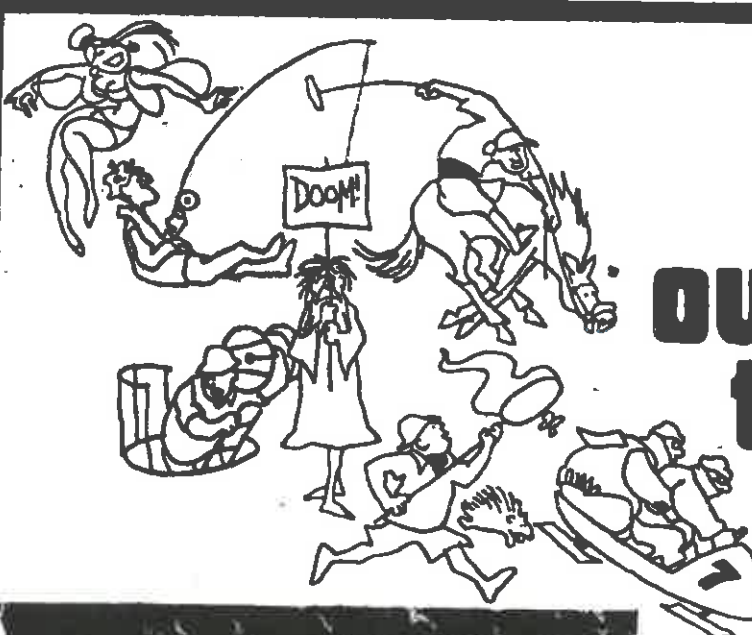
Mrs. Naomi Stone, senior editor, Doubleday & Co., New York.

Dr. Harold Taylor, the philosopher and author.

Gus Tyler, assistant president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

L. J. Williams, orthodontist, Casper, Wyo.

Pearce Young, judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles County.



find your own thing tonight on ABC



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SERMONS TO STRESS RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

City Joins the Nation Today in Freedom Sunday, Centering on Scrolls and Bells

The religious aspects of the Crusade for Freedom, which was started by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on Labor Day, will be stressed in many of the nation's sermons today, which has been set aside as Freedom Sunday.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, national chairman of the crusade, announced yesterday that he had appealed to 80,200 ministers, priests and rabbis for support in bringing to success a six-weeks campaign for millions of signatures on Freedom Scrolls.

These scrolls will be enshrined in the Berlin City Hall with the ten-ton Freedom Bell which was brought from London last month to be exhibited in twenty-one American cities. It is the symbol of the aims of a nation-wide organization to take the truth back of the Iron Curtain. Connected with a world-wide radio hook-up, it will be rung on United Nations Day, Oct. 24, in Berlin.

The Freedom Bell has been scheduled to arrive here in time for display in a parade at 1:30 P. M. today, leading to a community rally at 3 P. M. at Manhattan Center, 311 West Thirty-fourth Street. The parade will leave West Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, proceeding down the avenue to the center.

New York's own Liberty Bell, which was rung here to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence and at the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, will be rung in the tower of Middle Collegiate Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street today at 9:15 and

10:45 A. M. and at 2:45 and 3:15 P. M.

Frederick Osborn, New York City Crusade for Freedom chairman, has announced that many religious leaders here will join those of other cities and communities of the country in emphasizing the spiritual significance of the crusade in its attempt to revitalize human freedom over the world.

Sermons on the moral value of freedom will be heard in many churches and congregations will receive invitations to sign the scrolls. Special meetings of ministerial associations and church councils have been held over the country at which leaders of the crusade have spoken.

Special tables will be arranged for signing the scrolls before and after religious services and voluntary offerings will be accepted to help finance Radio Free Europe, the non-government "freedom station" which is broadcasting news and inspirational programs in the languages of the Soviet's satellite countries.

EXHIBIT IS OPENING TODAY

Freedom House Will Display American Liberty Items

The Freedom Exhibit will be opened by Freedom House in Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street, today at 2:30 P. M. Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of the building and of Brooklyn College, will speak at a preview ceremony, with Jinx Falkenburg and Tex McCrary acting as hosts.

The exhibit will be on display daily, except Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. The display in the lobby, devoted to "The American Idea," shows documents of freedom. Included is an illuminated painting of the Declaration of Independence by Arthur Szyk.

In the assembly room on the main floor a display, entitled "The American Achievement," is based on material that has appeared in Harper's Magazine during its past century.

le!

10/27/1950 A/7

BOHN ASKS U.N. HELP ON SOVIET CAPTIVES

Adenauer Calls on World Body to Learn the Fate of Million Held More Than 5 Years

BOHN, Germany, Oct. 26 (AP)—West Germany's Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, appealed to the United Nations today to investigate the fate of "perhaps more than a million" Germans that he said still were held by the Soviet Union.

"The holding of German prisoners of war and civilians by the Soviet Union five and a half years after the war is a measure of cold atrocity," Dr. Adenauer said.

He spoke before a hushed Parliament, the full Cabinet and other high Government officials on "Prisoner-of-War" Day in Western Germany. No Communist members of Parliament attended the session.

The German Government will submit to the United Nations comprehensive material on Germans still held by Russia, Dr. Adenauer said. He added that the Government feared to publish this material now, "since it would result in immediate reprisals against the Germans in Russia."

The Chancellor said that "perhaps more than a million Germans are detained by the Russians."

Moscow announced several months ago that all German prisoners of war had been repatriated except a relatively few who are held for war crimes. The West has never accepted the Soviet statement, but has demanded proof through inspection of Soviet prison camps.

Indignation over the still-missing prisoners has been widespread throughout West Germany. "Prisoner-of-War" Day was observed in many cities and towns with services and the tolling of church bells.

Freedom Bell Mourns Captives

Special to The New York Times
BERLIN, Oct. 26—From the tower of the Schoenberg town hall, in the United States sector, the deep voice of the Freedom Bell boomed out at noon today in memory of the German prisoners of war still held in Russia. Vehicular and pedestrian traffic in West Berlin came to a standstill for two minutes.

The Freedom Bell was heard by scores of thousands, who halted their usual activities to participate in this "day of the war prisoners." But only a few hundred were within earshot of the program's lone spokesman in a brief but dramatic ceremony.

Frau Ida Wolff, mother of three German Army soldiers who disappeared in Russia during the fighting and never were heard from again, was delegated by her colleagues of the City Assembly to appeal to the rest of the world for help in obtaining release of the men who already had spent five and a half years in captivity.

Her voice trembling only as she mentioned her own sons, and with directness and simplicity, Frau Wolff summoned all "men of goodwill" to unite with Germany to obtain the release of the remaining soldiers and civilians held by the Soviet Union, as pledged in Moscow in 1947.

100,000 Berliners Alone

She said:
"It is known that more than 100,000 former members of the Wehrmacht and civilians from the three Western sectors of Berlin alone still are waiting to be sent back home. Far in advance of the foreseen deadline, the Western Allies sent home all war prisoners, while the Soviet occupation power has until this day failed to keep the promise given at the Moscow Conference."

She added:
"It is an insult to the world if under threadbare grounds their repatriation is always again delayed and postponed in order to exploit these human beings still longer as slaves."

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IF IN DOUBT...
NAME WITH A MINOR

15,507,877 SIGNED FREEDOM SCROLL

Clay Says Recent Campaign
Also Brought in \$1,288,044
for Radio Free Europe

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, national chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, announced yesterday that his recent nation-wide campaign had brought in 15,507,877 signatures for the Freedom Scroll and \$1,288,044 in contributions for Radio Free Europe. The scroll is the roster of those who sign up to help the broadcasting of truth about freedom through the Iron Curtain.

New York State was represented by 2,261,427 signatures and \$264,948, New Jersey by 1,011,470 signatures and \$23,187 and Connecticut by 235,160 signatures and \$20,162.

Within New York State, New York City accounted for 259,417 signatures and \$108,023, Westchester County for 72,000 signatures and \$6,763, Nassau County for 33,000 signatures and \$2,732, and upstate New York for 895,280 signatures and \$147,419.

Field Chairmen Praised

General Clay in a letter to field chairmen thanked the thousands of Crusaders who had gathered the signatures and contributions throughout the nation.

"Radio Moscow," said the general, "agreed that the American public was being forced to pay to join the Crusade. All contributions, of course, were completely voluntary. The great bulk of the total came from small contributions of under one dollar.

"Since all campaign expenses were met from a special contribution to the National Committee for a Free Europe, the entire amount contributed is being used to expand the operations of Radio Free Europe, the American people's 'freedom station' in the shadow of the Iron Curtain."

General Clay said that Radio Free Europe, which began broadcasting to Eastern Europe on July 4 last over a short-wave transmitter near Frankfurt, Germany, now had under construction in Munich a powerful medium-wave transmitter that should be on the air by late winter.

He added that Radio Free Europe also had in order eight additional transmitters, "thanks in no small measure to the support of the American public in the Crusade for Freedom drive."

Intensified Effort Urged

"It is my personal belief," General Clay went on, "that recent world events make an intensified effort in this field even more important. We must build up our strength in this area of 'idea warfare,' just as we are doing militarily and economically, in order to meet and turn back the menace of world Communist aggression."

Calling speed of the utmost importance, he continued:

"If we are able to do these things fast enough, we may be able to avoid full-scale war. The next one and one-half to three years, in my opinion, will tell the story."

General Clay said a committee was now at work developing a program for 1951.

Thousands of local committees have been organized to circulate scrolls bearing a Declaration of Freedom.

Radio Free Europe broadcasts news, warnings of informers and collaborators, replies to falsifications in the Communist press, programs of folk music, history and literature, banned by the Communists, satirical sketches and addresses by exiled leaders.

Greek Princess Injured in Fall

Elected Yearbook Editor At City College Branch



Daniel Halpern

The staff of Lexicon, the senior yearbook of City College's School of Business and Civic Administration, has elected Daniel Halpern of 2045 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, as editor in chief.

Mr. Halpern is majoring in advertising at the college and is a member of Alpha Delta Sigma, national advertising fraternity.

Other members of the managing board include Rose Herman of 281 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, as managing editor; and Al Kutzin of 5404 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, as literary editor.

MYER KLIG GETS HEARING

U. S. Seeking to Deport Union
Official as Communist

The final session of the deportation hearings against Myer Klig, 46-year-old Russian-born international representative of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, unaffiliated, took place yesterday at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue.

The Government's case is based on the charge that Klig was a member of the Communist party of Canada in 1929-32.

Under the 1950 International Security Act, aliens who are Communists or former Communists are deportable. When Murray Boriskin, examining officer, said he had no further evidence yesterday, George Fein, the hearing officer, told Nathan Witt, Klig's counsel, that he could have until Jan. 15 to file exceptions and briefs. Mr. Fein said that he would issue a written decision.

ASK WIRE-TAP EXEMPTION

Armed Forces Want Privilege
Despite Proposed Ban

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The armed forces asked today to be exempted from a bill banning wire-tapping in the National Capital.

The measure, being considered by a Senate District of Columbia subcommittee, would impose penalties up to ten years in jail and \$10,000 in fines for using wire-taps on telephone conversations.

Capt. E. P. Hyland, Chief of Naval Intelligence Security, asked exemption for all the armed services in intercepting conversations to detect espionage, sabotage or subversion.

C.B.S. IS DEMANDING OATHS OF LOYALTY

Continued From Page 1

employees were asked to sign but need not have notarized, will be kept confidential by the network "unless at some future time the information is demanded by a governmental security agency," according to Mr. Roam.

The questions asked in the statement were described as identical to those appearing on the Civil Service Commission application for Federal employment. The statement calls for a "yes" or "no" answer to the following questions:

- (1) Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist party, U. S. A., or any Communist organization?
- (2) Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of a Fascist organization?
- (3) Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of any organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government, or of an organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States or of seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means?

If the answer to any of the questions is "yes," the employee is directed to give specific details of any membership in such groups and "make any explanation you desire regarding your membership or activities therein."

Subversive Groups Listed

On the back of the statement, there is a list of the groups and organizations which, as of Oct. 30, 1950, were designated by the United States Attorney General as totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive.

The statement was sent to such employees as are listed on the network's regular payroll. This would include performers, writers and announcers who appear on shows produced directly by the network. Excluded would be artists who appear on C.B.S. facilities but are paid by advertising agencies or outside producers, as is the practice with a large number of programs.

The statement was sent to employees in New York, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Chicago, Minneapolis, Boston, San Francisco and Washington.

The other major networks, including the National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company, reported that they did not require loyalty statements of all their employees, but acknowledged that the matter was still under advisement. For several years, however, N.B.C. has required loyalty statements from new employees.

11 INJURED IN BUS CRASH

Vehicles Collide With Tractor
Trailer in Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 20 (AP)—Eleven persons were injured today in a crash of a westbound Greyhound bus and a tractor trailer on Route 9, one mile west of Clayville.

Most seriously hurt was O. E. Whisner, 31 years old, of Pittsburgh, driver of the bus. Both of his legs were broken.

Others injured were Mrs. Mary Schmidt, 58, of 125 Mayflower Avenue, the Bronx, N. Y., and her husband Eugene, 60. Both were

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HOTEL SUSTAINED IN BARRING A. L. P.

'Propaganda Hostile to U. S.'
Seen in Rally for Warsaw
Award to Robeson

Supreme Court Justice Samuel Dickstein sustained the Concourse Plaza Hotel in the Bronx yesterday in its refusal to rent a ballroom to the American Labor party for a meeting to honor Paul Robeson.

The party immediately hired another hall—Hunts Point Palace at 163d Street and Southern Boulevard—and announced that it would appeal the decision, "which the party called a "serious blow against freedom of speech and assembly." A spokesman said the decision "must not go unchallenged."

Mr. Robeson, a leading proponent of left-wing causes, was to have received at the hotel the second World Peace Congress international award voted to him recently in Warsaw. Last Saturday the hotel canceled the booking. On Monday the party obtained a show cause order from Justice Dickstein, requiring the hotel to specify why it should not rent the hall.

In court yesterday Miles B. Amend, hotel counsel, set forth these reasons:

"Fear of rioting comparable to the Peekskill disorders, fear of injuries to guests, fear of damage to hotel property and unwillingness to let the facilities be used in the furtherance of the propaganda of a nation actively hostile to the United States."

Mr. Amend said the ballroom had been rented for a speech by the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Church in the Bronx, and that the hotel had learned of the Robeson peace award from the Catholic War Veterans.

"They tried to put something over on us by concealing the real purpose of the meeting, which was to echo the second World Peace Congress in Warsaw," Mr. Amend added.

Julian Troupin, attorney for the party, reported that it had paid a \$25 hotel deposit and "printed and sold 1,000 tickets, printed leaflets and placed advertisements in newspapers concerning the award."

Justice Dickstein, in his decision, wrote:

"Those who contemplate stand

U. S. and Latin Nations Set Parley To Bolster Hemisphere Defense

Council of Organization of American States
Votes Unanimously to Hold Washington
Meeting on Threat of Communism

By WALTER H. WAGGONER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—The twenty-one-nation Council of the Organization of American States voted unanimously today to summon a meeting of foreign ministers here to rally the forces of the hemisphere against the threat of international communism.

Representing the United States and twenty Latin-American Republics, the organization approved the United States proposal for such a meeting in the near future. Mid-February was mentioned as a possible date, and a commission was named to fix both the schedule and the agenda for the conference.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, under the instructions of President Truman, last Saturday directed the United States representative to the Council to propose a foreign ministers' conference. Paul C. Daniels, United States Ambassador to Ecuador, introduced the proposal today, referring in Secretary Acheson's language, to the "aggressive policy of international communism, carried out through its satellites," that has created "a situation in which the entire free world is threatened."

Observers described the approval of the United States proposal as "more than casual." The Council adopted a resolution calling attention to the "urgent necessity that the free nations of the world determine the most effective methods of preserving their freedom of independence."

"The need for adopting measures to insure the economic, political and military defense of this hemisphere is urgent and of common interest to the American Republics," the resolution added.

Washington Favored as Site

It is known that the United States favored Washington as the site of the meeting, and this city was also the general preference of the other Governments. Argentina proposed Buenos Aires, but later withdrew her bid as the support for Washington rolled up.

The Argentine proposal was made, it was said, as a demonstration of her support of the meeting and its purpose, and it was in that spirit that the Council members gave the offer a round of applause.

Submitting his proposal to Hilderbrando Accioly, the Brazilian chairman of the Council, Mr. Daniels said:

"The twenty-one American republics have jointly dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom. Our common cause, even more than geography, has prompted us to work together for common security. Our cooperation is based on the principle that the defense of one is inseparable from the defense of all. What is at stake in the present situation with respect to this inter-American community of ours is the survival of all that it stands for in the world."

Steps by U. S. Noted

He pointed out that the United States had already, through its present emergency programs, "embarked on urgent mobilization for the common defense." The meeting of foreign ministers, he went on, would enable the twenty-one American republics to discuss "the world situation which we all face and the coordination of the common effort required to meet it."

Guatemala, meanwhile, sought to bring the case of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre to the attention of the Council through a discussion of the right of asylum in Latin America.

Señor Haya de la Torre, a Peruvian sought by his Government, has been granted asylum in the Colombian Embassy in Lima since January, 1949. The issue has developed into a bitter conflict between the two Governments.

Both Peru and Colombia objected to the Guatemalan request for a foreign ministers' meeting on the dispute, terming it "inappropriate at the present time." The rest of the members agreed almost unanimously with that position, and the Guatemalan proposal was shelved.

IRAN ALERT, SEES CONI

TEHERAN, Dec. 20—Warning that seemed near, Premier announced alerted all Iranian including those frontier forces.

Reiterating Iran main neutral, the Senate: "If anyone will defend ourself"

Premier Razma the Iranian Army

Although Iran's 600-mile border Soviet strength is 12,000-foot South Iran's prepared p back of the line. quoted in May, said that the best hope for in Iran, a



Mrs. Rosenbergs Await

CANADA'S RECRUITING AGS

RADIO FREE EUROPE TO SEEK \$3,000,000

Clay Tells of Plans to Expand Group's Propaganda Work Behind Iron Curtain

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, announced yesterday a new drive to raise \$3,000,000 from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 Americans to expand the broadcasting operations of Radio Free Europe behind the Iron Curtain.

Last year's campaign brought in \$1,323,333 from 16,000,000 Americans. This made possible the powerful 135,000-watt Munich transmitter opened Tuesday for broadcasts to Czechoslovakia. On June 1, General Clay said, Radio Free Europe will start broadcasting to Albania.

General Clay revealed at the Commodore Hotel that the 1951 campaign would provide for Radio Free Europe at least two more powerful transmitters. Eventually, he added, it is planned to have "bigger and better" individual transmitters for all the Soviet satellite countries.

At present the station is operated in the Frankfurt area besides the Munich transmitter. Daily programs are sent to Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, as well as Czechoslovakia.

System's Work Explained

Explaining that Radio Free Europe carried on psychological warfare, General Clay added that it "beams the truth through the Iron Curtain to refute the lies, the bigotry, and the brutishness of the Soviet dictators and their puppets." "We are able," he went on, "to expose informers and quislings behind the Iron Curtain, undermine the authority of local Communist regimes, and help those trapped behind the Curtain to prepare for the day of liberation."

He said Radio Free Europe, being owned and operated by private citizens, could do things impossible for a government organization like the Voice of America. He opposed the recent 90 per cent reduction in congressional appropriations for new broadcasting facilities for the Voice.

"When we are spending billions to make us strong," he said, "it seems foolish to count pennies in trying to create allies behind the Iron Curtain."

General Clay said Radio Free Europe was taking advantage of a large listening audience in Eastern Europe created by Soviet Russia in having millions of cheap radios built in East Germany and sold at low prices in the satellite countries, so they could listen to Radio Moscow.

"We know our broadcasts are very successful," he went on, "because of the fan mail, and because of the efforts to stop people listening to them made by Communist officials."

The Proceedings in Washington

YESTERDAY
(MAY 2, 1951)

THE PRESIDENT

Callers include Budget Director Lawton; Ernest Wood, Julius Helm and others representing Missouri Rural Electrification Association; Henry D. Smyth of Atomic Energy Commission; M. S. Szymczak of Federal Reserve Board; R. F. C. Administrator Symington; Federal Judge Hatch of New Mexico.

THE SENATE

Heard debate on plans for Far East policy hearings opening tomorrow; debated farm labor bill providing for importing Mexican workers. Continued into night session.

Agriculture Committee demanded cancellation of beef control orders.

THE HOUSE

Voted \$496,764,000 to operate

Interior Department in fiscal year beginning July 1.

Adjourned at 6:30 P. M.
DEPARTMENTS & AGENCIES
Secretary of State Acheson said United States had carried out most of Wedemeyer recommendations on Korea.

Economic Stabilization Administrator Johnston predicted "inflation flood" by next Christmas.

Economic Cooperation Administration ended direct aid to Ireland.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

(MAY 3, 1951)

House meets at 11 A. M.
Senate meets at noon.

General of Army Douglas MacArthur arrives at 9:20 A. M. for testimony on Far East policy scheduled for 10 A. M. before closed meeting of Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees.

President Truman holds news conference at 4 P. M.

VOGELER TO ENTER U.S. HOSPITAL TODAY

Question of How Much of His Confession Was True is Left Unanswered Here

Robert A. Vogeler is to enter a Government hospital today, leaving unanswered the question of what was true in the confession that led to his conviction in Hungary of espionage.

Mr. Vogeler was not permitted to answer questions when he appeared yesterday afternoon at a press conference. The ban on questions was announced by Grant Williams, who has been his constant companion since Mr. Vogeler was released Saturday after serving seventeen months of a fifteen-year prison term.

In an interview ten hours after his release, Mr. Vogeler had said in Vienna, regarding the confession he had made in a Budapest Communist court, that "like all confessions, some of it was true." Reporters went to the Roosevelt Hotel yesterday seeking light on several phases of the celebrated case, including Mr. Vogeler's remark about his confession.

Shortly before Mr. Vogeler and his wife came from their twelfth floor suite to a conference room on the hotel mezzanine, Leonard Jacob, vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, asked reporters to keep the interview brief because Mr. Vogeler's nerves were still on edge.

Mr. Jacob said that Mr. Vogeler, an assistant vice president of I. T. & T. and the corporation's East European representative since 1946, would enter the United States Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., today. Mr. Vogeler had attended the Naval Academy for two years and was with the Navy from 1928 through 1937, the last five years in reserve status. Mr. Jacob said he had no idea how long Mr. Vogeler would stay in the hospital.

TO PUSH SALES TAX FIGHT

Moving Plans to Make it Issue in Autumn Campaign

Walter Hoving, chairman of the Anti-Sales Tax Committee and president of Bonwit Teller, said yesterday that the recent increase in the city's sales tax from 2 to 3 per cent would be made an issue in the fall campaign for President of the City Council.

Commenting on two days of operations under the higher rate, Mr. Hoving said that its impact on smaller merchants was heavier than on the larger stores. He added that his committee was being incorporated and would continue to battle the 3 per cent tax until it is repealed.

"The next battleground," he went on, "will be the contest next fall for the City Council Presidency. If anyone runs for that office who has voted in favor of the 3 per cent tax, that fact will be prominently stated so that the public will not forget it."

CZECHS REJECT U. S. BID

Refuse to Let Consul Visit Arrested Newspaperman

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 2 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government has refused to allow United States officials to visit William N. Oatis, United States newspaperman arrested nine days ago for "anti-State activities."

A note delivered to the United States Embassy Monday said that "under Czechoslovak law, a visit by an American official is not possible at this stage of the case."

The note replied to a United States request, submitted last week, that Vice Consul Richard Johnson be allowed to see the 37-year-old Associated Press correspondent in his cell.

The Government had refused earlier to accept a package the embassy had tried to send to Mr. Oatis, containing a change of linen, cigarettes and some Czechoslovak money.

The
ROGER KENT
Shops for Men
12 West 33rd St.
NEW YORK
188 Joralemon St.
BROOKLYN (near Bow Ball)
OPEN THURSDAYS
until 9 p.m.
Our Other Shops Open from 9:40 A.M. to 6 P.M.
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THURS 5/13/1951 A119

CLAY OPENS APPEAL TO AID RED 'SLAVES'

Head of Crusade for Freedom Tells of Plans for Two More Truth Radios in Europe

Gen. Lucius D. Clay told a radio audience last night that the day was approaching when the free people of the world would help to restore freedom in countries where it had been lost.

The former United States Military Governor of Germany, in opening an appeal for funds for the Crusade for Freedom, said that if the truth were brought to the nations within the Soviet orbit, "demands which cannot be resisted will develop in the satellite countries for free elections, in which Communist rule will be overwhelmingly defeated."

To get the truth to the people behind the Iron Curtain, the Crusade for Freedom is planning to build two more radio stations in Europe that will be as powerful as its Radio Free Europe in Munich. Radio Free Europe, which beams its broadcasts to Czechoslovakia, is the most powerful radio transmitter on the continent. General Clay said the new transmitters would broadcast to Poland and Hungary.

General Tunes Resistance

In explaining how the Crusade for Freedom's information program in the Soviet satellite countries would play an important part in restoring freedom, General Clay recounted the free world's resistance to Soviet aggression. He said:

"The free people were unwilling to believe in 1945 that aggression was again on the march; that Stalin had replaced Hitler. When they learned this lesson, they rallied. For two years they have resisted the Soviet attempt to enslave more people, while concurrently slowly but surely rebuilding their own strength and their ability to maintain freedom in areas where it is threatened. The day approaches when they will aid in the restoration of freedom where it has been lost."

The general declared this restoration could be effected only by keeping the knowledge of freedom alive behind the Iron Curtain.

"Then when stability comes, as the armed potential of the West has been mobilized to match—to more than match—Soviet might," he said, "demands which cannot be resisted will develop in the satellite countries for free elections, in which Communist rule will be overwhelmingly defeated."

General Clay, who spoke at 10:15 P. M. over station WNBC, said that he was at an acute phase of the propaganda struggle, "perhaps of his time." Russian propaganda, he said, is securing the United States of rearing not in defense of freedom but to build an empire.

\$3,500,000 Needed Now

He pointed out that the Government, through the Voice of America, could not carry on the propaganda warfare alone, and said that those behind the Iron Curtain must be reached by their own, called fellow countrymen. He said that to achieve this purpose the Crusade for Freedom, of which he is chairman, a year ago had raised \$1,500,000 and built Radio Free Europe in Munich. Now \$3,500,000 will be needed to construct the new stations.

In appealing to the radio audience to contribute to the crusade, General Clay said:

"If we truly want a free world, then each and every one of us must be willing to play a part in bringing it about. It is not our way to leave our problems entirely to be removed by Government. It is our way as a people to join together in doing these things which we believe worth while. The Crusade for Freedom presents the opportunity to each American to take a personal part in the struggle for freedom."

It was announced yesterday that the crusade campaign in Greater New York would open on Tuesday with a noon-time rally in the lower pines at Rockefeller Center. Participating will be Vice President Alben W. Barkley, General Clay and Harold E. Stamen, national chairman of the 1961 drive.

One man's shirt is another man's poison



SHIRT SA



(A) round collar, double cuffs (B) soft spread collar, double cuffs (C) button down collar, single cuffs (D) regular faced collar, single cuffs (E)

2.99

sale! men's famous make cotton pajamas, regularly 3.95 and 4.50 These famous make cotton broadcloth pajamas have elastic waistbands. The extra Gripper fastener on the front permits size adjustments—makes for solid sleeping comfort. We've multicolor stripes and fancies in tan, blue, and wine. Choose coat or midcity style in sizes A, B, C, and D. Stock up at Gimbel's low, low price. Write or telephone. State size, style, color. Beyond Gimbel's regular delivery area, please add 16c for shipping charge. air-cooled Gimbel's new street floor



SUN 01011051 A171

FORD OPPOSES CUT IN AID TO EUROPE

We Are Winning the Cold War, Industrialist Tells Sales Executives Club Here

Henry Ford 24, president of the Ford Motor Company, urged yesterday that there be no reduction in funds to aid countries abroad. Analyzing conditions in Western Europe, he pointed out that, in 1950, assistance channeled through the Economic Cooperation Administration program amounted to less than 1 per cent of the gross national output of this country.

"One per cent of the gross sales never seemed to me too much to keep a business going and growing," he said.

Mr. Ford spoke at the nineteenth

annual luncheon of the Sales Executives Club of New York at the Roosevelt Hotel. The first annual joint award for "Outstanding Top Executive Salesmanship" was presented to him in behalf of the club and its parent organization by Thomas J. Watson, chairman, International Business Machines Corporation. He also received a gold honorary membership card in the national organization.

Mr. Ford, who returned recently from Europe, based his comments on personal observations of conditions there. He emphasized that, while peace is the goal of this country's endeavors, "we cannot accept a peace which fails to include strict guarantee of individual freedom."

Vast Battle Being Waged

Berlin was designated by Mr. Ford as the front line of a divided capital in a divided nation. Along this frontier, he added, there is being waged a vast battle of slogans and product comparisons with the competitors using all

techniques of advertising and propaganda.

Mr. Ford offered statistics showing that the gross national output here annually is \$320,000,000,000, while we spent \$2,800,000,000 for E. C. A. programs abroad in the 1950 fiscal year.

Mr. Ford reported great progress in Western Germany since his visit in 1948. Even the difference between the appearance of the people of East and West Berlin was apparent to the casual tourist, he added.

"In the Russian sector, depressed people stumble along through dusty devastated areas with heads down," he said. "Occasionally you see a bicycle, rarely an automobile. In the free sector there still are shortages of food, housing, educational facilities, professional services and vital machines and materials. But there is hope and pride in the eyes of the people and more than an occasional smile on their faces."

He said he came away from the

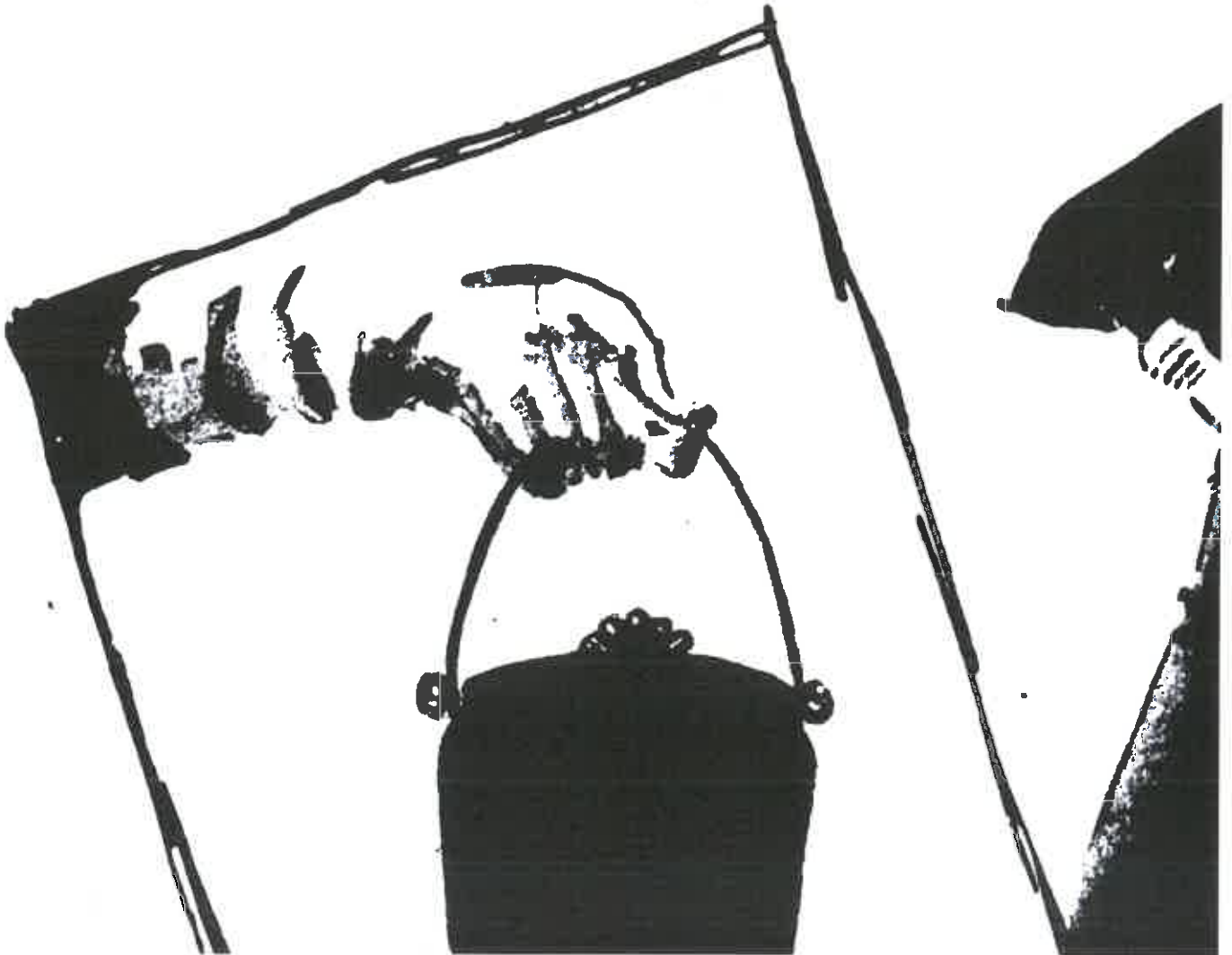
city with a belief that this was a place where the future course of world events was being foined.

After tracing the economic advances of the United States in the last fifty years, Mr. Ford asserted that we were winning the cold war in Germany and throughout Europe. He said that Premier Stalin had made the mistake of trying to sell conflicting ideas at the same time, namely "righteous desire for universal peace wrapped up in a constant threat to wage world war."

The national advances here should be publicized through every possible means in Europe, he said, and quoted Paul Hoffman, former Economic Cooperation Administrator, as saying that the big truth, backed by big deeds, overwhelmed "the big lie."

Mr. Ford praised the work done by Radio Free Europe, the broadcasting station established by American funds, and urged that more money be contributed for this project.

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3 UNIONISTS TESTIFY IN SUBVERSION CHECK

Three leftist union officials testified again yesterday before the Federal grand jury investigating subversive activities, but a fourth was reported by the Government to be in jail in Dade County, Fla. Assistant United States Attorney Roy M. Cohn said all four had been subpoenaed to appear before the panel. He added that the had been informed by Leonard Boudin, attorney for Donald Henderson, administrative director of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America, independent, that the latter was sentenced Saturday to thirty days in jail in Dade County for violating a picketing injunction.

The three witnesses yesterday were James H. Durkin, secretary-treasurer, Distributive Workers Union; Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer, and James J. Matles, director of organization, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, independent.

After the four testified Friday, the grand jury voted unanimously to cite Mr. Emspak and Mr. Matles for contempt for refusing to answer whether they or other officials of their union had signed or caused to be signed non-Communist affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board under the Taft-Hartley law.

At the time, Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan adjourned until yesterday a hearing on the contempt charges. Yesterday Mr. Cohn told Judge Ryan that Mr. Emspak and Mr. Matles had brought in books and records of the U. E., that the jury was studying the records and that he requested a two-week adjournment. Judge Ryan postponed the hearing until Oct. 1.

HOSIERY WAGE RISES SET

2-Year Pact Accepted by 11,000 in 35 Firms in Northeast

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—

for a discussion of interrelation of civil defense programs.

In a message to the group, General Crittenger said: "Every military agency under my command has been directed to lend every aid possible to the civil defense efforts and agencies in this area. Although the Government has placed this responsibility on the citizenry, I want you to know that the Armed Forces are standing close by. As an Army commander I cannot overemphasize the vital part that civil defense plays in the over-all emergency plans."

"In event that an enemy were able, in part, to penetrate our borders with guided missiles or bombs, there would be an immediate requirement for an organized civilian populace to cope with the emergency."

Maj. Gen. Frederic H. Smith Jr., commander of the Eastern Air Defense Command, spoke of the value to the Air Force of the civilian ground observer units and their coordinating filter centers.

The general said some bombers

New Jersey Wing, Civil Air Patrol. Thomas S. Dignan, deputy New Jersey defense director.

LABOR LEADERS NAMED

Stassen Stresses Their Stake in Crusade for Freedom

The "tremendous stake" of organized labor in the "struggle against international communism" was stressed by Harold E. Stassen, national chairman of the drive of the Crusade for Freedom, in announcing yesterday that three labor leaders would serve as vice chairmen for the drive.

They are: Daniel T. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, A. F. L.; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

"Behind the Iron Curtain there is no freedom of labor," Mr. Stassen reminded. "Unions are merely the tools of the Communist party."

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TO M I A N

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TUES 9/18/1951 2/127

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\$90,126 IS PRESENTED TO FREEDOM CRUSADE

A check for \$90,126 was turned over yesterday to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, national chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, by Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the crusade in Michigan. The president of the Ford Motor Car Company said the check represented an almost five-fold increase over the \$18,300 contributed by residents of the Wolverine State last year.

General Clay, former United States Military Governor of Western Germany, accepted the check in his office at the Continental Can Company, Inc., 100 East Forty-second Street, where he is chairman of the board of directors.

The crusade's 1951 drive seeks \$3,500,000. Incomplete returns from all except ten states total \$1,600,000, compared with \$1,300,000 raised between Sept. 4, 1950, and the latter part of February, 1951.

A spokesman for the crusade, which operates a radio network in Europe known as Radio Free Europe, said two additional stations soon would be built, bringing the total on the continent to seven.

Of the five in operation two are in the Frankfort area of Germany, two in Munich and one is in Lisbon, Portugal. One of the Munich stations, a 135,000-watt installation, broadcasts direct short-wave propaganda to Hungary.

Radio Free Asia, set up by the crusade on Sept. 4, has been broadcasting from San Francisco to the Chinese mainland in Cantonese, Mandarin and English for an hour and a half daily.

had been set for the which begins officially : Nathan M. Ohrbach, man of the campaign, sided, commended his for their interest and that "there is nothing portant to the communi development of boys, re race or religious beliefs the Scout program.

The value of Scouti prevention of juvenile c was emphasized by Peter M. Horn, campa man in Queens, in a pa sion. He urged that m be raised in order "to e efforts to curb juvel quency."

MISS TRUMAN LIKES

Spokesman Denies Sto 'Allergic to Anir

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. Miss Margaret Truman lergic to circus animals cert manager-spokesmar tonight.

Numerous animals moved last night from a leans auditorium where man was to sing after i nounced the President's was "allergic to animals ly circus animals."

Kenneth L. Allen Jr., dent of the agency boo Truman's appearances, news men from talking singer during a fifte train wait here, but expl Secret Service men "ma allergy angle to have th

STATE SCHOOLS

Action President

CHINESE IN BURMA IN OPIUM-GUN DEAL



Arms From Thailand Reported Smuggled to Isolated Chiang Units—U. S. Denies Aid Role

NEAR BURMESE BORDER.
Northern Thailand, March 8 (AP)—Chinese Nationalist troops who have taken refuge in northeastern Burma are being supplied regularly through an opium-for-guns smuggling arrangement in Thailand.

An Associated press correspondent spent five days examining the area extending from Chiangmai seventy-five miles to the north and within ten to twenty miles east of the Burmese border. Information sources in most cases could not be identified for publication, but they included teachers, missionaries, official foreign observers, leading merchants, local newsmen, army officers, senior Thai civil servants and police officials.

Although their information varied in detail, it outlined a general pattern strongly supported by evidence that could be observed. This is how the barter arrangement works:

A Chinese posing as a merchant, but reported to be a Nationalist Army colonel, maintains headquarters in Chiangmai as the link between the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand's capital, and the Nationalists in Burma.

Job Is to Funnel Supplies
His job is to funnel supplies received from Bangkok by air and rail, as well as locally produced food and clothing, across the border. He has several assistants.

In exchange the Chinese Nationalists in Burma send raw opium to Chiangmai for forwarding to Bangkok and onward. The opium is grown in Burma's Shan States and the Yunnan Province of China. It long has been an important, though illicit, industry in this part of the country. Since 1949, the trade has been stimulated by the presence of about 10,000 ill-equipped and hungry Chinese Nationalist forces, who were pushed over the Burma border by the Chinese Reds. These troops have been a source of acute anxiety to the Burmese and Thai peoples and the United States and British Governments.

The Russian and Chinese Communist Governments have accused the United States of helping to supply and reinforce these troops with soldiers flown from Formosa, and have charged that an act of aggression against Communist China was being prepared in Southeast Asia. Burma fears the situation will lead to trouble with Red China.

Denials by U. S. and Thailand
Repeated denials that aid is being given to the Chinese Nationalists in Burma have been made by the United States and Thailand.

In Washington, the State Department reiterated Saturday its denial that the United States was assisting Chinese Nationalist forces in Burma in any way.

A department spokesman said the denials based on investigations of reports that United States military personnel had been seen in the area. He declared that no United States newspaper man had reported having seen personally Americans or American equipment in the area, and that the information appeared to have come from shadowy and unspecified sources.

"We know well that the United States Government is not assisting these people in any way and we have been unable to find any evidence that any American individual is involved, Lincoln White, press officer, asserted."

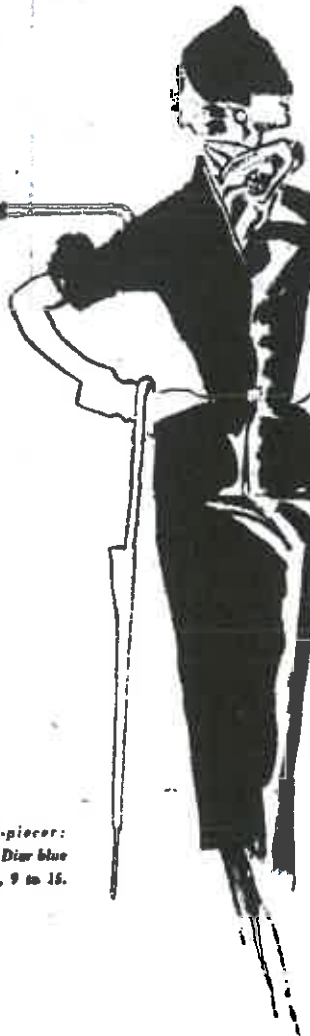
No answer could be found in or near Chiangmai as to where the rifles, ammunition and other military supplies were coming from.

The Chinese Communists also have been accused of using opium-smuggling to further their economic position.

MODEL U. N. TO MEET HERE



A. Jr. two-piece:
Navy, black, Dior blue
or turquoise, 9 to 15.



B. Pocket Goddess
Navy, Dior blue, black,
tanz, sizes 10 to 18.

C. Peppy Buttons:
Black, navy or Dior
blue to sizes 7 to 15.



D. Nautical Widge:
Coat dress with de-
tachable vest: navy,
black, Dior blue in
sizes 10 to 18.

no better fashion for now:
PURE SILK SHANTUNGS
that thrive in any season
17.95

Two ways to handle crisp, slubbed silk... the dress or the suit-dress, one as smart as the other as under-coat companions now, on their own come spring. All ready to shine with a touch of fresh flowers, slick patent or stark white gloves. We're convinced there's no better fashion... and we might add, at no better price.

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FREEDOM PRAISED IN 31 LANGUAGES

World-Wide Broadcast Planned to Counter Red Campaign Against U. S. Way of Life

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JERSEY CITY, March 8 — A thirty-one-language testament of democracy will be recorded here Wednesday night at the Jersey City Philharmonic Orchestra's benefit concert for the Crusade for Freedom, a privately financed propaganda organization.

The program, originating at the Henry Snyder High School auditorium, will be broadcast throughout the world as a counter-thrust to Communist charges that the American way of life benefits only millionaires.

The radio facilities that will transmit the program, or parts of it, include Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia, operated by the Crusade for Freedom; the Armed Forces Radio Service; the State Department's Voice of America; the British Broadcasting Corporation; Radiodiffusion Francaise, and stations in twenty-three other countries from Greece to Burma. In this country the program will be broadcast by the Liberty Network.

The participants on the program will be foreign-born citizens of Jersey City, representing more than a score of trades and occupations. Their contributions will be in the form of greetings to their former countrymen, both in the free and subject nations of Europe and Asia. The national anthems of these countries will be played by the orchestra as background music for their talks. Among the other speakers scheduled are Senator Robert C. Hendrickson of New Jersey and Representatives Alfred D. Sieminski and Edward J. Hart.

Representatives of Jersey City veterans' organizations will join in the part of the program designated for the armed forces.

Former Polish Official Gets City College Post



Prof. Adolf Berger

The appointment of Prof. Adolf Berger, an authority on Roman law, as visiting professor at City College was announced yesterday by Dr. Harry N. Wright, president.

Professor Berger has taught at the University of Rome and lectured at the Seminary of Roman Law of the Catholic University of America in Washington. Since 1942 he has been a member of the faculty at the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes in New York. Prior to World War II he served for almost two decades as counsel to the Polish Embassy in Vienna.

He is the author of ninety articles on Roman legal topics in "The Oxford Classical Dictionary."

HEALTH COUNCIL TO MEET

Sessions Set for Thursday Friday at Roosevelt Hotel

The National Health Council will hold its annual meeting at Roosevelt Hotel on Thursday and Friday.

Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, will speak on "Health Geography" at the Thursday luncheon. Dr. Thomas D. Dublin, co-director, will report on a survey of the 1,200 state and local health planning bodies of the nation.

Health planning in local communities, states and the nation will be discussed Thursday morning, Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, respectively.

The annual business meeting of the council delegates will be held Friday afternoon, at which Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, president of the council, will be inducted, succeeding Dr. Ernest Stebbins.

Tennessee Bet Raids Clarified

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 8 (AP)—United States Attorney (U.S.A.) Ault said yesterday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation excluded Senator Estes Kefauver's home territory from slot machine raids in Tennessee last Monday because of insufficient evidence. Senator suggested raids in his state more than three weeks ago. Special agent E. A. Soucy of the F. B. I. office here had said he had received no authorization for Tennessee raids from Mr. Ault.

Fraternities Join to Aid Chapel

ITHACA, N. Y., March 8 (UPI)—Rivalries will be put aside next Saturday when Cornell University's fifty Greek-letter fraternities work together in an unusual community project. Several hundred pledges and active members of the various chapters will devote the day to renovating Be Chapel, a downtown community interfaith chapel that has no funds for maintenance.

Key Names
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U. S. BUSINESS HELD TO BE 'CATCHING UP'

Last Decade Was 'Benzedrine' Era, Economist Tells Waste Dealers' Convention Here

'MODERATE' CHANGE AHEAD

Defense Program Is Seen as Possible 'Umbrella' While Adjustment Is Made

Members of the National Association of Waste Materials Dealers were told yesterday that economic changes in the next few years probably would be moderate. More than 1,000 members began a three-day meeting, the group's thirty-ninth annual convention, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Except for metals dealers, most branches of the waste-recovery business have felt the easing of the defense boom. Dealers in scrap metals, rubber, textile and paper now make up a major industry, which has become increasingly important with recurring periods of materials shortages and heavy demand.

Speaking at the opening luncheon session, Dr. H. E. Liedtke, economist and executive editor of The New York Journal of Commerce, described the present state of business as a period of catching-up after ten years of "supersonic" and "benzedrine-stimulated" economy.

MAKERS PRODUCTS

Exposition Is on Annual Labor anical Units

March 17—One of the nation's production might be on a disarranged Amphibik. It is the tool makes the machine that iticles of every-day

0 toolmakers are products—many first time—in the tion sponsored by Society of Tool t engineering ad- sessed at technical e Conrad Hilton

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the show is de- on measurement mportance in the n effort. Among t developments in parator perfected Kodak Company, by enlarging the ected up to 100 een, enables the ure minute dimen- micrometers or ith a transparent sed on the screen

claims, in a com- and optical s machine can re- rate gauges, test- es faster and re- ed workers with- rator. Among its

Miscalculations which have marked recent defense planning, he said, seem to be caused by a constant underestimating of this country's productivity and ability to expand economically.

Recent industrial expansion, Dr. Liedtke observed, has temporarily outstripped demand. He compared this condition to that of a man who has bought a suit two or three sizes too big for him, and has to wait until he grows into it.

Statistics on the high rate of consumer savings, he said, do not readily reveal that these figures include a large amount of debt- repayment following the buying spree of a year ago. They also indicate worry over paying defense debts "borrowed from the future," he added.

Gradual Upswing Seen

Dr. Liedtke forecast a gradual business improvement beginning about mid-year and continuing into 1953. It is possible, he said, that the defense program can serve as an "umbrella" to protect the economy while the process of catching up with extra expansion is accomplished.

However, he declared, an adjustment must be accomplished within the next year or two, and added that business must be prepared for such adjustment regardless of who is in the White House.

Dr. Liedtke emphasized his firm belief in the country's continued economic growth. He said there was no reason to believe that the Administration had instituted the defense program for political purposes. But, he asserted, the program has saved many lines of business from a "sinking spell."

Speaking at a textile session, Arthur Basch of Levenson & Basch, Inc., fibre reproducers, proposed that the terms "by-products," or "processed" be used in reference to fiber materials commonly described as waste.

The trade practice rules recently promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission for the rayon and acetate industry, requiring exact identification of fiber content, make it virtually impossible for fabric waste dealers to operate legally, he said, as materials in this form are unlabeled.

Wells Fargo & Co. at 100th Year; Started as Gold Carrier in West

Concern Founded in New York Has Split to Units in Banking, Trading and Travel but One Still Carries Valuables

Apparently lugging gold about the Wild West in the old days was a much safer business than the motion pictures would have one believe, for today Wells Fargo & Co., a pioneer in that occupation, celebrates its hundredth anniversary.

In the eventful century that followed the founding of the concern in New York State on March 18, 1852, the company has split into several parts. One has become a bank pure and simple. Another, with three subsidiaries bearing the old name, conducts a trading business and a travel service. One offshoot still carries valuables about, operating an armored car service in New York and New Jersey. Wells Fargo & Co. has been an American Express Company subsidiary since 1925.

The first express business in this country appears to have been founded in 1839 by William F. Harnden. Alvin Adams founded Adams & Co. in 1840 and in 1849 opened a California branch.

The American Express Company got under way in 1850, but balked when Henry Wells and William G. Fargo, two of its founders, proposed competing with Adams in California. The two adventurers therefore joined with Johnston Livingston, James McKay, Edwin

B. Morgan, Alpheus Reynolds, Henry D. Rice, Alexander M. C. Smith and Elijah P. Williams in forming Wells, Fargo & Co.

Except for Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Rice, all were also stockholders in American Express. Mr. Morgan was a charter stockholder in The New York Times.

In May, 1856, Samuel P. Carter left for California by way of Panama to start organizing the California branch. Two weeks later Reuben Washburn set off to set up the banking department.

Daniel Haskell at that time was the highly successful manager in California for Adams & Co. He had taken chances and most of them had paid off. Now, faced with competition, he took more, lending too freely and paying more for gold than his new competitor could afford.

Thus, when the "Black Friday" financial panic of 1855 hit the country, Adams & Co. went under with more than three-quarters of the other business concerns in California. Wells, Fargo & Co., with a conservative financial policy, rode out the storm and completely superseded its older rival.

Although Adams & Co. was reorganized in other parts of the country, the concern never revived its California business.

WASHINGTON BASES CURBS ON BUILDING

But Relaxation Hinges on Steel Dispute and Is Not Applied to Erection of Homes

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The Government told contractors today to go ahead with new commercial building, starting on July 1—provided there is not a steel strike. The explanation was that there are now "substantial" steel, copper and aluminum stocks on hand.

The word of the building relaxation came from Manly Fleischman, head of the Defense Production Administration. So did a word of warning about the threatening steelworkers' walkout, now set for Sunday midnight. He said that substantial amounts of metals were on hand for the second half of 1952.

Mr. Fleischmann said new building relaxations would not be extended to include home-building.

Of the hitherto scarce materials, major increases in allotments will go to highway, school and hospital construction.

Under present emergency laws during the rearmament program, great portions of hard-to-get raw materials are reserved for military uses. By a priority system the Government then allots what is left to other construction.

Industrial Demands Drops

Mr. Fleischmann said at a news conference that the metals could now be spared for non-defense work because of a lessening demand for them in the nation's industrial defense expansion.

Practically all currently pending applications by builders for material to erect industrial and commercial structures will be approved, Mr. Fleischmann indicated.

But as for the steel strike, Mr. Fleischmann said:

"If there is a steel strike, everyone will understand that we will have to delay the handing of con-

Continued on Page 37, Column 3

GAIN SHOWN IN 1951 BY STEAMSHIP LINE

American President Meeting is Quiet, With Dollar Absent, Following Court Order

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17—Stockholders of the American President Lines held their annual meeting this afternoon, but there was not the fireworks that attended last year's session.

R. Stanley Dollar, who is seeking to regain control of the world-circling steamship line from the Federal Government, did not appear at today's meeting. His counsel, Gregory Harrison, explained that the 71-year-old Mr. Dollar had been ordered by the United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to cease his attempts to regain control of the line pending outcome of a Government appeal from previous judgments favoring the Dollar interests.

Turned Over Stock

Mr. Dollar turned over 92 percent of the voting stock to the Government in 1938 when the \$70,000,000 company, founded by his father, was floundering. He says he simply put up the stock against a loan; the Government contends he gave it up outright.

Meanwhile, at today's stockholders' meeting President George Killion reported gross operating revenue for 1951 was \$53,697,854, compared with \$48,000,000 in the previous year. Net income after taxes amounted to \$3,060,748, down from \$3,131,275 for 1950.

Mr. Killion said the 1951 net came to \$89.38 a share on preferred stock, \$4.30 a share on Class A stock and \$6 cents a share on Class B stock. He said the company last year operated forty-five vessels, an increase of fourteen in the A. P. L. fleet over 1950. Its world-wide network of trade routes now fans out over 40,000 sea miles to serve fifty ports.

Net sales last year were \$284,785,241, compared with \$228,071,348 for 1950. Shareholders received dividends of \$37,903,239, or \$2.80 a share, on the common stock, compared with \$29,156,338, or \$2 a share, in 1950.

7,780,148 Tons of Ore

Last year 7,780,148 short tons of underground ore were mined, compared with 5,733,269 tons in 1950, reflecting the progress during 1951 in the company's program of conversion to mining exclusively from underground. Dr. Thompson said. Open-pit ore mined was 4,019,177 tons, against 4,135,755 the year before.

Total ore mined in 1951 was 11,799,325 tons, against 9,849,024 tons a year before, with an average of 10,500,000 tons annually during the five war years, 1910-14, and 3,300,000 tons during the five pre-war years. When the changeover to all underground mining is accomplished, the officer said, "the company will be able to hoist 13,000,000 tons of ore a year, which is 3,200,000 tons more from underground than the record tonnages hoisted from underground in 1951.

Although production increased, the year's total deliveries of nickel in all forms of 243,835,030 pounds were less than the 256,410,343 pounds in 1950, when the smaller production of that year was augmented by deliveries from stocks accumulated in 1949. Deliveries of refined copper in 1951 increased to 236,954,395 from 212,947,394 pounds the year before. Platinum metals deliveries were up 40 per cent, to 375,438 ounces from 267,316 ounces for 1950, reflecting the larger demand for palladium for industrial, dental and jewelry applications.

Capital expenditures last year rose to \$22,737,575 from \$18,683,508 in 1950. A major result of the company's research, Dr. Thompson declared, was the completion during the year of a special type of smelting furnace and auxiliary equipment which will use oxygen for the flash smelting of copper concentrates in place of smelting with pulverized coal. As a part of this project a plant for the production of oxygen was also completed. Current assets on Dec. 31 were \$34,754,630 and current liabilities

CANADIAN COMPANY SETS NEW RECORDS

International Nickel Earnings, Sales, Taxes, Wages, Outlay and Dividends Soar in '51

ORE PRODUCTION AT PEAK

Results of Operations in Other Corporations Listed, With Comparative Figures

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., and subsidiaries established new records last year in sales, earnings, taxes, payrolls, dividends and capital expenditures, along with a new peak in ore produced, John F. Thompson, chairman and president, reported yesterday in his annual statement to stockholders.

Net earnings for 1951, after taxes and all charges, were \$62,875,571, equal to \$1.17 a common share, compared with \$18,765,649, or \$3.21 a share, the year before. The previous high was \$50,299,824, or \$3.31 a common share, in 1937. Provision for income taxes of \$48,148,718, highest in company history, compared with the previous peak of \$27,597,615 in 1949 and were equal to \$3.20 and \$1.89 a share, respectively.

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Continued on Page 39, Column 1

New Record Scheduled In Week's Steel Output

Steel production, if continued without interruption, is scheduled to set a new high of 3,137,000 tons of ingots and steel for castings this week, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported yesterday. This is an increase of 13,000 tons over the previous peak of 3,114,000 tons scheduled to be made last week. At this week's record high level, production of steel for a year would be around 111,300,000 tons, which would compare with the 1951 output of approximately 105,100,000 tons, according to the Institute.

Steel mills are slated to operate this week at an average of 102.4 per cent of capacity, against 101.8 per cent a week ago. A month ago the industry operated at 100.6 per cent to turn out 2,600,000 tons. In the corresponding week of 1951, on a 103.1 per cent rate of operations, 2,921,000 tons were produced.

Up to the start of March, the highest weekly scheduled production was 2,997,000 tons starting Dec. 17, 1951. In the first week of March the output was scheduled to be 3,104,000 tons. That, however, was exceeded by 10,000 tons the following week, when the production schedules called for 3,114,000 tons.

SUPPORT OF COTTON RENEWED IN CAIRO

Softens Decree Withdrawing Price Program by Pledging to Buy July, August Fibers

CAIRO, March 17—The Government, which had withdrawn official support from cotton in an effort to get the price of the Egyptian output down to a level at which export could be resumed, compromised somewhat on the issue today.

A decree was issued obligating the Government to buy futures at 125 tallaris, or cotton dollars, for long staple Karnak for July delivery, and 72 tallaris for Ashmouni medium staple for August delivery. The purpose, according to a declaration by the Ministry of Finance, is to ease the position of provincial merchants who bring cotton to market.

On March 8 the Government had issued a decree imposing a compulsory settlement among Alexandria cotton merchants.

The present price of Karnak is 142 tallaris and of Ashmouni \$6.7. But these are sellers' official offering prices under a ruling that permitted only price drops of three points when the market was opened. It has been closed most of the time recently.

Cotton is being offered for direct sale on the curb at 115 for Karnak and 70 to 75 for Ashmouni.

The Government's operation is intended to bring the price down without forcing to the wall exporters engaged in cotton trade that had made contracts before the official support price was removed. This crisis could no longer be avoided as under the previous Wafd Government the price had been maintained artificially too long until it was 30 per cent above the international market.

The Finance Ministry insisted again today upon the necessity for the export of the present crop before the new crop year begins. Large amounts of bank credit are being laid up in the present crop, and banks are described as not in a position to finance the movement of a new crop.

R. F. C. to Offer Rail Shares

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that it will open bids next Tuesday for the sale of 15,788 shares of the common stock of the Western Pacific Railroad Company.

Continued on Page 39, Column 1

EARNINGS REPORTS OF CORPORATIONS

Continued From Page 28

\$19,135,358, leaving net working capital of \$15,618,772.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.

Production and Revenues Rise, but Taxes and Costs Cut Net

In the annual report to be released today, Charles R. Cox, president of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, the nation's largest copper producer, says production last year increased to 1,202,866,900 pounds from 1,152,065,960 pounds for 1950 and total revenues climbed to \$455,484,550 from \$400,153,060. The rise in net earnings, however, was not as great because of increased taxes and other costs.

After providing \$83,035,765 for taxes, the consolidated net income before depletion of metal mines amounted to \$91,347,153, equal to \$8.44 a share on the outstanding stock. This compares with \$88,161,270, or \$8.15 a share for 1950, when taxes took \$58,726,006. Provision for all taxes, the report shows, amounted to \$9.07 a share, against \$6.61 a share for 1950.

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY

Income Is \$3.50 a Share in 1951, Against \$4.08 for 1950

Operations last year of the Scott Paper Company resulted in record sales but lower earnings because of the larger tax bill, the annual report informed stockholders yesterday.

Net sales of finished products totaled \$123,523,769 last year, a gain of more than 26 per cent from the 1950 volume of \$97,724,407. Including pulp sales, net sales amounted to \$149,571,158, compared with \$118,208,895.

After providing \$16,736,000 for taxes, the net income for 1951 was \$10,886,311, equal to \$3.50 a common share, compared with \$12,493,597 or \$4.08 the year before, when taxes took \$11,150,000.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

Richfield Oil Reports Sales of \$183,686,264; Earnings Set Mark Despite \$26,300,000 Tax

Reflecting the record sales of \$183,686,264 attained by the Richfield Oil Corporation last year, net earnings were the highest in the company's fifteen year history, even though taxes took \$16,550,000 more than in 1950, the annual report disclosed yesterday.

Net earnings after all deductions came to \$28,218,281, equal to \$7.05 a share, compared with \$23,046,379, or \$5.76 a share, the year before, when sales were \$153,236,815. Earnings for 1951 before provision for Federal taxes on income were \$54,518,000, an increase of \$21,722,000 over 1950, but the provision for these taxes last year was \$26,300,000, in contrast to the \$9,750,000 tax bill the year before. "Thus the Federal Government will siphon off more than 75 per cent of the increased earnings," the company points out.

The company completed 94 net productive wells in the year, including its share of joint wells, and had 1,086 net productive wells at the year-end. It produced 28,093,000 gross barrels of crude oil, up

23 per cent from 1950. Daily average crude oil production in December was 78,370,000 barrels gross and 50,633,000 net. A new record was set at the refinery at Watson, where 37,141,000 barrels of crude oil were processed. This is an average of 101,756 barrels daily.

Expenditures for the acquisition, improvement and development of properties totaled \$27,464,000 in 1951, bringing the total amount put back into the business since operations started in March, 1937, to \$231,264,000. These expenditures, added to the original capital, represent a gross investment in property, plant and equipment of \$50,720 for each employe, according to the report.

Gross crude oil and condensate reserves proved for production were estimated to be 385,100,000 barrels at the year-end, 92.6 per cent having an A. P. I. gravity of more than 30 degrees.

At the year-end net working capital amounted to \$61,685,893 against \$59,536,033 at the close of 1950.

\$84,605 or 5c a share in 1950. The net income for 1951 does not include a special credit of \$131,438 which represents an adjustment of prior years' depreciation.

Ampee Metal, Inc.—For 1951: Net income, \$374,410, equal to 78c a common share on net sales of \$10,173,925, compared with \$347,845, or 70c a share, on sales of \$6,738,872 in 1950.

Anchor Hoeking Glass Corporation and Subsidiaries—For 1951: Net profit \$4,341,268, equal to \$2.85 a common share on sales of \$91,746,115, compared with \$5,785,352 or \$3.85 a share on sales of \$83,671,060 in 1950.

Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Company—For 1951: Net income, \$2,389,016, equal to \$4.78 a share, compared with \$2,506,995, or \$5.01 a share, in 1950.

Athey Products Corporation—For 1951: Net income, \$235,442, equal to \$1.58 a share, compared with \$180,745, or \$1.21 a share, in 1950.

Beryllium Corporation and Subsidiaries—

with a net loss of \$85,849 in 1950.

Fabricon Products, Inc.—Year to Nov. 30: Net income, \$1,143,435, equal to \$3.81 a common share, on net sales of \$22,735,462, compared with \$1,783,598, or \$5.95 a share, on sales of \$21,721,244 in previous fiscal year.

Fedders-Quigan Corporation—For 1951: Net income \$1,717,170, equal to \$1.36 a common share on net sales of \$36,730,314, compared with \$1,982,131 or \$1.60 a share on sales of \$33,607,050 in 1950.

Federal Coal Company—For 1951: Net loss, \$37,743, compared with a net loss of \$20,090 in 1950.

General Motors Acceptance Corporation—For 1951: Net income, \$26,712,340 on operating revenues of \$4,045,621,000, compared with \$22,751,027 on revenues of \$4,093,393,982 in 1950.

General Steel Castings Corporation and Subsidiaries—For 1951: Net income, \$2,352,333, equal to \$23.52 a preferred share com-

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be moral, but not moralistic. We

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Hundreds in Wild Canadian North Begin First Uranium Rush Today

By MEYER BERGER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

URANIUM CITY, Sask., Aug. 3
—Hundreds of prospectors and geologists were ready in deep bush and jack pine in this Canadian north country wilderness tonight for the first uranium claim-staking rush of the atomic age.

The claim-staking has been set for 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. At that hour sourdoughs and tenderfeet will mark staking posts with their names, license numbers and staking time.

They will blaze cut lines with hand axes by gashing into standing trees roughly fifty feet apart, pacing off individual claims by stride. They count each stride as three feet and claims are 1,500 feet by 1,500.

Each man may file on nine claims in his own name on each \$5 prospector's license and may put in for six more on Joe Doe and Richard Roe proxies allowing a total of twenty-one claims a man.

Most prospectors have partners with equal license rights, so the claims for each partnership probably will run to forty or forty-two. With every claim application, rough maps will be submitted.

Saskatchewan Government men will receive the miners' applications in large nylon tents set up as field offices and will administer the claiming oath.

The procedure as explained by D. W. Sherridon, chief mining recorder for the Saskatchewan Government, is to have the claimant kiss a Bible and swear to the truth of his claim statements.

No one knew for certain how many claims might be filed or how many men lay in the bush tonight preparing for the rush. Some figured there were hundreds, even a thousand or more.

The rough terrain here at the

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

HUNDREDS TO JOIN IN URANIUM RUSH

Continued From Page 1

Fifty-ninth Parallel makes an accurate count impossible. Though some of the prospectors are fairly close in, others are remote from the Government tents and will be days getting through.

Long prospectors without syndicate backing will break through the bush on heavy boots. Some will come by canoe down long chains of silent silver lakes. Geologists working for large mining corporations will fly in on pontooned planes. Arrival time at the recorder's tents has no bearing on claim priority. The gauge is actual time of staking. Prospectors are allowed fifteen days' grace for staking time with an additional day for each ten miles they must cover to the recorder's tent office.

Theoretically, no prospector may begin to blaze his outlines or mark his stakes before 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, but deep in the bush staking and mapping probably are already finished.

No Gunplay Expected

Lying in tents in near-by bush tonight, hearing the mournful call of timber wolves and the melancholy cry of loons, prospectors betrayed no excitement. There was nothing suggesting Hollywood in their attitude, no threat of slugging or gunplay.

The Government is prepared for disputes and has legal machinery for settling them. No shootings, no violence, such as made legends in California 100 years ago, and again in the Yukon some fifty years later, is expected. These rough north country people just grin at the romantic notion.

The area that is to be opened for public claiming tomorrow lies in the Beaveridge country near Lake Athabaska, a shimmering inland sea where plane-borne prospectors will land, that bears the great supply barges that ply to the railroad at Waterways, 350 miles westward.

Uranium ore was discovered in this lonely land of the Cree and the Chipewyan back in 1930. Its chief use then was for ceramic glazing, and the find created no excitement. The great hunt started during the atom bomb race between the Allies and the Axis.

Both Canada and the Provincial governments kept the secret until 1946, when the Saskatchewan Government granted three-year concessions to thirty large mining syndicates. The claims come open tomorrow when the contracts expire.

The mining companies had to spend a minimum of \$50,000 each on improvement and development of their chosen tracts, which averaged twenty-five square miles. Each was allowed to keep 10 per cent of its tract. The remainder is now open to any man with a license.

No Screening of Claimants

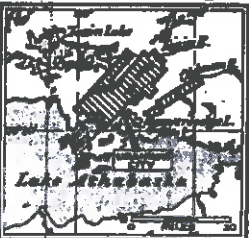
Saskatchewan officials said there was no screening process for claimants. The ore that leads to atomic bombs and that eventually may power mankind's atom age, machinery can go only to Canada. It has the sole purchase rights.

The average uranium hunter seems to be fairly young compared with the gold-seeking sourdough. 23 years to 55 years by rough estimation. He uses a canvas-covered Geiger counter instead of pick and shovel. He keeps up with the outside world by portable radio. He moves through the bush searching for nature's deep wounds or faults where pitchblende may lie, or over slippery rock that looks promising. The counter changes from a steady tick to an angry rattlesnake buzz over uranium hot spots.

Inscrutable Chipewyans and Cree seem to have little taste for the white man's mineral hunting. They cling to their trapping and fishing, though many labor on construction jobs in and around Uranium City. Most of them are Government wards.

Uranium City, incidentally, is not a city at all, except in Government man's dreams, yet it has seven taxis, a general store and a town site. Gus Hawker at the general

RACE FOR URANIUM



The New York Times, Aug. 4, 1953

Prospectors were ready to stake claims in the Lake Athabaska area (cross on upper map). The section to be explored is shown in detail by diagonal shading (lower map).

store uses a cardboard beer carton as cash register, but many city shopkeepers might envy his gross receipts.

Gus figures he has taken in around \$27,000 in the last three weeks. On July 28 the cardboard carton filled with \$4,000, one day's receipts.

The Saskatchewan Government has built a wide thirteen-mile road from Lake Athabaska's shore to the great Government uranium mine, the Eldorado at Beaveridge. Uranium City lies half way in from the lake on this highway.

No man here gives figures on the richness of the uranium veins in the Government's mine, but the talk is that one streak of uranium-bearing pitchblende is more than sixteen inches wide with possibly the richest grade of ore on the North American continent.

The men who will come in from the bush tomorrow all carry the prospector's eternal hope that his claim will yield fabulous riches. The more sophisticated prospectors, though, expect the best finds to go to big mining syndicates, one way or another. These men do not openly discuss their dreams. What they think as they lie in their tents tonight they keep to themselves.

Uranium City is ready for them. In the Government's nylon tents, where Coleman lamps burn, Reporter Sheridan, with his assistant, Pete Eriksen, geologist, and claimants. The ore that leads to atomic bombs and that eventually may power mankind's atom age, machinery can go only to Canada. It has the sole purchase rights.

PRINCESS URGED FOR TRIBE

Bamangwato Nominates Her to Succeed Exiled Khama

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 29.—The newly formed Bamangwato National Congress, whose object is to unite the Bamangwato tribe in British Bechuanaland, has nominated Princess Oritse Sekgoma Khama as head of the tribe in succession to Seretse Khama, who was exiled by British authorities after his marriage to a white London typist and now is living in England.

A manifesto issued by the new party says it will co-operate with the British Government, "to whom we aver our unfeigned loyalty," so that the return of the former chief as a private individual may be expedited.

Tribal affairs have been in turmoil since Mr. Khama was banished.

FIGHTING MEXICANS AGREE ON CURSES

Continued From Page 1

Mexican stars, if not the Mexican fans, are united in their animosity with their Spanish colleagues.

By agreement, Spain and Mexico allow quotas of matadors to fight in each other's rings each season. The Spaniards have been doing well in Mexico recently, but the union had to vote funds to help a number of stranded Mexicans get home.

"Our country is overrun with Spaniards getting fat," chafed one union member at the crucial moment when in the meeting here before Procuna and Castro seemed intent on using their fighting swords on one another.

"Spanish singers, dancers, jugglers, guitarists and even clowns who call themselves matadors are eating the fat off our bodies," said the irate Mexican. "But if a Mexican torero who draws crowds here wants to get inside a ring over there, he has to buy an admission ticket."

The union would just as soon call off the agreement except that its stars' fees are determined by the size of the crowds and the Spaniards have shown they can attract the fans. Señor Procuna, who charged the Mexican fans with "malinchismo" when they hissed him out of the ring last season, repeated the charge, Señor Castro, willing to forget his personal grudge in the common cause, backed him up.

In the Mexican vocabulary "malinchismo" means being a turncoat, or worse. Malinche was an Aztec princess who fell in love with Hernando Cortes and helped the Spanish captain conquer her country.

The Mexican stars are getting little sympathy from the fans or the bullfight critics. The critics told the matadors bluntly that the way to overcome "malinchismo" was to produce better fighters.

Carlos Leon, one of the critics, summed up the preliminary findings of the inquiry being conducted by his colleagues and the fans.

"We just haven't any wonders coming up these days," he said. "If it weren't for the Spaniards, it would scarcely be worth while going to the bullfight. Naturally our own matadors are embarrassed. That's why they crawl so among themselves and with the fans."

Colombia Eases Trade Controls

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 3 (UP)—Colombia relaxed import and export controls today in an effort to stimulate foreign trade. Export controls were eliminated on a variety of farm products and manufactured goods, including tobacco, sugar, rice, corn, hides, textiles, cement and beer.

LIFE IN SOVIET ARMY IS CALLED DRUDGERY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UP)—The State Department today published an intelligence report on a Soviet refugee's experiences and said it proved that the average soldier in the Russian army lived a life of futility and drudgery.

The man, who was not named, was a native of the Ukraine who fled to the Western zone of Germany. During his years in the Soviet army after World War II, the department said, "little consideration or care was ever shown for his welfare and there were no pleasures in his life."

The report quoted him as painting a picture of troops underfed, lacking adequate medical attention and occupied from early morning until late evening with little chance to see anything of the world about them.

The Ukrainians, captured by the Germans during the war, had been forced labor in Germany, been liberated by American troops and then joined the Soviet Army. His post-war military service was in the Soviet zone of Germany.

The report said that even on

Sunday, supposedly "free days," the Soviet soldier had a full schedule of activities, including work and compulsory sports.

The report went on: "He said that the main object of the intensive daily schedule is to keep the soldier completely occupied, leaving no time to think of what goes on outside his camp. The authorities are afraid the soldiers will see the better life of the Germans and that they will turn the Germans of their miserable life in the Soviet Union."

Syrian Premier Names Deputy

DAMASCUS, Syria, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—Premier Fawzi Sobei today appointed his Chief of Staff, Col. Adnan Shihabiyeh, to the newly created post of Deputy Premier. A special decree said that Colonel Shihabiyeh will assist General Sobei, recently recovered from an illness, in carrying out governmental duties.

30 Panamanians Join U. S. Army

PANAMA, Aug. 3—Thirty young Panamanians who enlisted in the United States Army here departed today for basic training in the United States.

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FORD FUND ENDOWS U. N. REFUGEE WORK

\$2,900,000 Grant to Be Spent Seeking Lasting Solution of Problem of 10,000,000

Special to The New York Times.
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 3—Paul G. Hoffman, director of the Ford Foundation, announced today a grant of \$2,900,000 by the foundation to the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. The money is to be expended in an attempt to find a permanent solution of the problem of more than 10,000,000 expelled persons and political exiles in western Europe. Direct material relief is not one of the objectives, he said.

Mr. Hoffman explained that the Ford Foundation realized that the immediate needs of the refugees were great, but regarded it as the responsibility of governments of the free world to provide them with something to eat and a place to live.

"These funds will be administered by Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees," Mr. Hoffman said. "The work will be carried out by private agencies selected by Dr. van Heuven Goedhart."

Six stipulations have been made by the Foundation concerning the program.

The work must promote self-help projects; it must be non-discriminatory among refugee groups; it must further their integration in the communities in which they live and develop resettlement opportunities; it must not relieve governments of their moral responsibilities; it must avoid direct material relief, and it must, as far as possible, put emphasis on youth.

"This [refugee] problem is a threat to peace that the Foundation regards as acute and serious," Mr. Hoffman said. "The millions of people already driven from their homes belong to the sturdiest and most creative of Europe's citizens. The aim of the Foundation grant is to help repair the intellectual and moral damage that has been inflicted on so many millions of freedom-loving people."

From his office in Geneva Dr.

DANISH MONARCHS ON GREENLAND TOUR



Associated Press
King Frederik, wearing an admiral's uniform, and Queen Ingrid, garbed in the island's native dress, at Umanak during recent trip to the Danish possession.

van Heuven Goedhart issued a statement in which he disclosed that plans for administration of the grant would focus on social assimilation, youth training, cultural activities and the resettlement of refugees.

Refugee problems "are among the most difficult and sore problems in the economic, social and political life of post-war Europe," he added. It would be unrealistic to hope that the Foundation fund would make it possible to liquidate these problems entirely, he said.

The programs and the experience arising from the grant, however, "may point the way to a complete solution of these problems," the statement said.

Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations, who is in Hel-

sinki, Finland, sent a message that expressed his "warmest appreciation" for the Foundation's "far-sighted generosity in making possible a number of vitally important programs for refugees under the aegis of the High Commissioner."

The grant would give real encouragement to the refugees themselves as well as to those who are trying to work out a solution of their difficulties, Mr. Lie said.

In December, 1951, the General Assembly authorized the High Commissioner to raise a fund of \$3,000,000 to meet the requirements of the neediest refugees in 1952. Contributions from government and private sources totaled only \$400,000 by the end of July this year.

RED YOUTH RALLIES IN BERLIN FAILURE

Minor Tussles With Police Mark Sparse Gatherings—British Blockade Soviet Building

Special to The New York Times.
BONN, Germany, Aug. 3—The scheduled invasion of West Berlin today by Communist youths, heralded by triumphant exhortation in the Soviet-licensed press, sputtered out in a handful of minor tussles between the police and blue-shirted members of the Free German Youth.

Fifty-one members of Communist youth organizations were arrested by the West Berlin police.

The only effective action of the day came from the Western side. This evening, the British, angered by reckless Russian driving and the smuggling of workers into the Berlin radio building, blockaded all entrances to the building except the main one and announced their intention of continuing to supervise traffic in and out of the building.

The entire structure was blockaded by the British between June 3 and 10. Since it was reopened, the Russians, who are no great shakes as drivers under the best of circumstances, have been cutting corners a little too sharply.

Ten days ago, a Russian truck clipped a military policeman while smuggling what the British called "unauthorized persons" into the building, and today Maj. Gen. C. F. C. Coleman, the British commander, issued the order blocking all but one entry as a result.

Second Red 'Invasion'

Today's was the second "invasion" of the Western sector by Communist youths to fail. Early in 1950, East Berlin newspapers were full of stories of a great "liberating" invasion of West Berlin, which was to take place when the Free German Youth met in the Soviet sector late in May.

The West prepared and nothing serious happened. The West prepared again today—4,000 West Berlin policemen were on the streets and all police leave was

NIXON FORECASTS 'PEACE' PROSPERITY

Tells Californians a United
G.O.P. Assures It—He Urges
Honest Plea to the Voters

By GLADWIN HILL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 3—A Republican party united behind its national ticket is offering to the nation "prosperity built on peace rather than prosperity built on war," Senator Richard M. Nixon of California declared today.

Addressing the party's state central committee meeting following its biennial state convention, the G. O. P. Vice Presidential candidate, in another of the rapid-fire series of public appearances that already has taken him half way across the country and back, scoffed at the latest Democratic allegations of disharmony and "boze control" of the Republicans.

As evidence of the post-convention unity within Republican ranks, he cited the enthusiastic turnout of erstwhile leaders of the campaign of Senator Robert A. Taft, which marked his visit last week to Columbus, Ohio, where, by Democratic reports, "the split was supposed to be the worst."

Referring to the suggestion made yesterday by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, Democratic Presidential candidate, that the "crusade" of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republican standard-bearer, was preoccupied with gaining office rather than with "principles," Senator Nixon said, "Look who's talking."

His remarks, from the rostrum of the Assembly Chamber in the State Capitol, were seconded by Gov. Earl Warren.

Recalling, however, the narrow margins by which the Republicans lost in several key states in 1948, the Governor warned the G. O. P. against "over-confidence," and urged all-out effort at all party levels right up to election day.

And Senator Nixon, in emphasizing the importance of a positive approach to voters, had this to add:

"Millions of Americans are asking: Why can't we have prosperity built on peace rather than prosperity built on war? Can't we have prosperity and an honest gov-

Named National Chairman By Crusade for Freedom



The New York Times
Henry Ford 2d

The appointment of Henry Ford 2d, president of the Ford Motor Company, as national chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, was announced yesterday by Rear Admiral H. B. Miller, U. S. N., retired, president of the group.

Mr. Ford succeeds Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who had headed the Crusade since its start in 1950. In the last two years, 25,000,000 Americans have given \$3,500,000 to the Crusade to help maintain Radio Free Europe's thirteen transmitters in Germany and Portugal, and Radio Free Asia, which broadcasts to the Far East.

Admiral Miller said that this year the Crusade would seek \$4,000,000 to help build more radio transmitters. The drive, will be held Nov. 11 to Dec. 15.

16 G. O. P. LEADERS TIE F. E. P. C. TO PARTY

Continued From Page 1

setts and H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, all early Eisenhower supporters.

Others were Representatives Clifford P. Case, Robert W. Kean and Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey, Jacob K. Javits of New York, James G. Fulton and Hugh D. Scott of Pennsylvania, John W. Heselton and Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts and Albert P. Morano of Connecticut, as well as Harold C. Burton and Charles S. Hill, delegates from New York's Twenty-second Congressional district to the Republican Convention.

Their statement made no reference to General Eisenhower's position in the matter. In early June, as he sought the party's nomination, the general said:

"I do not believe that we can cure all of the evils in men's hearts by law . . . I really believe we can do more by leadership and by getting states to do it than make it a compulsory thing."

Even in giving their interpretation of the 1952 plank, the general's civil rights-minded supporters harked back to the 1948 plank on the subject as something in which they "believe deeply and sincerely." The plank four years ago stated: "Equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color or cuntry of origin."

Democratic Plank Criticized

They maintained that the Democratic party "has added nothing by the civil rights plank just adopted in Chicago but has only made clear that in Federal civil rights legislation the conclusion is inescapable that the Democratic party can only promise but cannot achieve."

Over on the Democratic side of the impending campaign, Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama, his party's nominee for Vice President, held out the promise of tax reduction "within two years" if the job of building the defenses of the free world against Communist aggression progressed as it should. The

HELD IN SHOTGUN EPISODE

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draft, he was not rejected and was not called for service.

HEADS FREEDOM CRUSADE

**Wilson, Former Chief of O.D.M.,
Chairman of 1952 Campaign**

Charles E. Wilson, former director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, has been chosen national campaign chairman for the 1952 Crusade for Freedom, which finances Radio Free Europe.

Henry Ford 2d, national chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, announced the appointment yesterday before starting a six-week trip abroad, during which he will inspect the Munich facilities of Radio Free Europe.

As national campaign chairman Mr. Wilson will direct the drive from Nov. 11 to Dec. 15 to seek moral and financial support of Americans for the expansion of Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia in their activities against the spread of communism. In the past two years the organization has received \$3,500,000 in contributions to help expand broadcasting facilities in Europe and Asia.

THURS 10/22/1952 A/17

SOVIET ATTACK NOW DOUBTED BY SMITH

Under Secretary Notes Lack of Secure Communication Lines Through Satellite Nations

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Under Secretary of State, estimated tonight that the Soviet Union would not start an offensive war against Western Europe unless its lines of communication through the satellite countries were more secure than they now were.

General Smith spoke at a Crusade for Freedom dinner here. The Crusade and allied enterprises operate Radio Free Europe, the National Committee for a Free Europe and other agencies attempting to keep in touch with dissident elements in the satellite countries ringing the Soviet Union.

The Under Secretary asserted that while the Soviet Union "has embarked on a foreign policy which it did not intend to change," the greatest deterrent to Soviet aggression was the "unsettlement" in the neighboring satellites.

General Smith gave his opinions as a former Ambassador to Moscow and a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He said that the messages carried by Radio Free Europe and its related enterprises were thus far effective in such countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania, but he was not confident of their influence in the Soviet Union.

While he was in Moscow, the Under Secretary said, he came to learn that the Russian people had been used to secret police control for 600 years. The average Russian, he declared, is accustomed to the police knock at the door in the

Rods Pluck 2 Loyal Men Out of Capitalistic Air

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—It was a clear case of two siber fellows, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew explained at a dinner given by the Crusade for Freedom here tonight. He was telling some of the lighter operations of Radio Free Europe, in which he is a leading spirit.

He related that the station broadcast recently about two Czechs who said they had had enough of communism and were heart and soul with the Western world. It gave their names and addresses behind the Iron Curtain.

Radio Free Europe was making a periodic check on the listening audience in the Communist-dominated part of Europe to its Munich station. It had an answer in a couple of days. Two leading Czech Communist papers published lengthy interviews with the men denying everything. They both affirmed complete loyalty to the Prague Government and insisted they would never have anything to do with the capitalist warmongers of the West.

This was good stuff, all right. The only difficulty was that the two men did not exist. They were inventions of Radio Free Europe.

death of night and the subsequent disappearance of a member of the family.

Dr. Marek S. Korowicz, a former member of the Polish delegation to the United Nations, told the dinner that the Communist Government in Poland had imprisoned more than 1,000 Roman Catholic priests.

Dr. Korowicz, who has obtained political sanctuary in this country, said that the arrested clergymen included Archbishop Baziak of Cracow and two of his Suffragan Bishops, Bishop Adamaki of Ka-

towice with two Suffragans and Bishop Kacmarek of Kolos.

He characterized the forced internment of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate of Poland, as another "act of terrorism" designed to undermine the "spirit of moral resistance among the Catholics in Poland."

The Bishops and the Cardinal in particular, Dr. Korowicz said, were careful not to offer any political resistance to the Communist Government to avoid reprisals.

The clergy in Poland, he added, "insists more and more on its exclusive role in the church, in spiritual ministrations and not outside in political action so as to avoid even the appearance of opposing the Government's policies."

The Communist rulers in Poland "do not yet attack faith itself and do not prohibit people from attending church services," Dr. Korowicz asserted, because they do not have the "courage to provoke bloody religious riots in the country."

The churches in Poland, he said, are filled "from morning till night with crowds of worshippers" because the churches serve as the "people's only spiritual escape from the oppressive reality of terrible enslavement of body and mind."

The dinner closed a two-day meeting sponsored by the Crusade for Freedom. About 450 individuals representing civic, fraternal, business, professional and labor organizations as well as about 250 corporations attended the meeting of which Henry Ford 2d was chairman. He is also chairman of the Crusade.

President Eisenhower interrupted a busy schedule tonight to pay a brief call at the dinner. With Gen. Lucius D. Clay, President Eisenhower was one of the original sponsors of the Crusade

for Freedom when he was president of Columbia University.

Mr. Ford presided at the dinner, at which Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, also spoke. Mr. Reuther said it was seldom that he and Mr. Ford sat on the same side of the table, but they could easily do that in the fight against communism.

Mr. Reuther described the methods followed by the C. I. O. unions in what he called the defeat of Communists in organized labor in this country, saying:

"We eliminated the fertile grounds in which they were seeking to sow their seeds. We did it by wiping out, in large measure, the inadequate wages, the economic exploitation, the racial and religious discrimination, the hunger, the want, the desperation which American workers had known."

Joseph C. Grew, veteran diplomat and chairman of the board of the National Committee for a Free Europe, said that the Soviet Union in taking over the satellite nations had "turned out the lights and turned on the heat in each of these countries."

Radio Free Europe, he added has "turned on the light of truth for the millions in the darkness of despair."

Milk Strike Mediation Today

A panel of Federal, state and city mediators is expected to intervene today in the labor dispute that threatens to cut off the milk supply for 12,000,000 persons in the metropolitan area. The employers and representatives of five locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, A. F. L., will continue direct negotiations today

WEBER AND HEILBRONER



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BROADSTREET'S

The New Look

in

Button-Down Oxford

two days of the discussion devoted to a debate on a money Labor expressing no confidence in the Government which, I had no positive plan for the country's economic future but was embarked on a policy of denationalizing steel industry and road trans-

port Morrison, Hugh Gaillard and Clement Attlee all spoke in Opposition but no serious Government policy defined although there were the warnings that the policy of Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, might lead the country to read unemployment and a economic crisis for lack of ing."

deficit becomes surplus Butler, Sir Walter Monckton, Minister of Labor, and Harry Crookshank, Lord Privy Seal, all joined in defending the Government policies, pointing out under the Conservative Government a huge deficit in the balance of payments had been turned into a tiny surplus and declaring unemployment and prices unlikely to rise much above present levels.

One of the most interesting aspects of the debate lay in the expressions of disappointment and disapproval with their own leaders by the back benchers, that is, the Conservative members without Government posts. They demanded amendments in Government policy and a further reduction in taxes to give a stimulus to un-

employment. The voting showed, it was an expression of a point of view, a rebellion against Mr. Butler's fiscal policies, as the Liberty speakers wishfully suggested during the debate. However, the forcefulness with which the private members put forth their views led Labor party speakers to express fears lest the next effect economies by further cuts in the social services and food.

Butler, in his speech, recognized the difficulty of reducing the deficit while maintaining the social services and the rearmament program declared that it remained the primary aims of the Government.

Armistice Day Guns in Korea

the Potomac River from Washington, Dan A. Kimball, Secretary of the Navy, representing

EISENHOWER HAILS 2 SENATORS BID U. N. FREEDOM CRUSADE OUST 'SPIES' OR GO

Urges Free Nations to Support Liberty in Other Lands—Stevenson Joins Appeal

Text of Eisenhower broadcast is printed on Page 13.

By RUSSELL PORTER
Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, President-elect, in a radio broadcast last night, declared it "essential to each free nation that it support freedom in other lands where freedom still lives." In his election campaign he had been accused of surrendering to isolationists, but last night he displayed his continued support of international cooperation. Thus he emphasized that his view of indivisibility of freedom applied to "any nation, no matter how powerful"—that is, to the United States.

In a statement containing broad potential implications on foreign economic policy, he warned of the danger of "economic strangulation" if free countries were unable to provide "adequate living standards for their own people, without depending on hostile nations."

The President-elect and Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, his defeated opponent for the Presidency, spoke on the same program, urging the public to support the \$4,000,000 annual Crusade for Freedom campaign. Henry Ford 2d, national crusade chairman, who introduced them, cited their joint appearance as proof that the election overruled the American people "now standing united behind the choice of the majority."

16 Transmitters in Use
Organized two years ago, the Crusade for Freedom is a private organization supported by voluntary contributions. It carries the message of freedom into all countries behind the Iron Curtain by means of Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia. Thirteen transmitters daily send this message into Central Europe, three into Red China. The purpose of the present campaign, which opened last night, is to finance additional

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

At Security Hearing Here They Warn the World Body to Help Purge Itself or Quit U. S.

By CHARLES GRUTZNER
Two members of the Senate Judiciary Committee suggested yesterday that the United Nations be ousted from its New York headquarters unless the international organization rid itself of "spies and saboteurs."
Senator Willis Smith, Democrat of North Carolina, declared angrily at the close of an all-day hearing in the Federal Court House on Foley Square:

"It is up to the United Nations to help us purge it of spies and saboteurs, and if that can't be done, the United Nations ought not to be allowed to sit in America."

"Senator, I agree with you heartily," said Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, the committee chairman, who sat with Senator Smith as an internal security subcommittee investigating subversion among United States employees of the United Nations.

Comment on Lie Resignation
Senator McCarran renewed his criticism of the United Nations secretariat after the hearing ended for the day, by saying he believed that disclosures made by the subcommittee and others it was about to make had been the reason why Trygve Lie announced his resignation as Secretary-General.

The subcommittee, which will resume its public session today at noon, questioned yesterday five witnesses, one of whom contended that she had switched her citizenship from American to Russian simply by obtaining a Russian passport, although she was born in the United States of naturalized parents.

The witness, who said she never used the Soviet passport after receiving it in 1949, was Olga Michka, a \$3,500-a-year clerk and typist employed in the United Nations since 1946. Miss Michka, a green-eyed blonde, said she had been suspended last Thursday without pay after she had been ques-

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

their way to the summit. Front-line reports said that fighting still was in progress on the northern end of the ridge, where the enemy had dug in deeply at positions from which he previously had resisted successfully South Korean attempts to clear the ridgeline.

The Communists gained ground, however, at the western end of the three-mile central front, along which some of the heaviest fighting of the war had been in progress since last month. Eighth Army headquarters said that United Nations forces withdrew last night from some positions on the spur of the twin peaks west of "Triangle Hill" and "Sniper Ridge."

Bombardment Is Signal

The Chinese attack on "Pinpoint" was touched off by a heavy bombardment. In twenty-four hours, 7,000 enemy shells fell in the central area. About 4,000 immediately preceded the infantry assault.

Elements of two South Korean regiments spearheaded the counter-attack. The troops made progress during the early morning hours. Then the Chinese fed in reinforcements. The South Koreans also brought up troops until about two battalions on each side were engaged.

While United States fighter-bombers circled the position, seeking targets in the Chinese rear through breaks in the clouds, United Nations artillery hurled thousands of rounds into enemy territory.

Two enemy battalions, moving in rain and darkness, had forced the South Koreans off the bastion on "Sniper Ridge" after a four-hour battle. It was the thirteenth time that the rocky knob, which dominates the strategic ridgeline, had changed hands since it was first captured in the United Nations limited-objective offensive last month.

"Sniper Ridge" is the last of the prizes snatched from the Communists in the October drive that still remains in United Nations hands. "Triangle Hill" and the twin peaks to the west passed back to the Chinese in bitter fighting last month.

The Communists apparently are determined to retake the last of

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

His Services Not Edén Asserts on Success

By A. M. M.
SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
UNITED NATIONS
11—Britain urged day to reconsider as Secretary General Nations, but the speculation about the corridors we dates.

The first formal Lie's dramatic yesterday that he would help the United Nations peace came when Mr. Edén, speaker of the Swedish general assembly, from the delegates said: "It would indeed be a tragedy if at this critical juncture we were to be deprived of our Secretary-General. I hope that Mr. Edén will be persuaded to resign."

An Expression of Regret
A spokesman for the United Nations delegation said Lie's resignation was expressing a desire for a job well done. Later in the day, Mr. Fontoura, Foreign Minister of Portugal, told the assembly he hoped Mr. Lie's resignation would be irrevocable.

Mr. Lie's aides said that the Secretary-General had meant what he said and could best serve the United Nations by resigning himself as a point between West and East. Under United Nations rules, an eleven-member Security Council is supposed to reconfirm the Secretary-General, with the five permanent members—China, the United States, France, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom—putting a veto. The assembly is supposed to consider the Secretary-General's resignation before the Security Council meets. The assembly is supposed to reconfirm the Secretary-General.

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

It's a Tough War for G. I. s But Army Comforts Make

By ROBERT ALDEN
SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
ON THE KOREAN FRONT, fighting a war in an

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A. Vivaldi
... Mozart
... Sowande

York Times

order not to block the path of the oxygen truck.

The liquid oxygen the truck delivered gave the hospital a week's supply for all rooms into which oxygen is piped. A hospital spokesman said tanks of oxygen would have to be brought in for rooms in the older part of the hospital that are not so equipped.

Three of the 83 patients in the 108-bed hospital are in critical condition and need oxygen constantly. A premature baby also needs continuous oxygen and another baby that had an exchange transfusion requires intermittent oxygen.

Path of Truck Blocked

Pickets blocked the path of an oxygen truck three times yesterday and have halted trucks driven by members of the Teamsters Union delivering food, drugs and linen.

Other hospital employes have crossed the picket line to take the goods into the hospital or have gone to the suppliers in their cars for them. Joseph Murphy, president of Local 47, said today that if employes continue to do this, "they'll have trouble."

The hospital association met with the Youngstown Osteopathic Hospital Employees Association today and said they would offer a proposal to the hospital workers tomorrow.

INSEMINATION CASE IS HEARD IN COURT

A husband and wife testified at a closed jury trial here yesterday in a case that is expected to result in the first ruling in the state on whether artificial insemination constitutes adultery if performed without the consent of the husband.

After Dr. John M. Prutting and his estranged wife, Kate, had finished their testimony, State Supreme Court Justice Emilio Nunez opened the trial to reporters and the public.

The issue was raised in a suit brought by Dr. Prutting, a 56-year-old physician with offices at 1085 Park Avenue, in a suit charging his wife with adultery because he neither consented to nor had knowledge that she had been artificially inseminated.

Mrs. Prutting, 35, had first filed a separation suit against her husband charging him with cruel and inhuman treatment.

A.B.C. Schedules 'The Robe'

A. B. C., which paid \$2-million to lease the motion picture "The Robe," will televise it for the first time from 7 to 9:30 P.M. on Easter Sunday, March 26. It has been scheduled for a second showing on Easter Sunday, 1968. Both will be under the sponsorship of the Ford Motor Company. Ford will pay \$850,000 in each case.

"The Robe," released by 20th Century-Fox in 1953, is based on the Lloyd C. Douglas novel about early Christian converts. Performers include Richard Burton, Jean Simmons and Victor Mature.

A. B. C. said the film would be televised in full, and would be interrupted only once. The intermission period, when Ford will present commercials made especially for the show, will last seven or eight minutes. There will be no time-cuts for station break commercials, A. B. C. said.

Under Ford's sponsorship of "The Robe," A. B. C. will not get back its full investment in the movie. It has the right to show the picture a third time, and then it expects to realize a profit.

Westin Leaves Network

Av Westin, producer, has resigned from C.B.S. News to become executive director of a television broadcast laboratory project that is expected to be established by the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

The Ford Foundation recently authorized a \$10-million grant to underwrite an experimental program series to demonstrate the potential of educational television. This grant is expected to be turned over to the university's broadcast laboratory after Columbia trustees meet on Monday and formally approve the project.

The broadcast laboratory will produce a series of Sunday evening programs to be carried by more than 100 noncommercial stations, beginning next fall. The series will cover domestic and international affairs, the arts, books, education and science. Mr. Westin will be executive producer of the series, in which various universities and colleges will participate. Mr. Westin will set up a staff of more than 35 persons.

- (8) Joe Franklin Snow
- 12:45 (2) Guiding Light
- 12:55 (4) News: Edwin Newr
- 1:00 (2) Jim Jensen-Joan M
(4) P.D.Q.
(5) Movie: "Desire" (19
Dietrich, Gary Co
sophisticated fun (
- (7) Ben Casey (R)
- (11) The Millionaire (R)
- 1:30 (2) As the World Turns
(4) Let's Make a Deal
(11) Movie: "Three Pirs
Ettore Manni
(31) Profile
- 1:55 (4) Nancy Dickerson
- 2:00 (2) Password
(4) Days of Our Lives
(7) The Newlywed Garr
(9) Divorce Court
(31) Human Rights Fc
Domestic Peace Co
- 2:30 (2) House Party: Art L
(4) The Doctors
(7) Dream Girl of '67
(31) World of the Arts
- 2:55 (2) News: Marlene San
- 3:00 (2) To Tell the Truth
(4) Another World
(7) General Hospital
(9) Movie: "Wonder F
Al Jolson. Rich, sur
sical extravaganza
(11) The Best of Grouch
(31) History of Latin
"Church, Faith, a
aries"
- 3:23 (2) News: Douglas Edv
- 3:30 (2) Edge of Night
(4) You Don't Say
(5) Laurel and Hardy
(7) The Nurses
(11) Bozo the Clown
(31) Teacher Training
- 4:00 (2) The Secret Storm
(4) The Match Game
(5) Sandy Becker Show
(7) Dark Shadows
(11) Fantastic 8th Man
(31) Around the Clock
- 4:25 (4) News: Floyd Kalbel

Music

- 9 A.M.-5 P.M., WRVR: Jus
all-day program of wor
Ruggles and Varèse.
- 11:45-1, WBAI: Music.
The Martyrdom of St. I
- Noon-12:55, WNYC-AM: Mu
phony.
Sonata for Trumpets and

2,000,000,000 Sales; Expected for '53 Auto Output

Market Says Lifting of Restrictions Permits Production of Million More Cars, Industry Asserts

DETROIT, March 16 (AP)—Every automobile maker is talking of increased production for this year. If the increases are realized, industry-wide production will come close to 6,000,000 cars and 1,500,000 trucks. Before the Government lifted restrictions on car output most industry authorities were talking about only 5,000,000 cars and 1,250,000 trucks this year. Only the tight supply of sheet steel and some difficulty maintaining working staffs at the needed levels is worrying the car makers. Many of them are buying premium steel. Most of them are buying conversion steel—the metal they buy in ingot form and have rolled to their specifications wherever they can find available rolling facilities.

Last year the industry built 4,337,487 passenger cars and 1,218,293 trucks. The sales divisions didn't have much difficulty disposing of that volume. However, there were numerous factors to stimulate demand through most of 1952 and the sales volume matched that in factor youtput fairly well. This year there isn't the uncertainty as to whether factory output might be further curtailed. Instead there is the certainty that the manufacturers are going to

Continued on Page 41, Column 1

SAID BIG ADVANCE MADE GAINS IN NICKEL-PLATING

Are Up Chemical Process Perfected by General American Held Precise, Economical

In the old story an alchemist of surpassing wisdom perfected a substance so powerful no vessel could hold it without dissolving in a cloud of vapor. "I have succeeded in fashioning a wondrous substance," he cried. "But what will you keep it in?" his helper asked. * * * A similarly indestructible vessel

NICKEL OF CANADA SETS A SALES MARK

But the Record Volume Leaves Private Operators Victorious Only Second Highest Net for International Company

\$3.90 A SHARE IS CLEARED DISTRICTS MADE OFFERS Dollar Differential Reduces Earnings While Raising Costs, Officers Explain

On record net sales of \$314,228,747, the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., realized last year the second highest earnings in its history, totaling \$58,891,282. John F. Thompson, chairman, and Paul D. Merica, president, reported in the annual statement mailed to stockholders yesterday.

The 1952 net which is after providing \$43,595,993 for taxes, equals \$3.90 a common share and compares with the peak earnings of \$62,875,571, or \$4.17 a common share cleared in 1951 when taxes took \$48,148,718, and sales totaled \$286,785,241, the previous high volume. The lower net "was brought about by the reduction in the value of the United States dollar, in which our sales are principally made, relative to the Canadian dollar, in which our costs are principally incurred, as well as by increased production costs, mainly during the second half of the year," the report explained.

For the third successive year, the company maintained production at capacity. During 1952 the company produced 13,248,593 tons of ore, the highest in its history. This was made possible by lifting underground production to 10,186,068 tons, an increase of over 30 per cent from 1951 and 75 per cent over 1950. Deliveries of nickel in all forms increased to 249,017,358 pounds from 243,885,030 in 1951. Mill and foundry product deliveries were up 13,000,000 pounds, much of which was in the form of nickel-chromium alloys for jet engines, the report states.

Platinum Deliveries Off
Deliveries of copper totaled 234,323,432 pounds, compared with 236,954,595 in 1951. Platinum-group metals deliveries were 287-

UTILITIES' MERGER TO END LONG FIGHT

Private Operators Victorious in States of Northwest Over Public Power Proponents

Washington Water to Acquire Puget Sound Light Company Through Stock Exchange

The prolonged struggle between private and public power in the Pacific Northwest appears to have been settled in favor of the private operators. Kinsey M. Robinson, president of the Washington Water Power Company, announced yesterday that directors of his company had approved the basic terms of a proposed merger between Washington Water Power and the Puget Sound Power and Light Company, as agreed upon between the managements of the two companies.

The merger terms will be submitted to the Puget Sound Power and Light board of directors for "consideration and action at an early date" after the annual meeting of that company's stockholders on March 23, said Frank McLaughlin, Puget president.

Public utility districts in the territory serviced by Puget have offered some \$96,000,000 for Puget's operating properties, to turn them into a public ownership operation.

The basic terms of the new agreement provide for Washington Water Power's acquisition of Puget Sound Power and Light by statutory merger. Washington Water would be the surviving company. Its present outstanding common stock would be unchanged by the merger, but its present \$8 preferred stock would be called for redemption.

Share Exchange Plan
Each share of common stock of Puget Sound would be exchanged for one-half share of new \$1.25 dividend convertible preferred stock, \$25 par value, of Washington and one-half share of Washington common stock. Puget stockholders also would have the right to choose cash instead of

Federal Power Of Roanoke

Supreme Court Private Enterprise 4-Year Fight

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16 (AP)—A four-year controversy between the Department of the Interior and the Federal Power Commission over whether a private company should be licensed to build a multimillion-dollar hydroelectric plant at Rapids, N. C., was settled today by the Supreme Court.

Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote the six-to-three opinion acknowledging that "development of the issues may affect a substantial number of potential sites for the development of hydroelectric power."

Justice Frankfurter wrote however, that it was not a court "to intimate a construction" at the site in approving the development of the River basin, Congress withdrawn from the Federal Commission its authority

INQUIRY IS SOUGHT IN POSTER WHEN

Two Shareholders A Rumored Inter

Two shareholders of Wheeler Corporation, steam plant and oil refinery, moved yesterday into its possible absorption by General Dynamics Corporation and boat builder, which to own 53,600 shares of the Wheeler stock as of the year. In a letter to fellow

3/17/1953

nt, Texas, Missouri and rict of Columbia have re- legalize fair trade since became practical in 1937. year, the Millar-Tydings led states to set up mini- al price maintenance laws Federal anti-trust legis-

has been little effort on of fair-trading manufac- and retailers who believe in eple to get a fair trade the Vermont books for reasons. Mr. Masterson itil very recently, very few etailers indulged in price he pointed out.

last year, however, dis- uses have mushroomed in 's larger cities, Mr. Mas- said. Also, he continued, ting mail order houses, in attempts to sell mer- at levels below per- nimums under fair trade their own states, have ex- their business sharply in

Love Largely Local

asterson said the council taken an active part in to make Vermont a fair- te yet. He explained that s group is interested in n of fair trade anywhere untry, the present effort made by individual pro- nd stores in Vermont that are being injured by cut- ppetition.

ade proponents, according Masterson, are confident gria will again be in the le fold next fall. A few go the Georgia Supreme validated the State Fair- w. Fair trade advocates call for new legally air- islation or an amendment ate constitution when the General Assembly Legis- eonvenes in November.

WRITERS RAISE R CAPITAL BY 6%

tion's 396 leading securi- r-writers have a combined orth of \$617,700,000, an of about 6 per cent over for a like aggregate of firms at the end of 1951. to a survey published in nt issue of Finance maga-

152 aggregate of capital with \$539,000,000 esti- or 100 investment dis- in 1951. In 1950, Finance 's survey of 443 concerns an aggregate capital of 000. Mergers and dissolu- used the latest survey to lf to 396 firms.

ew York firm of A. M. k Co., with \$30,057,783 ops the list. Others in the are: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Reano 273,000,000. First

INDEPENDENTS SAID BIG ADVANCE MADE TO OUTPACE CHAINS IN NICKEL-PLATING

Small Retailers' Sales Are Up 459% Since 1931, Tobacco Distributors Are Told

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 16— Joseph Kolodny of New York, managing director of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, said here today that the nation's small independent retailers were enjoying their soundest economic position in more than twenty years, with sales increases of 459 per cent since 1931.

Speaking at the opening session of the twenty-first annual convention of the association at Convention Hall, he declared that a "distributive revolution" under way since 1933 had shifted the trend from the specialty store to modern versions of the old-fashioned general store.

Mr. Kolodny emphasized that the tobacco wholesalers had played a major role in this development through their servicing of 1,300,000 retail outlets with some 5,100 products made by fifty-one industries.

However, he challenged the wholesale distributors to keep pace with this "revolution" in order to make the most of it for themselves and the independent retailers, whose joint "growth and development have outstripped that of any segment of the distributive economy."

Independent retail stores increased their volume since 1931 by \$93,910,000,000, or 459 per cent, while chain-supermarkets showed an increase of \$25,310,000,000, or only 294 per cent," Mr. Kolodny said.

He called upon wholesalers to diversify their lines for meeting an even more competitive economy, to make a more thorough study of specific markets, strive for more efficient management and "be eternally vigilant against any marshaling of forces" against any of the legislation which protects them against unfair competition.

Bert P. Cunningham, N. A. T. D. president and president of the Henry Straus Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, told the delegates that the nation's economy was moving

Continued on Page 43, Column 7

Chemical Process Perfected by General American Held Precise, Economical

In the old story an alchemist of surpassing wisdom perfected a substance so powerful no vessel could hold it without dissolving in a cloud of vapor.

"I have succeeded in fashioning a wondrous substance," he cried. "But what will you keep it in?" his helper asked.

* * *

A similarly indestructible vessel—a tank car for carrying chemicals and other fluids that must not be contaminated—was sought in recent years by the research department of the General American Transportation Corporation of Chicago. Out of that search has come a method of nickel-plating by chemical means, instead of by conventional electrolytic equipment, that not only can put a dependable and predictable thickness of a superior and non-porous plate on many materials but will save large quantities of scarce and critical nickel.

In telling of the advance at the Plaza Hotel yesterday, William J. Stebler, executive vice president of General American, said that the corporation would build at once two plants, one in East Chicago, Ind., and the other in Los Angeles, to utilize the process. The plants are expected to be in operation by the third quarter of this year. After that, other companies will be licensed to use the process since its applications are considered so wide and revolutionary that no one organization could meet all the requirements.

A big advantage claimed for the process, aside from its economy in the use of nickel, is that other costs will be cut by reason of the smaller quantities of the metal used than heretofore.

The process can be used for production-line plating of any article with a uniform thickness, regardless of size or shape. Mr. Stebler reported. It has proved satisfactory for steel, copper, brass, bronze, stainless steel, aluminum,

Continued on Page 43, Column 5

which our sales are principally made, relative to the Canadian dollar, in which our costs are principally incurred, as well as by increased production costs, mainly during the second half of the year," the report explained.

For the third successive year, the company maintained production at capacity. During 1952 the company produced 13,248,593 tons of ore, the highest in its history. This was made possible by lifting underground production to 10,196,068 tons, an increase of over 30 per cent from 1951 and 75 per cent over 1950. Deliveries of nickel all forms increased to 249,017,358 pounds from 243,865,030 in 1951. Mill and foundry product deliveries were up 13,000,000 pounds, much of which was in the form of nickel-chromium alloys for jet engines, the report states.

Platinum Deliveries Off

Deliveries of copper totaled 234,323,432 pounds, compared with 236,954,595 in 1951. Platinum-group metals deliveries were 287,135 ounces, a decrease of 88,000 ounces caused principally by the offering to the market of a considerable volume of palladium from other sources.

Capital expenditures in 1952 were \$19,315,391, compared with \$23,737,575. Expansion of underground mining was pushed forward rapidly.

Proven ore reserves at the year end stood at 256,355,903 short tons, compared with 253,704,771 tons at the close of 1951. The nickel-copper content was 7,795,326 short tons against 7,693,122 tons at the end of 1951.

As of last Dec. 31, inventories of metals, manufactured products and supplies increased to \$103,413,427 from \$82,407,921 a year earlier. Current assets are listed at \$234,837,361 and current liabilities at \$56,831,493, compared with \$222,173,150 and \$59,224,684, respectively, at the close of 1951.

AMERICAN SUGAR NET UP

\$10.43 Earned on Common Stock in '52, Against \$9.74 in '51

The American Sugar Refining Company reported yesterday a consolidated net income of \$7,806,931 for 1952 after charges and taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to \$10.43 a share on the common stock. This compared with \$7,498,745, or \$9.74 a common share in 1951.

The company said the consolidated income account included \$3,465,202 from its Cuban operations. However, in consolidating these earnings, there was a deduction of \$405,000 for dividend at the

Continued on Page 41, Column 3

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE FINANCIAL AND BUS

FORD NAMED HEAD OF FREEDOM DRIVE

Heritage Foundation, Which Is Taking Over Crusade, Wins Eisenhower's Praise

Henry Ford 3d, president of the Ford Motor Company, was elected chairman of the board of trustees of the American Heritage Foundation yesterday and announced that it would take over this year's program of the Crusade for Freedom.

The crusade will go out of existence as a separate entity but will continue unchanged in its program and policies as a major project of the foundation, according to C. M. Vandenburg, executive director of the foundation.

Organized in 1950, the crusade finances and publicizes the National Committee for a Free Europe and the Committee for a Free Asia, broadcasting from a chain of radio stations to the people behind the Iron Curtain. The foundation was set up in 1947 and 1948 and get-out-the-vote campaigns in 1950 and 1952.

Eisenhower Approval Cited
Mr. Ford made public the following letter from President Eisenhower, a former backer of both organizations, approving the merger:

"I am told that the executive committee of the American Heritage Foundation is meeting on May 14 to consider the possibility of undertaking the important work of private citizens now being carried forward by the Crusade for Freedom. Because I am a former trustee of the American Heritage Foundation and was a participant in the Crusade for Freedom when I was in private life, you will perhaps not take it amiss if I express an opinion.

"I believe that the work is of great importance, and it seems to me that the American Heritage Foundation is uniquely qualified to carry it out. It is a public service of no less importance than the tasks that the foundation has accepted in the past."

Mr. Ford said that the foundation's executive committee had unanimously voted for the consolidation. He added that information obtained from behind the Iron Curtain indicated that millions of people under Soviet dictatorship were "finding new hope" in the work of the crusade.

Mr. Ford's election by the executive committee as chairman of the foundation was announced by Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, president of the foundation, who remains in that position. Mr. Ford succeeds Winthrop W. Aldrich, now Ambassador to Britain.

Business Leaders Named

The following new vice chairmen were elected: Barney Balaban, president of Paramount Pictures Corporation; John L. McCaffrey, president of the International Harvester Company; George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor; Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California; and Charles E. Wilson, former Defense Mobilization Director.

Louis A. Novina was re-elected executive vice president, James O. Blaine, treasurer; Edwin L. Weiskopf, secretary, and P. A. Delaney assistant treasurer.

Plans for this year's crusade will be announced this fall. Last fall, crusade officials announced \$3,500,000 had been raised in the 1950 and 1951 drives, and \$4,000,000 was being sought in the 1952 campaign, which started last November.

Business Leader Heads Columbia Birthday Fund



Frederick E. Haasler

Columbia University announced yesterday the appointment of Frederick E. Haasler, a director of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, as head of the newly organized Bicentennial Birthday Fund. The fund is to seek the support of New York business groups for Columbia's bicentennial celebration next year.

Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of the university, said it was a tribute to Columbia that Mr. Haasler, a non-alumnus, had consented to lead the committee, which "will emphasize the ever-increasing integration of business and education in our free society."

A former president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Haasler is a director of several leading corporations.

EISENHOWER TO TELL TAX PLANS TUESDAY

Continued From Page 1

conflicting appraisals by Cabinet officers of the budgetary outlook.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Majority Leader of the Senate, publicly called on the Administration to "decide what they want."

Almost immediately, George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the Administration would be ready next week to give Congress its tax recommendations and estimates of prospects for a balanced budget. President Eisenhower has now elected to present the picture to the nation by radio.

The President said he would probably follow the radio talk in a week or so with a television report on what had taken place up to that moment, as he put it. This was taken to mean that he would review domestic and world developments in a general way. He voiced hope that he would be able to talk informally on the television, discussing the purposes and accomplishments of the Government.

Explaining why he was choosing the radio for Tuesday's talk, he said he would rather use that medium when it was necessary to be exact and speak formally.

To Work On Cruise

The President will work on his radio speech during his week-end cruise aboard the yacht Williamsburg. His departure was delayed three hours, until 8:40 P. M., for the completion of data needed for

U. S. CHAMBER HIT ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Its 'Pay-as-You-Go' Proposal Would Scuttle Insurance System, Parley Hears

By BESS FURMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 14—Edwin Witte, Economics Professor at the University of Wisconsin, who helped draft the Social Security Act, asserted today that the "universal-coverage, Social Security plan proposed by the United States Chamber of Commerce would scuttle old age and survivors insurance.

He addressed a group of about sixty leaders in labor, welfare, religious and women's groups attending a "citizens' conference on Social Security."

Mr. Witte referred to the chamber proposal as "a baby Townsend Plan." Under it, he asserted, "the Santa is not the Government, but the employers and employees who contribute to O. A. S. I."

He said that this plan proposed to pay all persons more than 65 years old \$25 a month by dipping into the \$18,000,000,000 reserve built up by wage earners and their employers over eighteen years of Social Security operations. At the same time, he added, the plan would throw the public assistance burden on the states.

Benefits to Widows Cited

The chamber's proposal, Mr. Witte asserted, was still very vague in detail, but was already supported by such a strong campaign "that possibly something even worse will get through."

Nelson Cruikshank of the American Federation of Labor said that under the present law four out of five mothers of young children had an equity in Social Security benefits in case of the loss of the father. These benefits, he argued, would be swept away under the chamber plan.

Katherine Ellickson of the Congress of Industrial Organizations called the proposal "a pool of unemployed to assure the flexibility and docile labor force that employers want."

Marie D. Lane of the American Public Welfare Association said that 88 per cent of the aged on the public welfare assistance rolls now got more than the proposed \$25 a month, while 61 per cent received more than \$40 and 46 per cent more than \$50.

"Amending" Constitution Seen

Paul Sifton, legislative representative of the C. I. O., said that Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, whose department administers the Social Security Act, had in her prepared statement at a recent press conference "attempted to amend the Constitution of the United States with a mimeographing machine."

He said that Mrs. Hobby had quoted the preamble to the Constitution to interpret her job as "to promote" and not "to provide for" the general welfare. Mr. Sifton said that she had ignored Article I, Section 8, which specifically used the phrase "to provide for common defense and the general welfare," on which the Social Security Act had been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.

At the close of the day's discussion, the conferees appointed a committee to present their views to Secretary Hobby.

Books—Authors

A first-hand account of conditions in Korea and the Near East, now ready by Ben Frank, will be

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

AFTER a spring vacation spent motoring nearly 4,000 miles from Fairfeld County to New Orleans and back I find the shock of resuming a working schedule somewhat softened by the view outside my study window, a Connecticut hillside foaming with dogwood blossoms. Although the rites of spring were being celebrated everywhere we went, nothing we saw was more beautiful than this, not even the magnolia trees of Alabama and Louisiana with their creamy blooms as large as peonies. We went to the Deep South for two reasons—because in the line of duty I have read hundreds of books about that fabled region and longed to see it for myself and because my wife has relatives in a half dozen cities there.

In Virginia newborn lambs and Black Angus cattle posed decoratively in lush pastures. In Tennessee many of the fields were bright with the imperial red of Southern clover. In Alabama the azaleas and camellias were almost gone, but the air was sweet with the smell of pines and wax privet. We saw Beauvoir, the plantation house near Biloxi overlooking the Gulf of Mexico where Jefferson Davis spent his old age; the architectural and historical high spots of New Orleans; one of the most beautiful antebellum plantation mansions in the entire South, now owned by a gentleman whose uncouth manners and noisy ignorance do violent outrage to the faded elegance of his surroundings; the fine old houses of Natchez and Andrew Jackson's Hermitage, near Nashville.

A South Beyond the Books

No one whose ideas of the South are based upon the novels written about it during the last generation would recognize the South the tourist sees—the cities booming with new industries and bursting with real estate developments, the countryside dotted with prosperous farms and farmhouses bright with fresh paint. The highways are excellent and, like the highways everywhere else in America, are crowded with that newest symbol of the automobile age—the auto court, or motel, a triumph of convenience and all too often a hideous eyesore.

Unable to break completely from my addiction to print, I read three new novels in motels, hotels and relatives' houses. Of these Rosamond Lehmann's technically brilliant but woefully tedious and sometimes silly "The Echoing Grove" has already been discussed in this space by Charles Poore with his usual acumen. The two others are slighter and much less pretentious efforts, "The Light in the Forest" by Conrad Richter and "Lilly's Story" by Ethel Wilson.

Conrad Richter is the author of "The Trees," "The Fields" and "The Town," a trilogy about

"THE LIGHT IN THE FOREST. By Conrad Richter. 176 pages. Knopf, \$2.50.
"LILLY'S STORY. By Ethel Wilson. 208 pages. Harper, \$2.75

the first settlement of masterpieces of mood also the author of his are marked by Mr. recapturing the aim which lack the narrow characterization of it in the Forest" is one

This is the story of was taken prisoner and returned to his called True Son by furiously resented by loved and forced to of the white people, sensible man could of the Muskogum whom the whites call happy. Shut up in a h boots, he was filled w ran away and return found he was more w and could not be happy

"The Light in the F legend rather than a contrasting the Indlar showing how each see ing members of the suggests the gulfs the different stages of cult this short novel is a revolt of youth agains as its publishers suggi to me.

An Achievem

Ethel Wilson's "Lill such felicitous grace, and such wit that its zation almost passes always sees Lilly fro about her, what she but never penetrating seems like a real ind and remote heroine of convincing story.

Lilly was an orphan of Vancouver and le necessity of lying and self alone. Without cot of love, afraid of the f last woman in the wor But Lilly's resourceful to raise her illegitim with a respectable b never had, made her a How Lilly raised her d in the world is the sto is a clever and ente superficial one. We ne to be moved by her j her enigmatic charact

CURB 'FILTHY' BOOKS, WOMEN'S GROUP ASKS

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTIC CITY, May 14—The New Jersey State Federation of Women's Club urged today that the Legislature enact laws to control the sale in the state of "filthy literature," which, it said, was flooding the nation's newsstands.

The action was taken in a resolution approved by the 1,200 delegates, representing 41,000 members in 297 clubs, at the federation's fifty-ninth annual convention.

While the resolution did not spell out any remedies, the delegates emphasized that "censorship is not the answer to stopping the flow."

"The morals of our youth are being undermined because of the ease with which salacious paperback books and misnamed comics are secured by them," the resolu-

Books Publish

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE FIELD. by O. G. S. Crawford (Praeger, \$4.50) A study.

DIRECTING THE PLAY: A Source Book of Stagecraft, edited with an illustrated history of directing by Toby Cole and Helen Krich Chiny (Bobbs-Merrill, \$4).

301 EARLY COCKTAIL CANAPES. by Olga de Lailie Leigh (Crowell, \$3).

HAROLD LARKIN (1892-1950): A Biographical Memoir, by Kingsley Martin (Viking, \$4).

HOW TO READ THE BIBLE, by Abbe Roger Poelman, translated by a Nun of Regina Laudis, O. S. B. (P. J. Kennedy, \$1.50).

PRIZE SCIENCE FICTION, edited with an introduction by Donald A. Wei

Events Today

Meeting, Bronx Welfare and Health Council, St. Barnabas Hospital for

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management of the Algam
 oration was the source of most
 ledge of track labor con-
 s, Mr. Wolf said. The asso-
 n executive conceded under
 ioning by Nathaniel L. Gold-
 State Attorney General and
 el to the commission, that
 n exercised controlling in-
 e, but he disputed Mr. Gold-
 s contention that the racing
 ation did not ask too many
 ons because it was afraid of
 rassing answers.

a statement issued yesterday
 Mr. Dewey ordered the track
 e suspended, the Yonkers
 r group said it would comply
 ickly as possible with the
 d for signed affidavits of its
 employes so as not to delay
 y the reopening of the har-
 track. Yonkers had been
 to start its forty-two-night
 eeting on Monday.

Wolf, the principal witness
 e hearings, testified that al-
 h the Algam Corporation had
 g to do with the running of
 ces, it collected 60 per cent
 total net profits.

association's continuing trou-
 vere the result of disputes
 en Thomas F. Lewis, presi-
 of Local 32-E of the Building
 e Employes International
 . A. F. L., and other union-
 rying to gain control, Mr.
 said.

acknowledged that the back-
 d of anyone recommended
 ring by Mr. Lewis were not
 igated.

ough the control of Algam
 l last year to the Yonkers
 ng Association and the Old
 ry Trotting Association, ac-
 g to commission records,
 Wolf indicated that the union
 ontrolled operations until Mr.
 was slain on Aug. 28. Since
 ime, Mr. Wolf said, the track
 en able to institute a tighter
 n of hiring and even has
 able to fingerprint employes
 ion consent.

Wolf said he was surprised
 urn that Mr. Pizzo was a
 owy creature" but insisted
 the former trouble-shooter
 rformed worthwhile services

22 TO DINE TONIGHT WITH EISENHOWER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Presi-
 dent Eisenhower will entertain at
 another of his dinners tomorrow
 night at the White House. The
 twenty-two guests, business men
 and Government officials, will dis-
 cuss the American Heritage Founda-
 tion's crusade for freedom.

The President's guests will be
 Frank W. Abrams, chairman,
 Standard Oil Company (New
 Jersey); Barney Balaban, presi-
 dent, Paramount Pictures Corpora-
 tion; Thomas D'Arcy Brophy,
 president, Kenyon and Eckhardt,
 Inc.; Cleo F. Craig, president,
 American Telephone and Telegraph
 Company; Brig. Gen. Everett R.
 Cook, president, Cook and Com-
 pany, exporters, Memphis; Harlow
 W. Curtice, president, General
 Motors Corporation; Robert Cutler,
 Administrative Assistant to the
 President; Morse G. Dial, president,
 Union Carbide and Carbon Corpora-
 tion; Benjamin F. Fairless, chair-
 man, United States Steel Corpora-
 tion; Henry Ford 2d, president,
 Ford Motor Company.

Also, C. D. Jackson, Special As-
 sistant to the President; Fred G.
 Gurley, president, Atchison, Topeka
 and Sante Fe Railway System;
 John L. McCaffrey, president, In-
 ternational Harvester Company;
 John J. McCloy, chairman, Chase
 National Bank; Richard K. Mellon,
 president, T. Mellon and Sons;
 Louis A. Novins, executive vice
 president, American Heritage
 Foundation; Arthur W. Page, di-
 rector, American Telephone and
 Telegraph Company; Bernard M.
 Shanley, Special Counsel to the
 President; Gen. Walter Bedell
 Smith, Under Secretary of State;
 E. J. Thomas, president, Goodyear
 Tire and Rubber Company; Abbott
 Washburn, special assistant to the
 director of the United States In-
 formation Agency, and Charles E.
 Wilson, Secretary of Defense.

ing Commission to retain a spec-
 counsel." He said the commis-
 sion's current appropriation
 about \$225,000—was not la-
 enough to provide for legal pro-
 blems that had arisen recently.

In the course of summing up
 steps planned to clean up
 Yonkers Raceway and meet
 ilar conditions that might crop
 at other tracks, the Governor
 plled to remarks by Rudolph H
 ley, the Liberal party candidi-
 for Mayor in New York, thou-
 without naming him.

Last Sunday Mr. Halley cr-
 cized the Harness Racing Comm-
 sion for holding secret hearings
 the Yonkers investigation.
 urged that the commission ma-
 public the names of "Democr
 and Republican bigwigs who h
 direct and hidden interests" in
 Yonkers track and in Roosev
 Raceway at Westbury, L. I.

Today Mr. Dewey declared t
 the identity of the stockholders
 all the harness tracks "is and
 ways has been a matter of pul-
 record," and added:

"Any suggestion by anyone t
 there are any unknown owners
 ill-founded so far as the Harn
 Racing Commission is concerne

Inquiry at the commission's
 fice here readily produced a list
 the fifty stockholders of the Y
 kers Trotting Association as
 July 31. The two top holdings w
 in the names of William H. C
 of Jersey City and J. Rus
 Sprague of Mineola, L. I. T
 latter is a member of the Rep
 lican national committee.

The Governor took anot
 swipe at Mr. Halley on the secr
 issue, again without naming h
 He announced that a commis
 hearing in New York Friday wo
 be public but added that the st
 agency "quite properly held
 preliminary hearings in private.
 is always the case with a Dist
 Attorney, an investigating ce
 mission or the crime commissio

Tax Inquiry At Other Tracks

The Governor indicated that
 immediate action, other than
 tax investigation, would be tal
 with respect to the four other h

TUES 10/20/1953 A/31

injured . . . 52,101 28,854 + 2,247

U. S. WILL BRIEF LEADERS

450 to Get Picture of Conditions Behind Iron Curtain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)— Defense and intelligence officials agreed today to give 450 business and civic leaders from across the country an inside picture of current conditions behind the Iron Curtain in Europe.

Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, and Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency scheduled talks tomorrow and Wednesday at closed sessions in the Pentagon.

The conferences are sponsored by the Crusade for Freedom, a privately supported organization that carries on a program of broadcasts to people behind the Iron Curtain. It operates Radio Free Europe.

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THURS 3/4/1965 A/3

days of the congress will be held behind closed doors.

LABOR GROUP DENIES CHARGES BY MEANY

Special to The New York Times

BRUSSELS, March 3—Officials of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions denied tonight a charge by George Meany, the American labor leader, yesterday that the staff had been infiltrated by homosexuals.

A federation spokesman commented: "We have no idea what led Mr. Meany to make these charges. It's been terrible all day—all of us looking sideways at each other."

A woman employe said: "Mr. Meany is as wrong as wrong can be. Most of the girls here probably would tell him the opposite charge would make more sense."

Mr. Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, had also charged that the confederation was not effective in the developing countries. He is a vice president of International Confederation.

Informed sources said tonight that Mr. Meany, during a confederation executive committee meeting here in December, had criticized the failure of Confederation to "make a splash in organizing the labor movement in Africa."

A Confederation spokesman remarked tonight: "He's blaming us for the chaotic political situation down there. Tell me, who is making a splash in Africa, these days?"

Japan Compensates Tourist
TOKYO, March 3 (UPI)—A tourist from Brooklyn has been

agency, said Oil Minister Chairul Saleh had told Shell that the American manager at the refinery at Balikpapan, identified only as "Stiles," had to be replaced by an Indonesian.

A Communist party Central Committee member was quoted as having said that "the time is now right" for seizure of both oil concerns.

The Communists are urging the Government to confiscate all United States property in Indonesia and expel the Peace Corps volunteers working here.

The Shell and Stanvac headquarters in Jakarta have been plastered with anti-American and anti-British slogans in the last week.

Last Friday, under a decree signed by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, the management of American-owned rubber plantations in northern Sumatra was taken over by Indonesians.

Saigon Confirms Vote Delay

SAIGON, South Vietnam, March 3 (UPI) — An Interior Ministry spokesman confirmed today that the nationwide elections scheduled for March 21 had been postponed indefinitely.

Constitution for the islanders.

*Mac
Fine Jew*



LONGIN

The World's Most Hono

Here's the 5-Star
the automatic,
watch that ranks
so many men.

accurate, its A
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BONWIT TELLER

IS OPEN EVERY

THURSDAY

IN NEW YORK

UNTIL 7:00...

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**ABEL HELD VICTOR
IN STEEL ELECTION**

**But Unofficial Union Tally
Is Disputed by McDonald**

By MURRAY SEEGER
I. W. Abel won election as president of the United Steelworkers of America by 8,342 votes, according to a complete but unofficial tabulation of the union's national election that was circulated yesterday in Pittsburgh.

The same count showed that Mr. Abel's running mates, on a ticket opposing the incumbent, David J. McDonald, had won easily.

Mr. McDonald disputed the report.

"A careful study," he asserted, "will indicate that a majority of the votes actually cast by members of the United Steelworkers of America were cast for the David J. McDonald slate of candidates."

Mr. Abel, the union's secretary-treasurer, said he was "sure" he had won.

Three tellers of the international union have been supervising the counting of ballots by representatives of the Honest Ballot Association in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Abel and Mr. McDonald also have observers in the locked counting rooms, as does the Department of Labor. The election was held Feb. 9 by 3,000 local unions in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

An official count must be completed by the tellers by May 1. They have the power to hold hearings in any location to investigate claims of irregularities. More than 800,000 votes, representing about 60 per cent of the union's membership, were cast in the contest.

A total of 150 allegations of irregularities must be investigated before an official count is released. About half these complaints have come from each side, a union source said.

The unofficial tabulation showed that Joseph P. Molony of Buffalo, director of the union's District 4, had defeated the union's vice president, Howard R. Hague, by 19,860 votes, and that Walter J. Burke of Milwaukee, director of District 32, had defeated Albert Whitehouse of Cincinnati, director of District 25, for secretary-treasurer by 44,300 votes.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

EASTERN DISTRICT
Thursday, March 4, 1965
PETITIONS FILED BY

BERNARD POLLACK, manager, retail store, 8 Sioux Pl., Huntington Station, N. Y.—Liabilities \$51,200; assets \$1,225.
SADE POLLACK, housewife, 8 Sioux Pl., Huntington Station, N. Y.—Liabilities \$46,000; assets \$210.
JULIAN CORDICE, mail handler, U. S. Post Office, 243 E. 22d St., Bklyn, N. Y.—Liabilities \$4,342.25; assets \$11,920.
RICHARD F. STORZ, collection man, Siffwell Lane, Laurel Hollow, Nassau, N. Y.—Liabilities \$17,329.62; assets \$712.
NORMA FJELDMOEN, bookkeeper, model, 11 Schenck Ave., Great Neck, N. Y.—Liabilities \$2,302.97; assets \$200.

Chapter XI Proceeding
MARWIN STATIONERS, INC., (also as Lincoln Stationery, retail stationers), 1751 North Grand Ave., Baldwin, N. Y.—Liabilities \$81,268; assets \$25,575. Chapter XI.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT
Friday, March 5, 1965
Petitions Filed By

RICHARD ARNOLD MCGUIRE, timesstudy observer, village of Valatie, Kinderhook, N. Y.—Liabilities \$5,534; assets \$5,031.
O. V. P. CORPORATION, sale of ball and roller bearings, 316 W. 52 St., N. Y.—Liabilities \$18,607; assets \$5,779.
JOHN J. Le KANIDES, chef, employees dorm Mount Sinai Hospital, 12 East 100th St., N. Y.—Liabilities \$20,385; assets \$150.
GEORGE FISCHBEIN, Army and Navy store, 912 Hunts Point Ave., Br., N. Y., residing at 12 Clarke St., Br., N. Y.—Liabilities \$3,779; assets \$1,300.
SOL STEINHOFF, salesman unemployed, 32 Church St., Eltenville, N. Y.—Liabilities \$19,974; assets \$5,285.

FLORENCE STEINHOFF, sales lady, unemployed, 32 Church St., Eltenville, N. Y.—Liabilities \$15,210; assets \$500.

Chap. XI Petition for Arrangement
EL CID PRODUCTIONS, N. Y., producing and distributing motion pictures, Samuel Bronston, managing director, at 505 Park Ave., N. Y.—Liabilities \$2,442,289; assets \$2,313,043.

EL CID DISTRIBUTIONS, INC., distributing motion pictures, 505 Park Ave.—Liabilities \$460,018; assets \$457,885.

AEGIS N. Y., Samuel Bronston, managing director, wholly owned subsidiary of Samuel Bronston Productions, Inc., 505 Park Ave., N. Y., creditor of parent company \$1,154,269; others are Bronston Distributors N. Y., a subsidiary, 505 Park Ave., N. Y., \$311,346; El Cid Productions, \$15,904; Kingdom of Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles \$6,056.

BRONSTON DISTRIBUTION, INC., distributors of motion pictures, Samuel Bronston, director, 505 Park Ave., N. Y. This is a foreign corporation in Netherlands Antilles—Liabilities \$1,434,789; assets \$1,367,126. Loans up to and during 1964, unsecured claims El Cid Distributions, Inc., \$313,903; El Cid Productions, \$88,142.

ASSIGNMENT
NEW YORK COUNTY
Friday, March 5, 1965

STEIN & PANOS, INC., fur manufacturing, 345 7th Ave., Manhattan Assigned to American Fur Merchants Adjustment Bureau, Inc., 224 W. 30th St., N. Y.

Thursday, March 4, 1965
Petition Filed By
ROBERT A. MARTIN, business broker, 1185 Park Ave., N. Y., residing at 17 Spring Hill Drive, West Orange, N. J.—Liabilities \$1,400,439; assets \$36,541. Secured claims \$436,405; unsecured claims amounting to \$964,034.

**STATE SALES TAX
CENTER OF ATTACK**

**Witnesses at Albany Hearing
Fear Effect on Business**

By DOUGLAS ROBINSON
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 5—A parade of witnesses continued before the legislative finance committees today, most of them protesting Governor Rockefeller's proposed 2 per cent statewide sales tax.

Representatives of a number of business organizations cautioned the committee against adoption of the sales tax before studying what they called the "adverse effects on industry and the consumer."

It was the third and final day of hearings on Mr. Rockefeller's controversial \$3.5 billion budget for the next fiscal year. The last two days of the hearings have been held in the Assembly Chamber.

At today's hearing, as with yesterday's, there were few spectators and there were no individual irate taxpayers appearing before the committee, just representatives of various groups.

The hearing, at which 24 speakers gave their views, lasted for four and a half hours. When it ended, only two of the 47 members of the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee were present.

One of those who stayed, Assemblyman John T. Satriale of the Bronx, chairman of Ways and Means, said he had been particularly impressed by the businessmen who demanded yesterday that manufacturing operations be exempted from any sales tax legislation.

Among the witnesses today was Lawrence Lachman, president of the Bloomingdale de-

partment store in City. He spoke on Metropolitan Merchants Association. Mr. Lachman: approval of the Go tax in its present increase the sales York City from 4 already business figure, to 5 per which could only decline of the retail New York City."

The proposed would authorize state sales tax an mit any city or c pose an additional 3 per cent.

Thus, Mr. Lachman the "net effect c authorize a sales cent in New Yo: the city to avail authorized 3 per c

Without debate demonstrated nee Mr. Lachman ur. Legislature not a thORIZATION for a t in the city.

Another speak Jaquith, chairman Affairs committee servative party, s crystal clear tha look to the Gove reasonable leader common sense in budgets."

"In spending money—our mon quith declared, "he erate or a midc Republican, but is tremist of the wor

Several witness Adirondacks Park York state urged tees to appropriat for publicizing th tractions of their t

The League of V told the legislatc supported budge tions for educati "not oppose nece creases."

William R. Maj vice president of t State Association late Boards, Inc., group did "not fav of additional taxat

Stock Exchange Bid and Asks

STOCKS		Bid	Asked	Bids		Asked
Closing quotations for issues not traded on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:						
Abacus	44 1/2	44 1/2	Con Eds pf C	102 1/2	104	
Alcoa	113 1/2	114 1/2	Cn Pw 4 52 pf	103 1/2	105	
Allied St of	92 1/2	93	Cn Pw 4 16 pf	94 1/2	96	
Allis Ch pf	101 1/2	101 3/4	Container pf	98	99	
Am Air pf	275	280	Cont Bak pf	106 1/2	106 3/4	
Am Bk Note	25 1/2	26	Crane pf	86 1/2	88 1/2	
Am Bk N pf	73	74 1/2	Cresc C pf	21 1/2	22	
Am Crvs pf	89 1/2	90	Crown Ck pf	46	46 1/2	
Am Distill	33 1/2	33 3/4	Cudahy pf	65 1/2	67 1/2	
Am Intl	15 1/2	16	Day PL pf A	83 1/2	84 1/2	
	100	100				
			Helme pf	39 1/2	40 1/2	
			Herc 1 65 cv A	147 1/2	150	
			Herc P A c'd	77	78	
			Honeywell pf	98 1/2	99	
			Houd Ind pf	45	45 1/2	
			House 4 40 pf	98 1/2	100 1/2	
			House F 4 pf	93 1/2	94 1/2	
			House 3 75 pf	82 1/2	83 1/2	
			Hunt Fd pf A	101 1/2	102 1/2	
			Hunt Fd pf B	100 1/2	101	
			Ill Pw 4 70 pf	51	51 1/2	
			Ill Pw 4 42 pf	49 1/2	50 1/2	
			Ill Pw 4 26 pf	47 1/2	48	
			Ira Rand pf	156	160	
			Interchm pf	100	101	
			Montecat			
			N Dist cv pf	48	48 1/2	
			Nat Grvs pf	100	101	
			Nat Stand	36	36 1/2	
			N Starch w	32	32 1/2	
			Nat Vul Fib	22 1/2	23 1/2	
			Newber pf	75	76 1/2	
			NJ Pw Lt pf	87 1/2	89	
			NY Shipb	91	93 1/2	
			Nia M 5 25 pf	106 1/2	108	
			Nia M 4 85 pf	104 1/2	105	
			Nia M 4 10 pf	91	93 1/2	
			Nia M 3 60 pf	79	80	
			Norl West pf	23	23 1/2	
			No Am Sug	14 1/2	14 3/4	
			Purex pf			
			Quak Oa			
			Rev Tob			
			St L San			
			Schenley			
			Scott P 4			
			Scott 3 4			
			Scovill p			
			Seab Fin			
			Servei pf			
			Shahmcc			
			Sher Wm			
			So Car E			
			So PR S			

IN SOUTH ATE TO BAR OF U.S. AID

Act and Proposal ation Promote segregation

L. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times
BONN, March 6—A 16-school desegregation moving across the South is being repelled by what is being called "the great equalizer dollar." It is not without a seriousness—he meant that the nation grants, the millions of dollars being dispensed each year, are being taken away from teaching and classroom confidence and foreignness, vocational special courses for the South.

By getting this year, Southern schools will have to do at least make believe them beyond the South. It is far, many schools have indicated that desegregation is not of necessity.

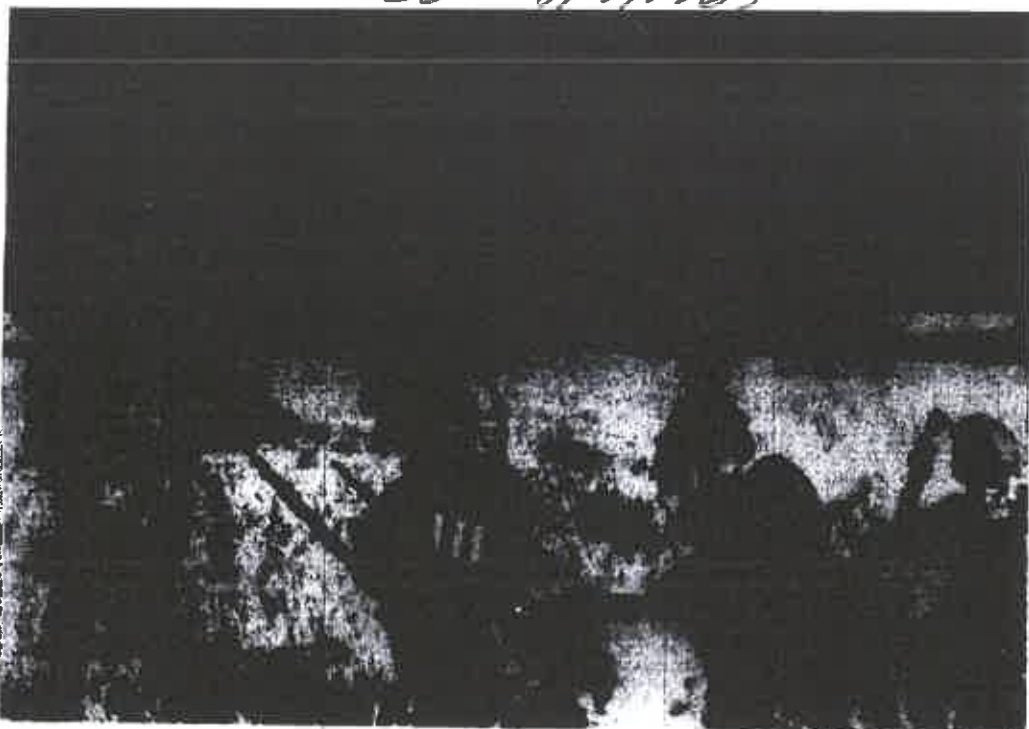
It is not possible to get the United States of Education, Alien and Enemy Control to keep all our schools.

They want to take from anyone," he said in a new application for a statement that is being abolished simply not be applied.

The guideline memorandum specifically that to note that the admission of (Negro) individuals, without providing for the system, will be the guideline says that "no or vague plan will and goes on to grade-a-year delays are of 'questions."

'Choice' Plans
The memorandum also questioned "freedom of segregation plans, throughout the South, the rate of compliance memorandum of desegregation step out the steps of the job. The for any district is which it wishes removal of its plans." the memorandum rest course is to segregation pro- generally to all 11, 1965."

Local officials here at the South, believe that a second round desegregation, it will, may move more smoothly, more actual class-



AIR-BORNE UNIT MOVES UP: South Vietnamese soldiers in field south of Danang after arrival by helicopter

Police and Pickets Clash at Hospital; 26 Seized, 2 Hurt

Special to The New York Times
BRONXVILLE, N. Y., March 6—Policemen and sit-down pickets clashed today at Lawrence Hospital, where maintenance workers have been striking since Jan. 16.

Some of the pickets were struck on the head, arms or legs by police clubs and riot sticks. Others were thrown to the ground as they wrestled with policemen.

Twenty men and six women were arrested and a man and a woman were treated at the hospital for arm injuries. "Blue coats! This is not Mississippi!" a picket shouted as he and others were dragged screaming and kicking to a prison van.

The disorders broke out at 2:30 in the afternoon, soon after 300 pickets had marched around the hospital to demonstrate for their union demands.

Other Unions Join Pickets
Although the striking workers belong to Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Employees Union, the pickets included many sympathizers from other unions, four busloads of whom were brought in from New York City.

Last Thursday, the union offered to end the strike if the workers, who had been dismissed, were reinstated. The union has said that 138 employees are involved; the hospital says only a few are.

The hospital's board of directors was to meet today to consider the union's peace offer. It did meet, but after the disorders, and issued a statement that day's incidents had made re-negotiation of the strikers "absolutely impossible."

Leon J. Davis, president of Local 1199, said: "This fight is

ALLIES URGE BONN TO STAY IN CAIRO

**U.S. Said to Warn of War in
Middle East if West Germany
Breaks Off Relations**

Special to The New York Times
BONN, March 6—West Germany's three major allies—with the United States taking a vigorous lead—are urging Bonn not to break diplomatic relations with the United Arab Republic.

Diplomatic sources said Britain, France and the United States shared the view that a radical West German reaction to President Gamal Abdel Nasser's overtures to Communist East Germany could shake the delicate power balance in the Middle East.

The United States is said to have warned that a new Arab-Israeli military confrontation could result from a break.

Ambassador George C. McGhee is understood to have argued the case for moderation with great vigor to Chancellor Erhard yesterday.

Envoys Call on Erhard
Mr. McGhee and the British and French Ambassadors, Sir Frank Roberts and Francois Seydoux, conferred jointly with the Chancellor during an interval in a Cabinet debate on the most fateful foreign policy decision yet faced by the 17-month-old Erhard Government.

The question is the extent of the reprisal that Bonn will level against the United Arab Republic for its ceremonial reception last week for Walter Ulbricht, the East German chief of state, and Mr. Nasser's subsequent announcement that he would establish an Egyptian consulate general in East Berlin "soon." West Germany has

Students in Peking Protest Outside Russian Embassy

PEKING, March 6—Four hundred Chinese Communist students protested outside the Soviet Embassy today against Moscow's use of force last Thursday to break up a huge anti-United States demonstration.

The Chinese Government also protested in a note denouncing the "ruthless suppression" of the demonstrators by Soviet policemen and soldiers.

Before the Moscow demonstration was crushed, its nearly 2,000 participants, most of them Asian students, shattered 310 windows at the United States Embassy with ink bottles, bricks and pieces of metal. This mob attack was in protest against American air strikes on North Vietnam.

Peking's note, delivered in Moscow to Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, charged that more than 30 Chinese students had been injured by Soviet policemen and soldiers.

Soviet Apology Demanded
It demanded that the Soviet Government "acknowledge its error," apologize to the students and "severely punish those who committed violence," according to Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency.

The agency said that 11 of the injured Chinese had been taken to a hospital and that nine had been detained after examination. But it added that the hospital authorities "unjustifiably expelled" six of them today.

Hsinhua said also that the doctor in charge had "hindered in many ways" the Chinese Ambassador, Pan Tzu-li, when he sought to visit the hospitalized students.

Diplomats here said today's demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy was the first ever

RUSK URGES NATO OPEN NEW PATHS

**He Calls for Joint Economic
and Defense Initiatives—
Asks Support on Asia**

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 6—Secretary of State Dean Rusk implored the Atlantic alliance today to move toward new joint ventures in defense, diplomacy and economics. Warning against "traditional nationalism" and the "collapse of another postwar order," he urged those Western nations that are ready to cooperate to proceed on a series of projects now.

He proposed discussions of a reorganization of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of methods of sharing responsibility for nuclear weapons, of expansion of the international monetary system and of ways of developing common policies toward the Communist world and other problems outside Europe.

Speech Made in Cleveland
In a speech distributed here prior to its delivery in Cleveland, the Secretary of State incorporated a special plea for Europe's support of United States efforts in Southeast Asia. Without mentioning France, which has vigorously pressed for negotiations to end the war in Vietnam, he cautioned the allies against under-

3,500 U.S. MARINES GOING TO VIETNAM TO BOLSTER BASE

2 Battalions for Danang Are First Land Combat Troops Committed by Washington

REQUESTED BY SAIGON

Vietcong Fight Pressed— Hint of New Coup Brings Alert in the Capital

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 6—The Pentagon announced tonight that two battalions of marines—more than 3,500 men—were being sent to South Vietnam at the request of the Government in Saigon. Their arrival appeared imminent.

These will be the first United States ground combat troops committed to help in the fight against the Vietcong insurgency. Most of the 23,500 American military men already in South Vietnam serve as advisers to the country's army, navy and air force.

[South Vietnamese war-planes flew over Saigon Saturday in an air alert called as reports circulated of plans for another coup d'etat, but none developed. On the war front, Government troops continued action against guerrillas south of the Danang air base. Page 3.]

Mission Called Limited

The two marine battalions will be deployed to the area of Danang, a major jet bomber base used in recent raids against North Vietnam, to strengthen the security. Danang is 300 miles north of Saigon.

The Pentagon said that the marines would have a limited mission. It was believed that they would relieve many of the South Vietnamese now protecting the Danang base so that those troops could be more active against the Vietcong.

It appeared evident that the marines would do more than act as military policemen and would deploy in a wide area around the Danang base.

Presumably they will control the movements of the population in an effort to ferret out and destroy any Vietcong units.

Fire When Fired Upon

United States military personnel in South Vietnam have been involved in fighting in the past under authorization to fire when fired upon while accompanying South Vietnamese combat units or in protecting their encampments. They have also participated in jet fighter and helicopter action.

The usual strength of marine battalions is 1,200 to 1,400 men, but those going to South Vietnam will be reinforced to bring the total strength to more than 3,500, defense sources said. In recent weeks more than

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

8,500 U.S. MARINES GOING TO VIETNAM

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

1,000 other men were sent to South Vietnam as reinforcements. More than 500 men in a Marine Hawk anti-aircraft missile battalion were ordered in to help protect the Danang base against possible return strikes following the start of air assaults against the Vietcong and North Vietnam.

It has been reported that about 1,000 additional military policemen would be sent into South Vietnam in view of the successful Vietcong raids against United States installations, such as the one at Pleiku Feb. 7, which precipitated United States retaliatory air attacks against North Vietnam.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has said only that "several hundred" additional military policemen would be sent to South Vietnam.

The Defense Secretary emphasized, following the Vietcong attack on Pleiku, that it was "almost impossible to provide effective security" against such guerrilla raids.

The Defense Secretary also said at a news conference at that time:

"I don't believe it will ever be possible—and I think when I say that I reflect the views of our Joint Chiefs—I don't believe it will ever be possible to protect our forces against sneak attacks of that kind."

Disaffected With Guard

South Vietnamese Army forces normally have guarded not only their own installations but those in which United States military personnel are quartered.

However, dissatisfaction with the performance of the South Vietnamese guards became acute after the Vietcong successfully raided the American compound at Pleiku and blew up a four-story American headquarters building at QuiNhin four days later, killing a number of Americans.

The stationing of combat marines in Vietnam apparently was intended to improve security precautions. But United States officials have stressed that it would take at least four American divisions totaling some 50,000 men to initiate a practical security program against guerrilla raids.

The Defense Department would not say which marine units had been assigned to Danang. It was believed that they were from Okinawa or Hawaii and not from the ships of the Seventh Fleet that are on patrol in the South China Sea.

The Defense Department announcement came after a week of steady denials that any marine units had been ordered to South Vietnam.

One of the major problems in protecting such installations has been the establishment of perimeter toward off attacks by mortars.

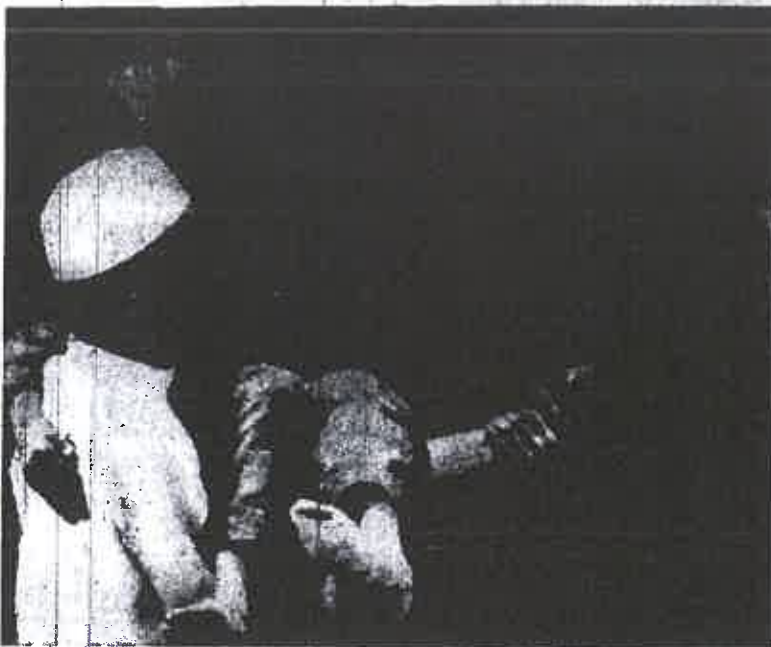
The marines have a historic reputation as a fighting force on the mainland of Asia dating back to pre-World War II days. In recent times, about 5,000 marines were sent into northeast Thailand during a Laotian crisis in 1962. This deployment was said to have had a settling effect on pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces, which had been threatening to invade Thailand.

Air Alert in Saigon

By JACK LANGGUTH

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Sunday, March 7.—Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky sent Skyraider fighter-bombers loaded



RESCUED UNDER FIRE: A wounded South Vietnamese soldier is passed by Cpl. Floyd W. Miller to a waiting medic at Danang, after being rescued by U.S. Marine copter.

with napalm bombs and rockets over the capital yesterday afternoon as reports circulated of plans for another coup d'état. No coup developed.

The alert in Saigon had apparently been touched off by a report that Lieut. Gen. Tran Thien Khlem, a major figure behind the unsuccessful coup d'état of Feb. 19, had booked passage on an airliner arriving from Washington. General Khlem, Saigon's Ambassador to the United States, was not on the plane when it landed.

In the war against the Vietcong, meanwhile, Government troops continued action against guerrillas south of the Danang air base.

Another action, north of Danang, appeared to have ended after the Vietcong ambushed a column of armored cars, destroying one. A South Vietnamese regimental commander and his deputy were missing after the attack.

The Vietcong force south of Danang has been estimated at a thousand men armed with mortars and 57-mm. recoilless rifles. One mortar was a large caliber weapon capable of long-range fire.

United States military authorities said that 50 Vietcong guerrillas had been killed in the two actions, most by United States Air Force strikes with 100 Superstreak fighter-bombers.

The jet raids were also reported to have destroyed 23 Vietcong buildings. American pilots said they had hit a Vietcong ammunition dump, setting off a secondary explosion.

Government losses were given as 24 killed, 33 wounded and 5 missing. One United States adviser was also wounded.

2 Committees in Key Role

In Saigon, the coup report and the brief flurry of countermeasures were regarded as illustrations of how the power and influence yielded two weeks ago by Lieut. Gen. Nguyen Khanh had been redistributed among remaining members of the Armed Forces Council.

In theory, at least, Marshal Ky is now the most powerful military leader in the country. He and Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, the Deputy Premier, are the only two officers who are on both of two new executive committees named by the council this week.

But while General Thieu has



The New York Times March 7, 1968

TROOPS SENT TO BASE: Two marine battalions are going to Danang (1). Vietcong in Binh Dinh Province (2) were battered by air raids and Government bombers flew over Saigon (3).

no troops directly under his command, Marshal Ky controls the country's airpower, which was decisive last month and last September in blocking military uprisings.

Saigon sources suggest that at this point Marshal Ky might be able to prevent a coup, but not to stage one.

The military strength of the country is probably more evenly balanced than at any time since the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem in November, 1963.

General Khanh's successor, Maj. Gen. Tran Van Minh, has received assurances that he will probably be allowed to retain the title of commander in chief. The other of General Khanh's formal titles, chairman of the Armed Forces Council, will not be assigned now.

The two new committees are to exercise much of the authority that General Khanh tried to

absorb into his position. One—the Restricted Armed Forces Council, or "Leading Committee"—consists of 11 members who intend to meet weekly.

The Armed Forces Standing Committee, a five-member group, will draw up the agenda for full meetings of the council and will handle routine business. General Thieu is secretary, the highest officer, of this group. Marshal Ky is commissioner for public relations.

Brig. Gen. Nguyen Chanh Tai, commander of the I Corps and the officer most clearly campaigning to inherit the greatest share of General Khanh's power, is not on the standing committee.

Members of the council report that considering General Tai's ambitions too apparent and potentially dangerous and that they have tried to curb his authority. He remains commander of two divisions in Central Vietnam, however, and during the confusion immediately after General Khanh's removal he put his close associates in key positions around the capital.

The new civilian Government, enjoying good working relations with the armed forces, is also trying a committee approach.

Its two chief problems have been Buddhist agitation and international pressures for a negotiated settlement of the war with the Communist guerrillas.

Members of the Government, which is less than three weeks old, have been congratulating themselves on having avoided a showdown with the Buddhist leadership.

In telephone calls and in a personal interview, Dr. Phan Huy Quat, the Premier, urged leaders of the new peace movement to move slowly and avoid becoming confused in the public mind with Communist-inspired peace groups.

Thich Quang Lien, founder of the movement, proved amenable to the suggestions. In interviews he has backed away from earlier statements including a suggestion that Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor be recalled by Washington.

In return for these concessions the Government has re-

leased from jail the leaders of various peace movements associated with the Buddhists. At one time more than 100 persons were detained on suspicion of Communist connections. The number still under arrest has dropped to 40.

"We have decided not to back the Buddhists into a corner," a member of the Quat Government said.

A consensus of Government officials has also been reached on the subject of negotiations with North Vietnam. Despite the comments of one or two dissident members about a desire for peace talks, a majority apparently support the policy of agreeing to negotiate only after Hanoi has called a cease-fire in the war and has given indications of good faith about the removal of guerrillas in the south.

In military action in the coastal area of Binh Dinh Province as many as 200 Vietcong guerrillas were reported killed or wounded by Vietnamese Government air strikes. South Vietnamese pilots flying Skyraiders were called in late yesterday after a Government airborne battalion was fired on by 81-mm. mortars.

The province, about 250 miles northeast of Saigon, has been a Vietcong target in the drive to sever Central Vietnam from the South.

Of the reported Communist casualties, only 11 Vietcong bodies were actually found, along with two submachine guns manufactured in Czechoslovakia and other weapons and documents. The other casualties were reported to have been carried away.

2 Americans Killed in Week, Putting Vietnam Toll at 426

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI) — The American death toll in South Vietnam was increased by two this week, and another name was added to the list of the missing.

The identity of one American was withheld at the request of his survivors, the Defense Department said. The department identified the other as Lieut. Elvis G. Barker of Pacific Grove, Calif.

The missing man is Lieut. Hayden J. Lockhart Jr., of Alexandria, La. a pilot.

The United States death toll stands at 426. This includes 302 who have died as a result of hostile action and 124 killed in air crashes and other accidents.

Reform Rabbis Call on U.S. To Open Vietnam Talks Now

The Central Conference of American Rabbis, a Reform group, appealed to President Johnson yesterday to begin immediate negotiations with other nations, including Communist China, and through the United Nations for a peaceful settlement of the South Vietnam crisis.

The organization, composed of 873 rabbis, deplored the "escalation of the conflict by any country" and said "such escalation can only add to the misery of the Vietnamese people and runs the risk of a global nuclear war."

It urged that United Nations peace-keeping machinery be invoked and a peace team sent to Vietnam.

Indonesian Floods Kill 17

JAKARTA, Indonesia, March 6 (UPI) — Floods caused by heavy rains in central Java have killed at least 17 persons this week.

ARMS IN CRITICIZE

Shortage of Arm Equipment

SAIGON, 8 March 6 (AP) — A flurry of new equipment from United States in South Vietnam were fighting weapons, were ammunition an equipment—although some items were Saigon's black list.

One United States adviser said 80 million magazines the Vietcong quality than the United States. ones jam the made weapon.

Complaints of servicemen about and equipment this war. But it comes at a tin States involver deepened.

One American tioned in center that: although getting more s up-to-date we come to all us.

The Armalite would fill the its proved eff adviser said.

Special Forces leged units get we get is the au As things get need the best personal protection.

Another advi munition magi carbines were instructed and jauder hard usage.

"The clips s weapons we pl Vietcong are and more have it said.

"I was bett World War II, engineer, holdi War I pistol rusty cartridge

"I read some Defense Depart Americans in 1/2 best-equipped fit to go overseas." still have to sh

The complain light before th was that of Cap Sebring. Fla. Ir Army captain v that United St

bines and mac not been prop by the Vietnar later he was kil

A secret Ser Washington four held Captain Ki port. Previous t complaints from men who said

type B-26 bom in the air. The been phased out

Last Novemb Department ach first kits issue troops in the delta area war

and had been re The new co from Army, Na Air Force advi interviewed se

asked that they used less they g One item in : camouflaged nyl ers used as light "Saigon says 1

Tailored Woman



ALABAMA POLICE USE GAS AND CLUBS TO ROUT NEGROES

57 Are Injured at Selma as Troopers Break Up Rights Walk in Montgomery

DR. KING IS IN ATLANTA

He Reveals Plans to Lead a New March Tomorrow— Court Action Planned

By ROY REED
Special to The New York Times

SELMA, Ala., March 7—Alabama state troopers and volunteer officers of the Dallas County sheriff's office tore through a column of Negro demonstrators with tear gas, nightsticks and whips here today to enforce Gov. George C. Wallace's order against a protest march from Selma to Montgomery.

At least 17 Negroes were hospitalized with injuries and about 40 more were given emergency treatment for minor injuries and tear gas effects.

The Negroes reportedly fought back with bricks and bottles at one point as they were pushed back into the Negro community, far away from most of a squad of reporters and photographers who had been restrained by the officers.

A witness said that Sheriff James G. Clark and a handful of volunteer posemen were pushed back by flying debris when they tried to herd the angry Negroes into the church where the march had begun.

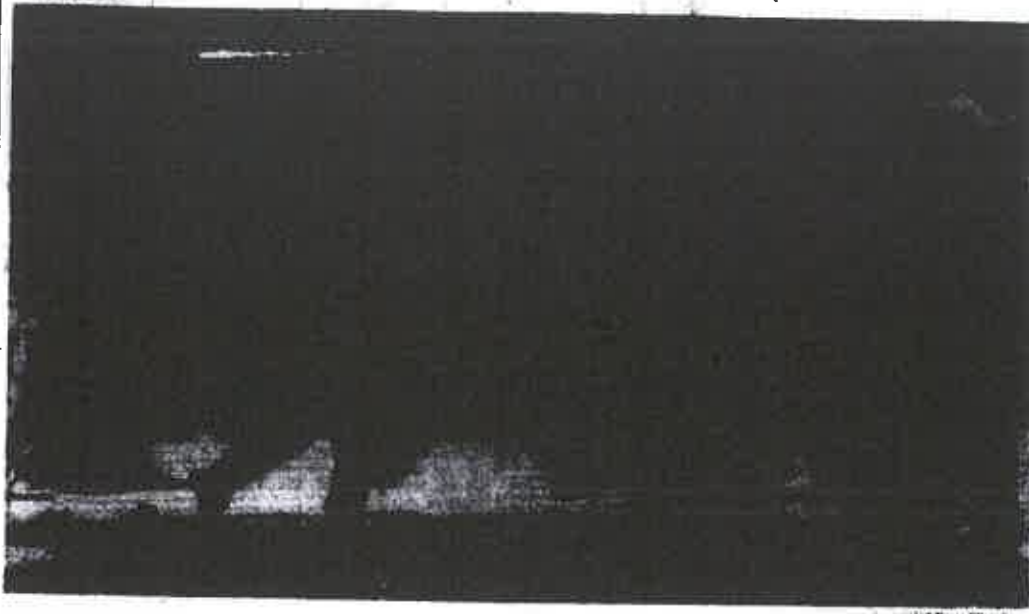
[In Washington the Justice Department announced that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Selma had been directed to make a full and prompt investigation and to gather evidence whether "unnecessary force was used by law officers and others" in halting the march.]

Dr. King in Atlanta

Some 200 troopers and posemen with riot guns, pistols, tear gas bombs and nightsticks later chased all the Negro residents of the Browns Chapel Methodist Church area into their apartments and houses. They then patrolled the streets and walks for an hour before driving away.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who was to have led the march, was in Atlanta. After the attack on the marchers, Dr. King issued a statement announcing plans to begin another march Tuesday covering the 50 miles from Selma to Montgomery. He said he had agreed not to lead today's march after he had learned that the troopers would block it. Dr. King also said he would seek a court order barring further interference with the marchers.

John Lewis, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was among the injured. He was admitted to the Good Samaritan Hospital



CRUSHING VOTES DEMONSTRATION: Alabama state troopers break up march by protesting Negroes in Selma

Marines Land to Guard Danang Base; China-Soviet Rift Swaying U.S. Policy

Force 'Strictly Defensive'—Arrival Is Protested by Hanoi and Peking

By JACK LANGGUTH
Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Monday, March 8.—United States marines began landing this morning at the bay north of Danang to take up security duties around the large United States jet airfield there.

The marines, in full battle gear, met no opposition from Vietcong guerrillas in the area. South Vietnamese troops and advance marine patrols had secured the coast before the landing.

[North Vietnam and Communist China protested the assignment of the marines as an act of United States aggression, according to The Associated Press, Page 3.]

A cluster of Vietnamese girls, students at Central Vietnamese schools, wrapped garlands around the necks of the first marines to trot ashore from

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

Washington Is Striving to Influence Moscow Against Militancy

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7—The conflict between the Soviet Union and Communist China has become, for the first time, a major element in United States diplomacy.

This development is demonstrated, and sometimes even acknowledged, in many private discussions of the war in Vietnam. It is not mentioned publicly because official comment might influence the delicate triangular relationship developing in Southeast Asia among Moscow, Peking and Washington.

But it is no secret to any of the three Governments.

The United States and China are pressing the Russians to choose either support of a Communist cause in Vietnam or good relations with the West.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Russians Silent 2 Weeks on British Suggestion for Vietnam Talks

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, March 7.—Britain has made a quiet approach to the Soviet Union in an effort to find some path to negotiations on Vietnam.

Two weeks have passed since this diplomatic feeler was put forward. Not a word has come from Moscow in response.

Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, Britain's Ambassador to Moscow, conveyed the feeler in a message to the Kremlin on Feb. 20. Soviet officials have since been given several reminders that a reply is expected.

The British approach was preliminary. Its clear purpose, it is understood, was to bring the Soviet Union toward some kind of negotiations over Vietnam.

The absence of a response is

Continued on Page 5, Column 8

BONN WILL SEEK FORMAL ISRAEL TIE

West Germany Also Decides to Maintain Diplomatic Relations With Cairo

By ARTHUR J. OLSEN
Special to The New York Times

BONN, March 7.—West Germany announced today it was seeking to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

It will not break relations with the United Arab Republic, at least for the time being.

A Government statement, issued after day-and-night debate in the Government of Chancellor Ludwig Erhard over Middle Eastern policy, said the all-out reception given in Cairo last week to Walter Ulbricht, head of state of Communist East Germany, had been "answered" by Bonn's cutting off further economic aid to the United Arab Republic.

The Government warned, however, that any further Egyptian moves to the advantage of East Germany would be met by additional reprisals.

Challenge to Nasser

"An upgrading of this terror regime will be regarded by the Federal Republic of Germany as an unfriendly act and answered in each case by appropriate measures," the statement said.

Chancellor Erhard's decision was taken after four days of almost uninterrupted consultation with his Cabinet, with political leaders and with Bonn's allies.

In effect, the Chancellor challenged President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic to decide whether West Germany's decision to seek formal ties with Israel is to be met with Cairo's recognition of East Germany.

Mr. Nasser has been given to understand, informed sources said, that such recognition would automatically signify a complete break with West Ger-

GROBACOM

Vast N For A

A Report by Brothers I Need for

By RICHARD
A vast, comprehensive program of augmenting support for the arts is called for in the report issued by Rockefeller Bros. The \$5,000-wc years in the that the arts ar spite a cultur urges increase Government at dations, business lic.

The most extr of its kind ev here, the repor problems, goals of progress for fessional perfor as resident th mles, operas and Its objective ways to expand ing arts in the

Continued on Pa

Moses Ask At 59th S Plan Ang

By PETE

Robert Moses proposal yester car garage will store and offic the Manhattan Queensboro Bri an explosive Traffic Commiss Barnes.

Commissioner that Mr. Most Bridge and Tu sponsor for the had never disc him, although I has charter res public parking

"Where does stop?" Commis demanded, after authority's past expansion. "It's with an arm re every direction consideration for

The authority' cluded "rough sl ing two alternat velopment of the ect. One plan inc and office struct occupy most of from 59th and from Second to The other appar

TAX WITHHOLDING MAY BE REVISED

Administration Studies Plan to Reduce Underpayments—Aid Unlikely This Year

By EILEEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7—The Administration is looking with favor on the idea of a basic change in the income-tax withholding system that would reduce the present widespread underwithholding for middle-income and upper-income taxpayers.

Congress Expected To Speed Medicare And School Bills

By MARJORIE HUNTER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7—Two Administration "must" bills—health care for the aged and aid to schools—will be in the spotlight as Congress moves into a busy week tomorrow.

Elated over their success in pushing through the Appalachia measure last week, Democratic Congressional leaders hope to clear the way this week for other Great Society legislation.

President Johnson will sign the \$1.1 billion Appalachia bill

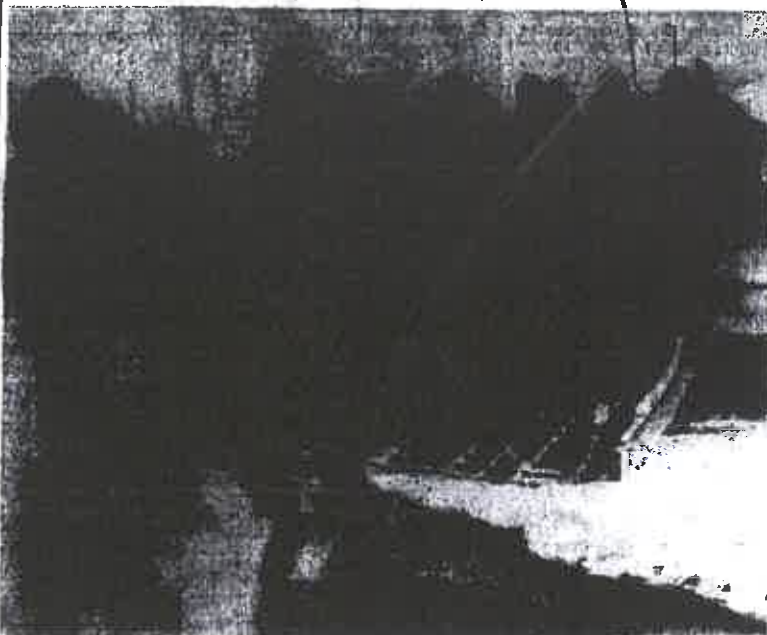
CUBANS DEFACE SOVIET EMBASSY

Six Arrested in Washington in Protest Over Russian Troops on Island

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7—Six Cuban refugees hurled soda bottles containing a tar-like substance at the Soviet Embassy here this afternoon to protest the presence of Russian troops in Cuba.

The demonstrators said they were also protesting Thursday's student attack on the United States Embassy in Moscow.



Associated Press Collection

MARINES GO ASHORE: U.S. Marine Corps troops splashing ashore near Danang yesterday in South Vietnam. They were members of the reinforcements sent to protect the air base on the western outskirts of city. Other marine units were airlifted to the base.

NEW SELMA MARCH TODAY; COURT HOLDS U.S. CAN SUE STATES ON NEGRO VOTING

JUSTICES RULE, 9-0

Wallace Says Police Saved Negro Lives

DR. KING TO LEAD

Also Forbid Louisiana to Give Registrants a Test on Civics

By BEN A. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times
MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 8—Gov. George C. Wallace denied today that Alabama state troopers and sheriff's deputies had used unnecessary force in routing Negro marchers at Selma yesterday.

U.S. Judge Petitioned to Strike Down Ban of Gov. Wallace

By ROY REED
Special to The New York Times
SELMA, Ala., March 8—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. returned to Selma tonight to lead a second attempt to protest for Negro voting rights with a march to the state capital.

By JOHN D. POMFRET
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 8—The Supreme Court upheld today the power of the Justice Department to sue a state to enforce the voting rights of Negroes.

Governor Wallace said in an interview it was probable that the police billy club and tear gas assault on the vanguard of more than 500 Negro marchers had saved the lives of some of them by turning them back to Selma.

It made the finding in a case involving Mississippi, then applied it in holding unconstitutional a Louisiana law requiring prospective voters to take a test in interpreting Constitutions.

He said the police could not have protected the marchers from angry whites on the 50-mile march to Montgomery to petition for voting rights for Negroes. He indicated that there would be no change in police tactics should the marchers try again tomorrow, as planned. In Selma, Mr.

The march is set for tomorrow, and Selma was tense today in expectation of the protest. Seventeen Negroes still lay in hospital beds tonight with injuries suffered yesterday when the state police and Dallas County officers suppressed the first march to Montgomery before it had passed the city limits of Selma.

The Court's approval of statewide suits was an important step toward securing the right to vote for Negroes in the South. It means that the Justice Department can proceed on a statewide basis instead of county by county to knock down barriers to the Negroes' right to vote.

Continued on Page 23, Column 2

Sixty-seven others were injured, most of them suffering from the effects of tear gas. They were treated and released.

HIGH COURT FREES 3 WAR OBJECTORS

Finds Broad Basis for Draft Exemptions if Belief in a Supreme Being Is Held

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Supreme Court held unanimously today that the provision in the draft law exempting religious objectors from combat training and service should be interpreted broadly.

[The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a telegram from New York to President Johnson asking that Federal troops be sent to Selma to prevent "bloody assaults against Negro citizens." The association's executive director, Roy Wilkins, said that unless the Federal Government acted, "There's going to be resistance with weapons, protection of ourselves with weapons."]

Mere to Join Protest
Friends of the Negro movement from several other states headed for Selma today to take part in the new march. They were aroused by Gov. George C. Wallace's sending in tear-gas bombs, night sticks, whips and horses to turn back the march yesterday.

The law exempts from the draft persons who by reason of religious training and belief are conscientiously opposed to any participation in war. It also defines religious training and belief as "an individual's belief in a relation to a supreme being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation, but [not including] essentially political, sociological or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code."

Test of Sincere Belief
The test of belief in a relation to a supreme being, the Court said, "is whether a given belief that is sincere and meaningful occupies a place in the life of its possessor parallel to that filled by the orthodox belief in God of one who clearly qualifies for the exemption."

Among those on their way to Selma were Bishop John Wesley Lord of the Methodist Church, Magr. George L. Gignas of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washington, Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, the Rev. Dr. David R. Hunter, deputy general secretary of the National Council of Churches, and 10 executives of the council, including the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Spike, er-

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Nations Get Thant Appeal To Hold Talks on Vietnam

Aim In Preliminary Parley

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 8—The Secretary General, U Thant, has sent messages to some of the principal powers involved in the situation in Vietnam recommending a seven-power conference as a step toward ending the war here.

It is understood that he envisages the conference as a preliminary to a more formal and enlarged meeting.

Reliable sources said today that Mr. Thant had proposed that the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Communist China, North Vietnam and South Vietnam take part in the conference if informal preliminary discussions indicate there is a possibility of an agreement.

These seven powers, along with Laos and Cambodia, attended the 1954 conference in Geneva that produced the armistice agreements that ended the Indochina war with the partition of Vietnam at the 17th parallel.

Proposal Sent to Six

Mr. Thant sent his proposal to six of the suggested participants, omitting Communist China. No formal replies have been received, but it is assumed that the United States, which is insisting that it must strengthen its position before negotiations begin, is reluctant to agree at this stage even to talks on the possibility of a conference.

North Vietnam, it was indicated, is showing a less "positive" attitude than it did last fall to Mr. Thant's attempt to arrange secret informal discussions between Hanoi and Washington.

However, President de Gaulle recently advocated negotia-

U.S. May Expand Fleet

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Administration is considering sending American-manned naval craft to help protect the South Vietnamese coast against increasing Communist infiltration by sea.

Another step being discussed within the Administration is assigning additional attack carriers to the Seventh Fleet to increase American air power in Southeast Asia.

As was indicated by the landing of two marine battalions at Danang yesterday and today, the United States is in the process of increasing its direct military support of South Vietnam beyond the advisory role of the past.

Long Coast Vulnerable

In recent weeks it has begun supplying air power for bombing strikes at Communist targets in South and North Vietnam. With the assignment of the marines, it has started providing ground forces to help defend crucial military installations. The next likely step would be a contribution of naval power to help patrol the long and vulnerable South Vietnamese coastline.

A commitment of naval power is being prompted by the growing indications that North Vietnam is using the sea to an increasing degree for smuggling men and, more particularly, weapons into South Vietnam. Until recently it had been the Administration appraisal that the Communist supplies and

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

ALBANY APPROVES AID TO NEW HAVEN

Legislature Votes Governor's \$5 Million Plan Amid Doubts as to Efficacy

By SYDNEY H. SCHANBERG

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 8—The Legislature today approved Governor Rockefeller's \$5 million plan to keep the New Haven Railroad alive.

Though the bill was passed by huge margins in both chambers, none of the legislators thought this transfusion alone could save the bankrupt line's commuter service.

The plan actually calls for \$30 million, with the release of New York's \$5 million contingent upon \$5 million from Connecticut and \$10 million from the Federal Government.

Most of the money would be used for capital improvements—to buy 80 new railroad cars and to rehabilitate 50 old ones.

L.C.C. to Hold Hearings

"It seems to me," said Senator Samuel L. Greenberg, "that what this railroad needs more than capital improvements is a Santa Claus. It needs money today to pay its current bills."

This was also the opinion of a Federal judge recently in granting the New Haven's trustees the right to seek the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission to curtail and eventually drop its passenger service.

Last week the I.C.C. temporarily blocked this move by announcing that it would hold public hearings. This action

Continued on Page 28, Column 1

L.I. Spy Tells of Serving Soviet

Continued on Page 28, Column 1

JOHNSON PRESSED FOR A VOTING LAW

MARINES TAKE UP POSTS IN DANANG

Troops Continue to Land to Guard Vital Airfield

By SMITH S. KING

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, March 8—United States Marines dug in around Danang at dusk tonight to take up their task of defending the large United States airfield there. Unloading of their equipment continued despite heavy surf on the landing beaches north of the city.

Part of two reinforced battalions hit the beaches early in the day and were taken in trucks to the airfield on the western outskirts of Danang.

Throughout the day Air Force transports brought other marine units from the Third Marine Division based on Okinawa. Thirty-five hundred Marines are being brought in, raising to 27,000 the number of American servicemen in South Vietnam.

One of the transports was hit by Vietcong ground fire, but there were no casualties and the aircraft landed on schedule.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Karch, commander of the Marine force, said his men would soon have the vital airfield ringed with defensive positions. They will also reinforce other Marine units that came to Danang in early February with a Hawk anti-aircraft missile unit.

The Danang airfield is a base for the American and South Vietnamese fighter bombers that have been striking into North Vietnam and along the border of Laos. The field is in the center of an area in which Vietcong guerrillas have been increasing their attacks against South Vietnamese army and militia units.

Early this morning guerrillas attacked the Special Forces camp in Binh Dinh Province, 280 miles northeast of Saigon, in the strategic central highlands.

A South Vietnamese unit supported by its American advisers inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers. Soon after dawn the Communist guerrillas withdrew, leaving 57 bodies behind.

Defenders Badly Mauled

But the South Vietnamese defenders were badly mauled in the fight and three American advisers were wounded, one of them seriously. At the latest count 33 Vietnamese were killed and 27 were wounded in the engagement.

The attack on the Binh Dinh camp appeared to be another major effort by the Vietcong to drive through the central highlands to the coastal plain and it South Vietnam in two. Communist guerrillas have steadily increased their areas of control in Binh Dinh and Pleiku provinces and stepped up their ambushes along route 19 from Nhon on the coast to Pleiku. In another action last night, 20 miles southwest of Saigon, Vietcong guerrillas overran a Government outpost, killing 11 of the defenders. Seven civilians were killed, two defenders were wounded and 10 others were missing.

The attacking force was let into the outpost by three Vietcong who were posing as militiamen. Guerrilla bands slipped into the area near Dienkhanh, a district headquarters a few miles east of Nhatrang, a large hospital center on the central coast, and fired mortars into the town. They also struck at three other villages in the area. Six South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians were killed and 10 others were missing. South Vietnamese Air Force fighter bombers were called in

Newly Arrived Troops in South Vietnam Assume Defensive Duties



Marines, scheduled to protect strategic airfield near Danang against Vietcong attacks, dig in shortly after arrival.



The New York Times March 8, 1965
American marines dug in at Danang (1). An air attack on a North Vietnam border village (2) was reported. Vietcong forces struck in Binh Dinh Province (3), in the Dienkhanh area (4) and 20 miles from Saigon (5).

Rumania Reports 98% Voted
VIENNA, March 8 (AP)—Rumania reported a 98 to 99 percent turnout for the election yesterday of its 465-seat Grand National Assembly (Parliament) and regional People's Councils. The voters were faced with a single list of candidates proposed by the Communist party or its affiliates. They could cast blank ballots if they disagreed with the nominations.



U.S. MAY ENLARGE AID BY 7TH FLEET

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

troops were being infiltrated primarily by land, as over the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos. The more recent conclusion is that most of the weapons are probably being smuggled in by junks and small ships.

The infiltration by sea is believed to have increased as the Communists gained clandestine "beachheads" where the arms could be unloaded and stored.

For the last two years South Vietnam, with United States advice and assistance, has operated a "junk patrol" to control the infiltration by sea. About 800 armed and motorized junks are constantly at sea to intercept and inspect the huge fleet of junks operating off the South Vietnamese coast.

Infiltration Problem Tricky
Curbing the infiltration by sea has proved to be a formidable problem because of the size of the junk fleet and the difficulty of distinguishing smugglers from coastal traders and fishermen. It is estimated that 70,000 junks are operating off the coast.

Last year about 350,000 persons on junks were intercepted and questioned by the "junk patrol." Of these, 2,000 Vietcong suspects were picked up and 148 were definitely identified as Communist infiltrators.

Faced with the accumulating evidence, the Administration believes it may be necessary to tighten the patrol by assigning American forces, especially small craft, to supplement the Vietnamese Navy's work.

The assignment of an addi-

tional carrier to the Seventh Fleet could help by providing air surveillance of the junk traffic.

Thus far the Administration has made no move to assign additional carriers to the fleet. But it has been made clear to Adm. Ulysses S. Grant Sharp Jr., commander of the fleet, that additional carriers are available if he wants them.

The decision to send in the two marine battalions was taken after the Administration received information indicating that large numbers of Communist troops were infiltrating the northeast sector and were operating in fairly large groups near Danang, where the United States has a large concentration of air power.

The 3,500-man marine detachment at Danang is powerfully equipped to handle any Communist forces. The battalions went ashore with about six M-48 medium tanks and about six Ontos vehicles — tanklike weapons equipped with six 106-mm. recoilless rifles.

Thus far there is no indication that the American air strikes in North and South Vietnam have produced either a political or a military response from the Hanoi Government. There is no indication, for example, that North Vietnam has slowed or ceased its infiltration in response to the American moves to expand the war.

Within South Vietnam, however, there is some information indicating that the air strikes are having a military effect in upsetting Vietcong tactics and plans. One recent attack by B-57 bombers is believed to have disrupted Communist plans for an attack.

Defense officials, meanwhile, dismissed as unjustified criticism from some American advisers in South Vietnam that American and South Vietna-

ness forces were being equipped with obsolete or defective weapons.

Officials said there might be some "isolated cases" of rusty ammunition magazines. But they emphasized that the Vietnamese war has the first claim on the American inventory of weapons.

Karachi-Jakarta Pact Signed

Special to The New York Times

KARACHI, Pakistan, March 8 — Pakistan and Indonesia signed a protocol today to promote economic and cultural cooperation between the two nations. The agreement followed a week-long conference on cooperation in such fields as trade, joint ventures, shipping, air transportation, films, news media and technical assistance.

TRUCE UNIT ASKS VIETNAM ACTION

Polish and Indian Member Urge a British-Soviet Plan

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, March 8 — The International Control Commission for Vietnam has urged Britain and the Soviet Union to issue "an immediate appeal for measures to stem the deteriorating situation" in the divided Southeast Asian country.

A report to that effect was signed by the Indian and Polish members of the three-man commission, established by the 1954 Geneva conference. It suggests that American bombing of targets in North Vietnam violate the Geneva agreement.

The Canadian delegate, also signing, attributed the crisis to "the deliberate and persistent pursuit of aggressive but largely covert policies by North Vietnam directed against South Vietnam."

The report was submitted, a spokesman said, to the two co-chairmen of the 1954 conference, Britain and the Soviet Union. The Foreign Office published it today despite Soviet objections.

The main points in the document had leaked out during the last few days. It was submitted on Feb. 13 and dealt with the first American bombings in the North, on Feb. 7 and Feb. 8.

The commission majority said it was still looking into "grave developments" but was submitting this special report "for the earnest and serious attention of the co-chairmen in view of the gravity of the situation."

The delegates are M. A. Rahman of India, R. B. Stawicki of Poland and J. Blair Seaborn of Canada.



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English tropical woven \$155

Chipp Dacron® & worsted from 115

Chippworth Dacron® & worsted from 80

Chipp washables

MOSCOW IS MILD ON U.S. LANDINGS

Sees Arrivals in Vietnam as New Move to Widen War

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, March 8—Soviet news and propaganda media struck a relatively mild note today in their criticism of the landing of United States Marines in South Vietnam.

Commentaries in the Government newspaper *Izvestia* and in Tass, the official press agency, described the landing as a "new phase" in the American drive for "expansion of the war in Indochina."

Tass said the United States had now cast off the "mask" of a military adviser and was participating directly in the fighting on the ground as well as in the air.

Head Command Quoted

The agency quoted a statement by the North Vietnamese Army Command to the effect that the American move was an "intolerable provocation to the Vietnamese people." But it did not make a similar statement in its own behalf.

Similarly, both commentaries ascribed to Western newspapers and "world public opinion" the assertion that the United States actions were a threat to world peace.

Western observers cautioned that it was too early to draw a conclusion that the hardening of the ideological dispute between Moscow and Peking during the last week had prompted the Kremlin to mute its criticism of American policy in Vietnam. They noted that an American landing in the South was not comparable to an air strike against the North.

Peking Had Scored Soviet

Nevertheless it was noted that the moderate Soviet comment on the landing of Marines to guard the American air base at Danang came only a day after Moscow was formally accused by Communist China of having failed to give necessary support to North Vietnam.

The Chinese also charged the Russians with "brutal suppression" of an anti-American demonstration by Chinese and Vietnamese students here last Thursday.

Soviet leaders are believed to have been deeply embarrassed by the Chinese attacks.

Western specialists on Soviet affairs said that with daily verbal attacks from Peking ranging over issues from foreign policy to ideology, the Chinese Soviet conflict had reached the highest pitch since the ouster of former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

But the expectation is that the new Soviet Government will continue to resist the temptation to return to publicly hurled

The Proceedings In the U.N.

YESTERDAY

(March 8, 1965)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid—Began work for 1965.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Concluded 37th Session.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

(March 9, 1965)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid—10:30 A.M.

Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Tours 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

of indulging in Khrushchev-type polemics, the new leaders are expected by experts to answer the Chinese attacks in pointed but measured editorials in the party press.

A minority of the 19 Communist parties assembled for the five-day world conference here last week was reported to have urged a joint answer by the 19 to the Chinese attacks on the Soviet leadership and its allies in the international movement.

But this suggestion was believed to have been rejected. The conference communiqué due for publication Wednesday will be relatively free of polemical overtones, Communist sources report.

REDS' INFILTRATION NOT NEW TO SAIGON

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, March 8—A United States Embassy spokesman acknowledged today that Vietcong infiltrators among the South Vietnamese armed forces were probably being trained by American advisers in modern warfare.

"In a war of this kind, infiltration and counter-infiltration are going to take place," the spokesman said. "We look for every kind of bedbug in the woodwork, but in this war holds are not barred."

He declined to comment on a report about Communist infiltrators by Wilfred Burchett, a Communist-oriented Australian journalist based in Moscow, who wrote of a recent visit to Vietcong-controlled territory in Prava, the Soviet Government newspaper.

From the time that American advisers were first sent to South Vietnam, they have been aware that the Communists were joining Government units to train and to report to the Vietcong.

One Vietnamese Special Forces commander estimated recently that in his group of 400 civil irregular defense guards at least a dozen were

Indian Says Soviet Fulfilled Its Commitment of 12 MIG's

Special to The New York Times

NEW DELHI, March 8—The Soviet Union has delivered 12 MIG jet fighters to India, fulfilling an arms commitment.

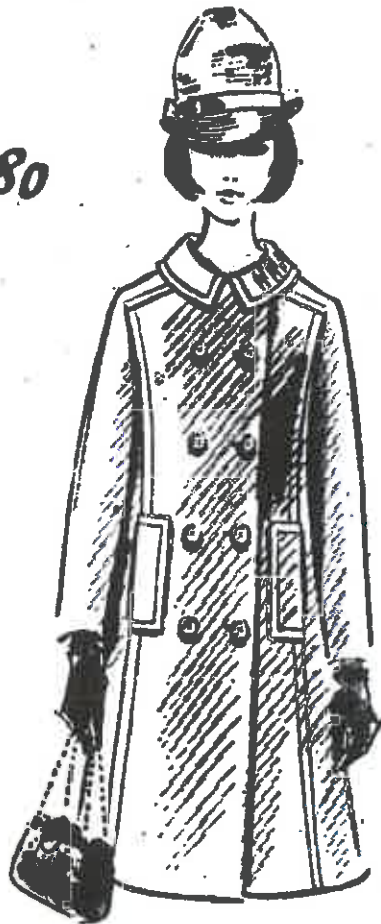
Defense Minister Y. B. Chavan disclosed the delivery today in response to questions in the lower house of parliament. He rejected an opposition mem-

ber's suggestion that Soviet military aid had "decelerated" after the shake-up that led to the downfall of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. It was during the Khrushchev regime that a considerable military commitment was made to India.

The MIG deal was revived last September, and the Soviet Union offered to supply the latest model. It was reported that the Russians had agreed to provide more MIG aircraft.

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EUGENE

Coming This Way—to liven up Miss B's Spring—is a very prophetic little coat that heralds the shape of coats to come. The new thinking begins with firm, diagonal-weave wool, uses top-stitched seaming to hold the trace-of-a-curve line. In pink or blue double-woven wool. Sizes 5 to 13, \$80. Sorry, no mail or phone orders.

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TREND IS STEADY FOR GOLD SHARES

Quiet Tone Marks Trading on Continent—Prices in Paris Market Ease

Prices on the London Stock Exchange advanced broadly yesterday in the liveliest trading in many months. Industrial stocks and British Government bonds paced the gains.

Buying by the public and by institutional investors was linked to hopes of a cut in the British bank rate and to some favorable comment on the domestic economic outlook. The bank rate currently is at 7 per cent.

Gold and copper shares were firm in quiet trading.

Indexes Advance

The Financial Times index of 30 industrial stocks rose to 313.4, up from 310.3. The 500-stock index rose to 100.62, from 99.71.

In contrast to the activity in London, trading on the Continent was fairly quiet. The Paris exchange eased, with a sharp decline in Machines Bull on news that more computers would be withdrawn from the market.

In Canada, the Toronto market began the new year's trading on a high note with prices climbing in all major sections. Stocks also were higher in light trading in Montreal.

The Toronto Stock Exchange announced that it was discontinuing at once the issuance of its hourly closing composite index. Other indexes will be continued.

The exchange said that the index was being dropped because its critics considered it too heavily weighted and also because of a lack of sufficient interest.

The Milan market eased and Zurich barely maintained price levels in slow trading.

LONDON

(In shillings and pence)	And Am Sa	32 1/2	33
Asso E ect	42	42 1/2	43
Balcock	28	28 1/2	29
Bayer	25 1/2	26	26 1/2
Brax	19	19 1/2	20
Brewster	72	72 1/2	73
Buis	48	48 1/2	49
CH	12	12 1/2	13
Gen Ovsem	64 1/2	65	65 1/2
Honorable Splice	54 1/2	55	55 1/2
Imperial	21 1/2	22	22 1/2
Imperial	10 1/2	11	11 1/2
Imperial	17 1/2	18	18 1/2
Imperial	22 1/2	23	23 1/2
Imperial	18 1/2	19	19 1/2
Imperial	27 1/2	28	28 1/2
Imperial	26 1/2	27	27 1/2
Imperial	10 1/2	11	11 1/2
Imperial	11 1/2	12	12 1/2
Imperial	44 1/2	45	45 1/2
Imperial	37 1/2	38	38 1/2
Imperial	42 1/2	43	43 1/2
Imperial	35 1/2	36	36 1/2
Imperial	37 1/2	38	38 1/2
Imperial	12 1/2	13	13 1/2
Imperial	15 1/2	16	16 1/2
Imperial	61 1/2	62	62 1/2
Imperial	12 1/2	13	13 1/2

BOND

Trans 78-88	58 1/2	59
3 1/2 Consols	37 1/2	38
Fund ng Fours	94 1/2	95
German F ves 1924-25	102 1/2	103
3 1/2 Int Loan	66 1/2	67
War Loan	51 1/2	52

MEXICO CITY

International Nickel Names Chief



Albert P. Gagnebin

The election of Albert P. Gagnebin as president was announced yesterday in Toronto by the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., as part of a realignment of its management.

Mr. Gagnebin, who is 57 years old, has been an executive vice president since 1964 and a director since 1965. As president, he succeeds J. Roy Gordon, who is retiring as president at the age of 68.

Mr. Gordon, who has held the presidency since 1960, continues as a director and as chairman of the executive committee.

Henry S. Wingate continues as chairman and chief executive officer.

Also announced was the election of James C. Parlee as senior executive vice president. Mr. Parlee has been executive vice president since 1964.

Richard A. Cabell and F. Foster Todd were elected executive vice presidents. Mr. Cabell was formerly a vice president. Mr. Todd had been an assistant vice president.

Named vice presidents were Theodore M. Gaetz, H. Frank Zurbrigg and Louis S. Ren-

zoni. They had been assistant vice presidents.

Mr. Gagnebin, a native of Torrington, Conn., received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from Yale University in 1930, and a master's degree in metallurgy from Yale in 1932. He joined International Nickel in 1930.

Union Miniere Values Its Assets Seized by Congo at \$800-Million

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

Special to The New York Times

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3—Union Miniere du Haut Katanga today placed the value of its assets seized in the Congo mining equipment, metal stockpiles and bank accounts — at more than \$800-million.

In a statement, the big copper producer said it protested "in the strongest terms" against the expropriation and the "declarations of lies" made by the Congolese Government.

An accompanying shorter statement put purchasers, sub-purchasers and third parties on notice that metals entering world markets from the seized properties would be considered to be "purloined illegally" from Union Miniere.

The company said it would take legal proceedings to recover the products, which in addition to copper comprise cobalt, zinc concentrates, cadmium and germanium. The declaration of commercial war against the Congo follows the establishment of a Congolese Government company to operate the copper properties in Katanga province.

The Congolese Government said it acted because of Union Miniere refusal to transfer its headquarters from Brussels to the former Belgian colony and thus bring its operations fully under Congolese law.

The company called the financial demands of the Congolese Government "completely groundless."

Congolese President Joseph Mobutu has made claims

against the company for taxes for the value of pipeline copper in the process of being shipped, refined and sold and for the value of the shares the Congolese Government itself holds in Union Miniere—a 17.95 per cent interest. The total sought is about \$250-million. He said the "Congolization" of Union Miniere would be financed after the company met these claims.

Union Miniere said it normally would have paid the balance of the Congolese taxes covering activities in 1966 had it not been for the Congo Government's action. Shortly after the Government's company was set up on Dec. 23, Union Miniere stopped foreign-exchange payments into the Congo. The seizure formally took effect at midnight Saturday.

Foreign Mutual Funds

FRANKFURT (in German marks)			
Dakafonds	28 50	Fonds	27 90
Concora	24 90	Am Fonds	34 40
Thesaurus	37 70	Investa	45 50
Am Fonds	22 20		
PARIS (in French francs)			
Invest Mobiliers	245 50	Invest Geshon	180
Invest du Nord	259	Invest Geshon	98
Invest Par	108		
ZURICH (in Swiss francs)			
Fonds Euro	95 50	Europe	125 40
Swissvalor	113 50	Fonds	125 50
Usser	89 00	Sims	135 00
Denac	73 50	Europavator	113 00
GENEVA (in U. S. dollars)			
Fund of Funds	17 41	UIT Fund	6 70

NEW DELAY SEEN IN FOOD OIL SUIT

Continued From Page 53

act as a custodian for, and issue warehouse receipts against, commodities stored with it by Anthony DeAngelis' Allied Crude Vegetable Oil Refining Corporation.

Allied used the warehouse receipts as collateral against loans. When Allied went bankrupt in November, 1963, it was discovered that most of the oil American Express Warehousing had issued receipts against did not exist.

How long exploration of additional testimony in the stockholders suit will delay the proposed settlement was a matter of some dispute yesterday.

Lawyers who helped work out the settlement felt there would be only a "brief delay" that would certainly not go beyond next April 15. This is the deadline at which the settlement is supposed to become effective.

Lawyers for the insurance companies that are opposing the settlement, on the other hand, were equally insistent that Justice Markowitz's ruling would delay things "a good many months."

Justice Markowitz said the commendations "as expeditiously as possible."

American Express, in a statement, said it was convinced "that the settlement is in the best interest of the shareholders and the company."

The company said it "is confident that it can satisfy the referee and the court on all the points raised" and added that it "will use its best efforts to do so as expeditiously as possible."

Among the issues on which Justice Markowitz said he wanted more information are these:

1. The ability of the company to survive with or without the settlement. Justice Markowitz said that though the stockholders claim the settlement would impair American Express' ability to carry on its regular business, they, in fact, "appear to accept unchallenged defendants' contentions to the contrary."

2. The question of a tax ruling. American Express has conditioned the settlement on a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that it can write off the settlement as a business expense.

Justice Markowitz said "there is nothing to indicate" what the company's position would be if it got only a "partial tax benefit" and the circumstances under which it might consider waiving a favorable tax ruling.

3. "Elusive liability." "The settlement," Justice Markowitz said, "is the product of legal wizardry brilliantly conveyed and masterfully drafted. However, expert opinion may be in order to make it clear that some potential major liability has not eluded the makers."

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Westin Leaves Network

Av Westin, producer, has re-
signed from C.B.S. News to
become executive director of a
television broadcast laboratory
project that is expected to be
established by the Columbia
University Graduate School of
Journalism.

The Ford Foundation recently
authorized a \$10-million grant
to underwrite an experimental
program series to demonstrate
the potential of educational
television. This grant is ex-
pected to be turned over to the
university's broadcast labora-
tory after Columbia trustees
meet on Monday and formally
approve the project.

The broadcast laboratory will
produce a series of Sunday eve-
ning programs to be carried by
more than 100 noncommercial
stations, beginning next fall.
The series will cover domestic
and international affairs, the
arts, books, education and sci-
ence. Mr. Westin will be exec-
utive producer of the series, in
which various universities and
colleges will participate. Mr.
Westin will set up a staff of
more than 35 persons.

*

Another Year for Gleason

C.B.S.-TV announced yes-
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reviews of subsequent offer-
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was staff turmoil, apparently
prompted by clashes between



Av Westin, director

the management and a since-
dissolved editorial policy
board.

This year, according to
some staff members, the war-
fare has dwindled to the
level of grumbling common
to editorial-artistic organiza-
tions, and the management
is hopeful that the Ford
Foundation people will like
what they see.

Av Westin, the 39-year-old
executive director, glanced
at the faded green schedule
board to the left of his desk,
then walked over to substi-
tute a yellow tab—signifying
that the show was completed
—for the "Birth and Death"
program.

"We want the first one to
be a block buster," he said.

When the shirtsleeved Mr.
Westin leaned back on his
office couch and gave a
summary of some of the
current plans—shows on
how television affects chil-
dren, on the "crisis" in
American universities, on
the controversy over the
size of the defense budget,

The film follows Bruce and
Debbie North from the final
months of her pregnancy
through the birth of their son,
and it follows Albro Pearsall,
52, through the final months
before his death of lung can-
cer.

'Really Human Drama'

"Television documentaries
have, heretofore, largely
been journalism, 'been con-
cerned with social issues,"
Mr. Barron said. "This is real-
ly human drama. It's life; it's
not reporting."

Mr. Barron, who made
"Sixteen in Webster Groves"
for the Columbia Broadcas-
ting System, said that his two-
hour "Birth and Death" film
was unique in getting deep
into the lives of its subjects.

The birth of babies has
been shown on television be-
fore, he said, but in this
show the baby will be born
to a woman the viewer has
come to know.

"They'll be terribly involved
as human beings," he said.
"It won't just be an isolated
moment."

Mr. Barron sat with his
wife, Evelyn, in the viewing
room and voiced satisfaction
with the freedom that P.B.L.
had given him.

"This film," he said hap-
pily, "has no news value."

Mr. Barron is a big man
with a bushy beard and a
broad smile and he radiated
enthusiasm as he said, "The
several enormous advantages
of working for P.B.L. far
outweigh the single disad-
vantage—money."

There had been some
grumbling among the P.B.L.
staff that the laboratory
might be paying a huge sum
for the services of such a
well-known commercial film
man. Mr. Barron said that
his actual budget was thou-
sands of dollars below what
it would have cost to do a
similar film for a commercial
operation.

The advantage, he said, is
that he will retain theatrical
rights. He expects a theater
market for the film.

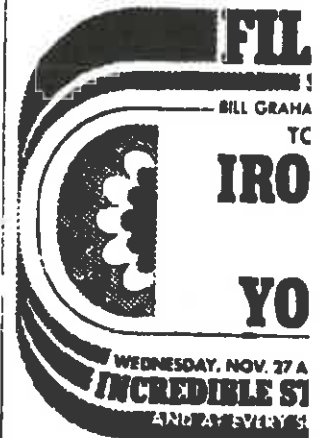
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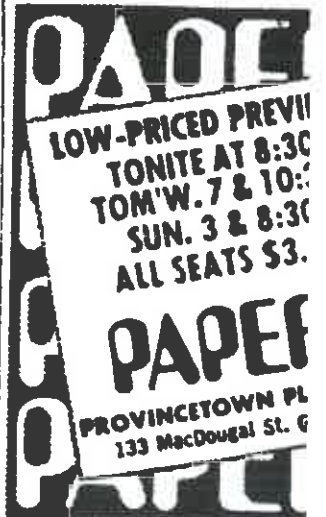
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PORT NEWS: IMAC WATCH

ys Body Predicts n in Congress

The first session of the congress convenes at noon and will have no guidelines for legislative proposals. Transportation may be one of the American Waterways Operators, Inc., noted

weekly newsletter, the report said it expected Johnson to "give some of what he has in transportation policy delivered his State of the message. His past have given scant at- transportation prob-

ciation, which repre- sents the shallow-draft ers, nevertheless pre- sents the reintroduction of sev- eral bills that the 89th did not act upon. The following recom- mendation to im- plement a tax on in- vices of 15-foot ss operating on in-

Guard proposal to agency authority to diesel-powered tow- ers of 15 gross tons or over in length, to rating personnel, set sales and charge fees k.

proposal to repeal the existing limitation of liability in the event of sinkings. The proposal to create a new act of Natural Re- sources transfer the civil- izations of the Army engineers to the new

HEAD. England.

The managers of the Lairds Shipyard workers today for their traditional tea complete a \$700,000 of time.

Cave, head of the aid the 270 workmen he explained: "We job at a fixed price of fierce competi-

found it took eight walk to the canteen reak, and eight min- k back. They agreed

Steamship Lines Name 2 Container Executives

Two steamship lines yester- day announced executive ap- pointments in the container shipping field.

Columbus Line, Inc., said Richard T. Soper had been named a vice president with special jurisdiction over the West German line's container division and its cargo unitiza- tion program.

Holland-America Line an- nounced the appointment of John F. A. Dubbelman as special assistant to the line's management with primary responsibility for container- ization and with particular emphasis on the line's partic- ipation in the Atlantic Con- tainer Line. This is a new company scheduled to become active in trans-Atlantic con- tainer shipping this year.

Mr. Soper came to Colum- bus Line from Sea-Land Ser- vice, Inc., where he was active in managing marine and ves- sel operations.

An employe of the Dutch Line since 1950, Mr. Dubbel- man served in various capaci- ties in the company's freight divisions.

SUSPECT, 18, SEIZED IN HOLDUP SLAYING

An 18-year-old youth was ar- rested yesterday and accused of shooting to death a 61-year-old man in an unsuccessful attempt to steal the purse of the vic- tim's wife.

The youth, identified as Wal- ter Murray of 511 Alabama Avenue, in the Brownsville sec- tion of Brooklyn, was booked on a charge of homicide at the 75th Precinct station house.

The police said he was one of a number of youths who had attended a party near the scene of the shooting in the East New York area. The youth was ar- rested after the police ques- tioned some of the young men at the party.

According to the police, the party broke up shortly before Leon Negri, a former guard for a detective agency, was shot in the back at 2 A.M. on Sunday as he and his wife waited to board a bus at New Lots Ave- nue and Van Sicklen Street.

Mr. Negri and his wife, Flora, the police said, were accosted by the purse snatcher as the bus approached. As Mr. Negri yelled for help, the would-be thief pulled a revolver from his

12 SHIPS EXPECTED UNDER U.S. PLAN

8 of Cargo Vessels Would Carry Loaded Barges

Shipbuilding sources said yester- day that they expected 12 new merchant ships to be con- tracted for between now and June 30 under the Maritime Ad- ministration's subsidized ship- building program for the cur- rent fiscal year.

The Federal agency last year indicated that up to 13 new highly productive ships might be ordered by five United States shipping companies in fiscal 1967, which ends June 30.

Most of the new vessels will be able to carry cargoes in large barges that will be lifted onto or off the ship, fully loaded.

Eight of these vessels are ex- pected to be ordered—two for the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., of New Orleans; three for Prudential Lines of New York and three for the Pacific Far East Line of Seattle.

Each of the two 875-foot Lykes ships will accommodate 38 barges each. The vessels will have a combined cargo capacity of 1.4 million cubic feet.

This is almost twice the space available on Mariner dry-cargo ships, the last class of cargo ships built before the current round of replacements in the fleets of subsidized American steamship lines.

S. I. FERRY CAPTAIN REINSTATED BY CITY

The reinstatement of Capt. Robert Lathrop as a master aboard the city's ferryboat fleet was announced yesterday by Herbert B. Halberg, Commis- sioner of Marine and Aviation.

Captain Lathrop sued the city last July 20, after the depart- ment refused for more than a year to rehire him because he participated in the strike of 139 Staten Island ferryboat officers in May, 1965.

Mayor Lindsay and other high city officials had been ac- cused of an "illegal conspiracy" with the National Maritime Union for refusing to rehire cer- tain of the personnel. A report made early last year by an ad- ministration-appointed body had recommended the rehiring.

David Scribner, attorney for Captain Lathrop, said he ex- pected the mariner to be rein-

Columbia Orders Study of Proposal For TV Laboratory

By JACK GOULD

The board of trustees of Co- lumbia University took under consideration yesterday a pro- posal for creation of a univer- sity broadcast laboratory to be underwritten by a grant from the Ford Foundation. If created, the laboratory would produce a Sunday night television series in conjunction with National Educational Television.

The trustees appointed a sub- committee to study the labora- tory proposal and report on the plan's potentials and problems. The next full board meeting is scheduled for February.

Plans for the university broadcast laboratory, which would be an arm of the Co- lumbia University Graduate School of Journalism, have been widely discussed in the press. Av Westin, a news executive with the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been mentioned as the project's executive director and executive producer of the contemplated Sunday night series.

It was understood that the trustees were disturbed because matters of organization, hiring or possible program formats were given publicity before the trustees had an opportunity to study the proposal and evaluate such a laboratory's role in the university.

Media Asked for Help

The trustees, it was reported, felt that an ambitious under- taking to provide a live coast- to-coast non-commercial tele- vision service should be nailed down in all important partic- ulars before any public an- nouncement was made.

Word of a possible university broadcast laboratory at Colum- bia University became widely known after the Ford Founda- tion sounded out networks, newspapers, and magazines on the feasibility of releasing key professional personnel to assist in the project. C.B.S. made no secret of its distress over losing Mr. Westin.

The proposed University broadcast laboratory had been championed by Fred W. Friend- ly, who became a consultant to the Ford Foundation after leav- ing the presidency of C.B.S. news a year ago.

The immediate effect of the action of the trustees will be to cool down the pace of planning, it was said.

Study of Educational TV To Set Off Broad Debate

By JACK GOULD

Educational television faces a year of volatile soul-searching. In the next few weeks the overriding questions confronting the much-discussed medium will be thrown into

RELIGIOUS ISSUES RAISED BY U.S. AID

Some See Church Subsidy — Constitutional Dispute Is Expected in the State

The relationship between church and state has become a matter of prime concern — nationally because the Federal aid bill includes parochial school-children in many of its benefits and in New York State because the issue will loom large on the agenda of this year's Constitutional Convention.

On one side of the national controversy are those who believe that the present implementation of Federal aid is chipping away at the doctrine of separation of church and state.

They maintain that, although provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 are intended to aid needy children, regardless of whether they are enrolled in public or nonpublic schools, such aid often subsidizes church-related schools that would otherwise have to provide the funds themselves.

Most of the programs so aided are remedial in nature in reading, writing and other fields of learning.

On the other side of the argu-

the arena of national public debate. What should be the goals and purposes of educational TV? How will the bill for its annual operating costs, running into hundreds of millions of dollars, be paid?

The discussion will be touched off when the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television issues in a few weeks a book-long report on the problems and potentials of non-commercial broadcasting in the United States.

The commission, chaired by Dr. James R. Killian Jr., the chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation, was set up a year ago with the express approval of President Johnson.

A Turning Point Seen

The Carnegie white paper, in turn, will be the springboard for a Washington dialogue certain to run for weeks. Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat of Washington, who is chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, will call hearings on renewal of the Educational Facilities Act, which has provided Federal assistance for construction and plant improvement of educational stations.

On the basis of what the committee recommends or does not recommend will come the outlines of Congressional policy with respect to noncommercial broadcasting. Subsequently the White House might make known its views.

The combination of the Carnegie report and the Senate hearings by themselves assure

GHETTO RESIDENTS SEEKING NEW ROLE

Sit-in at School Board Here Symbolizes Fight to Get Bigger Voice on Classes

By LEONARD BUDER

For 48 hours last month an air of unreality filled the ornate, high-ceilinged meeting hall of the New York City Board of Education.

The red, soft-cushioned swivel chairs on the dais were occupied — not by the nine duly appointed board members — but by a group of white and Negro men and women who called themselves "the people's board."

The group took over after the official board halted a tumultuous budget hearing and walked out of the hall. The pandemonium had been triggered by the regular board's refusal to allow a Negro parent to speak out of turn.

11 Seized by Police

Then, while old-time school employes and other onlookers stared in disbelief, the so-called "people's board" proceeded to conduct a marathon hearing of its own.

The session started on the afternoon of Dec. 19 and ended on the afternoon of Dec. 21 — when the police, acting on the request of the real board, arrested 11 demonstrators and cleared the hall.

To some observers, the charade was just a publicity stunt, but it was also something more.

It dramatically demonstrated — as no ordinary forum or petition could — the growing determination of a major segment of the public, the residents of the "inner city" ghettos, to exercise a voice in the conduct of local school affairs.

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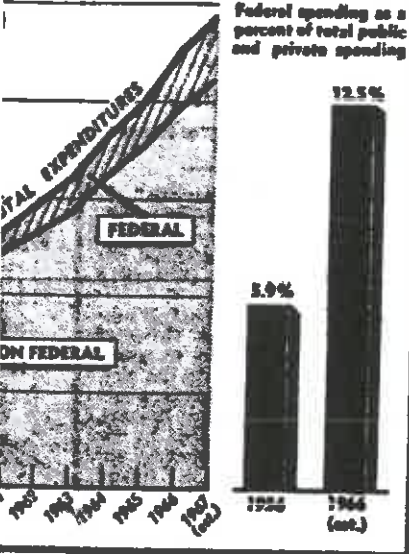
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AL AID TO EDUCATION 5 RISING SHARPLY



Jan. 11, 1967

EDUCATIONAL TV: YEAR OF DECISION

Continued From Page 27

that 1967 will probably be a turning point in the evolution of educational video.

If educational TV in the last decade has made significant strides against difficult odds, few would deny that its total impact in many applications has fallen short of expectations. A reckoning has to come because much of educational TV is surviving only by passing the tin cup. Either the medium is worth doing right and well, or it could slowly perish through economic undernourishment.

The drama of the crisis has now been heightened by the spectacular initiative taken by the Ford Foundation, the chief angel thus far of educational TV intended for broad community viewing and a major influence in aiding direct instructional TV.

In effect, the fund has proposed a reorganization of the country's communications structure to provide for a source of funds to add educational video.

It has suggested a separate nonprofit system of satellite communications to take over the business of television program relay from commercial entities.

Pledge of \$10-Million

Further, it has pledged \$10-million for an experimental program series to demonstrate what educational TV might look like with adequate financing and modern live networking capabilities, a venture that probably will be managed by a group of universities using the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism as an operating base.

The flurry of activity over educational TV stems from problems of long standing. What the separate branches of the medium should do has been the subject of a torrent of words, hopes, generalities and confusion.

Within each branch, moreover, there are a multiplicity of individual controversies. If the Carnegie Commission is successful in bringing total clarity to the subject of noncommercial broadcasting, its act will rank as the lasting miracle of the electronic age.

Of the two divisions of educational TV, the direct instructional branch is by far the easiest to handle. A course given over the air has the advantage of having a beginning, middle and end and can carry credit points if so desired.

In theory, the medium holds the attraction of enabling the celebrated elite of the teaching profession to share their wis-



HEADS STUDY: Dr. James E. Killian Jr. leads Carnegie Commission group that will shortly issue its report on educational television.

dom with tens of thousands rather than the traditional small class. That the politics of instructional TV might also result in a professional dud boring a greater number of students than ever before is tactfully omitted from all visionary projections.

How or if supplementary teaching resources over a network could be integrated in different school curriculums in different time zones would be a challenge in logistics. But if the student population explosion runs ahead of the availability of classroom accommodation, the pressure for local, state or national instructional TV undoubtedly will grow.

By far the thornier branch of educational television is noncommercial broadcasting to the general public.

Problem of Economics

Stripped of the usual courtesies of rhetoric, the raison d'être for such a service is that the commercial TV networks have shown that they are prisoners of the mores of wooing the mass, that sustained appeal to special interests is not to be expected under the economics of advertising.

Put another way, the argument is advanced that what this country needs is an Americanized version of yesteryear's British Broadcasting Corporation, a coast-to-coast network that would be motivated not by the dollar but by uplift.

The concept is fraught with paradoxes. The impetus for noncommercial broadcasting of quality comes in the main from the higher-educated element of the country.

McGeorge Bundy, Ford Found-

ation president and his television adviser, Fred W. Friendly, speak of mobilizing the best minds to focus on important matters. Undoubtedly, the appeal of their program would be to viewers who have intelligence or thirst for it.

But the companion issues immediately arise whether the mission of educational TV is to speak to those who have a commitment to substantive interests. Or whether the large dilemma lies in getting through to the multitudes who feel helpless in the face of Vietnam, Washington vacillation and threatened recession and prefer the nightly balm of escapist situation comedy.

The basic answer may be extremely difficult for the Carnegie Commission and the Ford Foundation to articulate persuasively before the Congressional watchdogs of the public purse. No one can really tell whether there will be an important national demand for a flourishing alternative system of television until the public at least has a chance to see what it may do.

The dominant void in the discussion of the mass media at present is that it imparts a divine wisdom to the disorganized mass. It presupposes the omnipotent average viewer knows he will or will not like programs that are not presented.

Moment of Truth

But in this regard, the enormous influence of commercial television has already fundamentally changed the ground rules for noncommercial TV. In professional production know-how, interesting personalities, imagination and humor, a noncommercial system must be in step with its commercial counterpart.

Educational TV not only needs substance but it cries out for excitement, above all, controversy. In short, it will not be enough for educational TV to be wholesome and earnest; it also has to be very good.

The value of the imminent dialogue, thanks to the existence of the Carnegie Commission and the revitalized Ford Foundation, is that many minds heretofore indifferent to the fate of the mass medium are now involved up to their ears and eyes.

Whatever the argument over TV, commercial or noncommercial, one fact remains. For better or worse, the hypnotic box in the parlor occupies the attention of the national mind for more hours a day than any other force.

To be indifferent to what the box says and does, or could say and do, is to demean education's obligation to expand the individual's range of experience. The complex anxieties of the late nineteen-sixties would not seem to lessen the urgency of that commitment.

to rid our- we must mind that quality of ity for min- low, much until this ted. gent and financing igning pu- segregation is produce- tional op- the coun- stitutions also recog- al student : what we name of education id colleges students other and n the per- students. tests and by which a achieve- educational! what a sam next advancing but some- disqualify ers from they are foot race. blue rib- n, red to the others en't fast will make it is the side every the most, s, not to cognition mount to more en- d on fail- as they

should on success. The question is not whether a student failed second grade, but how did second grade—his teacher, his school, his family life—fail him . . . and what can we do about it?

We may do better by him if we have no organization unit called second grade, if we just continue to work with him in primary school without grade designations and on the assumption that what he is learning builds on what he has just learned. We will certainly do better by him if we can rapidly introduce into the schools the ways of teaching and learning that the alliance of psychology and electronics has placed at our command.

Every individual has some capacity for learning. Our schools and colleges develop some capacities, but they impede the development of others with formalities that—while they may please the proponents of "well-rounded education"—often hamper individual fulfillment.

Subordinating standards to individual requirements does not mean that a college, for example, should admit every applicant who has achieved the age of 18 and delivered a satisfactory blood sample to the student health service. It does mean that we must encourage the development and expansion of many types of institutions—community colleges and technical institutes, for instance—that cater to abilities and interests now often ignored.

It means, in sum, beginning where the student is and helping him to go as far as he can, whether he is capable of running a mile or only of walking a city block.

Mr. Howe is United States Commissioner of Education.

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casting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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Ford Fund to Rescue

The Ford Foundation has given a \$50,000 emergency grant to WCET Cincinnati, the country's first licensed educational station, with the provision that the station raise \$100,000 by Feb. 8 to help keep it on the air. Recently the station had announced it would cease operation soon because of lack of funds.

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WCET was established in 1954. The defeat of a Cincinnati public school levy at the polls last fall deprives the station of \$117,000 annually toward WCET's operating budget of \$250,000.

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**Dutch Vessel Sinks
Off Canary Islands;
17 Crewmen Saved**

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Text of Summary and Recommendations

Following is a summary of the report by the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television:

The Carnegie Commission on Educational Television has reached the conclusion that a well-financed and well-directed educational television system, substantially larger and far more pervasive and effective than that which now exists in the United States, must be brought into being if the full needs of the American public are to be served. This is the central conclusion of the commission and all of its recommendations are designed accordingly.

Although our report deals primarily with what the commission has chosen to call public television rather than with instructional television, we believe it to be urgently in the public interest that both categories be extended and strengthened. We concentrate on public television in the conviction that this service both requires and is ready for immediate action. Instructional television, which we consider no less significant, needs intensive further study in the total context of the educational enterprise, and is the subject of a major recommendation to this end.

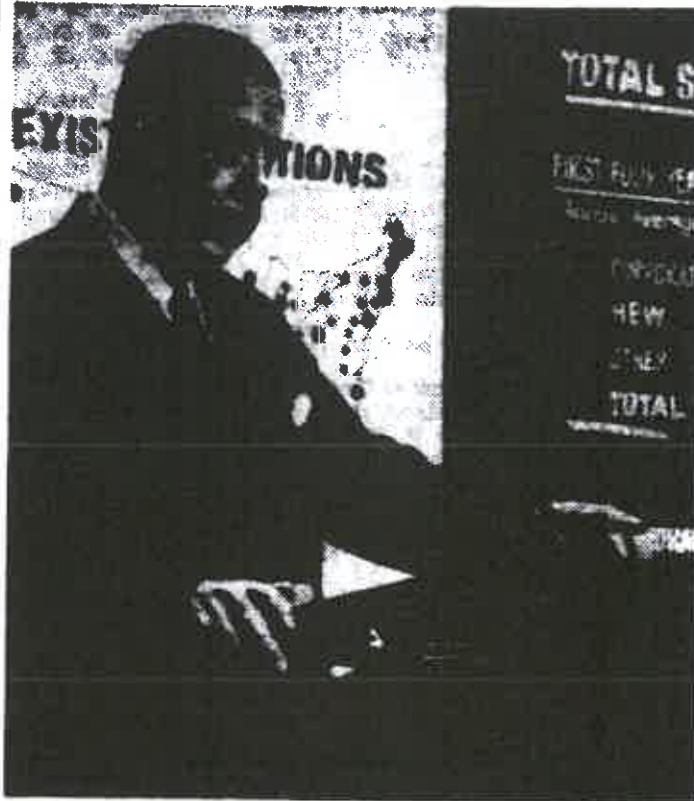
The programs we conceive to be the essence of public television are in general not economic for commercial sponsorship, are not designed for the classroom, and are directed at audiences ranging from the tens of thousands to the occasional tens of millions. No such system now exists to serve us as model, and hence we have been obliged to develop a suitable new arrangement to bring this kind of television to the country. The Commission's proposal deals primarily with that new arrangement.

Although it provides for immediate assistance to existing stations, this is a proposal not for small adjustments or patchwork changes, but for a comprehensive system that will ultimately bring public television to all the people of the United States: a system that in its totality will become a new and fundamental institution in American culture.

This institution is different from any now in existence. It is not the educational television that we now know; it is not patterned after the commercial system or the British

Educational Ecumenist

James Rhyne Killian Jr.



The New York Times
James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, tells of the findings of panel.

"HE'S the least anecdotal man I know," a friend said recently of Dr. James Rhyne Killian Jr., adviser to Presidents, chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation and head of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, whose report was released yesterday. "Despite the fact that he is an adviser to Presidents," another friend said, "he's never forgotten that he was a South Carolina farm boy."

Dr. Killian is credited with a remarkable ability to absorb different points of view and then to persuade the discussants to arrive at a consensus.

The 62-year-old administrator's rather cherubic appearance tends to mask the fact that he can be tough-minded when the occasion demands. Shortly after leaving office in 1959 as President Eisenhower's chief adviser on science, Dr. Killian voiced strong

spirit among men and women of learning, as there is among men and women of religion, a recognition that the fabric of our culture is weakened if any of its strands—science, technology, the humanities, social studies, religion—are not at full strength.

"I believe that the future strength and welfare of our society require that our science and technology flourish; but I believe with equal conviction that the arts and humanities must flourish too."

Dr. Killian was born in Blacksburg, S. C., on July 24, 1904. He began his association with M.I.T. as a student, having transferred there from Trinity College, now Duke University, in 1923. He was graduated in 1926 and named assistant managing editor of The Technology Review, the scientific journal published by the M.I.T. Alumni Association.

Succeeded Karl Compton

In 1939, when M.I.T. was looking for an executive assistant to its president, the late Dr. Karl T. Compton

gional or national broadcasts when the occasion demands. The interconnection of stations should make the best of each community available to all communities.

[7]

We recommend that the corporation encourage and support research and development leading to the improvement of programming and program production.

Public television should be free to experiment and should sponsor research centers, where persons of high talent can engage in experimentation. The kind of experimentation once sponsored by the Ford Foundation TV-Radio Workshop is an example of what we are reaching for.

[8]

We recommend that the corporation support technical experimentation designed to improve the present television technology.

Intensive research and development could make possible significant improvements in picture quality or savings in frequency spectrum.

[9]

We recommend that the corporation undertake to provide means by which technical, artistic and specialized personnel may be recruited and trained.

The corporation should sponsor fellowship programs designed to attract talented persons into in-service training programs and into its research centers. In addition, it should provide stipends for senior fellows—men and women of talent and experience—to enable them to spend periods of residence at the various centers.

[10]

We recommend that Congress provide the Federal funds required by the corporation through a manufacturer's excise tax on television sets (beginning at 2 per cent and rising to a ceiling of 5 per cent). The revenues should be made available to the corporation through a trust fund.

In this manner a stable source of financial support would be assured. We would free the corporation to the highest degree from the annual governmental budgeting and appropriations procedures: the goal we seek is an instrument for the free com-

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Tax on New Sets Urged to Pay for Educational TV

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

The Carnegie study was dubious that the Ford proposal would raise enough money and thought the idea involved public communications policies beyond the domain of noncommercial TV.

However, the Carnegie group endorsed the Ford proposal for free satellite channels to interconnect noncommercial stations. The group also urged the leasing of conventional network facilities on the ground, preferably at special rates, to get public television off the ground without waiting for satellite technology.

McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, said he thought the Carnegie Commission had turned in a "first-class report." The important point of the study, he said, was its recognition that noncommercial TV required some form of Federal funding and that a nonprofit corporation was needed to carry the task of vitalizing the medium's performance.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, which has been cool to the Ford proposals, hailed the Carnegie report and yesterday pledged \$1-million as part of the \$25-million private endowment that Dr. Killian said would be necessary for the initial establishment of a Corporation for Public Television. The announcement of the telegraphed pledge by Dr. Frank Stanton, C.B.S. president, was read at the news conference.

The National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company said they would reserve comment until they had studied the report.

The Carnegie Commission was created 14 months ago with the approval of President Johnson, who in his State of the Union Message and his Budget Message mentioned increased aid to educational TV.

The commission, meeting almost continuously for over a year, is composed of prominent educators, industrialists, com-

mercial broadcasters and leading figures in politics, the arts and in labor. The study was financed by a grant of \$500,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and will be the basis for extensive hearings in a few weeks before the Senate Commerce Committee.

The commission said that the full needs of the American public could not be served by commercial television alone and that a more pervasive and expanded system of noncommercial TV should become a new institution.

In the report's only criticism of commercial TV, the commission said that the advertising-supported medium was obliged to search primarily for the uniformities of taste and interest within the general public. The purpose of noncommercial TV, the commission said, should be to stress local and regional diversities in the arts, education and opinion.

The Carnegie group voiced opposition to a fourth network, often a catch phrase in describing noncommercial TV, and said its contemplated system should not be under centralized national direction.

Control of public television, the commission held, should be rooted in the autonomy of local stations, with access to enough programming not to become a captive of any single source.

As outlined in the Carnegie report, the proposed Corporation for Public Service would not be an agency of the Government but a "free-standing institution." The President would appoint 6 directors and these would choose 6, for a board of 12.

To insulate the corporation from the political influences of annual Congressional appropriations, the revenue from the excise tax would be earmarked for a trust account in the Treasury Department and directly channeled into the corporation.

On the assumption that a television set has a useful life

of seven years, the report stated that the average expenditure by the public would be 30 cents to \$2.50 a year, depending on the cost and time of purchase of the receiver. The license fee for a TV set in Britain is \$14 annually.

Some set manufacturers believe the Carnegie group's proposal might prove misleading. An excise tax paid by a manufacturer becomes part of the charge to the distributor, they pointed out. The distributor adds his mark-up, and then passes on the higher price to the retailer, who adds his mark-up. A tax that starts at \$4 can rise to \$7.50 when the bill is handed to the consumer. The Carnegie group thought public pressure could avoid successive escalations of the original tax.

The Carnegie report contained a measure of disappointment for National Education Television, now the chief program service center for noncommercial stations. Under the commission's plan, National Education Television would be expanded but there would be a second service, providing similar fare, to enlarge the volume of program choice open to a station.

In addition, 20 of the larger individual TV stations would receive funds to develop programs to be exchanged with other stations while smaller outlets would receive perhaps \$2,000 weekly to originate one hour a week of locally important programming. The report warmly endorsed use of mobile camera units to let viewers see their own community.

The Carnegie group's emphasis on the importance of local station control reflected its faith that, with adequate funds and training, grass roots TV eventually would have much to contribute to the country and should not be sacrificed to coast-to-coast live network programming imposed from the top. The move was also seen as a built-in defense against the pos-

sibility of "big brotherism" in public television.

Some knowledgeable people in TV voiced doubts that locally originated programming would come up to the high hopes of the Carnegie Commission. They predicted that the main sources of noncommercial programs for several years would be the metropolitan centers with pools of talent.

"The public has been trained to top-level talent as they have been trained to the best in professional football and baseball," one observer remarked. "They'll tune out the inferior, even if it is noncommercial."

A projected University Broadcast Laboratory, which is now being considered by Columbia University's trustees, would offer a three-hour program on Sunday nights, beginning in the fall. Dr. Killian declined to comment on how such a venture might fit into the philosophy of the Carnegie report.

Most of the Carnegie Report deals with public television, a phrase the commission hopes will supplant "noncommercial TV" and "educational TV," but the commissioners stressed the importance of direct instructional TV for classroom use. The two branches of the medium had to be regarded as an entity, the report said.

The total bill for all forms of noncommercial television in 1980, when the commission thinks there will be 380 stations, would be \$270-million. While the proposed corporation might provide \$104-million, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare might be asked for \$91-million and other sources, state, local, universities and philanthropic institutions, \$75-million.

The full text of the Carnegie Report, entitled "Public Television: A Program for Action," will be published today by Bantam Books in paperback. A hardcover edition, published by Harper & Row, is promised for March.

**SERKIN PROVIDED
A MUSICAL TREAT**

Pianist, Not Able to Attend
All Parleys, Gave a Recital

By RICHARD F. SHEPARD

A Base for a Milestone

**Carnegie Report, Like Land-Grant Act
Of 1862, May Greatly Influence U.S. Life**

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 25 (between what is amusing and

**15 Members Drafted
Commission's Study**

The members of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television follow:

Dr. James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation and chairman of the commission.

Dr. James B. Conant, former president of Harvard University.

SERKIN PROVIDED A MUSICAL TREAT

Pianist, Not Able to Attend All Parleys, Gave a Recital

By RICHARD F. SHEPARD

Rudolf Serkin, the pianist, was unable to get to all of the meetings during the deliberations of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, of which he was a member, but more than made up for it.

The artist gave an impromptu, full-length recital for his fellow commissioners and their wives. It happened at the end of a long day of discussion at Endicott House in Dedham, Mass.

Mr. Serkin missed a number of the 28 days of meetings because of concert commitments. After the session in Dedham, he inquired if there was a piano on the premises.

There was, but it was not in Carnegie Hall shape. Massachusetts Institute of Technology officials, who were the hosts, pooled their scientific know-how to find a tuner. It was not simple but one was finally persuaded to come over on the run. The tuner worked feverishly and quickly to get the instrument in shape for Mr. Serkin.

The pianist performed for about an hour for his small audience. He played Bach's Fugue in A Minor, Haydn's Sonata in D, Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata and a piece by Brahms.

It was a concert quite different from the ones Mr. Serkin usually gives, in all respects but the playing. He played in a business suit without a score, but his performance made a memorable occasion for those who listened.

"He played his heart out," one commissioner said yesterday. "It's something none of us will forget."

Linden Teachers Return After Day of 'Sick Calls'

Special to The New York Times

LINDEN, N.J., Jan. 25—Public school teachers were back in their classrooms today, despite the school board's approval last night of a 1967-'68 budget that fell short of their demands.

On Monday, 254 of Linden's 396 teachers, protesting what they call inadequate pay increases in the new budget, telephoned in "sick."

The new budget, totaling \$5,431,106, provides pay increases ranging from \$600 to \$1,300 for the 1967-'68 school year.

E. B. White Calls TV A Counterpart to Essay

The Carnegie Commission on Educational Television was in touch with more than 200 organizations during its study. One correspondent was E. B. White, the author, and the following is taken from his letter:

"I think television should be the visual counterpart of the literary essay, should arouse our dreams, satisfy our hunger for beauty, take us on journeys, enable us to participate in events, present great drama and music, explore the sea and the sky and the woods and the hills. It should be our Lyceum, our Chautauqua, our Minsky's and our Camelot. It should

A Base for a Milestone

Carnegie Report, Like Land-Grant Act Of 1862, May Greatly Influence U.S. Life

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 25—The Carnegie Commission's report on the future of public television is one of those quiet events that, in the perspective of a generation or even more, may be recognized as one of the transforming occasions in American life.

It is a little like the Morrill Act in President Lincoln's time, which went almost unnoticed during the tumult of the Civil War but established the land-grant college of America and thus began the great experiment of mass higher education in the United States.

What the Carnegie Commission is saying is really a modern version of what Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont was saying at a hundred years ago. A nation that acts by the will and judgment of the people must make available to the people the knowledge and spirit of the civilization they are expected to sustain and develop.

Morrill, therefore, wanted the American people to have easy access to the higher education available until then only to the rich and the elite. He thought not only that the best was none to good for the people, but that the people would not defend the best in their country unless they knew what it was. Lincoln, who didn't learn to write at Harvard, agreed.

The act, passed in 1862, gave public land to the states for the founding and maintenance of colleges that had as their principal function the teaching of such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts" to promote the education of "the industrial classes." In 1890 Morrill introduced a second act, which provided for government appropriations of \$25,000 to each of the land-grant colleges.

Educators' Initiative
The parallels today are apt, if not exact. The impulse for expanding educational television to the whole nation is coming now as then from the educators—from Killian of M.I.T., from Conant of Harvard, from DuBridge of the California Institute of Technology, from David D. Henry at Illinois, and many others. President Johnson is supporting them, as Lincoln supported Morrill, and the prospects of reaching the mass of the people, now through television, are even greater than they were in the 1860's. Morrill brought the farm to the university; the Carnegie Commission is trying to bring the university, through television, to the farm.

The Carnegie Commission members are not attacking commercial television. They are not saying the power struggle in China should replace the power struggle between the football pros on the American TV screens (they would be in trouble if they were). They are not proposing to take away anything but to add something they think is important.

They are saying that while Jackie Gleason may be more amusing than Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, and

weight boxing champion. The

weight boxing champion. The

15 Members Drafted Commission's Study

The members of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television follow:

Dr. James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation and chairman of the commission.

Dr. James B. Conant, former president of Harvard University.

Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology.

Ralph E. Olson, novelist.

John S. Hayes, Ambassador to Switzerland and former president of The Washington Post-Newsweek television stations.

Dr. David D. Henry, president of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Osta Clup Hobby, editor and chairman of The Houston Post and former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

J. C. Killian, president of the Texas Broadcasting Corporation, which operates KTXB-TV in Austin, the station owned by President Johnson's family.

Edwin R. Land, president of the Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge, Mass.

Joseph H. McDonnell, president of the Reynolds Metals Company and former president of the National Broadcasting Company.

Dr. Franklin Patterson, president of Hampshire College in Amherst, Mass.

Terry Sanford, former Governor of North Carolina.

Robert Saudek, president of TV Products.

Rudolf Serkin, concert pianist.

Leonard Woodcock, vice president of the United Automobile Workers of America.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY ACCUSED BY LAWYER

Some judges and Legal Aid Society lawyers were accused yesterday of cooperating to provide free counsel to solvent defendants so that Criminal Court calendars could be cleared quickly.

The allegations were contained in a taxpayer's suit brought by a lawyer to end city subsidies to the society and to prevent the nonprofit legal group from continuing to give free service to defendants who can pay counsel fees.

The suit, which was argued in Bronx Supreme Court, contended also that the society did not check the solvency of its clients and that it provided them with novice lawyers who did not give them adequate representation.

Whitman Knapp, an attorney representing the Legal Aid Society, replied: "We deny that these things are happening. The accusations are untrue and unfounded."

The society, which receives funds from private and public sources, has 111 attorneys working in the Criminal Courts. The city signed a contract last year to provide the agency with \$1-million to take care of needy defendants.

After listening to arguments by legal proponents and opponents of the Legal Aid Society, Justice Arthur Markerich reserved decision on a motion by Assistant Corporation Counsel Robert Bentley to dismiss the suit on the ground that its charges were not proved.

The suit had been brought by Louis J. Shaw, a lawyer of 507 East 167th Street, the Bronx. It was argued by his associate, Henry B. Rothblatt.

Computer Sharing Pact Set

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—An agreement was signed today for cooperation between the Federal Communications Commission and the Navy for computer sharing estimated to save the Government more than \$500,000 over the next 15

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cent and rising to a ceiling of 5 per cent). The revenues should be made available to the corporation through a trust fund.

In this manner a stable source of financial support would be assured. We would free the corporation to the highest degree from the annual governmental budgeting and appropriations procedures: the goal we seek is an instrument for the free communication of ideas in a free society.

The excise tax will provide the corporation with approximately \$40-million of Federal funds during its first year of operation, rising gradually to a level of \$100-million a year. We propose that the rate be raised to 3 per cent, bringing in \$80-million, after the first year. The commission intends these revenues to be added to those available from other Federal, local and private sources to be used primarily for the support of programming for public television. We recommend that federal agencies continue to make grants to educational television stations for special purposes.

[11]

We recommend new legislation to enable the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide adequate facilities for stations now in existence, to assist in increasing the number of stations to achieve nationwide coverage, to help support the basic operations of all stations, and to enlarge the support of instructional television programming.

The commission views the responsibility of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as that of providing the basic facilities and operating funds for a national system of educational television stations. The corporation, in contrast, will direct its attention to programing and related activities delineated in previous recommendations which are aimed to provide a new kind of public television for national and local audiences. The responsibility for instructional television for formal classroom use does not lie within the purview of the corporation, but rather with state and local educational systems and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The commission urges, as an interim measure, extension and amplification of the Educational Television Facilities Act of 1962, which has been of critical assistance in expanding educational television.

[12]

We recommend that Federal, state, local, and private educational agencies sponsor extensive and innovative studies intended to develop better insights into the use of television in formal and informal education.

The commission believes that the public television system it proposes will benefit the content of instructional television. But the commission also believes that instructional television must be studied in the full context of education, and that further major investments in instructional television must benefit from the discovery of ways in which television can best contribute to the educational process. In addition to universities, nonprofit corporations, and the stations themselves, some of the Regional Educational Laboratories contemplated in Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1958 should

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CHARL L. MADDEN
Special to The New York Times
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Meany Opposes C.I.A. Aid to Labor



George Meany at his news conference in Bal Harbour, Fla.

By DAMON STETSON
Special to The New York Times

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 20—George Meany, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., spoke out strongly today against any effort by the Central Intelligence Agency to use or subsidize the labor movement. Disclosures during the last few days have indicated that the American Newspaper Guild, the Retail Clerks International Association, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and a wide assortment of nonlabor groups received funds from foundations identified as conduits for the C.I.A. At a news conference at the Americana Hotel here today, Mr. Meany was asked if the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations had received support or funds from the intelligence agency. "Absolutely not," Mr. Meany declared emphatically. He said that he opposed the acceptance by unions of money from the C.I.A. or

Continued on Page 52, Column 1

REUTHER INVITED
TO SEEK ACCORD

Labor Federation's Council
to Act on Any Complaints
if 'Properly Offered'

Text of council's statement
is printed on Page 29.

By DAVID R. JONES
Special to The New York Times

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 20—Organized labor's high command told Walter P. Reuther today that it would consider his complaints only if he expressed them through the machinery of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. Executive Council said it would act upon complaints of any affiliated union if they were "properly offered" to the federation's governing bodies or convention. "We are not, however, prepared to act upon the basis of a kaleidoscope of ever-changing allegations and demands, expressed through press releases, public speeches or circular letters," the council said. The statement was the council's first response to charges of complacency leveled publicly

Students Opposing
U.S.-Aided Regimes
Got C.I.A. Subsidies

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

Former officials of the National Student Association said yesterday that the Central Intelligence Agency had helped subsidize students who had been exiled from their homelands for fighting colonial regimes supported by official United States policy. The students, who did not know they were receiving C.I.A. funds, included refugees from Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, South-West Africa and Rhodesia, the former officials said. The C.I.A. funds were used to finance scholarships, travel and other expenses for student exiles in the United States and Europe, the officials said. Present leaders of the association have acknowledged using C.I.A. funds to provide scholarships for Algerians, but the other links had not previously been disclosed. The former officials, who directed the association's international program at various periods between 1945 and 1962, maintained that the C.I.A. had not influenced the association's policies toward the exiled students.

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CRIME REPORTS UP
72% HERE IN 1966;
ACTUAL RISE IS 6.5%

Leary Says New Reporting
System Accounts for Large
Increase in Complaints

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

A new system of reporting crime in New York that the police say is more accurate has resulted in a 72.1 per cent increase in the number of major crimes recorded in 1966. The police reported, however, that the actual rise in crime cases was only 6.5 per cent.

Commissioner Howard R. Leary announced the increase yesterday, saying that the rise reflected "significant gains in the accuracy of statistics on criminality in New York City."

At a news conference at Police Headquarters, Mr. Leary released figures showing 323,107 complaints for major crimes in 1966. In 1965, the number of complaints was 187,795.

"We anticipated this increase," Mr. Leary explained, he cited all police comm. for last March "to insure factual reporting of crime statistics."

City Second in Complaints

With the announcement, Mr. Leary compared the number of major crime complaints in New York with the number in other cities. For the first nine months of 1966, New York had the second highest number of complaints, 2,906 for each 100,000 population.

Los Angeles had the most complaints, with 3,577 for each 100,000 population.

The Police Commissioner said that New York's crime increase of 6.5 per cent during the year was below the national increase of 8 per cent.

"We're encouraged," Mr. Leary declared.

In ordering the new system of recording crime, Mr. Leary had acknowledged that "many crimes go unreported, unrecorded or are downgraded."

Statistics Criticized

Some police officials have decried the use of statistics as "self-serving" for some policemen who tended to report crime as being less serious than it really was.

"The old system gave the local commander a real opportunity to impress his superior with statistics," one police source said. "If you were a precinct captain and you had 2,000 burglaries last year, it behooved you to have less this year."

In many cases, it was said, burglary complaints were reduced to petty larceny and robbery was reported as simple assault.

Mr. Leary acknowledged that condition in part at his news conference, in which he was surrounded by the highest-ranking officers within the department.

"Now if an individual sees

U.S. WILL STEP UP
RAIDS ON MISSILES
IN NORTH VIETNAM

Pentagon Sources Report
Plan to Use More Shrikes
Against Radar Defense

By WILLIAM BEECHER

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Pentagon sources said today that the United States was planning to step up the war against surface-to-air missiles in North Vietnam.

They said that to carry out increased attacks more Shrike missiles would be shipped to the war zone and additional aircraft would be equipped to carry them over the North.

The Shrikes, which use the enemy's radar as a guide, will be used in a concerted attempt to try to neutralize what some military specialists call one of the tightest air defenses ever installed anywhere.

United States Air Force fighter-bombers attacked a North Vietnamese convoy bound for the south Monday and destroyed or damaged 62 of the supply vehicles in 10 hours of bombing and strafing, the United States command said today, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Saigon. Page 6.]

Government analysts say there are now 120 to 150 SAM launchers in North Vietnam, about 6,300 antiaircraft guns, approximately 2,200 of which employ radar-directed fire, and uncounted numbers of small-caliber machine guns that are also used in air defense.

1,500 Reported Fired

Soviet surface-to-air missiles were introduced into Vietnam in July, 1965, several months after the United States started regular bombings of military targets in the North. Since that time about 1,500 SAMs have been fired, but they are credited with the destruction of only 31 planes.

The presence of the missiles, however, has forced American planes to approach their targets at much lower altitudes than they would like, making them vulnerable to antiaircraft fire. In all, according to the latest figures issued by the American command in Saigon, 475 United States planes have been lost in the North from all causes.

The Shrike, a Navy-developed missile designed to ride the enemy's own radar beam to the radar site, is the primary weapon to counter the surface-to-air missile.

Disappointment at First

Rushed to Vietnam in the fall of 1965, the Shrike was first reported to be a disappointment. Reports from the field suggested that the enemy often confused the missile's homing system by simply flipping the radar off and on. Also, pilots reported it was difficult to determine

Commag
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Tells Senate Pan-
Nation Lacks Res
to Match Its A

By JOHN W. FIN

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Henry Steele Commager, historian, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States of a "moralistic obsessions Communism, had over itself as a world power Dr. Commager, a of history at Amherst

Excerpts from Com statement are on Pe

said the United States have the material, in or moral resources to over an American, I and Asian power. Nor is it "our duty to-ke throughout the world, down aggression whe starts up, to stop the of Communism; or ot which we may not of."

The United States, must learn that th limitations and restr the applications of mense power." Such r he suggested, are in

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WASHINGTON,

today in strong term North Vietnam witho tary action by the Vietnamese.

George Christian, th dent's press secretary, President had told a t a hundred farm leader. White House that to : bombing without recip ion would be like "u your gun" and invit other side to shoot.

In Peking, the Communist party new Jenmin Jih Pao publis article opposing any n tions in return for a ce of United States bom North Vietnam. Such proach has been propo Hanoi and rejected i United States. Page 7.]

No 'Signal' Is See

A farmer who took r the President spoke p to the farm leaders qu President as having sa he had not seen any pea na" or "one single ind. "The Government of Vietnam was willing to state or talk peace." The farmer also quo President as having said "We've reached a where all the king's her off and on. Also, pilots reported all the king's men are ; it was difficult to determine

'Sad,' Humphrey Says Hobby Foundation of Houston Affirms C.I.A. Tie



United From International League

from the path of Vice President Humphrey after participating in a student forum.

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...rought a woman some ... meeting, ... am War, ... shame," ... departing

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...t national ... y. ... said that ... ived in 1965. The funds were for sub- ... sidi- ... the magazine for six ... ernational months.

...xtives in: "After that, we were to have ... become self-sufficient or at ... least turn to indigenous sources ... of financing," he explained. ... Unfortunately, we couldn't do ... either and a few months after ... the foundation's subsidy stopped ... we had to close the magazine."

... Since 1965, Mr. Rama Chan- ... dra said, his council, which ... represents 22 student newspa- ... pers throughout India, had re- ... ceived no funds from any founda- ... tion. However, he said the ... press council had received as- ... sistance from the International ... Student Conference, a group ... which has also been linked with ... the Central Intelligence Agency.

... At the International Youth ... Center office here, nobody could ... confirm that the organization ... had ever received funds from ... the Foundation for Youth and ... Student Affairs. The center's ... director was out of town.

SPYING ON STUDENTS CHARGED TO AGENCY

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 20 (UPI)—An officer of the National Student Association said today that the Central Intelligence Agency had intimidated and spied on groups in the association while subsidizing them.

By E. W. KENWOETHY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — William P. Hobby Jr. said today that the Hobby Foundation of Houston, Tex., had been for many years a conduit for the transfer of funds from the Central Intelligence Agency to various organizations here and abroad.

"We have for a period of several years cooperated with them [the C.I.A.] on several projects," Mr. Hobby said, "and we are glad to have done it and proud to have been of service to the Federal Government."

Mr. Hobby, executive editor of The Houston Post, is a member of the board of trustees of the foundation. His mother, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, is chairman of the foundation and also chairman of the board of trustees and publisher of The Post.

During World War II, Mrs. Hobby was director of the Women's Army Corps. Her late husband was a former governor of Texas.

'Substantial Amounts'

In an interview, Mr. Hobby told The New York Times "substantial amounts of money were involved" in the transfers effected by the Hobby Foundation for the intelligence agency.

He declined to say specifically how the money had been transferred to the foundation before being passed on to designated organizations. But he said that the money had come from many of the foundations that had previously been mentioned as C.I.A. "fronts."

From this, it seemed clear that the Hobby Foundation played a part in what is known as a "pass-through" operation, in which money is channeled from the C.I.A. to a dummy foundation, then through a legitimate foundation such as the Hobby Foundation and from there to various organizations with overseas programs.

Mr. Hobby said the amount of money involved could be learned from an examination of 990-A tax forms filed with the Internal Revenue Service.

Every tax-exempt foundation or organization is required to file a 990-A form. Unlike personal or corporate tax returns, these are open for public inspection.

Meanwhile, John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, declared in a statement that "it was a mistake for the C.I.A. ever to entangle itself in covert activities close to the field of education or scholarship or the universities."

"I have been opposed to that for years. I am still opposed to it," Mr. Gardner said. Last Wednesday, President Johnson directed Mr. Gardner, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Under Secretary of State, and Richard Helms, director of the C.I.A., to review any Government activities that might endanger the integrity and inde-

pendence of the educational community."

At that time, Mr. Katzenbach said the President had also directed these three officials to formulate a policy that would provide the necessary guidance for Government agencies in their relations with American educational organizations while at the same time assuring that these organizations played "a proper and vital role" in the world community.

Critics Get Criticism

While deploring the intelligence agency's covert activities in the educational field, Mr. Gardner said he had "little respect for critics who give themselves airs of moral superiority in attacking an activity they know to be necessary."

"I don't know any sensible person who believes that this nation can afford to be without a secret intelligence agency," he said.

Mr. Hobby said today that the Hobby Foundation passed on the funds for the first time two or three years ago.

The 990-A form of the foundation for 1965 shows that it received contributions of \$342,800 (as compared with \$56,687.50 for 1962) and made grants totalling \$776,712.92 (as compared with grants of \$102,291.61 for 1962).

In 1963 the foundation made grants to the following organizations involved in overseas activities or foreign studies:

American Friends of the Middle East	\$ 50,000.00
Fund for International Social and Economic Education	50,000.00
Radio Free Europe	250.00
Committee of Correspondence, Inc.	5,000.00
Foreign Policy Assn.	1,000.00
Institute of International Education	500.00
Berliner Verein zur Förderung der Publizistik in den Entwicklungsländern	100,000.00

Neither in 1963 nor in later years, did the foundation include in its 990-A form for public record the sources of contributions received.

Asked today about this omission, Mr. Hobby said:

"If you read the instructions very carefully, you will find that you don't have to file in duplicate that part of the form on which contributions (to the foundation) are to be reported. And they very carefully were not filed in duplicate."

While he declined to name these contributors, he said they were the same foundations and funds that had been previously identified as C.I.A. fronts.

In the 1964 hearings of the Foundations Subcommittee of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, of which Senator Wright Patman of Texas was chairman, the following were identified as "foreign operations of the C.I.A.": Gotham Foundation, Michigan Fund, the Price Fund, the Edsel Ford, Andrew Hamilton Fund, Borien Trust, Union for Peace Action in

the Beacon Fund, and the Kentfield Fund.

The American Friends of the Middle East, the Committee of Correspondence and the Fund for International Social and Economic Education have received funds that were channeled first through one or more of these "front" foundations and then through a legitimate foundation.

Radio Free Europe has been publicly identified as receiving C.I.A. support.

There has been no indication that the Foreign Policy Association, the Institute of International Education or the Berliner Verein have received C.I.A. funds.

Mr. Hobby declined to say which organizations had been designated by the intelligence agency to receive contributions.

In 1964, the 990-A form shows, the Hobby Foundation received contributions of \$324,000 and made contributions of \$349,237. The American Friends of the Middle East received \$75,000; the Fund for International Social and Economic Education, \$50,000; Radio Free Europe, \$250,000; Committee of Correspondence, \$5,000; Institute of International Education, \$500,000; and the Berliner Verein, \$100,000.

Grants Are Listed

In 1965, the Foreign Policy Association, the Institute of International Education, Project Hope and People-to-People each got \$500. The Committee of Correspondence received \$10,000; the Fund for International and Social Education, \$100,000; the American Friends of the Middle East, \$50,000, and the International Development Foundation \$50,000.

The last two organizations have received funds from other foundations after the money was channeled through "front" foundations.

Mr. Hobby said today that "the most recent transaction [for the C.I.A.] was not more than three months ago."

"We would help again anytime they ask us," he added.

Canadian Students Aided

OTTAWA, Feb. 20 (AP) — Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson confirmed today that the Student Union for Peace Action received Canadian Government funds last year.

But he denied in effect that the funds were to be used to finance protests against the war in Vietnam.

The Prime Minister, replying in the House of Commons to the Opposition leader, John Diefenbaker, also said he had no information to warrant a protest to the United States about complaints by the Canadian Union of Students that the Central Intelligence Agency supplied it with money through an ostensibly reputable private foundation.

Mr. Diefenbaker asked for an explanation of the "nature of the work" done by the Student Union for Peace Action in re-

turn for the \$4,000 it received from the Privy Council.

Gallagher Voices Denial

The former head of the World University Service denied yesterday that the organization had received funds from the Central Intelligence Agency.

"I have satisfied myself," and "I can assert flatly" that no C.I.A. funds were received by the World University Service, said Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College.

The World University Service is among organizations listed as beneficiaries of the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs, which has been identified by officers of the National Student Association as a major source of C.I.A. funds. Dr. Gallagher was identified Sunday as a member of the foundation's board of directors.

Meanwhile, the Institute of Public Administration said it had never knowingly accepted grants from foundations that were conduits for the intelligence agency.

In a statement commenting on news stories that it had accepted grants from the J. Fredrick Brown Foundation and the Kaplan Fund, the institute said it had no way of knowing whether these foundations had connections with the C.I.A. The institute is engaged in education and research in urban planning and administration and general public administration.

"I.P.A.'s officers have never been asked, either by C.I.A. or any C.I.A.-connected or other foundation, to furnish confidential information respecting any country or the government thereof, and neither I.P.A. officers nor (to their knowledge) staff members have furnished such information," the statement declared.

The statement was issued by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, chairman of the board, and Dr. Lyb- C. Fitch, president of the institute.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS JEER C.I.A. HEARING

About 100 students, chanting "The C.I.A. must go," disrupted a hearing yesterday at Columbia University to determine the fate of 19 students who staged a sit-in Feb. 8 at a C.I.A. recruiting office on campus.

Fifty of the students were admitted to the hearing, but newsmen were barred.

Earlier, Alexander Clark, director of the university's office of placement, testified before an advisory committee that he saw nothing "ethically wrong" in allowing the C.I.A. to recruit on campus.

The findings of the committee, composed of two administrators, two faculty members and two students, will be passed on to Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of the university. He will make final disposition of the matter. The hearings are scheduled to continue today.

Tasting is

Following

C.I.A. SUBSIDIZED FESTIVAL TRIPS

Hundreds of Students Were Sent to World Gatherings

A New York freelance writer disclosed yesterday that the Central Intelligence Agency had supported a foundation that sent hundreds of Americans to World Youth Festivals in Vienna in 1959 and Helsinki, Finland, in 1962.

Gloria Steinem, a 30-year-old graduate of Smith College, said the C.I.A. has been a major source of funds for the foundation, the Independence Research Service, since its formation in 1958. Almost all of the young persons who received aid from the foundation did not know about the relationship with the intelligence agency, Miss Steinem said.

Ironically, she said, many of the students who attended the



Gloria Steinem

festivals have been criticized as leftists. The festivals are supposed to be financed by contributions from national student unions, but are, in fact, largely supported by the Soviet Union.

Miss Steinem said she had become convinced that American students should participate in the World Youth Festivals after she spent two years in India.

"I came home in 1958 full of idealism and activism, to discover that very little was being done," she said. "Students were not taken seriously here before the civil rights movement, and private money receded at the mention of a Communist youth festival."

Hears of Funds

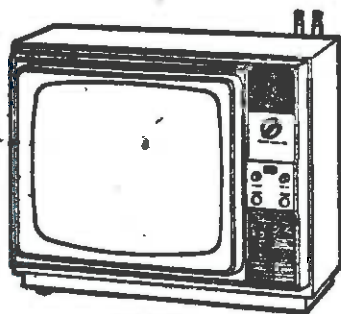
Miss Steinem said she had talked to some former officers

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festival."

Hears of Funds

Miss Steinem said she had talked to some former officers of the National Student Association, who told her C.I.A. money might be available to finance American participation in the seventh postwar festival, scheduled for Vienna in the summer of 1959.

The former association officers had had ties with the C.I.A. while serving the association, which last week conceded it had taken money from the intelligence agency since 1952.

"Far from being shocked by this involvement I was happy to find some liberals in government in those days who were far-sighted and cared enough to get Americans of all political views to the festival," Miss Steinem said. She noted that most Americans who had attended various festivals were sympathetic to Communist policies.

The Independence Research Service, originally called the Independent Service for Information on the Vienna Festival, was organized with headquarters in Cambridge, Mass. It concentrated, Miss Steinem said, on disseminating information about the festival and urging young persons who espoused flexible, but non-Communist, foreign policy views to attend.

Miss Steinem was a full-time employe of the service till following the Helsinki festival in 1962.

About 130 youths who had made contact with the foundation did attend, although few of them received significant financial help, Miss Steinem said.

Recruits for Festival

Before the Helsinki festival in 1962 the foundation again recruited young teachers, lawyers, scholars, linguists and journalists—most of whom would consider themselves very liberal Democrats—to attend.

The Independent Service financed a newspaper, a new bureau, cultural exhibits and two jazz clubs during the festival. However, its most important work was to convince youths from Asia, Africa and Latin America that some Americans understood their aspirations for national self-determination, Miss Steinem said.

Miss Steinem insisted that the C.I.A. had never tried to alter the policy of the foundation.

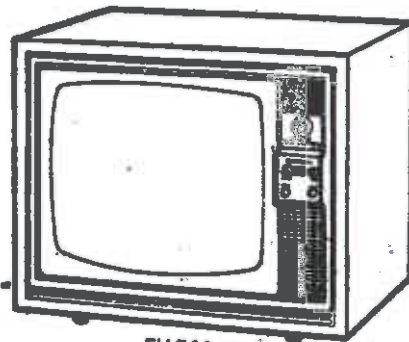
"I was never asked to report on other Americans or assess foreign nationals I had met," she said.

Miss Steinem noted that since the foundation was started in "the post-McCarthy era" the Federal Government could not openly finance the foundation. Overt government support would also have "alienated" youths from other countries who were suspicious of the United States, she said.

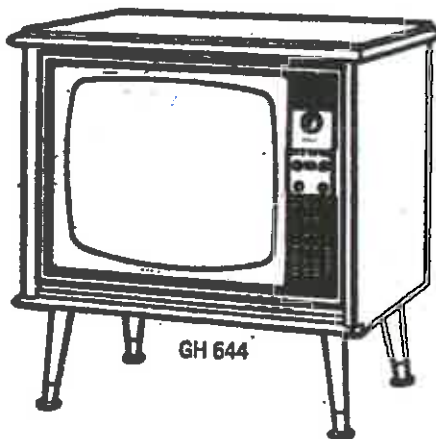
"The C.I.A.'s big mistake was not supplanting itself with private funds fast enough," she observed.



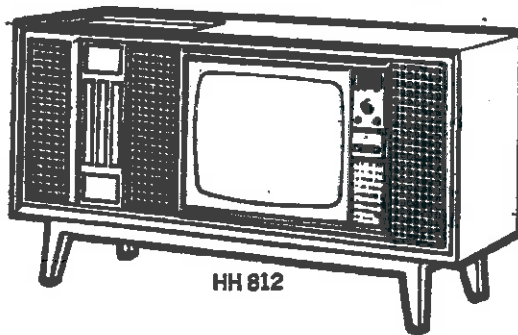
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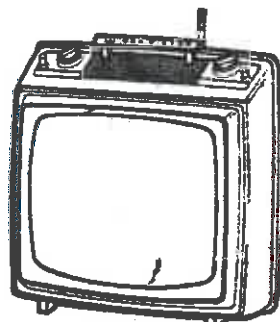
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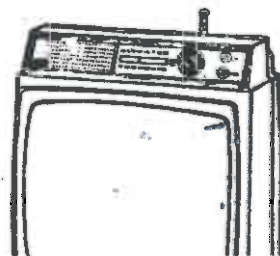
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C. I. A. MEN AIDED STRIKES IN GUIANA AGAINST DR. JAGAN

Worked Under the Cover of U.S. Union in 1962 Drive on Marxist Premier

AGENTS PROVIDED FUND

Public Employes Group in Washington Got Agency Money for 4 1/2 Years

By NEIL SHEEHAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Operatives of the Central Intelligence Agency, working under cover of an American labor union, helped organize strikes in British Guiana in 1962 and 1963 against Dr. Cheddi Jagan, a Marxist who was Prime Minister there, informed labor sources said today.

The sources said the international affairs department of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes was actually run by two intelligence agency aides who operated out of the union's former headquarters in Washington with the knowledge of the union leadership.

The union used agency funds for four and a half years—from 1959 until May, 1964—to finance its overseas activities, mainly in Latin America, the sources said.

The international affairs department was officially known as the Public Service International Inter-American Affairs Branch because of the American union's affiliation with the Public Service International in London, an international confederation of public employes.

American Funds Used

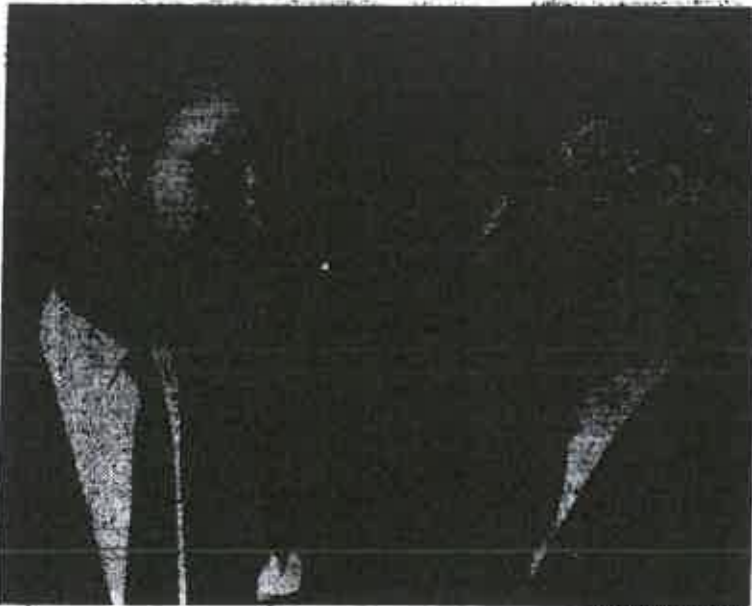
The section was situated in the American union's former headquarters here in Washington, however, and supported itself entirely with American funds. Most of the funds were supplied by the intelligence agency. A small portion came from the union's own treasury.

The disclosure that the agency had used the union as a cover was the latest in a series of disclosures since last week that indicated the broad range of the intelligence agency's clandestine operations with private, student, youth, educational and labor groups.

Between 1960 and the present, the American Newspaper Guild received about \$1-million from foundations believed to be agency conduits. The guild used the money for its activities overseas, mainly in Latin America.

The Retail Clerks International Association also obtained a grant of \$38,000 in 1965 from the Granary Fund of Boston,

Helms Says C.I.A. Will Cancel Some Private Subsidies



Richard Helms, left, Central Intelligence Agency chief, and Senator Richard B. Russell, chairman of committee overseeing C.I.A. affairs, before the Senate hearing began.

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Richard Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told a Senate watchdog committee today that the agency would withdraw financial assistance from a number of non-Government organiza-

tions. This much of Mr. Helms's testimony, taken in a closed hearing, was relayed to reporters by the committee chairman, Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia. Senator Russell said he agreed with the decision. "In view of all the disclosures in the past week or 10 days," Mr.

Russell said, "I think it would be well for the C.I.A. to discontinue its financial connections with a great many organizations. In last Wednesday's New York Times, President Johnson was reported to have directed the intelligence

Continued on Page 17, Column 7

FEDERAL AGENCIES OPEN UNITED DRIVE TO COMBAT MAFIA

Organized Campaign Begun to Attack Infiltration of Business by Crime

By MAURICE CARROLL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The Mafia's infiltration of legitimate business has come under a coordinated attack by a variety of law enforcement agencies.

Henry E. Petersen, head of the Justice Department's organized crime section, told today how he had set up such an operation in New Jersey. Eventually, he indicated, the new approach will be tried against Mafia groups in big cities across the nation.

"Many of these legitimate businesses serve as a cover for tax frauds, a depository for illegally obtained funds," he said.

In the six years that the organized crime section has been working, he said, it has put together a file of 300,000 businesses and businessmen thought to have Mafia ties. The files list 3,115 "so-called principals," he said.

President Urged Drive

The drive was signaled last May when President Johnson, at a White House meeting, called for a renewed attack on organized crime, Mr. Petersen said.

In New Jersey, where he said the program "has really shaped up," he and a couple of assistants met with local representatives from various agencies—the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Labor Department—and asked for a detailed plan of attack on Mafia operations.

The plan was submitted in a month and modified a bit at the Justice Department. Then Mr. Petersen based a full-time representative in New Jersey and had another commute between there and Washington as a liaison.

Several Cities Included

He has set up similar operations in Philadelphia, Miami and Boston and will do the same soon in Kansas City and Chicago, he said. Eventually he will get to New York, but the priority of that visit was low, Mr. Petersen indicated, since Robert Morgenthau, the United States Attorney there, already has a 10-member staff working on organized crime.

Mr. Petersen said the five Mafia "families" in New York were headed by Joseph Colombo, Vito Genovese, Gaspar DiGregorio, Carlo Gambino and Gaetano Luchese. In Northern New Jersey, he said, the chiefs

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New 4.74% Savings Note To Help U.S. Finance War

'Freedom Shares' Due

By EILEEN SHANAHAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—A new type of Government savings bond, to be called a "freedom share" and to bear a higher rate of interest than traditional savings bonds, will go on sale May 1.

The new Government security, technically a savings "note" rather than a bond because it matures in less than five years, will be available only to those who regularly buy savings bonds through payroll deductions or bond-a-month plans at their banks.

The new note, like the familiar Series E savings bond, will be sold at a discount and accumulate interest over its life. The smallest-denomination note will be sold for \$20.25 and will pay off \$25 at the end of four and one-half years.

Notes with a maturity value of \$50, \$75 and \$100 will also be available, with the same four-and-a-half-year maturity. The notes will be redeemable after one year.

Interest Rate at 4.74%

The effective rate of interest, if the notes are held to maturity, will be 4.74 per cent, compared with the 4.15 per cent

Consumer Savings Spurt

By EDWIN L. FAYE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—New Government figures disclosed today a sudden upsurge of consumer saving in the final quarter of last year, a counterpart of the puzzling slowdown in retail sales, including automobile purchases.

Official sources said preliminary figures showed a continuation of an unusually high savings rate in January, apparently the highest rate since the recession year of 1963.

Today's figures were in Economic Indicators, compiled by the Council of Economic Advisers for the Congressional Joint Economic Committee. They showed that, on a revised and updated basis, consumers saved \$30.4-billion out of after-tax income of \$518.4-billion, both at annual rates, in the final quarter of 1966.

Over Recent Averages

This was a savings rate of 5.9 per cent, well above the average for any recent year, though equaled in some individual quarters. The estimate of the savings rate for January was said to be 7 per cent.

Retail sales in January remained at the somewhat de-

TRANSIT SUBSIDY FACES G.O.P. FIGHT

Brydges and Duryea Warn It May Peril Governor's Transportation Plan

By SYDNEY H. SCHANBERG

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Feb. 22—Republican legislative leaders said today that if Governor Rockefeller requested open subsidizing of New York City's transit fare, passage of his proposed metropolitan transportation plan would be jeopardized.

There have been reports that if the officials working out the details of the Governor's plan cannot find enough sources of new revenue to meet the city's bus and subway operating costs, they will ask the Legislature to permit open subsidizing by the city. Such subsidies are now banned by state law.

Perry B. Duryea Jr., of Montauk, L. I., the Assembly Republican minority leader, said that if the Governor included the repeal of the ban on subsidies in his transit plan, "it would certainly impair passage of the plan, particularly in the Senate."

Makes Opposition Known

The Senate's Republican majority leader, Earl W. Brydges

a nonprofit corporation, chartered in the District of Columbia. The corporation charter was filed here April 30, 1965.

Under tax regulations, a tax-exempt organization that makes "substantial changes" in its character, purposes or methods of operation is required as a matter of routine to reapply for a continued exemption.

Recapitalization Filed

According to Herbert Hirsch, a lawyer for the student association, such a recapitalization was filed with the revenue service at about the time the corporation charter was filed.

Mr. Terry said there were other factors in the decision to review the association's tax-exempt status.

Among them, he said, were "complaints from the public about the activities of this tax-exempt organization."

The Internal Revenue Code authorizes tax-exempt status only for an organization "no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

The complaints alleged that the student association had been engaged in such activities, Mr. Terry said, and the revenue service was in the process of making a thorough study of the association's positions.

Revenue officials declined to comment on the source of the complaints. It is known, however, that two rightwing organizations — the Life Line Foundation, Inc., and Young Americans for Freedom — have long been urging their followers to protest the student association's exemption.

'Subsidized Treason'

In a radio broadcast taped last month for local stations, Life Line charged that the association's tax-exempt status amounted to "more subsidized treason."

Young Americans for Freedom has a subsidiary organization called Students to Oppose Participation in the N.E.A., that has also objected to the tax exemption.

The Life Line Foundation lost its own tax-exempt status in March, 1965. H. L. Hunt, the rightwing Texas oil millionaire who heads it, blamed "pressure by liberals" for the decision.

Another frequent critic of the association has been Representative James B. Utt, Republican of California. Mr. Utt is regarded as an ultraconservative. In speeches on the House floor, he has charged that the association has violated tax-exempt standards by adopting such public positions as appeals for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, for the United States to sponsor Communist Chinese membership in the United Nations, for a halt of United States bombing of North Vietnam and for inclusion of the Vietcong in any peace talks.

Edward Schwartz, the association's national affairs vice president, said here today that the organization has also called for abolition of the draft, for United States opposition to the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith in Rhodesia, and for opposition to the apartheid policy of South Africa.

But Mr. Schwartz and Eugene Groves, the association's president, both said in interviews today that "what might conceivably be called the association's political or legislative activities" amount to "no more than 5 per cent" of its total operations.

Its other activities include a student travel service, tutorial projects, scholarship and fellowship programs, student exchange programs and others.

knew of no other gifts linked with the intelligence agency.

Dr. Espy made the disclosures in a statement to the executive committee of the council's general board, its policy-making arm between triennial general assemblies. The board began a four-day meeting here today at the Pick-Congress Hotel.

Later Dr. Espy and the Rev. Dr. Jon Regier, an associate general secretary of the council,

C.I.A. MEN AIDED STRIKES IN GUYANA

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

which has been identified as a fund channel for the intelligence agency.

The relationship between the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and the intelligence agency was completely severed in 1964 by Jerry Wurf, the current president of the federation. He defeated Arnold Zander, the former president, at the union's conference in 1964.

Mr. Wurf disbanded the international section. One of the two intelligence agents who ran it is now a provincial adviser for the Agency for International Development in Vietnam. The other worked for a time in a Washington law firm and then left the city. His present whereabouts is unknown.

Mr. Zander, who is now president of the United World Federalists in Washington, had no comment.

Dr. Jagan, who was considered pro-Communist by the Kennedy Administration, was later ousted by Forbes S. Burnham, the current and pro-American Premier of the former British colony, in elections in December, 1964.

British Guyana adopted the name of Guyana when it gained its full independence from London in May of last year.

The Kennedy Administration had feared that Dr. Jagan would transform Guyana into another Cuba if he retained power. The riots, racial strife and strikes, some of which were reportedly instigated by Mr. Burnham's faction, undoubtedly played a major part in bringing about Dr. Jagan's downfall.

Mr. Burnham was favored by the United States throughout the struggle.

The sources said the intelligence agency aides, operating under cover of the American union helped pro-Burnham dike and public employe unions organize strikes against Dr. Jagan in 1962 and 1963.

The agents gave advice to local union leaders on how to organize and sustain the strikes. They also provided funds and food supplies to keep the strikes going and medical supplies for pro-Burnham workers injured during the turmoil.

At one point, one of the agents even served as a member of a bargaining committee from a Guyana dike workers union that was negotiating with Dr. Jagan.

This agent was later denounced by Dr. Jagan and forbidden to enter the country, but he continued to do so by clandestine means, the sources said.

The sources said the American union's relationship with the intelligence agency began in 1969 when the federation's leadership sought funds from private sources to finance training programs in organizing unions, cooperatives and other similar societies in Africa.

At that time, the African labor

Dr. Regier commented on three recent "breakthroughs" in the liberal outlook of the council.

These, he said, are the establishment of a department of church and culture, a strengthening of the Mississippi Delta Ministry and the successful fight to have the Office of Economic Opportunity again finance the Child Development Group of Mississippi, a Head Start program.

and cooperative movements was in a primitive state, and the American union was attempting to finance some training programs in Africa for unions affiliated with the Public Service International in London.

The union leadership was unable to obtain money from some of the more prominent American foundations, but finally obtained a small grant through the Gotham Foundation of New York, which served as a conduit for money from the intelligence agency.

At first, the union leadership was unaware that the funds had come from the intelligence agency, but when the source of the money was learned shortly afterward, the union leadership decided to maintain the relationship because funds were not available elsewhere.

Although the initial grant was a small one—\$7,500—the funds were steadily expanded until by 1961 the agency was supplying about \$60,000 a year through the Gotham Foundation.

In 1960, the first intelligence agency aide was also accepted by the union leadership to set up and run the small international affairs section. Later, he was joined by the second agent, and the branch added two translators and two clerical aides.

The international section never expanded beyond six persons, but the funds continued to flow in at the rate of about \$60,000 annually until Mr. Wurf severed the relationship in May, 1964.

REAGAN IS PLANNING TO BE 'FAVORITE SON'

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 21 (UPI) — Gov. Ronald Reagan said today that he was planning to be a "favorite son" candidate in California's Republican Presidential primary in 1968.

The Governor told a news conference that he was "pretty much committed" to putting his name on the ballot in an effort to avoid an intra-party fight.

But Mr. Reagan denied a report that he hoped to be a "regional favorite son" in western states. The report, he said, resulted from an interview in which he "got tangled up in my own words."

The Governor refused to make a flat statement that he would not be a serious candidate for the Presidency. He said this would be "presumptuous."

Governor Reagan's remarks were made in the midst of a controversy over his university and college tuition proposal and just before another test of his plea that state employees work without pay on two holidays.

Stressing the state's financial problems, the new Governor has asked employees to work on Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays. Virtually nobody showed up on Lincoln's birthday.

Dirksen Rests in Hospital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI) — The Senate Republican leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen, tired by his string of Lincoln's Birthday speeches in Illinois, is spending Washington's Birthday resting in Walter Reed Army Medical Center. His office said he plans to be back in the Senate Thursday.

years in Nazi and Russian concentration camps.

"Volman came to the conclusion that nothing was being done successfully in Latin America to find an alternative to the Communists or the military oligarchies," Mr. Thomas said.

Organized 17 Parties

Mr. Volman then organized 17 left-of-center political parties throughout Latin America to oversee a leadership training school in San Jose, Costa Rica, Mr. Thomas said. The institute was formed in 1957 to provide funds, and Mr. Volman became director of the school, which was called the Institute of Political Education.

Funds were scarce in the early years, and Mr. Thomas approached Mr. Kaplan for help in 1960. According to Mr. Kaplan, the first grant of \$35,000 was not C.I.A. money. Shortly thereafter, he said, the C.I.A. asked him if it could make "substantial contributions" to the institute through the Kaplan Fund.

The school in Costa Rica ran 10-week sessions with about 50 to 60 Latin American politicians in each group. According to Mr. Thomas' financial adviser, many American Senators, Representatives and educators lectured in Costa Rica and later in the Dominican Republic.

"We were teaching people how to run a country," the adviser said.

The faculty also included Juan Bosch, later president of the Dominican Republic, and Jose Figueres, former president of Costa Rica. The two men have been among the most prominent democratic leftists in Latin America since World War II.

Moved to Santo Domingo

The school left Costa Rica in 1963 when the Kaplan Fund said it could not contribute directly to political parties—which controlled the school—and retain its tax-exempt status.

The school was moved to Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic, where Mr. Bosch had become president. It was reorganized as the Inter-American Center of Economic and Social Studies. In addition to its classes, the center also conducted the first economic survey of the Dominican Republic.

In another enterprise the center, known as C.I.D.E.S., joined with the Parvin Foundation of Santa Barbara, Calif., and the National Association of Broadcasters to produce films to teach literacy to the Dominicans.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, a board member of the Parvin fund, became a board member of the center, which was to administer the literacy project in the field.

Justice Douglas said yesterday he was unaware that the center had received most of its funds from the C.I.A.

The literacy project and the center's training school were abandoned when Mr. Bosch was overthrown by a military coup late in 1963. "Mr. Volman had to hide out for several days before he escaped from the country," Mr. Thomas said.

"This C.I.A. thing is the strangest thing I've ever heard of," Mr. Thomas said. "When Bosch was overthrown we always thought the C.I.A. was fighting against us."

The publishing company in Mexico was "disappointed in 1965, and the institute closed down last year."

"We still had a little money," Mr. Thomas said with a chuckle, "so we used it to publish a strong attack on the American Government's intervention in the Dominican Republic. The C.I.A. didn't get much for that money."

Free University Group Calls on Mayor and Rector to Act

Special to The New York Times

BERLIN, Feb. 21 — Student leaders at West Berlin's Free University called today for an immediate investigation into charges that the Central Intelligence Agency had recruited American and other students for intelligence work.

The disclosure in The New York Times of such activities from 1959 to 1962 by a former American student appeared to come as no great surprise to students and university officials.

[Recruitment of students by the C.I.A. was described in The Times Monday by Leslie R. Collitt, a news assistant on the picture desk, who was a graduate student at the Free University from October, 1959, through August, 1962. He remained in Berlin as a freelance journalist through February, 1964.]

"We have suspected something like that all the time," Walter Kreipe, a spokesman of the Allgemeiner Studentenausschuss, the students' self-governing body, declared. "However, we have had no direct evidence of such activities."

Asks Mayor To Act

Mr. Kreipe said the student body had called on Heinrich Albert, Mayor of Berlin, to take immediate action to halt C.I.A. activities at the Free University.

The students also demanded that the rector of the university, Prof. Hans Joachim Lieber, undertake steps to "secure the students' freedom from American and other intelligence activities." Professor Lieber is away from Berlin and not available for comment.

University officials said the C.I.A. appeared to have restricted its activity on the Berlin campus to individual recruitment of students and that there was no evidence of any large-scale grants having been funneled to student organizations here.

However, Mr. Kreipe said he had learned that an American front organization known as the Hobby Foundation had in 1963 given a \$100,000 grant to a private nonuniversity group in Berlin that operated in development countries. Mr. Kreipe said it was believed the funds came from the C.I.A.

A lecturer at the university noted that most of the reported C.I.A. activity had occurred before the Communists built the wall cutting Berlin in two in August, 1961, and shortly afterward. He said that to his knowledge the undercover activity had been greatly reduced since the Communists restricted access between East and West.

Denial From Assembly

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BRUSSELS, Feb. 21 — The World Assembly of Youth denied today that it had received funds from "any clandestine source" or that it had any "direct or indirect links with the C.I.A."

Journalists Perturbed

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new denial by a Japanese interpreter as to the circumstances in which he softened political remarks by Joan Baez, pacifist American folk singer.

Ichiro Takasaki, a television producer, accompanied Miss Baez on her tour of Japan and translated a program that was taped and later rebroadcast on television here Jan. 27.

Earlier today, Mr. Takasaki had denied to The New York Times a report in Asahi Shimbun, a leading Tokyo daily, that "a man who said he was from the C.I.A." had applied pressure to have him soften her remarks on Vietnam and Nagasaki's atom-bomb survivors. Mr. Takasaki told The Times that the man whose name he gave as "Harold Cooper" had not identified himself as C.I.A. and that this was his own assumption.

In the Asahi Shimbun article Mr. Takasaki described "Mr. Cooper" as a man with thinning hair aged about 44 or 45.

According to A.P., Mr. Takasaki denied that pressure had been put on him to translate Miss Baez's remarks and said any mistranslations were dictated by his own beliefs.

A United States Embassy spokesman said there were three Embassy employes with the surname Cooper—a United States Information Service movie specialist, an Atomic Energy Commission representative and a woman secretary. None of them, the spokesman added, had "Harold" as a first name.

It was "a mistake for the C.I.A. ever to entangle itself in covert activities close to the field of education or scholarships or the universities."

The Senate committee that oversees the intelligence agency and has access to many of its secrets was enlarged late last year after Senator Mike Mansfield, the majority leader, and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee complained that Congressional oversight of the agency was too narrow.

It is now composed of 12 members—six from the Armed Services Committee and three each from the Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees.

Senator Russell said today's meeting had not been called to review the agency's subsidies to private organizations but to receive a regular monthly briefing by the director on "world conditions." But during most of the 2 1/2-hour session, Mr. Helms was questioned mostly about the controversial subsidies.

When the meeting broke up, Mr. Helms brushed by reporters and headed for an elevator. Did he agree with Mr. Gardner, someone asked, that secret subsidies to educational groups were wrong?

"I have no opinion," he said before his shoulder.

Senator Russell was encountered at the other end of the corridor in the old Senate Office Building. He somewhat reluctantly agreed to make his

opinion. But it is my opinion it [agency money] will be withdrawn from educational institutions."

Information pieced together from other Senators indicated that Mr. Helms had convinced the committee that his agency was not responsible for and could not control many of the controversial subsidies.

Student Group Cuts Ties With U.S. Youth Council

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — Students for a Democratic Society, a radical student organization, announced its withdrawal from the United States Youth Council today, charging that the council was a "Government front organization . . . which received large sums of money" from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Nick Egleson, president of the student group, said that the group was "a nominal member of the council."

Mr. Egleson acknowledged that the council had denied receiving funds from the intelligence agency but he said that the student group's leadership was "working on a pretty good idea" that agency money had been used by the council.

The council is a central organization working among youth and student organizations to coordinate and promote national and international student activities.

The year of the mild.

Ring in the good mild taste of Montclair menthol and Carlton. A taste to enjoy all year long. Go for Montclair, go for Carlton, go for mild.

The light one.

Just enough in every puff.

Products of The American Tobacco Company, C. T. Co.

U.S. EYES TAX DATA OF STUDENT GROUP

But Says Exemption Review Wasn't Asked by C.I.A.

By BEN A FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21

The Internal Revenue Service is reviewing the tax-exempt status of the National Student Association, "Government tax men said today.

At the same time, Thomas D. Terry, a top tax official, "categorically and emphatically" denied speculation among association members and officers that the review had been requested by the Central Intelligence Agency. The C.I.A. declined to comment.

Some student spokesmen have said that loss of the association's tax-exempt status as a nonprofit educational organization might be a way of punishing it for ending its connections with the C.I.A.

But Mr. Terry, a special assistant to Internal Revenue Commissioner Sheldon S. Cohen, said the tax agency's review was started in 1965, before the students began to think of breaking away from the C.I.A.

Student spokesmen have said the association first attempted to arrange for a "gradual withdrawal" from C.I.A. financial support in the summer of 1964.

Loss of its tax-exempt status could have an adverse effect on the organization's budget at a time when it is trying to find sources of private funds to replace the thousands of dollars a year formerly channeled to it by the C.I.A. through "front" foundations.

The impact of such a revocation would come in its denial of income tax deductions to prospective donors. It would not affect the association's support from private, non-profit foundations, which pay no taxes in any case, and the association itself would continue to pay no taxes.

The tax review apparently resulted, in part, from a reorganization of the student group under which its legal status was changed from that of an unincorporated association to one of a nonprofit corporation, chartered in the District of Columbia. The corporation charter was filed here April 30, 1965.

Under tax regulations, a tax-exempt organization that makes "substantial changes" in its character, purposes or methods of operation is required as a matter of routine to reapply for a continued exemption.

Reapplication Filed

According to Herbert Hirsch, a lawyer for the student association, such a reapplication was filed with the revenue service at about the time the corporation charter was filed.

Mr. Terry said there were other factors in the decision to review the association's tax-exempt status.

Among them, he said, were "complaints from the public about the activities of this tax-exempt organization."

The Internal Revenue Code authorizes tax-exempt status only for an organization "no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

The complaints alleged that the student association had

Church Council Discloses Gifts From 3 Funds Linked to C.I.A.

Calls Financial Aid 'Minor'— Says It Had No Knowledge Agency Was Involved

By GEORGE DUGAN
Special to The New York Times
CHICAGO, Feb. 21—The National Council of Churches disclosed here today that in three instances it had received "minor" financial assistance from foundations allegedly linked with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Dr. R. H. Edwin Espy, general secretary of the council said the church body had had no knowledge "at any time" that any of the gifts "may have had any links with C.I.A. involvement."

He promised the "fullest cooperation" with "any and all Federal efforts" to investigate the matter.

The National Council is a federation of 34 of the major Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations in this country. Their total membership is about 43 million.

According to Dr. Espy, a "thoroughgoing" search of council records disclosed that the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs, which has been accused of links with the intelligence agency, contributed about \$250 in 1965 toward a conference of the National Student Christian Federation, a council-related organization.

Other Gifts Listed

Both this year and last, he said, the National Council received approximately \$2,000 from the J. M. Kaplan Fund. The money was earmarked for the church body's antipoverty program.

For four years before 1965, Dr. Espy said, the David and Winfield Baird Foundation gave about \$3,500 annually to the council for "direct relief" of migrant workers and American Indians. The Baird gift was ended two years ago.

An official of the World Council of Churches, the Rev. Dr. Philip Johnson, said his organization had been receiving \$600 annually for several years from the Baird Foundation for work with refugee children. He said in an interview that he knew of no other gifts linked with the intelligence agency.

Dr. Espy made the disclosures in a statement to the executive committee of the council's general board, its policy-making arm between triennial general assemblies. The board began a four-day meeting here today at the Pick-Congress Hotel.

Later Dr. Espy and the Rev. Dr. Jon Regier, an associate general secretary of the council,



Dr. R. H. Edwin Espy, general secretary of the council.

He struck back at critics who last Friday intimated that the council was losing its liberal touch and reducing its participation in its committees and departments.

The critics, a group of liberal laymen headed by Charles T. Douds, Pennsylvania labor mediator, contended that a proposal to supplant the council's 177-member commission on the church and economic life with a 25-member committee would strip it of much of its effectiveness and its lay leadership.

Liberals Win First Round

Mr. Douds, a former regional director in New York of the National Labor Relations Board, characterized the proposal as more than a "bureaucratic move—it is an issue between the conservatives and the liberals."

The liberals won the first round in their dispute. On Saturday, at a closed meeting, the council's Division of Christian Life and Mission authorized its department of social justice to determine the membership and size of the committee in the light of the liberal complaint.

Dr. Espy said the week-to-week record of board and committee meetings "roundly" re-fused the criticism that the council is run by staff members. Dr. Regier commented on three recent "breakthroughs" in the liberal outlook of the council.

These, he said, are the establishment of a department of church and culture, strengthening of the Mississippi Delta Ministry and the successful fight to have the Office of Economic Opportunity again finance the Child Development Group of Mississippi, a Head Start program.

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THOMAS UPHOLDS C.I.A.-AIDED WORK

Ex-Socialist Leader Says He Didn't Know Agency Role

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

Norman Thomas, the former Socialist Party leader, defended yesterday a program under which Latin-American politicians of the democratic left were trained largely at the expense of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Thomas was chairman of the Institute of International Labor Research, which ran schools in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic and a publishing house in Mexico between 1957 and 1965.

J. M. Kaplan, former president of the Welch Grape Juice Company, disclosed last week that the foundation bearing his name had channeled about \$1-million in C.I.A. funds to the institute. Neither Mr. Thomas nor anyone else associated with the institute knew the source of the funds, Mr. Kaplan said.

The J. M. Kaplan Fund was identified as a conduit for C.I.A. funds during a Congressional investigation in 1964.

"What We Did Was Good Work"

"I'm not ashamed of what we did," Mr. Thomas, now 82 years old, said in a telephone interview. "What we did was good work, and no one ever tried to tell us what to do. I am ashamed we swallowed this C.I.A. business, though. If I had a choice I would never have accepted C.I.A. support. That would have let them crush the project at any minute or made us persons non grata in the countries we were working with."

Mr. Thomas said he had "heard rumors" that the money came from the C.I.A., but "they were always denied when I asked Mr. Kaplan about them."

"I ought to have been more curious," he said. "I'm not trying to save myself from justified criticism. I ought to have known, but I didn't."

Mr. Thomas said the institute was the "brainchild" of Sacha Volman, a naturalized citizen from Rumania who had once worked for Radio Free Europe and had spent more than seven years in Nazi and Russian concentration camps.

"Volman came to the conclusion that nothing was being done successfully in Latin America to find an alternative to the Communists or the military oligarchies," Mr. Thomas said.

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Kennedy Lays C.I. To Executive Bra

By MARGORIE H
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — Senator Robert F. Kennedy said today it was unfair to let the Central Intelligence Agency "take the rap" for secretly financing private groups.

Basic decisions for the secret subsidies, he said, were made by "the executive branch in the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations."

Senator Kennedy's defense of the embattled agency came after sharp criticism of the C.I.A. by two high Administration officials — Vice President Humphrey and John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The New York Democrat's comments were made in interviews with United Press International and The Associated Press and were later confirmed by his office.

The Senator made similar remarks at a luncheon with newsmen last week, but declined at the time to be quoted by name.

Senator Kennedy said today that "all relevant Government agencies" were approached for approval of the basic decision on C.I.A. subsidies.

"That includes the White House," he said. "If the policy was wrong, it was not the product of the C.I.A. but of each Administration."

While not passing on the merits of the policy, Senator Kennedy added:

"We must not forget that we are not dealing with a dream world, but with a very tough adversary."

The Senator was not available for further comment later today on the level of White House involvement in formulating the subsidy policy.

However, his office said that the Senator had not meant to leave the impression that any of the three Presidents—Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson — had personally directed the policy.

BERLIN STUDENTS ASK C.I.A. INQUIRY

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Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

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But Minnesota-Dakotas Unit Upholds Students' Group

Special to The New York Times
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 22—The Minnesota-Dakotas Regional Conference of the National Student Association has adopted a resolution deploring "the covert and clandestine relationship that has existed between N.S.A. officers and the Central Intelligence Agency."
 Delegates from 14 college and university campuses at a weekend meeting unanimously endorsed the statement, which also reaffirms "full and continuing support of N.S.A."
 The resolution declared that the agency's subsidy of the student organization "violates the principle of an independent, democratic union of students."
 "This relationship, the statement continued, 'has seriously jeopardized the credibility of N.S.A. and of the United States Government. Furthermore, we are shocked by the tactics used by the C.I.A. to subsidize and influence N.S.A. officials and policy.'"

Fund Leader Comments
 Special to The New York Times
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 22—Richard M. Hunt, president of the Fund for International Social and Economic Education, asserted today that "there were no strings attached" to any money the fund received from foundations.
 Mr. Hunt, who is also assistant dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, said in a prepared statement that recent disclosures would cause the fund directors to review their policies "and consider the extent to which a particular source of funds might adversely affect the objectives of the fund."

Coast Aide Sees Curb
BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP)—Dan McIntosh, president of the University of California student body, believes the international program of the student association is dead.
 On his return from an emergency meeting in Washington of the association's National Advisory Board, Mr. McIntosh was quoted by the student newspaper, The Daily Californian, as having said:
 "The international program is dead. The credibility of United States students abroad is greatly damaged. But the national program will be continued."

C.I.A. Pays Bookstore Debt
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Intelligence agency bailed the National Student Association out of a Chicago bookstore project that had failed, according to student sources.
 They told this story: In 1962 a group of University of Chicago students had the idea of starting a nationwide chain of cooperatives to sell textbooks at reduced prices to college students.
 They started by equipping office offices in a downtown Chicago building with such items as Danish furniture, plush carpets, key punch machines and data processing gadgets. But they lacked business experience. Their bookkeeping was apt, they had difficulty finding store locations, and the operation was in a precarious con-

Quiet Iowa State U. Picks Leftist, To Consternation of Legislators

New Student President Vows Action and Wears Beard—Decadence Is Feared

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND
 Special to The New York Times
AMES, Iowa, Feb. 22—Iowa State University, a hotbed of moderation for generations, has elected to its surprise a bearded disciple of the New Left as president of the student body.
 During his campaign, Donald R. Smith, the president-elect, had promised: "If I am elected, this university is going to be dragged, kicking and screaming, into the 20th century."
 The outcome of the voting on the campus, where the loudest stir has often been the wind-strummed needles of aged pines, left many Iowans aghast.
 "I'm sick and tired of reading that the leftist minority is telling us how to run our tax-supported colleges and universities," an angry man from Mount Vernon in eastern Iowa wrote The Des Moines Register. "I'm happy about this election. They look at this as sort of a gateway to increased interest on the part of students."
 Observing that he saw the election as evidence of a liberal trend on campus, Mr. Abbott said: "We were much more ready for this sort of thing than we would have been even two years ago."
 If outsiders and many students were startled by his election earlier this month, none was more surprised than Don Smith.



Photograph by The New York Times
 Donald R. Smith

'Nauseated' by Campus Events
 Decadence, a number of state legislators agreed, is abroad in the land.
 State Senator William J. Reichardt, a Des Moines Democrat, took the floor last week to declare that he was "nauseated" by recent events on the university campuses.
 Senator Reichardt, a former University of Iowa football star, went on to denounce the Iowa State election, the refusal to grade his students last semester by a Marxist professor at the University of Iowa in Iowa City who opposes the Vietnam War and the draft, and a talk last week by George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi party, at Drake University in Des Moines.

State Senator Gene Condon, Democrat of Waterloo, chimed in that he was just as "concerned and nauseated." He added to the catalogue of disturbing events the forum on homosexuality held at the State College of Iowa in Cedar Falls.
 At Iowa State, 30 miles of dormant brown cornfields north of the Capitol at Des Moines, the university administration maintained a discreet silence. Legislative action on appropriations lies ahead.

Speech on Tolerance
 A spokesman for the university said, however, that the topic of an address by W. Robert Parks, the school's president, at the mid-year commencement Saturday would be "the University and Tolerance."
 Students and faculty members, meanwhile, seemed quietly proud that the largest turnout of voters in the school's history might have produced a change in its "Moo-U image."
 A poll by The Iowa State Daily found that many of the 3,292 students who backed Mr. Smith in a four-man race that brought 7,014 of the school's 14,641 students to the ballot box had just that in mind.
 "It's usually a very quiet, in

year-old senior from St. Louis who is editor of the student daily. "I think that's what has upset people more than anything. And I think many faculty members here are really very happy about this election. They look at this as sort of a gateway to increased interest on the part of students."
 Observing that he saw the election as evidence of a liberal trend on campus, Mr. Abbott said: "We were much more ready for this sort of thing than we would have been even two years ago."
 If outsiders and many students were startled by his election earlier this month, none was more surprised than Don Smith.

"I'd hoped, but I wouldn't have bet too much money on it," he said in an interview at the cluttered off-campus apartment he shares with several friends.
 He had campaigned for the removal of university control over the private lives of students, the establishment of a cooperative book store and the organization of a fight against high prices and high rents in Ames.
Demonstrations Possible
 After he takes office March 6, he said, he will work through the Student Senate "if possible" to achieve his goals on campus, but will resort to sit-ins and other demonstrations if that fails.
 Mr. Smith, a quiet, sometimes diffident 21-year-old senior in mechanical engineering who maintains a dean's list average, has unlikely credentials for a banner-carrier of the New Left.

He is a native of Rockwell City, a northwest Iowa community of 2,300. His father, a 1940 agricultural school graduate of Iowa State, manages a farm equipment cooperative.
 Still, Don Smith has a great tangle of brown hair and bushy beard, on a noticeably beardless campus. His blue tee shirt and green chinos are grumpy. His bare toes wriggle freely in half-black, unknotted and scuffed black shoes. He rides a motorcycle.
 And he is one of 22 Iowa State members of the militant Students for a Democratic Society.
 "My mother said she hoped I wouldn't do anything too drastic," he said softly, looking away. "because the people in my home town would get

C.I.A. IS CRITICIZED BY CONSERVATIVES

Many Are Puzzled by Help to Liberal Association

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS
 Conservative politicians and youth leaders have been puzzled and outraged by the disclosures that the National Student Association received about \$3-million from the Central Intelligence Agency in the last 15 years.
 Leaders of such groups as Young Americans for Freedom and the Young Republicans, and such individuals as Fulton Lewis 3d, the radio commentator, have frequently attacked the student association for its liberal views. The disclosures about the association's financing came, all agreed yesterday, as a "great shock."

In general, conservative leaders interviewed here and in Washington reiterated their opposition to the student association. But they had even harsher words for the intelligence agency.
 Representative Donald E. Lukens of Ohio, a former political chairman of the Young Republicans, and Representative John E. Hunt, Republican of New Jersey, called for a Congressional investigation of "how much C.I.A. money has been channeled to private organizations which was used for leftist purposes having nothing to do with the conduct of the cold war."

Agency Assured
 Representative James B. Utt, a conservative Republican from California, implied last week that the intelligence agency might even be responsible for the views of the student association. He observed that the association had called for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, supported the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and opposed American policy in Vietnam.
 Reports of agency contributions, Mr. Utt asserted in a House speech, "raise grave questions as to whether or no N.S.A., in calling for the many questionable things which it has called for, was speaking for the American college students or one of its principal financial sponsors, the C.I.A."

Some right wingers favored closer Congressional supervision of intelligence agency operations. Such outspoken liberals as Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota,

have been demanding improved supervision for years without great success.
 "This should point out that something needs to be done about greater overseeing of the C.I.A.," declared David Frankel, editor of The New Guard, the magazine of Young Americans for Freedom.
 Mr. Lewis, who has spoken on about 850 college campuses in the last five years, often against the student association's policies, said Congress should "sit down and consider whether its relationship with the C.I.A. should be revamped."
 Charles Lichenstein, director of publications for the Free Society Association, said: "It strikes me that the C.I.A.'s operations were very ineptly run. It is an obvious article of faith in the intelligence business that you don't inform a handful of students one year after year about highly delicate operations and expect

House Panel to Reopen Tax-Exempt Fund Study

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—As a result of the controversy over Central Intelligence Agency use of private channels to funnel money to various groups, a Congressional committee will reopen an investigation of operations of tax-exempt foundations, it was announced today.
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to maintain security." Others were particularly upset that the agency had subsidized such a liberal organization.

J. Daniel Mahoney, state chairman of the Conservative party in New York, declared: "I think that the C.I.A. choosing N.S.A. to further American foreign policy throws the political acuity of the C.I.A. into grave question."

The reaction of the conservatives comes as some political observers are saying that the intelligence agency was a "haven for liberals" during the early nineteen-fifties, when the agency's link with the student association was first forged.

The observers assert that the agency was more willing than the State Department and other Government agencies to defend its employees against the anti-Communist crusades of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin.

PANEL WILL STUDY C.I.A. ACADEMIC TIES

Special to The New York Times

PALO ALTO, Calif., Feb. 22 — Robert A. Dahl, president of the American Political Science Association, said tonight that he had appointed a panel of four political science specialists to investigate the extent of penetration of the academic community by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Declaring that he was "sickened and alarmed" by news reports that the agency had financed academic areas, Mr. Dahl said he had appointed R. Taylor Cole, provost of Duke University; Gabriel Almond, of Stanford University; C. Herman Pritchett, of the University of California, Santa Barbara; and David B. Truman, Dean of Co-

lumbia College, Columbia University, to make the inquiry.

He said the panel would begin its work "within the next two months." Its findings, he said, will be submitted to the association.

"The C.I.A.," said Mr. Dahl, "has penetrated academic and cultural circles through foundations and pseudo-foundations to which they channeled funds. There are bound to be evil effects from such practices."

Even if no improper influence is proved, he added, the position of United States scholars, their relations with foreign colleagues and their chances for research may be found to have "suffered grievously."

Voice of America Now 25 WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP) — The Voice of America will celebrate on Friday its 25th anniversary on the air. Greetings from President Johnson will highlight ceremonies.

If I can't have Ambassador



I don't drink Scotch.



House Panel to Reopen Tax-Exempt Fund Study

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They told this story: In 1962 a group of University of Chicago students had the idea of starting a nationwide chain of cooperatives to sell textbooks at reduced prices to college students.

They started by equipping fancy offices in a downtown Chicago building with such items as Danish furniture, plush carpets, key punch machines and data processing gadgets.

But they lacked business experience. Their bookkeeping was inept, they had difficulty finding store locations, and the operation was in a precarious condition. The operators appealed to the student association, which bought the cooperative for \$15,000.

By the summer of 1963, the association discovered that it had bought considerable debt. Association officers turned to the Central Intelligence Agency, and it provided \$140,000 to clear the debts.

Texan Affirms Link

DALLAS, Feb. 22 (AP) — Peter O'Donnell Jr., of Dallas, state chairman of the Republican party, said yesterday that a Dallas-based foundation he heads served as a channel for Central Intelligence Agency funds.

Mr. O'Donnell declined, however, to give details of the transactions between the Jones-O'Donnell Foundation and the intelligence agency, saying, "I will have more to say about it at a later date."

Union Ended Link

Special to The New York Times
GENEVA, Feb. 22—An international trade union official said today that his organization had unknowingly been used as a cover for activities by the Latin American representative of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Juul E. Poulsen, general secretary of the International Union of Good and Allied Workers Associations, said in an interview that eight persons in Panama and a ninth in Colombia had been passed off as representatives of the union although they were unknown at its headquarters here.

He said they were taking their orders from Andrew C. McClellan, an American who had become A.F.L.-C.I.O. representative in Latin America after serving the Geneva-based international in the same capacity for a year.

Mr. McClellan is chief of the Latin American affairs section of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. International Affairs Department. The International Affairs Department is run by Jay Lovestone. Mr. McClellan is also a member of the board of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, an organization associated with the A.F.L.-C.I.O., which carries out union organization work and social service projects such as housing throughout Latin America.

Paris Group Report's

Special to The New York Times
PARIS, Feb. 22—The Congress for Cultural Freedom today countered the assertion it had received intelligence agency funds by affirming its consistent independence in framing policies. The group, which describes King Hussein of Jordan,

portant brown cornucopia north of the Capitol at Des Moines, the university administration maintained a discreet silence. Legislative action on appropriations lies ahead.

Speech on Tolerance

A spokesman for the university said, however, that the topic of an address by W. Robert Parks, the school's president, at the mid-year commencement Saturday would be "the University and Tolerance."

Students and faculty members, meanwhile, seemed quietly proud that the largest turnout of voters in the school's history might have produced a change in its "Mno-U image."

A poll by The Iowa State Daily found that many of the 3,292 students who backed Mr. Smith in a four-man race that brought 7,014 of the school's 14,641 students to the ballot box had just that in mind.

"It's usually a very quiet campus," said Eric Abbott, a 21-

year-old student who described himself as "a private international organization headed by a group of widely known intellectuals" issued the following statement:

"None of the foundations or individuals which have supported the Congress for Cultural Freedom has ever exerted any influence whatsoever on the policies, publications or activities of the congress, which were determined in absolute independence by decisions of its International Executive Committee and by the responsible editors of its magazines."

Meanwhile, French opinion has been increasingly puzzled by the continuing flood of reports on agency financing of activities not normally associated with secret services.

"Why are Americans so shocked to find out what they should have suspected all the while," was one typical comment.

Belgian Unit Acts

Special to The New York Times
BRUSSELS, Feb. 22—The 900-member Professional Union of the Belgian Press has decided to suspend all payments to the International Federation of Journalists until "the truth" is known about reports that intelligence agency funds have been paid to the American Newspaper Guild and, therefore, indirectly to the federation.

Little Attention in Brazil

Special to The New York Times
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 22—The disclosure of a financial link between the Central Intelligence Agency and groups active in foreign student programs has attracted little attention in Brazil.

Rome Reds Quote Pearson

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP)—A pro-Communist newspaper in Rome has quoted Drew Pearson as saying that the Central Intelligence Agency provided financial support for principal Christian Democrat candidates in Italian elections.

The Daily Paese Sera said Mr. Pearson had made the statement in a telephone interview with its New York correspondent, John Cappelli.

U.A.R. Charges Plot

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The United Arab Republic's semi-official news agency said yesterday that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in an Arab plot to overthrow the Iraqi Government.

The Middle East News Agency said in a dispatch from Baghdad that the other plotters were King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and King Hussein of Jordan.

mechanical engineering who maintains a dean's list average, has unlikely credentials for a banner-carrier of the News-Lett.

He is a native of Rockwell City, a northwest Iowa community of 2,300. His father, a 1940 agricultural school graduate of Iowa State, manages a farm equipment cooperative.

Still, Don Smith has a great tangle of brown hair and bushy beard, on a noticeably beardless campus. His blue tee shirt and green chinos are grimy. His bare toes wriggle freely in half-laced, unknotted and scuffed black shoes. He rides a motorcycle.

And he is one of 22 Iowa State members of the militant Students for a Democratic Society.

"My mother said she hoped I wouldn't do anything too drastic," he said softly, looking away, "because the people in my home town would get excited."

N.A.A.C.P. ATTACKS CABINET PROPOSAL

Says Merger Would Hinder Job Equality Agency

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attacked today President Johnson's proposal for absorbing the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission into a new Cabinet-level department that would include the Labor and Commerce Departments.

The N.A.A.C.P., which accuses the Labor Department of tolerating discrimination in state employment services, said in a statement that the proposed merger would seriously impair the ability to obtain redress of employment discrimination grievances.

The commission was established by the 1964 civil rights law. The N.A.A.C.P. has filed with it more than 1,200 complaints of discrimination, accusing employers, unions and state employment services supported by the Labor Department.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the N.A.A.C.P., said that since last Sept. 23 he had been requesting the Secretary of Labor to shut off funds to the Ohio State Employment Service. He charged that the administrator of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Willard P. Dudley, had defied the Labor Department regulations and Federal law in tolerating anti-Negro practices in the Ohio employment service.

Mr. Wilkins said that Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act forbids discrimination in public agencies under penalty of losing the Federal contribution.

Herbert Hill, the N.A.A.C.P.'s national labor secretary, and David McConnell, labor and industry chairman of the organization's Columbus branch, filed charges with the Labor Department against the Youth Opportunity Center of the Ohio Service in March, 1966.

Ohio Official Replies

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22 (AP)—Mr. Dudley replied today that in a letter he received last month from the Labor Department, the department said that it had yet to find any evidence that the Ohio bureau had handled any discriminatory job orders.

close Congressional supervision of intelligence agency operations. Such outspoken liberals as Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota,

House Panel to Reopen Tax-Exempt Fund Study

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—As a result of the controversy over Central Intelligence Agency use of private channels to funnel money to various groups, a Congressional committee will reopen an investigation of operations of tax-exempt foundations, it was announced today.

Representative Joe L. Evin, Democrat of Tennessee, chairman of the House Small Business Committee, said a subcommittee headed by Representative Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas, would look into recent developments pertaining to C.I.A. subsidizations through foundations.

The subcommittee held public hearings in 1964 that disclosed that the C.I.A. used the J. M. Kaplan Foundation of New York as a conduit for funds.

A spokesman for the subcommittee said no dates had been set for any new public hearings into tax-free foundations. There are 575 foundations under review by the subcommittee staff, which issues periodic reports on findings.



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THOMAS UPHOLDS C.I.A. AIDED WORK

Ex-Socialist Leader Says He Didn't Know Agency Role

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

Norman Thomas, the former Socialist Party leader, defended yesterday a program under which Latin-American politicians of the democratic left were trained largely at the expense of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Thomas was chairman of the Institute of International Labor Research, which ran schools in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic and a publishing house in Mexico between 1957 and 1965.

J. M. Kaplan, former president of the Welch Grape Juice Company, disclosed last week that the foundation bearing his name had channeled about \$1-million in C.I.A. funds to the institute. Neither Mr. Thomas nor anyone else connected with the institute knew the source of the funds, Mr. Kaplan said.

The J. M. Kaplan Fund was identified as a conduit for C.I.A. funds during a Congressional investigation in 1964.

"What We Did Was Good Work" "I'm not ashamed of what we did," Mr. Thomas, now 82 years old, said in a telephone interview. "What we did was good work, and no one ever tried to tell us what to do. I am ashamed we swallowed this C.I.A. business, though. If I had a choice I would never have accepted C.I.A. support. That would have let them crush the project at any minute or made us persona non grata in the countries we were working with."

Mr. Thomas said he had "heard rumors" that the money came from the C.I.A., but "they were always denied when I asked Mr. Kaplan about them."

"I ought to have been more curious," he said. "I'm not trying to save myself from justified criticism. I ought to have known, but I didn't."

Mr. Thomas said the institute was the "brainchild" of Sacha Volman, a naturalized citizen from Rumania who had once worked for Radio Free Europe and had spent more than seven years in Nazi and Russian concentration camps.

"Volman came to the conclusion that nothing was being done successfully in Latin America to find an alternative to the Communists or the military oligarchies," Mr. Thomas said.

Kennedy Lay C.I.A. Financing To Executive Branch Decisions

By MARJORIE HUNTER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — Senator Robert F. Kennedy said today it was unfair to let the Central Intelligence Agency "take the rap" for secretly financing private groups.

Basic decisions for the secret subsidies, he said, were made by "the executive branch in the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations."

Senator Kennedy's defense of the embattled agency came after sharp criticism of the C.I.A. by two high Administration officials — Vice President Humphrey and John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The New York Democrat's comments were made in interviews with United Press International and The Associated Press and were later confirmed by his office.

The Senator made similar remarks at a luncheon with newsmen last week, but declined at the time to be quoted by name. Senator Kennedy said today that "all relevant Government agencies" were approached for approval of the basic decision on C.I.A. subsidies.

"That includes the White House," he said. "If the policy was wrong, it was not the product of the C.I.A. but of each Administration."

While not passing on the merits of the policy, Senator Kennedy added: "We must not forget that we are not dealing with a dream world, but with a very tough adversary."

The Senator was not available for further comment later today on the level of White House involvement in formulating the subsidy policy.

However, his office said that the Senator had not meant to leave the impression that any of the three Presidents — Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson — had personally directed the policy.

"What the Senator said was that the decision was made at the highest levels of the executive branch, but he did not say how high," said Frank Mankiewicz, the Senator's press secretary.

Asked if Senator Kennedy, an Attorney General and close adviser to his brother, President Kennedy, had been aware of the C.I.A. subsidy policy, Mr. Mankiewicz said:

"The Senator knew the Government was financing some students at international conferences, and that this was probably with C.I.A. money."

The strongest Administration criticism of the C.I.A. link with private groups, including students and labor organizations, came yesterday in a speech by Vice President Humphrey at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif.

The C.I.A. infiltration into the National Student Association, Mr. Humphrey said, was "one of the saddest times our Government has had in terms of public policy."

Mr. Humphrey had known of the C.I.A. involvement with the student group at least since last July. At that time, a student leader had sought his help in obtaining private financing to replace the C.I.A. subsidies.

According to the most recent edition of Ramparts magazine, Mr. Humphrey sought help for the student group in letters to Roger M. Blough, board chairman of United States Steel Corporation; David Rockefeller, president of Chase Manhattan Bank; and Henry Ford 2d, board chairman of Ford Motor Company.

Secretary Gardner, whose department administers Federal educational programs, said yesterday that "it was a mistake for the C.I.A. even to entangle itself in covert activities close to the field of education or scholarships or the universities."

C.I.A. TO CANCEL SOME SUBSIDIES

Continued From Page J, Oct. 1

Agency to close out all secret programs of aid to students groups.

Senator Russell and other members of the committee defended the intelligence agency in the growing controversy over its subsidies to educational and labor groups and foundations.

"Mr. Helms cleared up a lot of things," said Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri. "The policies of the C.I.A. are not set by the C.I.A. This is an operating agency, operating under the instructions and policies of others."

Senator Symington did not elaborate, but Senator Milton R. Young, Republican of North Dakota, said the agency had subsidized some organizations it had no desire to help and had no authority on its own to withdraw some of its subsidies.

In some instances, Senator Young said, the intelligence organization was operating at the direction of the State Department or the National Security Agency, a secret arm of the Defense Department. All subsidies, he said, were recorded and approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

President Johnson, who is responsible for the administration of the entire security and intelligence operation of the Government, would not necessarily know the details of the subsidies to private groups, the Senator said.

Permanent Cutoff Seen

It is now generally understood by those in Congress who oversee the agency that the intra-administration committee that President Johnson appointed to review the situation will at least recommend permanent severance of secret subsidies to educational institutions.

The committee also is expected to draw up policy and recommendations on making overt subsidies to youth and education groups to promote the United States's ideological position abroad. The committee is composed of Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, its head, Mr. Helms and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John W. Gardner.

Mr. Gardner said yesterday that it was "a mistake for the C.I.A. ever to entangle itself in covert activities close to the field of education or scholarships or the universities."

The Senate committee that oversees the intelligence agency and has access to many of its secrets was enlarged late last year after Senator Mike Mansfield, the majority leader, and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee complained that Congressional oversight of the agency was too narrow.

It is now composed of 12 members—six from the Armed Services Committee and three each from the Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees.

first statement on the controversy since it came into the open last week with the disclosure that the agency had been assisting the National Student Association for several years.

The Senator confirmed that he had known and approved of the subsidies since their beginning. He especially defended assistance to the student association.

"I have not been able to see where the C.I.A. subverted the youth of this land," he said. "Not a single bit of evidence has been brought forward to show this."

"All this clamor about impairing academic freedom or subverting youth, that is a lot of hogwash," he said.

He said the subsidies had begun in the early nineteen-fifties when Communist countries were winning propaganda victories among world youth movements. He said that if Congress had made an overt appropriation to counter this propaganda its effectiveness would have been impaired.

Lands 'Higher Dividend'

As it was, Senator Russell said, the American effort through the student association "probably paid a higher dividend to stop Communist propaganda than almost any other program."

"We got more for the dollar out of this," he said. Senator Russell was not clear about just where subsidies to private groups should stop. He said he understood that some organizations, which he declined to name, were anxious to continue their covert relationship with the intelligence agency.

The trouble, he insisted, was not in the subsidies themselves but in the disclosures.

He left the implication that subsidies should be stopped when disclosed and continued when not.

"A great number of people," he said, "would like to see the C.I.A. destroyed."

Asked if the agency was in danger of destruction, he replied "Its effectiveness has been impaired."

Senator Russell's disclosure of the essence of Mr. Helms's testimony seemed to have slipped out. This came when he was asked if Mr. Helms had agreed with him that subsidies to a number of private organizations should stop.

"Yes," he said, then added quickly, "Well, I don't want to commit Mr. Helms as to his opinion. But it is my opinion if [agency money] will be withdrawn from educational institutions."

Information pieced together from other Senators indicated that Mr. Helms had convinced the committee that his agency was not responsible for and could not control many of the controversial subsidies.

Student Group Cuts Ties With U.S. Youth Council

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — Students for a Democratic Society, a radical student organization, announced its withdrawal from the United States Youth Council today, charging that the council was a "Government front organization" which received large sums of money from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Nick Egleson, president of the student group, said that the group was "a nominal member of the council."

Mr. Egleson acknowledged that the council had denied receiving funds from the institute.

BERLIN STUDENTS ASK C.I.A. INQUIRY

Free University Group Calls on Mayor and Rector to Act

Special to The New York Times

BERLIN, Feb. 21 — Student leaders at West Berlin's Free University called today for an immediate investigation into charges that the Central Intelligence Agency had recruited American and other students for intelligence work.

The disclosure in The New York Times of such activities from 1959 to 1962 by a former American student appeared to come as no great surprise to students and university officials.

[Recruitment of students by the C.I.A. was described in The Times Monday by Leslie R. Collitt, a news assistant on the picture desk, who was a graduate student at the Free University from October, 1959, through August, 1962. He remained in Berlin as a free-lance journalist through February, 1964.]

TRANSLATOR DENIES BAEZ REPORT AGAIN

Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, Feb. 21 — The Tokyo bureau of The Associated Press reported this afternoon a new denial by a Japanese interpreter as to the circumstances in which he softened political remarks by Joan Baez, pacifist American folk singer.

Ichiro Takasaki, a television producer, accompanied Miss Baez on her tour of Japan and translated a program that was taped and later rebroadcast on television here Jan. 27.

Earlier today, Mr. Takasaki had denied to The New York Times a report in Asahi Shimbun, a leading Tokyo daily, that "a man who said he was from the C.I.A." had applied pressure to have him soften her remarks on Vietnam and Nagasaki's atom-bomb survivors. Mr. Takasaki told The Times that the man whose name he gave as "Harold Cooper" had not identified himself as C.I.A. and that this was his own assumption.

In the Asahi Shimbun article Mr. Takasaki described "Mr. Cooper" as a man with thinning hair aged about 44 or 45. According to A.P., Mr. Takasaki denied that pressure had been put on him to translate Miss Baez's remarks and said any mistranslations were dic-

Permanent Cutoff Seen

It is now generally understood by those in Congress who oversee the agency that the intra-administration committee that President Johnson appointed to review the situation will at least recommend permanent severance of secret subsidies to educational institutions.

The committee also is expected to draw up policy and recommendations on making overt subsidies to youth and education groups to promote the United States's ideological position abroad. The committee is composed of Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, its head, Mr. Helms and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John W. Gardner.

Mr. Gardner said yesterday that it was "a mistake for the C.I.A. ever to entangle itself in covert activities close to the field of education or scholarships or the universities."

C.I.A. AID BACKED BY WHITE HOUSE AS LEGAL POLICY

Katzenbach Cites 1947 Law in a Preliminary Report Prepared for Johnson

4 PRESIDENTS INCLUDED

Those Who Helped Agency Hailed for Efforts Toward 'Security of the Nation'

Text of the Katzenbach letter appears on Page 16.

By BEN A. FRANKLIN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The White House endorsed today a report saying that the Central Intelligence Agency had acted in accordance with Government regulations in its secret financial and intelligence penetration of educational, labor and church groups.

The report said that the agency's program had followed policies established by the National Security Council in effect under four Presidents and approved by interdepartmental review committees.

The report was contained in a letter from Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach to President Johnson, which was released at the White House. The letter said that the intelligence agency continued to be "indispensable to the security of the nation."

It continued:

"When the Central Intelligence Agency lent financial support to the work of certain American private organizations, it did not act on its own initiative but in accordance with national policies established by the National Security Council in 1952 through 1954."

Acted With Approval

Mr. Katzenbach indicated that these policies had been embraced by the Administrations of Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

The under Secretary said that "throughout, it [the intelligence agency] acted with the approval of senior interdepartmental review committees, including the Secretaries of State and Defense or their representatives."

Mr. Katzenbach, chairman of a special three-man committee assigned by Mr. Johnson to investigate the controversy surrounding the agency's funding of private institutions, praised the "many far-sighted and courageous Americans" who had cooperated with the agency "in times of challenge and danger to

Continued on Page 16, Column 7

Farm Group Spurs Selling Off Cattle To Curb Production

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND

Special to The New York Times

CORNING, Iowa, Feb. 23

The National Farmers Organization declared today that its fight for higher farm prices was gaining momentum.

Convinced that the farmer will get a larger return on his investment only if he keeps production in line with demand, the organization is urging members to sell off sows and cows.

Beef and dairy cows were sold this week at collection points of the organization throughout most of its 25-state area. Last week bred sows were sent to market.

"The response has been excellent," Oren Lee Staley, the farm group's president, said today with a smile. "This has probably been the best-accepted step we've taken as far as nonmembers are concerned. A lot of interest has developed and many of them are joining."

The sales will continue on

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

LINDSAY PROPOSES LIMITED RENT RISE

He Bars Drastic Changes in Acting to Extend Law—Plans Study of Costs

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

Mayor Lindsay recommended changes in the rent control law yesterday that would permit moderate increases in buildings where the rates remain exceptionally low.

He rejected suggestions for more drastic changes in the law, which fixes the rent of 1.4 million families in New York. However he insisted that controls be retained, basing his judgment on a 1965 Federal survey commissioned by the city. The survey showed a 3.19 per cent vacancy rate in rental units.

The City Council must decide by April 1 whether to continue controls, and it is about certain that it will do so. There is no time limit on the proposed amendments.

5% Vacancy Is Key

Rent control was imposed by the Federal Government in 1943 to protect tenants from exploitation during the wartime housing shortage. The state ran it from 1950 to 1962, when the city took over.

The City Council would be required to lift controls if the vacancy rate exceeded 5 per cent, but it can act on its own discretion below that rate.

The Mayor also suggested new protection for tenants harassed by landlords, a strengthening of programs to promote

PANEL ON POWELL ASKS FOR CENSURE AND \$40,000 LEVY

Recommendations Also Call for Loss of Seniority—Right to Seat Affirmed

Texts of committee statement and resolution, Page 20.

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23

A select committee recommended today that the House seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell but, as "punishment" for "gross misconduct," impose what are believed to be the severest penalties in the history of Congress.

The committee recommended the following:

¶That the sergeant-at-arms take the Manhattan Democrat to the front of the House to be publicly censured and condemned by the Speaker in the name of the House.

¶That Mr. Powell be assessed \$40,000, which can be used to pay any sum he may be found to owe the House of Representatives. The sum resulted from findings that Mr. Powell had misused public funds by drawing a salary for his wife in violation of House rules and by using these funds for travel expenses of members of his personal staff. If he takes the oath, \$1,000 a month will be withheld from his \$30,000 annual salary and credited to the \$40,000 assessment.

¶That he be dropped in seniority to the lowest rung of the ladder.

¶That a secretary who has traveled with Mr. Powell, Corrine Huff, be removed from the House payroll.

The committee sent its records and reports to the Department of Justice "for prompt and appropriate action, with the request that the House be kept advised in the matter."

Oath Deadline Set

The committee also proposed that if Mr. Powell does not appear by March 13 to take the oath the House notify the Governor of New York that his seat is vacant.

Mr. Powell has been paid his salary but denied his seat for the last five weeks. He was believed to be in Bimini, the Bahamas, and was not available for comment.

House Speaker John W. McCormack announced that the House would take up the recommended resolution on Wednesday and predicted that the House would approve it. Comments made by members of various political shadings also indicated that the House would accept the recommendations.

The rules provide for an hour's debate and no amendments un-



THE GUNS OF FEBRUARY: An artillery piece is fired and — believed to be the largest offensive operation of the V

City Bar Advocates Tight Restrictions On Trial Publicity

Excerpts from panel report and editors' statement, Page 13.

By SIDNEY E. ZION

A special committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York advocated yesterday a "drastic" tightening of the Canons of Legal Ethics to halt the flow of prejudicial publicity by lawyers in criminal and civil cases.

The bar group said, however, that the courts were generally powerless to impose direct controls on the news media or the police. Therefore, it urged that strict voluntary codes be adopted by the press and the news.

Aims of the Committee

"What we suggest is action that we hope may result in

appropriate controls of the courts and the law enforcement officials, under the auspices of the lawyers and the police themselves, more positive and effective action by the courts and the judges, and a larger measure of self-restraint by the news media." Judge Harold R. Medina, chairman of the committee, wrote in a preface to the 70-page report. Judge Medina is a retired member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

At a news conference at the Overseas Press Club Judge Me-

TOP INDIAN PARTY SUFFERS SETBACK

2 States Already Lost and Majority in Parliament Is in Peril After 20 Years

By J. ANTHONY LUKAS

Special to The New York Times

NEW DELHI, Friday, Feb. 24

The Congress party, which has dominated India's politics in the 20 years since she became independent, found itself this morning in the midst of a major electoral setback.

It has lost power in two of the country's states. It is seriously threatened in six more, and it was not even sure of a majority in Parliament.

Opposition votes have defeated many of the party's leaders and set the stage for a reappraisal of its leadership and policies.

Among the Congress party candidates rejected by the voters are the three most powerful in the party: the party's president, Kumaraswami Kamaraj; the treasurer, Atulya Ghosh; and the Railways Minister, S. K. Patil.

3 Ministers Lose

Also defeated are three other Cabinet ministers: Food Minister Chidambaram Subramaniam, Finance Minister Sachindra Chaudhuri and Commerce Minister Manubhai Shah. Four chief ministers of states also lost.

C.I.A. STUDENT AID ASSAILED IN SPAIN

Falangist Paper Scores Use of 'Funds of Reptiles'

Special to The New York Times
MADRID, Feb. 23—The Falangist newspaper Arriba said in an editorial today that Spaniards who had accepted United States scholarships or travel grants that might have been financed by the Central Intelligence Agency had demonstrated that "more than one intelligence has prostituted itself under the impact of the dollar."
 The editorial, which called C.I.A. funds the "funds of reptiles," referred to a statement by an official of the Netherlands-based International Students Conference that the so-called "democratic unions" of Spanish students had been financed by the United States intelligence agency.

A dispatch from Arriba's New York correspondent also quoted Ramparts magazine today to the effect that an official of the National Student Association in the United States traveled to Spain last year to meet Spanish students and to participate in antiregime demonstrations.

Both the National Student Association and the International Students Conference were identified last week as groups that had been receiving subsidies from the intelligence agency.

A suggestion that Frederick E. Berger, the student association's director for Spain and Latin America, was sent to Barcelona last March by the C.I.A. was made here earlier this week by Cifra, semi-official Spanish news agency.

Mr. Berger and Wilfred Rutz, a Swiss citizen representing the International Students Conference, took part in a three-day sit-in at a Capuchin monastery in Barcelona last March when university students set up the antiregime "democratic union."

Both were subsequently arrested and expelled from Spain.

There has been no official protest thus far from the Spanish Government to the United States over the alleged involvement of the C.I.A. in this country's politics.

But officials privately have expressed surprise over reports that the intelligence agency may have sought to contribute to the subversion of a regime with which the United States has cordial relations.

There was no comment from American officials here, but concern was known to exist that the disclosures involving the intelligence agency might hamper Fulbright exchange programs of scholars, professors and students as well as other American-Spanish cultural programs.

Free Trade Unions Deny Link

Special to The New York Times
BRUSSELS, Feb. 23—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions denied today that it ever had links "either directly or indirectly" with the Central Intelligence Agency or had received any funds from the organization.

A spokesman for the confederation said it had never received financial assistance from the Foundation of Youth and Student Affairs, as was reported in The New York Times last Sunday.
 The information had been ob-



United Press International Telegrams
NO SECRET ON THEIR CAMPUS: While some universities disclaim any association with C.I.A., these two young men wear the initials proudly. They are students at the Culinary Institute of America, New Haven.

Text of Katzenbach Letter

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Following is the text of Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach's letter to President Johnson on the Central Intelligence Agency:

With respect to your inquiry of yesterday, I wish to assure you that Secretary Gardner, Mr. Helms and myself will be able to complete our inquiry into the relations of Government agencies and private organizations operating abroad in the very near future. I anticipate that it will be possible to report our conclusions and recommendations early next month.
 In the interval, there are certain basic facts with respect to past activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in this area which should be underscored.

When the Central Intelligence Agency lent financial support to the work of certain American private organizations, it did not act on its own initiative but in accordance with national policies established by the National Security Council in 1952 through

motivated for purposes other than the programs openly undertaken by A.F.M.E. which are matters of public record. A.F.M.E. is investigating to insure that this, in fact, is the case."

Congressional hearings in 1964 revealed that the American Friends of the Middle East had received funds from the J. M. Kaplan Fund of New York.

The group was also known to have obtained two grants of \$20,000 and \$15,000 from the J. Frederick Brown Foundation. Both the Kaplan Fund and the Brown Foundation have been described by officers of the National Student Association as having served as conduits for C.I.A. money to their association.

CONTACT Tells of Funds

The co-chairmen of the Conference on the Atlantic Community (CONTACT) yesterday conceded the group had received funds from the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs, but denied it knew of the

1954. Throughout it acted with the approval of senior inter-departmental review committees, including the Secretaries of State and Defense or their representatives. These policies have, therefore, been in effect under four Presidents.

The support provided by the Central Intelligence Agency enabled many far-sighted and courageous Americans to serve their country in times of challenge and danger to the United States and the free world.

Furthermore, the Central Intelligence Agency has been, and continues to be, indispensable to the security of this nation. It is vitally important that the current controversy over its support of certain private organizations not be permitted to obscure the value, or impede the effectiveness, of competent and dedicated career officials serving this country.

Praeger Published '15 or 16' Books At C.I.A. Suggestion

Frederick A. Praeger, the book publisher, said yesterday that his concern had published "15 or 16 books" at the suggestion of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The books, he said, dealt fundamentally with facts, history and analysis of events of Communist-bloc countries or of nations susceptible of a fall to Communism.

The Vienna-born publisher, who has offices at 111 Fourth Avenue, saw nothing sensational or of a propaganda nature in the ventures. According to Mr. Praeger, his concern published considerably more books following the suggestion of "somebody connected with the Pentagon" or as a result of funding by the United States Information Agency than it did as a

C.I.A. Aid to Students Is Backed By White House as Legal Policy

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1
 the United States and the free world."

The letter also said "it was vitally important" that the controversy over the agency's "support of certain private organizations not be permitted to obscure the value, or impede the effectiveness, of competent and dedicated career officials serving this country."

The letter was described by George Christian, the White House press secretary, as a "preliminary report" to the President by the investigating committee. The other committee members are John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Richard Helms, Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. Christian said that the President had agreed with the conclusions of Mr. Katzenbach's letter. The letter said that the committee would probably make its final report early next month.

The preliminary report sought to disperse the responsibility for the controversy among top Washington officials of both parties over the last 15 years. Its effect was to take some of the heat of criticism off the intelligence agency, which has a policy of declining all public comment and which is thus unable to defend itself.

The letter also served to back the comment last Tuesday of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Democrat of New York, who said that it was unfair to let the agency "take the rap" for a program approved by "the executive branch in the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations." Mr. Katzenbach added Mr. Truman to the list.

The White House declined to say whether Mr. Johnson had personal knowledge of the agency's financing of student groups.

The question of the agency's role in subsidizing private institutions for intelligence, propaganda and active political purposes in foreign lands is reported to have risen at a Congressional briefing in the White House Tuesday night. Mr. Katzenbach was present. His letter to the President released today was dated Feb. 22 and referred to "your inquiry of yesterday."

It was learned that an outside study group assigned in 1960 to review the agency's secret funding of the National Student Association and other non-Government organizations had strongly recommended the liquidation of such programs.

Comment by Sprague
 The study group was headed by Mansfield D. Sprague, general counsel of the Defense Department and Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs in the Eisenhower Administration. At the time of the study, Mr. Sprague was president of the A.M.F. Overseas Corporation, with headquarters in Geneva.

Mr. Sprague's committee, which included Allen W. Dulles, then the Director of Central Intelligence, had been appointed by General Eisenhower ostensibly to review United States "overseas information programs," but its assignment was described today by sources as sweeping.

Instead, available records of the foundations and organizations now known to have been receiving agency funds indicate that the secret subsidy program was steadily enlarged after 1960.

The 1960 debate is reported to have involved all top intelligence officials of the outgoing Eisenhower Administration. The decision to continue the secret subsidies to student and labor union groups reflected a view that the operation was still too important a weapon in the cold war to risk ending.

No serious policy consideration had subsequently been given to the program, according to knowledgeable sources, until a public controversy erupted last week following reports of an article in Ramparts magazine disclosing that the agency had been providing up to 80 per cent of the annual budget of the National Student Association, obtaining intelligence information and political action in return.

In the early nineteen-fifties, the National Security Council, the top intelligence policy board chaired by the President, was believed determined to give financial assistance to the National Student Association in competing abroad with the skilled parliamentary tactics and political expertise of Communist-bloc delegations at post-war youth conferences.

The intelligence agency and the Security Council were reported to have been proud of the United States' first major postwar secret operation abroad, a well-financed program that helped defeat the Communists in the 1948 elections in Italy.

But by 1952, largely because of the anti-Communist drive by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, there was believed to be no hope of obtaining money from Congress to finance left-wing American students and unions in fighting Communism.

Accordingly, official sources said, the National Security Council issued a number of broad directives between 1952 and 1954 under which specific proposals for secret intelligence agency financial support were quickly translated into action.

Contrary to a widely held belief that the agency is prohibited by law from engaging in clandestine activities within the United States—it is "enjoined only from "internal security functions"—the 1947 statute that created the agency is so broad that informed sources said there never had been a serious question about its authority to deal secretly in this country with home-based groups.

Those chosen to be instruments of American intelligence were "outward looking" with legitimate interests overseas, the sources said.

The National Security Act of 1947 directs the agency not only to assume the largest role in intelligence gathering, but also "to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct."

The key words are "other functions" and the key to action has been a flow of secret and apparently generous appropriations by Congress to execute them.

day to the effect that an official of the National Student Association in the United States traveled to Spain last year to meet Spanish students and to participate in antiregime demonstrations.

Both the National Student Association and the International Students Conference were identified last week as groups that had been receiving subsidies from the intelligence agency.

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Both were subsequently arrested and expelled from Spain. There has been no official protest thus far from the Spanish Government to the United States over the alleged involvement of the C.I.A. in this country's politics.

But officials privately have expressed surprise over reports that the intelligence agency may have sought to contribute to the subversion of a regime with which the United States has cordial relations.

There was no comment from American officials here, but concern was known to exist that the disclosures involving the intelligence agency might hamper Fulbright exchange programs of scholars, professors and students as well as other American-Spanish cultural programs.

Free Trade Unions Deny Link

Special to The New York Times
BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions denied today that it ever had links "either directly or indirectly" with the Central Intelligence Agency or had received any funds from the organization.

A spokesman for the confederation said it had never received financial assistance from the Foundation of Youth and Student Affairs, as was reported in The New York Times last Sunday.

The information had been obtained from a brochure issued by the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs of 1 East 54th Street, New York.

Harry H. Lunn Jr., the foundation's executive secretary, has been identified by officers of the National Student Association as a principal contact with the intelligence agency. The foundation has, in addition, been identified by officials of the student association as a conduit for funds from the C.I.A.

The brochure outlined the group's program and listed the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions among "a number of organizations which have received grants from the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs."

Friends of Middle East Denial

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — The American Friends of the Middle East, Inc., has denied knowledge of the receipt of funds from the Central Intelligence Agency.

A statement by Earl Bunting, chairman of the board, said:

"The American Friends of the Middle East has had no indications from any of its contributors that the funds contributed to A.F.M.E. originated from other than private sources or that the contributors are

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In the interval, there are certain basic facts with respect to past activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in this area which should be underscored.

When the Central Intelligence Agency lent financial support to the work of certain American private organizations, it did not act on its own initiative but in accordance with national policies established by the National Security Council in 1952 through

1954. Throughout it acted with the approval of senior inter-departmental review committees, including the Secretaries of State and Defense or their representatives. These policies have, therefore, been in effect under four Presidents.

The support provided by the Central Intelligence Agency enabled many far-sighted and courageous Americans to serve their country in times of challenge and danger to the United States and the free world.

Furthermore, the Central Intelligence Agency has been, and continues to be, indispensable to the security of this nation. It is vitally important that the current controversy over its support of certain private organizations not be permitted to obscure the value, or impede the effectiveness, of competent and dedicated career officials serving this country.

motivated for purposes other than the programs openly undertaken by A.F.M.E. which are matters of public record. A.F.M.E. is investigating to insure that this, in fact, is the case.

Congressional hearings in 1964 revealed that the American Friends of the Middle East had received funds from the J. M. Kaplan Fund of New York.

The group was also known to have obtained two grants of \$20,000 and \$15,000 from the J. Frederick Brown Foundation.

Both the Kaplan Fund and the Brown Foundation have been described by officers of the National Student Association as having served as conduits for C.I.A. money to their association.

CONTAC Tells of Funds

The co-chairmen of the Conference on the Atlantic Community (CONTAC) yesterday conceded the group had received funds from the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs, but denied it knew of the foundation's connection with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Louis Rosenberg and Arthur Wallenstein, the co-chairmen, said their organization had received \$1,000 of a required \$15,000 budget from the foundation for its first conference. They said the group had withdrawn its request for funds from the foundation for its second conference scheduled for November.

6 Indians Killed in Rioting After Vote Result Is Given

Special to The New York Times

NEW DELHI, Friday, Feb. 24 — Six persons were killed and more than 60 injured last night in what appeared to be religious riots between Hindus and Muslims in Nizamabad, 100 miles south of Hyderabad, in Andhra State.

The riots broke out after the election result for the Nizamabad Assembly seat was announced. An independent Hindu candidate, K. V. Gangadhar, was declared elected, defeating his Congress party rival, Wahid Ahmed Baig, a Muslim.

The police fired tear-gas shells to disperse the rioters. More than 200 shops and houses were said to have been burned and there was large-scale looting.

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The books, he said, dealt fundamentally with facts, history and analysis of events of Communist-bloc countries or of nations susceptible of a fall to Communism.

The Vienna-born publisher, who has offices at 111 Fourth Avenue, saw nothing sensational or of a propaganda nature in the ventures. According to Mr. Praeger, his concern published considerably more books following the suggestion of "somebody connected with the Pentagon" or as a result of funding by the United States Information Agency than it did as a result of C.I.A. suggestions.

All of the books, he emphasized in a telephone interview, had to pass tests of accuracy, scholarship and integrity by his editors as well as of specialists in the particular field before being published.

Most of the books were published in the late nineteen-fifties, and the Praeger concern lost money on those books, the publisher said.

When asked if the C.I.A. ever financed a book venture in whole or in part, Mr. Praeger stated: "I have no comment." He gave the same answer when asked if the link with the intelligence agency continued to the present.

Mr. Praeger was emphatic in saying that the C.I.A. itself had never actually prepared or ordered the printing of any Praeger-published book.

The Praeger concern specializes in books for use in libraries or as supplementary university texts.

Senators Back Roads Nominee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP) — The Senate Public Works Committee approved today the nomination of Francis C. Turner as director of the Public Roads Bureau, succeeding Rex M. Whitton, retired.

the preliminary report sought to disperse the responsibility for the controversy among top Washington officials of both parties over the last 15 years. Its effect was to take some of the heat of criticism off the intelligence agency, which has a policy of declining all public comment and which is thus unable to defend itself.

The letter also served to back the comment last Tuesday of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Democrat of New York, who said that it was unfair to let the agency "take the rap" for a program approved by the executive branch in the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

The White House declined to say whether Mr. Johnson had any personal knowledge of the agency's financing of student groups.

The question of the agency's role in subsidizing private institutions for intelligence propaganda and active political purposes in foreign lands is reported to have risen at a Congressional briefing in the White House Tuesday night. Mr. Katzenbach was present. His letter to the President released today was dated Feb. 22 and referred to "your inquiry of yesterday."

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Mr. Sprague's committee, which included Allen W. Dulles, then the Director of Central Intelligence, had been appointed by General Eisenhower ostensibly to review United States "overseas information programs," but its assignment was described today by sources as sweeping.

Reached by telephone in New York, Mr. Sprague said:

"It is possible that we recommended that [the liquidation of aid programs], but I cannot remember now exactly what we said."

The Sprague committee's proposal reportedly was not approved, in part because no alternative source of private funds could be found and in part because agency officials committed to the subsidy program fought hard to keep it

the National Security Council, the top intelligence policy board chaired by the President, was believed determined to give financial assistance to the National Student Association in the heat of criticism off the intelligence agency, which has a policy of declining all public comment and which is thus unable to defend itself.

The intelligence agency and the Security Council were reported to have been proud of the United States' first major secret operation abroad, a well-financed program that helped defeat the Communists in the 1948 elections in Italy.

But by 1952, largely because of the anti-Communist drive by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, there was believed to be no hope of obtaining money from Congress to finance left-wing American students and unions in fighting Communism.

Accordingly, official sources said, the National Security Council issued a number of broad directives between 1952 and 1954 under which specific proposals for secret intelligence agency financial support were quickly translated into action. Contrary to a widely held belief that the agency is prohibited by law from engaging in clandestine activities within the United States—it is

enjoined only from "internal security functions" — the 1947 statute that created the agency is so broad that informed sources said there never had been a serious question about its authority to deal secretly in this country with home-based groups.

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The key words are "other functions" and the key to action has been a flow of secret and apparently generous appropriations by Congress to execute them.

Security Council directives specifically authorizing the agency subsidy program are classified "secret," but they are reported to exist. As the White House indicated today, they have been reviewed and endorsed periodically by top intelligence officials since the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations originally approved them.

NEW U.S. PLAN URGED IN FIGHT ON HUNGER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP) — Senator George S. McGovern, Democrat of South Dakota, a former director of the Food for Peace Program, called upon the Administration today to redesign the campaign against hunger around the world.

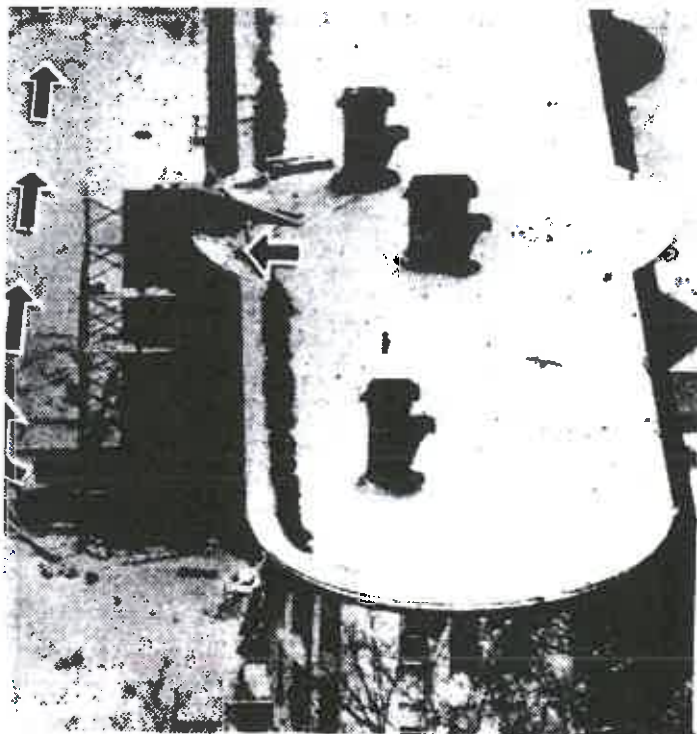
"Everybody is talking about it, and nobody is in charge, unless the President himself is going to direct Food for Peace personally," Mr. McGovern told the Senate.

He said there were "hopeful signs" that the Food for Peace Program would be better organized, but "the fact remains that the Administration

launched the most important war of our time—the war on hunger—without a chief of staff and without paying the troops; the U.S. food producers."

He said that the Administration had failed to take advantage of Congressional removal of the limit on food grants and sales of surplus commodities; The Food for Peace Act of 1961 also authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to invite farmers to begin cultivating half the 60 million acres made idle under Government control programs.

The Senator said that the Johnson Administration had taken the Food for Peace director out of the White House in 1965 "and put him in a closet in the State Department." Mr. McGovern said that the director, Richard Reuter, had resigned "in dismay."



United Press International Television

inmates left the mental section of the institution by way of a tunnel. Taking scaffolding from site, they mounted wall and ceiling with high section. Scaling this, they left scaffolding the high part, dropped to lower part, then into snow outside.

Congressional Chiefs Bar Special Inquiry on C.I.A.

Curbs Called Sufficient

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—

Congressional leaders said today that there would be no special investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency by the legislative branch.

Republican leaders, who have been critical of the Johnson Administration on almost every other issue, said at a news conference that they saw no reason to look into the intelligence agency's involvement with private organizations and institutions.

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate minority leader, said disclosures that the agency had been giving money to educational and labor groups and foundations amounted to "little more than a Roman holiday."

Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the House Republican leader, said "there is enough Congressional surveillance of C.I.A." Senator Mike

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Whitney Trust Got Aid

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—A

charitable trust established by John Hay Whitney received \$325,000 in 1964 and 1965 from the Granary Fund of Boston, used by the Central Intelligence Agency to channel money from front foundations to various organizations here and abroad.

Mr. Whitney is the former owner, publisher and editor in chief of The New York Herald Tribune. He is now a partner in the successor paper, The World Journal Tribune, and a member of its three-man executive board.

Reports filed by the Granary Fund with the Attorney General of Massachusetts show that the fund contributed \$225,000 in 1964 and \$100,000 in 1965 to a John Hay Whitney Trust for Charitable Purposes.

In response to requests for comment on the Whitney Trust, the sources of the contribution made by the Granary Fund and the disposition of the grant by

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

usual step of summoning radio and television reporters to the Pentagon to declare:

"I can't recall a single instance when the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense have differed on bombing policy and not a single instance when their recommendations have differed on particular bombing targets."

The Defense Secretary said his desire to set the record straight stemmed from unspecified "press reports of an apparent difference of opinion" between him and the Secretary of State.

Proposal by Jackson

After making his point, Mr. McNamara was asked to comment on a Senate speech today by Senator Robert M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, calling for "some carefully selected additional military targets" in the North.

"We may well have to add additional targets in the future," Mr. McNamara commented.

Secretary of State Rusk, questioned on the McNamara statement, observed that he and the Defense Secretary "have been together at all times in the many efforts to find a peaceful settlement."

United States officials emphasized, meanwhile, that they saw neither immediate prospect that negotiations with North Vietnam could be arranged through diplomatic channels nor any indication that it was modifying its terms for discussions.

Hanoi's Basic Condition

On the basis of recent private and public statements by North Vietnamese officials, the United States officials are convinced that Hanoi's basic condition is a permanent and unconditional halt in the American bombing. This condition, the officials re-emphasized, is unacceptable unless the other side indicates what reciprocal step it would take to reduce its military activity in South Vietnam.

Before appearing in front of the cameras, Mr. McNamara called reporters from The Associated Press and United Press International to his third-floor Pentagon office to explain his position on the bombing issue.

No other reporters were present.

Mr. McNamara then appeared in the second-floor news conference room to voice his views before network reporters

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Vietnam fired northward at enemy targets in the buffer zone (1) and beyond. G.I.'s pushed on in War Zone C(2).

3 OF SS SENTENCED IN DEATH OF JEWS

Munich Court Gives Prison Terms of 5 to 15 Years in 90,000 Dutch Murders

Special to New York Times

BONN, Feb. 24— Three former Hitlerite officials were sentenced in Munich today to prison terms ranging from 5 to 15 years for complicity in the murder of more than 90,000 Dutch Jews during World War II.

Several of the 500 spectators in the courtroom shouted "Hang them!" as Judge Karl Goppner began reading the verdict.

The chief defendant, Wilhelm Harster, 62 years old, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for complicity in 82,854 murders. As a lieutenant general of the SS (Elite Guard), he commanded the state security police in the German occupation of the Netherlands.

Anne Frank, her mother and her sister, Margot, were among the last Jews to be deported from the Netherlands as the operation was brought to a close in 1944. All three died at Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

Ex-Major Gets 9 Years

Wilhelm Zoepf, a former major in Hitler's Elite Guard, was sentenced to nine years for his part in 54,982 murders. Now 58, he commanded the special Department J, which directed the deportation of Jews.

Zoepf's former police secretary, Gertrud Slotke, 64, who worked in Department J, was sentenced to five years for complicity in 42,729 murders.

The state prosecutor had asked a 15-year sentence for Harster, 10 years for Zoepf and nine years for Miss Slotke.

Judge Goppner ordered the three prisoners to pay court costs. In addition, Harster and Zoepf must pay the expenses of the co-plaintiffs.

One of the co-plaintiffs was

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

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STUDENTS ASSAIL C.I.A. 'WHITEWASH'

Criticize Johnson's Support
of Katzenbach's Report

By **BEN A. FRANKLIN**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—

The President of the National Student Association criticized today as "a whitewash" President Johnson's approval of a preliminary report supporting the Central Intelligence Agency's secret financing of association activities.

W. Eugene Groves, 23 years old, a 1965 Rhodes scholar who has been president since last September of the largest student organization in the United States, said at a news conference that in spite of the White House endorsement, "I continue to feel that the C.I.A.'s use of private institutions was unjustified."

The White House released a report yesterday saying that the agency's subsidy operation had been approved since 1952 by four Presidents, their Secretaries of State and Defense, and the National Security Council. The council is chaired by the President.

An investigation is under way by a special Presidential committee headed by Under Secretary of State Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach. The White House report was in the form of a letter from Mr. Katzenbach to President Johnson.

"There ought to be a more thorough investigation of the C.I.A.'s role," Mr. Groves said.

Mr. Katzenbach's committee also consists of John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Richard Helms, Director of Central Intelligence.

The committee's preliminary report said the intelligence agency had not acted "on its own initiative" in secretly giving financial support to the student association and other educational and labor groups but "in accordance with national policies established by the National Security Council."

The letter praised the anti-Communist objectives achieved through the subsidies.

"When you have the director of the C.I.A. as one of the people making the report," Mr. Groves said, "I do not think it would be critical of the C.I.A."

Mr. Groves was joined at the news conference by Edward Schwartz, association vice president for national affairs.

Mr. Schwartz said that "the comments of these officials seem rather strange." The report "did not deal with any of the ethical or political questions involved," Mr. Schwartz said.



Associated Press

CRITICAL OF C.I.A.: W. Eugene Groves, head of National Student Association.

Meany Will Study C.I.A.-Labor Ties; Opposes Subsidies

Special to The New York Times

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 24—

George Meany said today that he would look into the allegations that some A.F.L.-C.I.O. unions received financial support from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations was responding to a question at a news conference after reasserting his opposition to the subsidization of trade union activities by the Federal agency.

Mr. Meany said that he had no knowledge of any affiliated unions having received any funds, directly or indirectly, from the agency. But he said later that "I can assure you that I will look into it."

The labor leader said he would investigate by "asking questions here and there." He said he did not "think it will take too long to get what information I want to get."

But he declined to elaborate on how he would go about the investigation. He said he would not make the results public.

Mr. Meany heatedly denied that Jay Lovestone, the labor federation's director of international affairs, had ever been involved with the intelligence agency.

He called the columnist Drew Pearson a "liar" for having alleged that Mr. Lovestone had taken orders from the agency.

CONGRESS AIDES BAR C.I.A. INQUIRY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

Mansfield of Montana, Senate Democratic leader, agreed and said he believed an investigation of the subsidies should be left to the intra-Administration committee appointed by President Johnson and directed by Under Secretary of State Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach.

The House Labor and Education Committee, which was reported last week to be initiating an investigation of intelligence agency subsidies to the National Student Association, plans no hearings or inquiry that would increase Congressional oversight of the agency.

A spokesman for the committee said that the chairman, Carl D. Perkins, Democrat of Kentucky, had asked the agency and the student association for written reports on the matter but was not expected to pursue the subject further.

Members of Congress who have been asking for new Congressional inquiries do not have the authority to bring them about. A proposal by Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota, to appoint a select Senate committee to investigate the agency's involvement with domestic institutions is considered dead by Senate leaders.

The general attitude in Congress was that the issue contained no political profit, even if security matters were not involved.

Hartke Renews Charge

But in a speech late this afternoon, Senator Vance Hartke, Democrat of Indiana, renewed the charge that the intelligence agency had employed student members or officers of the National Student Association as undercover agents.

Mr. Hartke said that during the revolution in the Dominican Republic in 1965, the agency sent American student leaders to the Caribbean island "ostensibly to talk with student leaders in that country about university modernization."

He said the United States students also gathered information on local students and dispatched it to the agency and that reports were used by the agency in preparing intelligence evaluations of the revolution.

However, Philip Sherburne, president of the association in 1965 and a key figure in the association's break with the agency, said tonight that he was "not aware that anyone from N.S.A. was there during the fighting."

Mr. Sherburne said that

Whitney Trust G

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

the Whitney Trust, Walter N. Thayer, head of the Whitney Communications Corporation, made the following statement on behalf of Mr. Whitney:

"The trust which I established Dec. 29, 1958, for charitable purposes has operated since that date. In accordance with the terms of the trust, several pledges and contributions, all of which have been properly reported, have been made to a number of tax-exempt organizations in which I have been personally interested and whose purposes I approve."

Mr. Thayer said that neither Mr. Whitney nor himself would have further comment about the charitable fund, its beneficiaries or its sources of income.

At the time Mr. Whitney established the fund he was Ambassador to Britain. President Dwight D. Eisenhower named him Ambassador in December, 1956, and he took up his post the following February. On Nov. 18, 1960, he submitted his resignation, effective Jan. 20, 1961.

The Granary Fund, which is situated at the law offices of Hemenway and Barnes at 73 Tremont Street, is not listed either in the Boston Telephone Directory or in the Foundation Directory compiled by the Foundation Library Center of New York and published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

Contributions Shown

The "schedule of contributions received" by the Granary Fund in 1964, according to the report filed with the Massachusetts Attorney General, shows that it received \$309,000 from the John G. Thornton Trust, \$150,000 from the James Carlisle Trust and \$500 in "miscellaneous contributions."

Officials here who asked not to be identified characterized the Thornton and Carlisle trusts as "C.I.A. fronts" used to channel funds to legitimate foundations that then passed the money on to designated organizations having overseas activities or interests.

According to the "schedule

said, do "the cause of United States intelligence no good."

"For myself, I prefer to leave it alone," he continued. "I can't imagine the British Parliament investigating" the British intelligence system, nor, he said, could he imagine a public inquiry into Russian or French intelligence.

Mr. Ford said he had been for a number of years a member of an appropriations subcommittee entrusted with intelligence agency oversight. He said he and other members of

investigation by Congress that would include "any other covert links of the C.I.A. with national organizations, foundations, or other institutions whose purposes may thereby have been perverted."

The Swarthmore College Student Council sent Mr. Groves a letter declaring that it had voted unanimously to suspend payment of affiliation dues for the rest of the year "pending a complete investigation of N.S.A.'s effectiveness on our campus and its involvement with the Central Intelligence Agency."

Italian Rightist a Suicide

ROME, Feb. 24 (AP)—The police said a 24-year-old Italian rightist, Antonio Aliotti, suspected author of a series of anti-Communist bombings during the visit here of the Soviet President, Nikolai V. Podgorny, shot himself to death today in his munitions-filled car.

The paper named the organization as the International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers, which claims about two million members in 153 unions in 78 countries.

Loyd Haskins, general secretary of the federation, vehemently denied that the federation had received any funds from the intelligence agency.

"I don't know where you got such a report," Mr. Haskins said. "It's completely false."

The Post said sources in Washington and Switzerland had confirmed that the federation received a total of \$40,000 in 1961 and 1962 from the Andrew Hamilton Fund of Philadelphia. It said this fund had been "identified as a link in the C.I.A. money-funneling operation."

"Other sources said C.I.A. funding of the federation would probably total 'several hundred thousand dollars a year,'" the paper added.

today's sentence, leaving him about six years to serve.

Miss Slottke's lawyer said today she would appeal. Lawyers of Harster and Zoepf did not comment.

4 Sentenced in Soviet

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—Four Soviet citizens were sentenced to death today for helping to kill prisoners at Nazi death camps, Tass, the Soviet press agency reported.

Tass said the men were Soviet soldiers had been captured and carried out executions at Buchenwald.

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eral revenues with state and local governments. But the questioning soon turned to the intelligence agency and other matters.

"My concern," Senator Dirksen said, "is that intelligence is not intelligence and is of dubious value unless it is absolutely secret."

The recent disclosures, however, have

Senate watchdog committee, recently enlarged to 12 members, questioned Richard Helms, Director of Central Intelligence, about the subsidies.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, who is head of the committee, reported that Mr. Helms had said that in view of the disclosures, agency assistance to a number of

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3 OF SS SENTENCED IN DEATH OF JEWS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

Otto H. Frank, the father of Anne Frank, whose diary, published after the war, told how the family hid in an Amsterdam attic for two years. Mr. Frank now lives in Switzerland. He was represented at the trial by Robert Kempner, an American who participated in the prosecution at the Nuremberg war crimes trials in 1946.

94,000 Jews Deported

According to figures of the Dutch Red Cross introduced at the trial, 94,398 Jews were deported from Holland in the cattle cars of 86 trains. Of these, 1,072 returned. The rest were killed.

The trial, which began Jan. 23, was one of the shortest war crimes trials. Only two witnesses were called.

Both Harster and Zoepf confessed their roles in the deportations and expressed regret.

In passing sentence, Judge Göppner said he had taken into consideration the influence of Nazi propaganda on the prisoners, the repentant attitude of Harster and Zoepf, the orderly lives led by the defendants since the war and their ages.

Harster was convicted by the Dutch in 1949 of "abuse of duty" and sentenced to 12 years. He was released after serving about eight years.

In addition, he had been confined 13 months before today's verdict was announced. Both periods will be deducted from

involved," Mr. Schwartz said. He continued:

"It avoided the ethical and political questions entirely. It merely said these programs were beneficial. If these programs were so beneficial, why didn't the Government tell the American people about them?"

The student leaders' criticism was echoed in a joint statement by the Board of Education and the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church. The Methodist spokesmen called for an investigation by Congress that would include "any other covert links of the C.I.A. with national organizations, foundations, or other institutions whose purposes may thereby have been perverted."

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DENVER PAPER SAYS C.I.A. USED OIL UNION

DENVER, Feb. 24 (AP)

The Denver Post said in a copy-righted article today that the Central Intelligence Agency used a Denver-based labor organization "to pump hundreds of thousands of dollars into undercover activities in Latin America and the Middle East."

The paper named the organization as the International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers, which claims about two million members in 153 unions in 78 countries.

Lloyd Haskins, general secretary of the federation, vehemently denied that the federation had received any funds from the intelligence agency.

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Elizabeth Taylor, Marlene Dietrich, Sophia Loren, and Shirley MacLaine have all taken Edith Head's advice, with notably good results. That advice is equally good for every woman—

"as far as I know, that was not done by any member of my staff during my administration. And I was pretty well aware of the relations between the N. S. A. and C. I. A. people then."

The Republican position was brought out at a news conference in the Capitol by Representative Ford and Senator Dirksen. They opened the conference by reading prepared statements urging public hearings on proposals to share Federal revenues with state and local governments. But the questioning soon turned to the intelligence agency and other matters.

"My concern," Senator Dirksen said, "is that intelligence is not intelligence and is of dubious value unless it is absolutely secret."

The recent disclosures, he

the subcommittee had known "enough of the background and information that has been disclosed."

"I wonder how badly we would have done if we had not had this," he said, alluding to subsidies to groups that had been used to combat Communist propaganda in the cold war.

Senator Mansfield said later in response to questions that he agreed there was sufficient Congressional oversight of the agency. Earlier this week, Senate watchdog committee, recently enlarged to 12 members, questioned Richard Helms, Director of Central Intelligence, about the subsidies.

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'Strangler' Is Seized Near Boston



Albert H. DeSalvo, wearing Navy garb, after he was arrested yesterday in a store at Lynn

LINEAR CITY ASKED IN BROOKLYN PLAN

Mayor Says New Community Would Straddle Rail Line and Proposed Highway

By RETH S. KING
A preliminary plan to build a linear city over five and a half miles of railway tracks and expressway in Brooklyn was announced yesterday by Mayor Lindsay.
The plan, which Mr. Lindsay called a "dramatic new concept" for community development, envisions a "spine" of schools, colleges, houses and community facilities that at some points would be only as wide as the railroad right-of-way.
The proposed Cross Brooklyn Expressway, which would be the base for the linear city, would be built over the Pennsylvania Railroad's little-used Long Island Rail Road Bay Ridge line and would link the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge with Kennedy International Airport and the Long Island Expressway. The buildings would rise over the new expressway.
Convenience of Shuttle
Shuttle trains operating on the railway tracks, would be used to serve sections of the linear city.
If the project is completed, a worker or a student could go to the basement of his apartment house and get a shuttle train that would take him to work or school.
The area selected for the new community begins near Brooklyn College and continues eastward along the Long Island tracks to a point just north of Linden Boulevard.
The Mayor disclosed the plan in a joint statement with Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the Board of Education; Donald H. Elliott, chairman of the City Planning Commission; and Arthur E. Palmer Jr., Transpor-

Judge Puts DeSalvo in a Maximum Security Jail

By JOHN H. FENTON
Special to The New York Times
BOSTON, Feb. 25—Albert H. DeSalvo, the man who boasts of being the "Boston Strangler," was captured today after he had entered a clothing store in Lynn, Mass., to make a telephone call. He surrendered meekly.
The 35-year-old convict had been sought since he and two other convicts escaped from the mental hospital section of the Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Bridgewater early yesterday.
The two other convicts, George W. Harrison, 35, who had been convicted of armed robbery, and Frederick E. Erickson, 40, convicted of murdering his wife, surrendered yesterday in a cocktail lounge and were back in their cells by early evening.
Transferred to Prison
After his arrest by Lynn policemen this afternoon, DeSalvo was sent to the state correction institution at Walpole, Mass., in a maximum security prison, rather than back to Bridgewater.
DeSalvo normally would have been returned to Bridgewater pending an appeal of a life sentence imposed by Superior Court Judge Cornelius Moynahan last month for armed robbery, assault and sex offenses involving four women. The case had no connection with the stranglings of 13 women that DeSalvo says he committed.
Judge Moynahan approved the prison transfer at the request of State Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson.
DeSalvo, wearing an ill-fit-

UNIT AT CORNELL AIDED BY CONDUITS

Labor Studies Affiliate Got \$289,500 From 1961 to 1963 From Foundation

By E. W. KENWORTHY
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—From 1961 to 1963, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University received a total of \$289,500 that was channeled through foundations previously identified as conduits for the Central Intelligence Agency.
Returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service by the Marshall Foundation of Houston, show that the foundation contributed \$94,000 to the school in 1961, \$120,500 in 1962, and \$75,000 in 1963.
The same returns also show that the money for these contributions came to the Marshall Foundation from the Beacon Fund, the Borden Trust, the Prior Fund, the Edsel Fund and the Tower Fund.
All except the Tower Fund were identified as involved in "foreign relations of the C.I.A." during the hearings in 1964 of the House Select Committee on Small Business, of which Representative Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas, is chairman. The Tower Fund has figured prominently in the revelations of the last week of intelligence agency subsidies to educational and research organizations. Informed officials have said that, too, was a "front" foundation.
The trustees of the Marshall Foundation are Douglas B.

POWELL PREPARED TO MAKE NEW RACE IF HE LOSES SEAT

Says He Would Win 'Even if I'm Dead'—Talks With Counsel in Bahamas

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON
Special to The New York Times
BIMINI, the Bahamas, Feb. 25—Representative Adam Clayton Powell said today that if he lost his Congressional seat because of the move to expunge him in the House he would run for election again and win.
A censure resolution pending before the House does not specifically call for Mr. Powell's removal, but it says that unless he takes his oath of office by March 13, thereby submitting to the authority of the House, his seat shall be declared vacant and a new election called.
"Even if I'm dead—as long as they keep me propped up—I will be elected," Mr. Powell told a crowd of newsmen and tourists as he stepped onto a dock after a boat trip here from his home on nearby South Bimini Island.
The Harlem Democrat made the prediction before meeting two of his lawyers here to discuss what to do about the censure resolution.
Punishment Proposed
The March 13 deadline was proposed by a House select committee, which recommended last Thursday that Mr. Powell be seated, but that he be punished for "gross misconduct" by public censure, loss of seniority, an assessment of \$40,000, and the removal from the House payroll of a secretary who has been his traveling companion.
Mr. Powell has been paid his salary but denied his seat in the House for the last five weeks. The House is scheduled to take up the committee recommendations next Wednesday.
Once he takes the oath of office, Mr. Powell subjects himself to the authority of the House sergeant-at-arms. Should he refuse to be escorted to the House for the censure, the Speaker has the authority to have a warrant for his arrest, thus empowering the sergeant-at-arms to bring him to the House by force if necessary.

Goldberg Calls for Efforts To Hurdle Peace Barriers

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times
TOLEDO, Feb. 25—Arthur J. Goldberg declared today that diplomatic efforts to end the war in Vietnam must go on despite a very difficult situation, including the prospect of many false starts on the road to peace.
The United States chief delegate to the United Nations said in a speech that an end to American bombing of North Vietnam would lead to a settlement.
Three times in his talk Mr. Goldberg said the path to a settlement could lie in reviving the Geneva conference and in concentrating on the issue of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Vietnam. But the original Geneva accords of 1954, which ended the French-Indochina war and established North and South Vietnam, must be brought up to date and "revitalized," he emphasized, if they are to be effective.
"Speaking to All Asia"
The Ambassador's remarks, made to the Foreign Correspondents Club here, were part of his first talk on a short tour of East Asia. Mr. Goldberg stressed that he was speaking to all Asia as well as to Japan when he said he was carrying "no package" for peace. He said he was here as the "eyes and ears" of President Johnson.
Mr. Goldberg emphasized the desire of the United States for a negotiated settlement but he did not belittle the obstacles.
He warned there would be many starts and stops and "false beginnings" in the quest for peace. He said there had been an exaggerated concern over the method of getting a settlement rather than on the settlement itself.
In Florida, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in

Grenade Used Against Unseen Foe



Pfc. Michael Miragliuolo of Burlington, N. J., aims grenade at Vietcong bunker. He is in 173d Airborne Brigade.

White House and Moderate Republicans Confident— 60 Favor Ratification

By JOHN HERRERS
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The Administration and moderate Republicans are now reasonably confident that the Senate will approve the controversial consular convention between the United States and the Soviet Union.
A count this week showed that about 60 Senators were prepared to vote for ratification of the treaty and that between 10 and 20 others, including Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Republican leader, were leaning in that direction.
Former Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona tonight joined an apparent switch of a conservative Republican to support of the treaty. Speaking in Richmond, Va., at the Richmond Public Forum, he said that he had changed his mind about opposing it.
A two-thirds majority vote of 67 of the 100 Senators is needed for ratification. If Senator Dirksen supports the convention, the moderates now expect him to, the treaty is certain to be approved.
In Florida, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in

Continued on Page 87, Column 1; Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 61, Column 1

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

More Negroes Are Moving to Westchester

By RALPH BURNETT

PRESIDENT SEEKS PUBLIC TV AGENCY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

Districts face the problems of desegregation, more money to combat adult illiteracy, more money for international educational programs and for the National Foundation of Arts and Humanities, and greater flexibility for programs to train teachers, school administrators and aides and other educational workers.

No Limitation Set

Mr. Johnson made a special appeal for early action by Congress on major educational measures to permit schools and colleges to start planning for each academic year.

In the field of health, the President's principal requests were the following:

1. A \$20-million program for research into the quality and availability of health care, concentrating on personnel shortages and other barriers to efficient distribution of services.

2. Extension and expansion of Partnership for Health Law, which is designed to abolish many Federal grant programs and permit more flexible allocations of funds to be spent on health programs designed by local governments to meet local needs.

3. More funds for medical research, for a national center for the deaf and blind and for occupational safety programs.

The President also directed John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to convene a national conference on medical costs.

The costs of physician services rose by 8 per cent last year and those of hospital services by 16 per cent—double the average rate of increase of the preceding five years—and the trend is expected to continue, officials said. The rapid rise is attributed to the growing demand for and diminishing supply of physicians and to the new complexities and wage structures in hospitals.

The Carnegie Commission on Educational Television proposed last month that a public corporation be financed through the imposition of a Federal tax on all new television sets. Previously, the Ford Foundation had urged that noncommercial television be supported with contributions from commercial networks and others engaged in long-distance communication.

Support is thought to have come also from Secretary Gardner and many of Mr. Johnson's friends in local and national television. The Johnson family owns a commercial television station in Austin.

The President did not, however, commit himself to the creation of a single public network. He suggested that the new corporation be allowed to establish and support several production centers and local stations directly, as favored by the Carnegie study.

Mr. Johnson said the board of directors would be appointed by him from the fields of education, communications and the creative arts, subject to confirmation by the Senate. It is thought that these should be men and women of sufficient stature to protect the corporation against interference by the Government, even though it

Johnson's Aims for TV

President Favors Educational Plans But Leaves Major Problems for Study

By JACK GOULD

President Johnson gave an adroit nudge yesterday to the development and expansion of educational television. In his message to Congress on the needs of education and health, of which the section on noncommercial video was a part, the President adopted the attractive principles and none of the difficult specifics of the plans of both the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television and the Ford Foundation.

News Analysis

In effect the President chose to take a small step upon which to build a consensus for future action that might have a chance to get through Congress. He deferred for a year any formal consideration of the mounting controversies over the nuts and bolts of educational video: how to pay for it. The clearcut implication of his message was that the interim might be fruitfully used by the worlds of philanthropy and academia to give the Congressmen a break: Simplify the arguments among yourselves before going up to the Hill.

Foundation Plans Approved

The President seconded the heart of the Carnegie report urging establishment next year of a Corporation for Public Television, which would undertake to support program production centers and aid local stations. He added the important proviso that educational radio be included as well, something the Carnegie group did not study.

Simultaneously the White House picked up very gingerly the central thought of the Ford Foundation. One of the proposed corporation's first tasks, the President's message said, should be to study the practicality and economic advantages of using communications satellites to "establish an educational television and radio network."

That was the nub of the Ford proposal to capitalize on technological advance to give noncommercial video a firm national base.

The Carnegie report, prepared under the chairmanship of Dr. James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation, had argued that the matter of satellite usage involved issues of

tion for public television," added McGeorge Bundy, the foundation's president.

John Kiermayer, president of Channel 13, New York City's educational outlet, said everyone in educational television was "tremendously encouraged" by the President's action.

A spokesman for the National Broadcasting Company called the proposals "affirmative and cooperative to the development of noncommercial television" and a spokesman for the American Broadcasting Company said the network would be willing to cooperate.

public policy going beyond the domain of educational television.

If the President's proposal for creation of such a corporation for Public Television is adopted, the body would seemingly have a mandate to go into the controversial area. Yet the Carnegie view was also approved to the extent that the President said long-range policies concerning satellites would require detailed and comprehensive study by Congress and the executive branch.

Douglas Cater Jr., special assistant to the President on matters of health and education, played a key role in fashioning the strategy advanced in the message.

If there was something for everybody in the message, the President had a reason. The Carnegie Commission and the Ford Foundation need to achieve broader areas of accord if educational TV is to prosper. There have been undercurrents of disagreement and friction.

The virtue of the President's proposal for immediate establishment of the corporation is to have an organization that could come to grips with facts and not theory, and serve as a focal point for continued championing of ETV.

Setting up the corporate machinery is going to be much rougher than many think, particularly in working out day-to-day operational control free from any kind of outside influences. A corporation in being might well go a long way toward finding other answers.

Broad Review at Hand

If in the field of educational video the President has put the horse back in front of the cart, the deeper implications of his message should not be overlooked. What is brewing is a king-sized review of the domestic communications structure. That is evident in the President's admonition that Congress and the executive branch will have to review the whole complex matter of satellites. Yesterday the President definitely took the satellite debate out of the hands of the Federal Communications Commission alone.

Obviously, there will be prolonged Congressional hearings not only this year but also next, which means that the evolution of communications will fall into the political confusion of an election year. Meanwhile, therefore, National Educational Television will be carrying the ball for ETV for a long spell ahead. It will be of major interest to the viewer to see how N.E.T. capitalizes on its opportunity.

SCIENTISTS WARN ON RESEARCH USES

Say Hazards Often Occur With Quick Applications

By EVERT CLARK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — Scientists warned today of the hazards of trying to apply the results of biomedical research too quickly.

Their warnings, sounded in testimony before the Senate subcommittee on government research, echoed protests that began last summer, when President Johnson demanded greater attention to practical benefits from health research programs.

Dr. Joshua Lederberg, the Nobel laureate in genetics, said political leaders must question why research should be supported and how basic science should be balanced with its technological application.

He said many of his colleagues, however, are "very nearly panicked" at the at-increeds of ordinary citizens in a sphere in which such questions now arise. As the Federal science budget has grown, he said, there has been "a regression from an atmosphere of mutual trust to one of administrative stringency and suspicion in the relations of government and science."

When the President started the Medicare program last summer, he urged more rapid "pay-offs" in health and said the

nation must "make sure that no life-saving discovery is locked up in the laboratory."

Most of today's witnesses disagreed, as did Dr. Max Tishler, that "there are any large secrets locked up in the scientists' laboratories or buried in the scientific journals." Dr. Rischler is president of Merck, Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories.

But most of the witnesses also proposed ways to improve the current situation—or as Dr. Ivan L. Bennett Jr., deputy director of the Office of Science and Technology, put it: "Shorten the road from the research laboratory to the bedside."

Both Dr. Bennett and the President himself stressed today that the Administration was insisting that health care skills must be improved more all citizens more rapidly.

The President did so in a special education and health message to Congress, in which he proposed a number of steps to handle "the unfulfilled business" in both fields.

One step was to order the establishment of a National Center for Health Services Research and Development.

Dr. Bennett used a "Tale of Two Cities" to contrast the nearly panicked at the at-increeds of ordinary citizens in a sphere in which such questions now arise. As the Federal science budget has grown, he said, there has been "a regression from an atmosphere of mutual trust to one of administrative stringency and suspicion in the relations of government and science."

When the President started the Medicare program last summer, he urged more rapid "pay-offs" in health and said the

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SUBPOENA IS ISSUED IN GARRISON INQUIRY

President's Special Message to Congress on Health and Education



Associated Press Wirephoto

PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS COUNTY OFFICIALS: Mr. Johnson meeting with Ed Munro, president of National Association of County Officials, which hold annual convention in Detroit, July 29 to Aug. 2. Mr. Munro said the president agreed to appear and offered services of Mrs. Johnson as a speaker.

ceptibly on the rise in many of the jobs visited. More teachers than ever involved in an active search for ways to success. The paths are not all clearly visible as yet, but decidedly the path has taken on a new vigor." I have requested \$2.5-million to assure a full analysis of new programs so that we can provide a full accounting to the people and the American people of our successes and shortcomings.

Education Professions Act of 1967

work to enrich education finds focus in a single person: the classroom teacher, who inspires each student to achieve his best.

Next year, more than 170,000 new teachers will be needed to replace untrained teachers, to fill vacancies and to meet rising student enrollments. More-

where are severe shortages of English, mathematics, sciences and elementary school teachers.

More teachers are needed for our senior and junior colleges. Well-trained administrators at all levels are critically needed.

Few kinds of school personnel — such as teachers aides — are needed in the schools. In 1975, the nation's schools will have nearly two million more new teachers.

I recommend the Education Professions Act of 1967 to: combine and expand many of the existing statutory authorities for teaching assistance; provide new authority for the training of school administrators, teachers and other education workers for colleges and colleges.

Revising Student Loan Programs

The Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, authorized a program to supplant State guarantees for student loans by banks and other lending institutions. For students of modest means, the Federal Government also subsidizes the interest cost. I have asked all of the Government

agencies to help us train. Ten times as many young Americans as we can presently accept — among them, some of our brightest college graduates — have applied for Teacher Corps service.

The Teacher Corps, which I recommended and which the 89th Congress established, deserves the strong support of the 90th Congress.

I recommend that the Teacher Corps be expanded to a total of 5,500 volunteers by the school year beginning in September, 1968.

I propose amendments to enhance the role of the states in training and assigning Teacher Corps members.

Finally, to finance next summer's training program, I strongly recommend early action on a supplemental appropriation request of \$12.5-million for the Teacher Corps in fiscal year 1967.

Educating the Handicapped

One child in 10 in our country is afflicted with a handicap which, if left untreated, severely cripples his chance to become a productive adult.

We need many more teachers who have the training essential to help these children. There are now only 70,000 specially trained teachers of the handicapped — a small fraction of the number the nation requires. In the next decade, five times that number must be trained and put to work.

I recommend legislation to: establish regional resource centers to identify the educational needs of handicapped children and help their parents and teachers meet those needs; recruit more men and women for careers in educating the handicapped.

Extend the service providing captioned films and other instructional materials for the deaf to all handicapped people.

Ending Discrimination

Giving every American an equal chance for education requires that we put an end once and for all to racial segregation in our schools.

In the Civil Rights Act of 1964 this nation committed itself to eliminating

discrimination in the educational process of the nation.

The first educational television station went on the air in May, 1953. Today, there are 178 noncommercial television stations on the air or under construction. Since 1963, the Federal Government has provided \$32-million under the Educational Television Facilities Act to help build towers, transmitters and other facilities. These funds have helped stations with an estimated potential audience of close to 150 million citizens.

Yet we have only begun to grasp the great promise of this medium, which, in the words of one critic, has the power to "arouse our dreams, satisfy our hunger for beauty, take us on journeys, enable us to participate in events, present great drama and music, explore the sea and the sky and the winds and the hills."

Noncommercial television can bring its audience the excitement of excellence in every field. I am convinced that a vital and self-sufficient noncommercial television system will not only instruct, but inspire and uplift our people.

Practically all noncommercial stations have serious shortages of the facilities, equipment, money and staff they need to present programs of high quality. There are not enough stations. Interconnections between stations are inadequate and seldom permit the timely scheduling of current programs.

Noncommercial television today is reaching only a fraction of its potential audience — and achieving only a fraction of its potential worth.

Clearly, the time has come to build on the experience of the past 14 years, the important studies that have been made, and the beginnings we have made.

I recommend that Congress enact the Public Television Act of 1967 to:

1. Increase Federal funds for television and radio facility construction to \$10.5-million in fiscal 1968, more than three times this year's appropriations.

2. Create a corporation for public television authorized to provide support to noncommercial television and radio.

3. Provide \$8-million in fiscal 1968 as initial funding for the corporation.

Next year, after careful review, I will make further proposals for the corporation's long-term financing.

Noncommercial television and radio in America, even though supported by Federal funds, must be absolutely free from any Federal Government interference over programming. As I said in the State of the Union Message, "We should insist that the public interest be fully served through the public's airwaves."

The board of directors of the corporation for public television should include American leaders in education, communications and the creative arts. I recommend that the board be comprised of 15 members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The corporation would provide support to establish production centers and to help local stations improve their proficiency. It would be authorized to accept funds from other sources, public and private.

The strength of public television should lie in its diversity. Every region and every community should be challenged to contribute its best.

Other opportunities for the corporation exist to support vocational training for young people who desire careers in public television, to foster research and development, and to explore new ways to serve the viewing public.

One of the corporation's first tasks should be to study the practicality and the economic advantages of using communication satellites to establish an educational television and radio network. To assist the corporation, I am directing the administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and

orchestras have received not only new funds, but new energy and enthusiasm through the National Endowment for the Arts.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has made grants to support new historical studies of our nation's heritage, to encourage creative teaching in our colleges, to offer outstanding young scholars opportunities for advancement.

I recommend that Congress appropriate for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities \$16-million — an increase of nearly one-third.

Higher Education for International Understanding

For many years, America's colleges and universities have prepared men and women for careers involving travel, trade and service abroad. Today, when our world responsibilities are greater than ever before, our domestic institutions of higher learning need more support for their programs of international studies.

The 89th Congress, in its closing days, passed the International Education Act — an historic measure recognizing this nation's enduring belief that learning must transcend geographic boundaries. Through a program of grants under the act, America's schools, colleges and universities can add a world dimension to their students' learning experience.

I urge the Congress to approve promptly my forthcoming request for a supplemental appropriation of \$350,000 for the International Education Act, to permit necessary planning for next year's program, as well as an appropriation of \$20-million for fiscal 1968.

II HEALTH

My health proposals to the 90th Congress have four basic aims:

1. To expand our knowledge of disease and our research and development of better ways to deliver health care to every American.

2. To build our health resources, by stepped up training of health workers and by improved planning of health facilities.

3. To remove barriers to good medical care for those who most need care.

4. To strengthen our partnership for health by encouraging regional, state, and local efforts — public and private — to develop comprehensive programs serving all our citizens.

Health Research and Development: The Foundation of Our Efforts Supporting Biomedical Research

Our progress in health grows out of a research effort unparalleled anywhere in the world. The scientists of the National Institutes of Health have shaped an alliance throughout the nation to find the causes and the cures of disease.

We must build on the strong base of past research achievements, exchange ideas with scholars and students from all parts of the world, and apply our knowledge more swiftly and effectively.

We must take advantage of our progress in targeted research as we have done in our vaccine development program, in the heart drug study, in artificial kidney and kidney transplant research, and in the treatment of specific types of cancer.

In the 1968 budget, I am recommending an increase of \$85-million — to an annual total of almost \$1.5-billion — to support biomedical research.

I am seeking funds to establish an international center for advanced study

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Johnson Signs Bill Creating Nonprofit TV Agency

ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—President Johnson signed into law today a bill creating a nonprofit public corporation to accelerate the growth and improve the quality of noncommercial television.

The bill, which is regarded in Government and in industry circles as a measure of immense potential significance for the medium, establishes a Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The corporation's first major responsibility will be to channel funds to noncommercial radio and television stations, program production groups and educational television networks to stimulate the further development of programs of high quality.

The bill authorizes \$9-million in fiscal 1968 for this purpose. The money, however, has not actually been appropriated

by Congress. But if the funds are, in fact, made available—and the President and his aides are cautiously hopeful that they will be—they would represent the first Federal funds earmarked specifically for the support of the operation of noncommercial television stations and the content of their programs.

Earlier legislation—the Educational Television Facilities Act of 1962—authorized Federal assistance for construction purposes only. Assistance under this act to noncommercial stations in the last five years has amounted to \$32-million, most of it for towers, transmitters and other facilities.

The new legislation, known as the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, goes further, however. It also would:

Extend for three years the construction program under the 1962 act, under which 92 new noncommercial television

stations have been built, increasing the potential viewing audience almost 50 per cent to 155-million people.

Authorize, subject to future appropriation, \$10.5-million in construction funds for fiscal 1968, \$12.5-million for fiscal 1969, and \$15-million for fiscal 1970.

Authorize \$500,000 for a comprehensive study of the uses by schools and classrooms of television, radio, and allied electronic-instructional media. The study is to be conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and presented to Congress by June 30, 1969.

The President signed the bill in the East Room of the White House shortly before noon in a festive setting. While a Marine band played lively marches in the marble foyer outside the room, the 300 dignitaries within—most of whom had labored long for this moment—nodded and smiled at each other in happy anticipation.

President Is Jovial

Mr. Johnson himself was in good humor, mixing solemn judgments on the significance of the measure with an occasional quip. The quips included his first public reference to the incident last month in which a telegram from the White House to an Administration aide aboard the liner Independence wound up in the possession of Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

The President had just pointed out that the "miracles" of modern communication had rendered "routine" the breakthroughs of the past. For example, he said, "every minute millions of telegraph messages chatter around the world."

He stopped, surveyed his audience with a grin, and said to a roar of applause: "Some are intercepted on ships to interrupt law-enforcement conferences and discussions of morality." The nation's Governors in conference on board the Inde-

pendence had been discussing questions of law and civil disorder in their working sessions prior to Mr. Reagan's public release of the White House telegram, in which pressure was suggested to gain the Governors' approval of the President's policies on the war in Vietnam.

Mr. Johnson was effusive in his praise for the members of Congress, Administration officials and private citizens who had worked for noncommercial television. In a rare gesture, he singled out for special praise one of his White House aides. The aide was Douglas Cater, who was standing in the rear of the room when the President expressed "personal appreciation" for his efforts in steering the legislation through Congress.

However, the President announced after his remarks the appointment of the first two members of the board. They are Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of former President Eisenhower and president emeritus of John Hopkins University, and Dr. James Killian, chairman of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The major question that pervaded the day's ceremonies was the unspoken question of money. There has been some feeling here that Mr. Johnson's requests may be caught in the economy wave and the legislative turmoil generated by the war in Vietnam.

However, the corporation is authorized to receive private contributions, and when Mr. Johnson finished his talk the president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Alan Pifer, rose and announced that his organization was pledging \$1-million to support the new broadcasting corporation. A similar contribution had also been pledged earlier by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The United Auto Workers have also pledged \$25,000 and the Communications Workers of America \$100,000.



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FRANKIE BANDALL

Hope for TV's Stepchild

Approval of Public Broadcasting Bill Finally Puts Education in the Picture

By JACK GOULD

President Johnson's signing legs in the four corners of the globe. The bill for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is

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TWINS OFFER S AND TREATS BY FORD FOUNDATION

and Ronald Marlowe, twins, are a formidable team. They were tonight at Town Hall, whatever the technique—fast unison pas-ky rhythms, minute—the two Marlowes one. But only in the of their program did ice what, in the deep-can be called music. gan with their own nt of an excerpt from gnificat." It sounded e parlor trick. Re- rangement for two he Mozart Sonata in bore out the ancient v: If two pianos are e one is intended, lues halve instead of bussy's "En blanc et also all slickness and f again.

came the second concert, and splendid performances of So- two pianos by Persi-

Poulenc. The two re brusque and pow- Persichetti and were f the sophisticated s that the Poulenc

ert, the Marlowes of- m Chasin's arrange- auss's "Blue Danube"

THEODORE STRONGIN.

5 GRANTS ARE LISTED

The Ford Foundation announced yesterday the fifth of its annual grants to the National Educational Television Center. The \$6-million gift will provide five hours of new programs each week for 128 non-commercial television stations across the country.

Also announced were grants to a Boston music school, the New York Public Library dance collection, and two experimental theaters in Manhattan.

The New England Conservatory of Music has been given a \$750,000 matching grant to strengthen its training programs. The grant must be matched over the next three years.

The La Mama Experimental Theater Club, 122 Second Avenue, received \$25,000 to expand and improve facilities for its playwrights' program. The Off Off Broadway group has given almost 200 new scripts their first productions.

An \$18,500 grant has been given to the New Lafayette Theater and Workshop, 2225

The foundation has awarded \$69,000 to the New York Public Library to complete the library's automated book catalogue for the dance collection in the Library-Museum of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

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FATHER

1:15, 3, 4:45, 6:30, 8:15, 10

34th ST. EAST / Near 2nd

THE COMEDIAN

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CORONET / 59th St. & 3rd

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Little CARNEGIE / 57th St. off 7

SNEAK PREVIEW AT 8:10

CLOSELY WATCH TRADES

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State Signs for Educational TV Chain

Special to The New York Times
ALBANY, Feb. 14—Governor Rockefeller announced today the signing of a contract to link the state's five independent educational television stations in a statewide hookup to be known as the New York Network.

The network, scheduled to be in operation by this fall, will reach as many as 11 million viewers from Long Island to Buffalo, state and educational television officials said.

The contract between the state's Office of General Services and the New York Telephone Company calls for the annual leasing over a 10-year period of microwave facilities to be built by the telephone company.

Mr. Rockefeller said the telephone company had asked the

Federal Communications Commission for permission to erect about 20 microwave transmission towers from New York City to Buffalo.

The state's cost of running the network was estimated at \$666,080 a year — \$271,080 for leasing the microwave facilities; \$215,000 for leasing control equipment, and \$180,000 for staffing and operations.

"This will be another New York first, the first statewide interconnection of live broadcasts by noncommercial stations with programs for the general audience," Mr. Rockefeller said.

The network will be administered by the State University of New York through an operations center to be built in the Alfred E. Smith State Office Building here. Programming policy is to be determined by a

program representing each of the stations.

The network will provide two-way broadcast transmission facilities, capable of carrying programs in color, to link WNDT, Channel 13, New York City; WMHT, Channel 17, Schenectady; WCNY, Channel 24, Syracuse; WXXI, Channel 21, Rochester, and WNED, Channel 17, Buffalo. Other stations can be added as they become operational.

Initially the stations' program committee plans to use the network five days a week, from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M., with tentative plans for an additional period Saturdays.

Announcing the plans for the network with the Governor were Dr. Samuel Gould, chancellor of the state university, and Dr. James E. Allen Jr., state education commissioner.

PEARL BUCK SE WORKS FOR SH

Wolper Will Prepare for Radio, TV and S

By GEORGE GEN

Pearl S. Buck has turned all but five of her vast collection of literary works to Productions, Inc., for development as properties for television, motion picture and theater. The agreement, which was negotiated with Buck and Theodore Wolper, president of the Pearl S. Foundation, makes available to Wolper over 200 works, including Nobel Prize-winning autographs.

Proceeds from the use of the properties will go to the S. Buck Foundation, which is at bettering the lot of orphan children of American women in Asian countries. Buck is a salaried consultant to the foundation, Wolper Productions, which plans to produce some of the works for television and for motion pictures will act as the foundation's agent in placing the properties in the various markets. Heretofore, the company specialized in documentary television.

Novels Are Excluded

Among the properties included in the transaction are Miss Buck's second novel, "Good Earth," for which she won the Pulitzer Prize in 1938. "Dragon Seed," "Imperial Garden," "Letter From Peking," "Satan Never Sleeps." The latter two were excluded because all have or will be made into motion pictures.

Miss Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1938 for her novels depicting peasant life in China, including "The Earth."

The author, who is 74 years old, said she was pleased to have the Wolper organization handling her works "because they deal in fact instead of fantasy," an allusion to independent producer's dependence on documentary films.

Mr. Harris, who is preparing a biography of Miss Buck, estimated that possibly 50 percent of her works could be made into full-length motion pictures.

M. J. Rifkin, executive president of Wolper, indicated that lists of available works would be prepared by the organization within 90 days and made available to network

Red Faces at the Smithsonian

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—After a mix-up yesterday on a safe combination, the Hope Diamond can once again be seen at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History. The historic 44.5-carat diamond

remained locked in the safe all day yesterday when it was found that the safe would not open. Officials explained today that the combination was changed periodically and that a substitute guard had gotten the wrong one.

DR. LEARY ARRESTED BY CUSTOM OFFICERS

DETROIT, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Dr. Timothy Leary, a leading advocate of the use of LSD, was arrested by United States customs officers today on charges of failing to register as a narcotics violator before leaving the country.

Dr. Leary, dressed in his white "meditation gown," was picked up at Detroit Metropolitan Airport, where he was preparing to board a plane for Madison, Wis. He was scheduled to address a University of Wisconsin audience tonight.

Dr. Leary, a former Harvard University psychologist, was brought before United States District Court Judge Fred Kaess. He entered no plea and was released on \$2,500 bond pending a preliminary court hearing March 10.

The arrest resulted from Dr. Leary's aborted foray across the river to Windsor, Ont., last night.

He was not admitted to Canada, which has barred him because of the previous narcotics conviction. But Kenneth Aschm, United States customs agent in charge here, said Dr. Leary technically was on Canadian soil, since the border is in the middle of the river. Dr. Leary rode a bus through the river tunnel before being turned back by Canadian officials.

Trucking Group Names Aide
The appointment of William

For the investor too busy to know it all...

our business is investments

police officer to make an arrest without a warrant for a crime committed in his presence anywhere in the state.

directive to state and local police officials to develop a statewide "central dialing system" for summoning the police. The goal, according to the governor's aides, is to set a telephone number that can be called by any citizen and needs police help anywhere in the state.

legislation containing stiff penalties for cigarette bootlegging, including higher fines and increased taxation of the vehicles that are used to bring the untaxed cigarettes into the state. The governor estimated the current tax loss to the state and New York City at "as high as \$1 billion."

program to help localities

Continued on Page 31, Column 1

House Pay

such service for those who are unable to pay for it.

The United States Department of Labor reports that the median for salaried professionals in all fields is close to \$10,000 a year. The same federal agency set \$5,839 as the minimum adequate to support a city worker's family of four.

In the words of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., "The Negro is a man, not a problem." Wright, director of the Urban League's ministry studies for the National Council, there is still a "cultural lag" in the Negro community when it comes to adjusting the man in the modern world. Despite recent improvements, he said, the Negro is still a "very non-professional employer."

often it places the

Continued on Page 66, Column 2

Pace and 12 Others Named by President To Public TV Board

By JACK GOULD

Frank Pace Jr., former Secretary of the Army and former Director of the Bureau of the Budget, was named by President Johnson yesterday to head a 15-man board that will direct the pioneering Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The corporation is scheduled to receive the first Federal funds appropriated to expand and stabilize a noncommercial TV service as a complement to advertiser-supported networks and stations.

In addition to Mr. Pace, Mr. Johnson named 12 other board members, including John D. Rockefeller 3d, chairman of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts; Erich Leinsdorf, music director of the Boston Symphony, and Jack Valenti, a former aide to Mr. Johnson and now president of the Motion Picture Association of America. He had appointed two other members previously.

Word of the President's selections were announced in Washington, after which Mr. Pace discussed at his home in Greenwich, Conn., his long-range hopes for the corporation.

Mr. Pace, whose probable selection as chairman had been reported last week, cautioned against expectations of overnight miracles by the corporation. He envisioned noncommercial TV as a gradually growing social asset that could add to the nation's awareness of the democracy's strengths and resources in information and the arts.

The corporation's board

Continued on Page 68, Column 3

RIOT STUDY IS SAID TO EXPRESS ALARM

Report of Presidential Panel Is Scheduled March 3

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—In a small, first-floor room of the Capitol beneath the Senate chamber, 10 men and a woman have been putting the finishing touches on a document that will tell the American people they are in deep trouble.

The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, appointed by President Johnson last July 29 to find the causes of urban riots and to recommend solutions, is scheduled to publish its report March 3.

Although its findings and recommendations will not be made final until its last meeting on Feb. 28, there is every indication that the commission will find America's racial crisis to be of alarming proportions, that all the conditions that led to the disorders last summer still exist and in some ways are worse.

The commission is expected to find rising militancy among Negroes and hostility among whites, and a failure in many communities and institutions to move in constructive ways to attack the causes of disorder.

Broad and sweeping recommendations will be made in the areas of employment, housing, welfare, education and law enforcement, but the commission is said to be pessimistic about what can be done in the short

Continued on Page 63, Column 2

of such action taken in the past trusts the dispositive funds to some public official.

"The arbitrator shall be final and an agreement between the city and the state is stated. It sets a key point in realignment.

Mr. Rockefeller had recommended to settle the dispute Lindsay had asked help. However, could not get the union to agree, which the arbitrator would proceed.

The city had said it was going to go to arbitration starting point for a decrease to be awarded a year more than were receiving wanted the floor.

Governor

The Governor announced a plan to take over the State Government while a hearing existed. He said it should be paid over a period at a rate more while the control. This rate was recommended by the panel appointed by the Governor.

Mayor Lindsay called on the Governor to call the National Guard to deal with the city's mounting problems. Mr. Rockefeller said that such an action was "fighting in the streets."

The 10,000 members of the Uniformed Sanitarians Association accepted the governor's plan and work.

Mayor Lindsay

Continued on Page 63, Column 2

NEW COPPER PLAN IS OFFERED BY U.S.

Pace and 12 Others Are Named To Unit for Noncommercial TV

AEROSPACE PLAN

A Change in the Bargaining Format Urged in Strike

By DAVID R. JONES
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The Johnson Administration today made a proposal aimed at breaking the impasse in the seven-month-old copper strike.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Secretary of Commerce Alexander B. Trowbridge urged the parties in the dispute to resume negotiations immediately within the framework of a new bargaining format that a three-man panel had said was the only way to end the deadlock.

Joseph P. Molony, chief spokesman for the 60,000 strikers, said that he was "very disappointed" with the plan.

Craig Tarler, a copper industry spokesman, said that the proposal indicated that the Government had "recognized at least some of the key issues" that were blocking the settlement.

He declined further comment, but there were indications that some of the companies had reservations about the proposal.

The bargaining format proposed by the Administration was designed to remove a structural obstacle to negotiations and enable the parties to begin talking seriously about economic terms of settlement.

Obstacle Is Defined

The structural obstacle is a union demand for "company-wide bargaining," which would require each of the four major producers to agree to simultaneous settlement with local unions at all of its mines and plants with common expiration dates and roughly common terms.

The companies now bargain on a regional or local basis

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

which is subject to confirmation by the Senate, is virtually nonpartisan in political balance. It contains individuals from many geographical areas engaged in cultural activities, philanthropy, labor, banking, business, commercial and non-commercial broadcasting, journalism and education.

Following is the list of board members as released by the White House:

¶ Mr. Pace, who has been proposed for a six-year term. He is president of the National Institute of Social Science and a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. He said he would apportion his time between his private positions and the chairmanship of the TV corporation.

¶ Joseph A. Beirne, president of the United Electrical and Communications Workers of America and a vice president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. He has been proposed for a four-year term.

¶ Robert S. Benjamin, chairman of the United Artists Corporation, a major element in the film industry; general partner in the New York law firm of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim and Ballou, and a trustee of Brandeis University. He was nominated for a six-year term.

¶ Roscoe C. Carroll, general counsel for the Golden State Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles and a member of the board of the Welfare Planning Council for the Watts area of Los Angeles. His appointment would run for two years.

¶ Michael A. Gammino, president of the Columbus National Bank of Rhode Island, who is a trustee and treasurer of the Newport Metropolitan Opera Festival and a trustee for the repertory theater in Rhode Island. He has been proposed for a four-year term.

¶ Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, president and editor of The Houston Post, who in the administration of former President Eisenhower was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. She has been proposed for



Frank Pace Jr., who was named head of organization.

ment, the President appointed Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both have been proposed for six-year terms.

Dr. Killian was the architect of last year's report of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television. The report, originally encouraged by President Johnson, was in large measure the basis of the legislation for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Mr. Pace stressed in the interview that expansion of non-commercial TV to its full potential could not be solely a corporation undertaking, urging active support by private business and the individual viewer. Such a three-way partnership, he said, would demonstrate how several forces together can achieve national goals beyond the capability of one force alone.

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terms.

The companies now bargain on a regional or local basis and prefer to keep things that way.

The unions are demanding company-wide bargaining because they contend that the producers, under the existing setup, can play one local union against another in order to win a cheaper settlement. The producers contend that company-wide settlements would be uneconomic, and they fear bargaining on that basis would weaken their relative strength.

The Administration's proposal, suggested by the three-man panel, called for each company to bargain with the unions in three groupings. One group would cover mining, smelting and refining; the second other nonferrous metals; the third copper wire and cable and brass fabrication.

"The bargaining, of course, should concentrate on the economic issues but should also comprise discussions of uniform expiration dates and equality of treatment within these groupings," the panel said in its report to the Administration.

The Administration's proposal thus rejected the union demand for company-wide bargaining and did not call outright for common expiration dates. It did suggest broadening the bargaining format beyond present lines, as the unions wanted. But it also recognized the company argument that there were economic differences between various operations that would make company-wide agreements prohibitive.

Rigidity Is Criticized

Mr. Wirtz and Mr. Trowbridge said in a joint statement that they agreed "that the only way to reach a fair and speedy solution to this dispute is for the parties to discard their rigid preconditions for settlement and to begin bargaining immediately on the basis of the panel's suggestions."

"The national interest requires a prompt settlement of this dispute," they said.

Mr. Molony, vice president of the United Steelworkers of America, said in a telephone interview from Miami Beach that he was "very dissa-

dent Eisenhower was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. She has been proposed for a four-year term.

¶Sol Haas, chairman of station KIRO in Seattle. His term would run two years.

¶Joseph D. Hughes, vice president of T. Mellon & Sons and administrative trustee of the Richard King Mellon Foundation in Pittsburgh. He is chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee for Public Television. His term would be for four years.

¶Mr. Leinsdorf, who was nominated for a two-year term, has been conductor of the Metropolitan Opera in New York. In Boston, in addition to serving with the Boston Symphony, he is a trustee of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

¶Mr. Rockefeller, who is one of the foremost figures in New York's cultural life. In addition to his chairmanship of Lincoln Center, he is chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation and has been a past trustee of New York's educational station on Channel 13. He has been nominated for two years.

¶Carl Sanders, former Governor of Georgia and currently a member of the National Commission on Urban Problems. He has been proposed for a four-year term.

¶Frank E. Schooley, director of broadcasting and an associate professor of radio and television at the University of Illinois, and former president of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. He is up for a two-year term.

¶Mr. Valenti, a former advertising man, became a special assistant to President Johnson in 1963. He accepted the presidency of the Motion Picture Association of America in 1966. He has been proposed for a six-year term.

Prior to yesterday's announce-

one force alone.

Donations Promised

Senate confirmation of the appointments make take up to a month. Articles of incorporation will then be filed in the District of Columbia, a step that will make immediately available separate \$1-million donations promised by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Carnegie Corporation. It was understood that the corporation, probably with White House concurrence, may ask Congress for initial "seed money" of \$9-million, as originally proposed in last year's passage of the Public Broadcasting Act. This would differ from the recommendation of \$4-million, in the President's budget message, which proposed that for the following fiscal year there be a further grant of \$20-million.

The altered strategy would eliminate the need for amending provisions of the corporation act and presumably assure that the more complex problem—permanent governmental financing with adequate safeguards against Congressional intrusion in program content—could be deferred until after the Presidential election in November.

Mr. Pace said that one of the tasks confronting the 15-man board would be the selection of a paid president responsible for day-by-day operations.

He indicated that all candidates would be carefully screened in accordance with the board's wishes for what he called the long-range positioning of the corporation's policies. In this connection, he stressed that the 130-odd individual educational stations would have to be the prime activists in program preparations and not expect Washington to relieve them of their creative obligations.

Douglas McDougal

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12 AT OLEAN HURT AS SKI LIFT BREAKS

Special to The New York Times

OLEAN, N. Y., Feb. 17—At least 12 persons were injured today when they jumped or fell from a ski lift that suddenly re-

Brazilians Move to Expel Two International Unions

Special to The New York Times

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 17—The authorities acted today to expel two international unions and at least one union official. The Minister of Justice, Luis Gama e Silva, recommended

THE PISTON

PRESIDENT SEEKS PUBLIC TV AGENCY AS EDUCATION AID

Message to Congress Asks \$9-Million for First Year of Foundation-Like Unit

HEALTH REVIEW SOUGHT

Johnson Places Emphasis on Promoting Local Efforts in Research Activities

Excerpts from the message will be found on Page 28.

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — President Johnson asked Congress today to create a Corporation for Public Television that could channel both public and private funds into noncommercial television and radio facilities and programs.

The President would have it function like a private foundation, free of Government control, but under the supervision of 15 public board members. He requested \$9-million for its first year of operation, but put off for a year recommendations on its long-term financing and other controversial aspects.

The proposal was the major new element of a special message on education and health. In reviewing the rapidly expanding Federal programs in those fields, Mr. Johnson placed heavy emphasis on the need for re-evaluation and research and on promoting local efforts and controls.

Principal Requests

In the field of education, his principal requests were the following:

• A major expansion of the Teacher Corps, which assigns volunteer teachers to classrooms in city and rural slum areas, with new guarantees that the states approve the program, that local school districts control the volunteers and that their pay not exceed the pay of resident teachers.

• A \$15-million program to help states and local governments develop comprehensive education plans.

• A \$30-million program to underwrite new experiments in vocational training and career counseling.

• The creation of three regional centers at a cost of \$7.5-million to help parents and teachers educate handicapped children.

• A major study of the value and potential of instructional television and research into the potential use of computers in education.

• More money to help school

Henry Luce, 68, Dies in Phoenix



Time's first issue (March 3, 1923) showed Joseph Cannon, former House Speaker.



Henry R. Luce

Started a Publishing Empire With Time

Special to The New York Times

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 28 — Henry R. Luce, founder of the Time-Life-Fortune magazine empire, died of a heart attack early today. He was 68 years old.

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, the writer, former Representative and former Ambassador to Italy, was with her husband when he became ill yesterday in his home in the Biltmore Estates section of Phoenix.

Mr. Luce was admitted to St. Joseph's Hospital for tests. He talked to his wife by tele-

phone about 10:30 last night, saying he was feeling better. Early this morning, he collapsed. He was pronounced dead at 5 A.M.

Mr. and Mrs. Luce had been at their winter home here since Nov. 1. Mr. Luce played golf until a few days ago.

A week ago he attended a dinner in honor of Vice President Humphrey, who was visiting Phoenix.

After news of Mr. Luce's death was made public, the first



The first Life (Nov. 23, 1936) showed part of dam at Fort Peck in Montana.

Began Life, Fortune, Sports Illustrated

two telephone calls of condolence received by Mrs. Luce were from President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey.

In addition to his widow, Mr. Luce is survived by two sons by his previous marriage, Henry 3d and Peter Paul; two sisters, Mrs. Maurice T. Moore of New York and Mrs. Leslie Severinghaus of Haverford, Pa.; a brother, Sheldon R. Luce of Palo Alto, Calif., and nine grandchildren.

A funeral service will be conducted Friday at 3 P.M. in the

Continued on Page 33, Column 1

FEDERAL RESERVE UNFREEZES FUNDS TO EASE MONEY

\$850-Million Freed by Cut in Amount Banks Must Hold Against Deposits

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr. Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — The Federal Reserve Board took another major step today in the direction of easier money.

A unanimous board reduced bank reserve requirements against savings deposits and against the first \$5-million in each bank's time deposits from 4 per cent to 3 per cent.

The action will unfreeze \$850-million of funds for bank leading and investing — the same amount that was frozen last summer in a two-step increase in the amount of cash banks must hold in reserve against deposits.

The move came at a time when a heavy demand for funds was in prospect in March, both for tax payments by corporations and for long-term corporate bond issues. These prospective demands have been a major element in the last three weeks in partially reversing the dramatic decline in interest rates that took place from the end of November to early February.

Easing Effect Is Spread

Thus the Reserve Board signaled today that it did not want the pressure of credit demand to tighten money again and start a renewed climb in interest rates.

[Major banks in New York and Chicago reacted cautiously to the cut in reserve requirements. They said that in large part the Reserve Board was simply supplying funds to the banks it would have had to provide in one form or another to meet seasonal loan demands, Page 35.] The Reserve Board's announcement today said: "The action is intended to assist in meeting developing credit needs throughout the country in a manner consistent with the Federal Reserve's policy objectives of assuring that the availability of credit is adequate to provide for orderly economic growth."

The phrase "throughout the country" had special meaning. A technical feature of today's move served to spread the easing effect across the banking system, in contrast to last summer's tightening moves, which hit hardest at the larger banks.

The application of today's reduction in reserve requirements to ordinary passbook savings accounts will help "country banks" that have large amounts of such deposits.

The Reserve Board, it was understood wanted to give some

CONSULAR TREATY WINS SENATE TEST

Committee Backs It, 15-4 Pact's Approval on Floor Is Now Expected Soon

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee advanced the Administration's East-West bridge building program today by approving the United States-Soviet consular treaty by a vote of 15 to 4.

The three-year-old treaty is now expected to be called up for Senate action in the next two weeks. Indications are that it will easily receive the two-thirds vote needed for approval.

One indication was the announcement by Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate minority leader, that he would support the treaty. A number of Republicans who had been undecided were expected to swing over to his position.

On another East-West measure supported by the Administration, a House Banking subcommittee approved unanimously today a proposed deal in which the Government's Export-Import Bank would grant loans for the sale of \$50-million worth

Peril to U.S. Bases Rises as Vietcong Use Soviet Rocket

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

In the attack Monday against the air base at Danang, South Vietnam, the Vietcong used the heaviest and most powerful ground weapons they have yet employed in the war.

Soviet-made 140-mm. rockets, with a greater range and larger bursting charge than any of the mortars, recoilless rifles or rockets hitherto used by the enemy, were fired from positions about 9,000 yards outside the airbase, reports from Vietnam indicated.

About 134 firing positions had been established to launch rocket salvos of six to eight simultaneously. Fifty-one rounds actually hit the airbase or a nearby town, according to the Pentagon. They killed 12 Americans and wounded 33, while 33 South Vietnamese were killed and 70 wounded. The blasts slightly damaged 11 planes, hit several military buildings including barracks, the post exchange and an officers' club and damaged 200 houses.

New Problems Raised Utilization of these weapons, manufactured in 1962, has raised new problems in Vietnam, Pentagon spokesmen conceded. It demonstrated that even fairly heavy weapons — each 140-mm

CONGRESS IS SEEN SPARING MEDICAID

State Program Is Expected to Survive Hearings on Social Security Changes

By MAURICE CARROLL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — New York's multimillion-dollar Medicaid program — thought to be the target of a stringent Federal cutback — escapes unscathed in legislation that Congress will start to study tomorrow, according to state officials.

The Administration's Social Security amendments will go before the House Ways and Means Committee. They would bar eligibility for Federal Medicaid reimbursement to families earning more than one-and-a-half times the state's maximum income standard for cash welfare payments.

George K. Wyman, State Commissioner of Social Welfare, said today that most of those eligible for New York Medicaid are within that standard now. Mr. Wyman, who was in Albany, was interviewed by telephone.

After the department conducts its annual month-of-May price study to bring welfare

FORD \$20-MILLION TO AID PUBLIC TV

Foundation to Help Sustain Educational Broadcasting

By JACK GOULD

The Ford Foundation plans to spend \$20-million to \$25 million in the coming year on expanding and diversifying noncommercial television and radio.

The funds are designed to sustain educational broadcasting during a period of expected uncertainty over the extent and form of possible Federal support. The medium does not carry commercial advertising. If it takes two or three years for Congress to agree on long-range financing of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Ford contribution is expected to rise to \$50-million or \$75-million.

The broad outlines of the philanthropic organization's decision to increase rather than phase out its aid for public broadcasting were announced yesterday by McGeorge Bundy, foundation president, and Fred W. Friendly, television consultant, at a news conference at the Ford Building, 320 East 43rd Street.

Mr. Bundy said that the foundation felt it had a moral obligation to assure the continuing momentum of educational broadcasting pending Congressional action on what he called the difficult and novel concept of using some sort of public tax funds to finance an alternative to commercial broadcasting.

Up to House Panel

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting, of which Frank Pace Jr. is chairman, has been formally created by Congress and legally incorporated but its ultimate funding, both to get started and then to become a permanent social fixture, depends on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Bundy noted that the House committee was burdened by an exceptionally heavy load of legislative business, notably the proposed income tax surcharge. He said he hoped it would not take five years for the corporation to achieve permanent financing through a tax that would insulate the project's activities from political interferences. He conceded, however, that the process might take two or three years.

Authorized for One Year

The fund's move comes when many elements of educational TV are alarmed over the prospect of reduced budgets. The Ford Foundation's system of

TV: Draft Resistance From All Sides

Channel 13 Devotes 2 1/2 Hours to 'View-In'

VIRTUALLY a full evening of television—from 7:30 to 10 o'clock—was devoted last night to the legal, patriotic, moral and religious aspects of resistance to the military draft. The program, produced by Henry Morgenthau of educational station WGBH-TV in Boston and involving participation by New York City's Channel 13 and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Toronto, required a scorecard to keep up with the students, professors, lawyers and military men who participated. But overall the program was consistently absorbing, albeit somewhat weighted on the side of articulate intellectuals opposing the Selective Service Act for various reasons.

Prof. Jerome Cohen of the Harvard Law School, the moderator, had the formidable task of directing the flow of oral traffic over the Eastern Educational Network and in general did a remarkably good job. The program began with a much too long film sequence on the case of Chic Marston Jr., who last year burned his draft card on the steps of the Boston Courthouse. But thereafter the evening was largely of live origin and the viewer was accorded a stimulating discussion of the endless ramifications of conscripting young men for whom the Vietnamese war seems unjust and ill-advised.

One striking result was the general consensus that the youths who defected to Toronto were dropouts seeking an easy solution to their opposition to the war. Many of the participants in the United States felt it required a higher courage to fight the draft in their own country and, if

necessary, accept the consequences of a jail term and fine.

The Rev. William Sloane Coffin, chaplain of Yale University, who is under indictment for allegedly having counseled students to defy the draft, put the dominant issue most succinctly: whether personal conscience transcends obligations to the Government in a war that is deemed unpopular. Through brief discussions with many students and others there was then an extended mass colloquy on whether draft resisters were placing a priority on selfish concerns or realistically rebelling against an established national policy.

The program, entitled "Draft Resistance View-In," did include representatives of the Boston Selective Service and Veterans of Foreign Wars and one student from Yale who supported Vietnam policies. But, in the accumulated impressions bound to be taken away by a viewer, their remarks were drowned out in the far larger and better phrased criticism of the draft.

The WGBH-TV documentary touched on the swiftly-moving events of this week but hardly at the length that some set owners might have felt warranted. The impact of draft-age students on the primaries in New Hampshire and Wisconsin warranted more exploration but this flaw was mitigated by the general belief that for years to come the draft would continue as a reality in a society yearning for peace.

So many thoughts and opinions emerged from the two and a half hours of television that the end result was to stimulate the viewer's own thinking, which was the true measure of the unusual program's success.

Yet one oversight could not

Stimulating Discussion Is of Live Origin

be totally discounted: there was only the barest mention that so many American troops in Vietnam came from the lower economic groups rather than from the economically and educationally advantaged who were heard last night. TV's concern for morality in a violent world was of the elite genre last night.

JACK GOULD.

Unemployables Again

CHANNEL 4 presented last night still another documentary on the melancholy plight of the unemployable poor in the Affluent Society. The one hour program titled "The Unemployables?" was interesting, but presented little that had not been covered in countless other documentaries on the same theme.

A number of the interviews seemed obviously staged, and there was little that was visually stimulating to offset the rather repetitious chronicling of case histories. Aside from the program's obviously good intentions and the sound advice it offered dropouts to remain in school, the documentary merely restated the obvious facts about the terrible human waste thrown up by our ghettos and rural slums.

Perhaps there can never be enough reminders of this melancholy fact, but the responsibility of the communications media would seem to go beyond the mere cataloguing of human failures. Understanding of the problem is necessary before a start can be made on reaching solutions. But the hour is already late and a start must be made in finding those solutions.

GEORGE GENT.

matching grants for educational TV stations, under which the fund added 25 per cent to whatever sums a station raised elsewhere, will expire in December, 1968. About \$4-million remains to be paid out before the program is discontinued.

Highlights of the revised plan, which the fund's board of trustees initially authorized for only one year but informally recognized may have to be extended for a longer period, are these:

• Reservation of at least \$5-million annually for direct aid to individual stations and regional educational networks to prepare specific program series. All the country's 140-odd noncommercial stations will be

invited to submit proposals.

A small committee of authorities in the arts and public affairs will then select ideas that appear to be the most promising. Mr. Bundy and Mr. Friendly stressed that the foundation itself did not wish to dictate programing content. The committee has not been named.

• Continuation of support for National Educational Television, now the main source of national programing for educational stations, at an increased level. N.E.T. has been receiving \$6-million a year and support may rise to over \$8-million.

• A special grant of \$1-million for joint coverage by N.E.T. and the Public Broadcast Labo-

ratory, the Sunday night experimental series now underwritten by the fund, of the 1968 campaign and election. Seven programs stressing background analysis and interpretation will be offered.

This move supported widespread speculation that the laboratory eventually will be more tightly integrated into the N.E.T. operation, with possible economics in the use of technical facilities and perhaps personnel. Mr. Bundy and Mr. Friendly acknowledged that the laboratory had not met everyone's expectations but said it was far too early to make a final judgment on an experimental venture. The Public Broadcast Laboratory already has received \$3-million from the

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pect of reduced budgets. The Ford-Foundation's system of noncommercial stations will be

mental venture. The Public Broadcast Laboratory already has received \$9-million from the fund, much of it still unspent, and it is scheduled to receive \$4-million more in the coming year.

A commitment of \$500,000 to educational radio, which has taken a back seat to the more glamorous medium of television. Congress specifically included radio as well as television under the definition of public broadcasting. A grant of \$500,000, when judged against the sound medium's very low costs compared with TV's, could have a major impact on educational radio. How the total might be allocated remains undetermined.

A preliminary grant of \$250,000 to the recently announced Children's Television Workshop, a figure that in coming months could reach \$1-million.

The tone of the Ford Foundation's formal announcement and the impromptu remarks of Mr. Bundy and Mr. Friendly left no doubt that a collateral objective of the fund is to harmonize all forces within educational TV.

Mr. Pace, Dr. James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, whose study was a prelude to the creation of the public corporation; the White House, N.E.T. and a sampling of individual stations were apprised in advance of the contemplated step. While appreciative of the fund's economic aid over many years, some stations earlier had expressed the view that the foundation had not adequately let them into its confidence.

The Ford Foundation on previous occasions has donated more than \$20-million in a year to educational TV. Mr. Friendly observed that the station program grants might number a total of 50, with a proviso that such efforts would be made available to all other noncommercial outlets.

Some discontent with this plan arose last night. One station official outside New York favored the disbanded matching-grant procedure as a greater assurance of a station's independence. Disbursal of the grant, he noted, rested solely with the holder of the station license.

If support for a station depended on the fund committee's approval of a given presentation, he said, the Ford Foundation for practical purposes would exercise control over final program content.

Another objection, voiced elsewhere, was that viewer contributions might drop off if the Ford Foundation's grants were added to individual donations. Informally, the foundation noted that it was constantly deluged by stations with appeals for support of specific program undertakings and that the stations had not raised the issue of content control.



The Installation of Archbishop Cooke

Starting at 1:00pm, Channel 4 will provide live coverage of the installation of the Archbishop of New York with commentary by NBC News Correspondent Bill Ryan assisted by Monsignor Joseph Riordan. The Sixth and Eleventh Hour News will report highlights this evening. In color.

1:00pm/Today/WNBC-TV



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Aide Sees the President, Shows Political Stripes

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP) — President Johnson chose a newly painted garden bench today for a political huddle with a key Democratic leader. The result showed.

After a ceremony installing W. Marvin Watson as Postmaster General, Mr. Johnson led Edwin L. Weisl, New York Democratic national committeeman, to a white, wrought-iron bench.

There they sat until the President was summoned into the White House. Mr. Weisl left, carrying an imprint of the conference on his trousers and coat — a white bench design.

Mr. Johnson's impression of the meeting was not seen.

U. S. Broadcasting Agency Completes Report on Riots

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP) — The Corporation for Public Broadcasting has already completed a preliminary report on how noncommercial TV stations can aid in riot control, Frank Pace Jr., board chairman said, said today.

Speaking after the first meeting of corporation's directors, he said that he had ordered preparation of the riot-control report about 10 days ago because of "my own sense that here is an area of real contribution and great value." But Mr. Pace declined to make the report public at this time and also refused to summarize its contents until "it is thought through."

Mr. Pace, a former Army Secretary and former Bureau of the Budget Director, made his announcement about an hour before President Johnson signed a bill appropriating \$9-million to get the corporation into operation starting on July 1.

The corporation will help improve noncommercial television stations and aid universities to start training programs for public television personnel.

Group of Bolshoi Dancers To Open at the Met May 21

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5/12/1968

family."

PUBLIC TV AND RADIO PROPOSED IN JERSEY

Special to The New York Times

TRENTON, May 11 — The formation of a \$15.7-million statewide system of public television and radio was recommended today by the Governor's Commission on Public Broadcasting.

The plan visualizes an integrated system of open circuit broadcasts for mass audiences as well as closed circuit broadcasts for public agency and instructional uses. It would cost about \$6-million a year to operate.

The commission, which proposed that the system be administered and managed by a state-chartered, publicly supported, autonomous authority, said:

"It should be organized as a non profit, nongovernmental public body or as a new specially administered state agency."

Gov. Richard J. Hughes, who formed the 18-member commission last October, asked for funds to construct the public broadcasting system in his recent bond-issue proposals for education. But the Republican-controlled Legislature has not committed itself on the idea of an educational television and radio network.

**Nemerov Named Winner
Of First Roethke Award**



... we intend to continue expected from them.

Ford Fund Grants \$5-Million To Encourage New TV Shows

The Ford Foundation announced yesterday 18 grants totaling almost \$5-million to go to public television stations and networks — including Channel 13 in New York — under its recently announced Project for New Television Programming.

The awards, which will be given on an annual basis, were made by a committee of persons involved in the arts and public affairs from submissions by 107 noncommercial stations.

The majority of programs selected for grants will be ready for broadcast in the local communities this fall, after which they will be made available for exchange among public television stations and networks.

The largest award, \$750,000, went to Boston's WGBH-TV for 20 one-hour dramas on contemporary Negro life. WNDT (Channel 13) was awarded \$631,000 for 39 one-hour programs titled "Where It's At." The series will explore the social, cultural and artistic life of Negroes in metropolitan New York.

The Eastern Educational Network, of which Channel 13 is a member, received \$300,000 for 21 one-hour programs on public affairs and special events coverage, and KQED in San Francisco got \$742,900 for a series of 45-minute programs titled "Newspaper of the Air," which the station developed during the recent newspaper strike in that city.

A spokesman for Channel 13 said yesterday that its programs would be directed specifically toward the Negro communities in Harlem, the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn and Newark.

Others receiving grants were: KLRN, Austin, Tex., \$82,082, for 39 one-hour programs on Mexican-American community affairs. WVIZ-TV, Cleveland, \$135,000 for "Cleveland Now," one-hour weekly series on plans to revitalize the city.

KDPS, Des Moines, \$248,690 for 26 three-hour programs for children. WQLN, Erie, Pa., \$22,677 for 10 one-hour reports and discussion on local housing needs.

WTFV-TV, Hershey, Pa., \$250,000, for series of broadcasts on significant community activities. KUHT, Houston, \$153,387 for series on consumer education for low-income residents.

WJCT, Jacksonville, Fla., \$165,529 for 150 one-hour programs on a news magazine treatment of local and state affairs.

KCET, Los Angeles, \$625,150 for 70 half-hour programs on the daily drama of life in Spanish-speaking sections of the city.

WYES-TV, New Orleans, \$125,637 for 156 one-hour programs on issues related to the Negro community.

WQED, Pittsburgh, \$182,935 for four two-hour experimental programs on the creation and presentation of original drama.

KETC, St. Louis, \$116,000 for 13 one-hour programs in magazine format on youth topics.

Georgia ETV Networks, \$97,344 for 20 half-hour programs on youth topics and issues.

New Hampshire Network, \$181,665 for 34 one-hour news-magazine coverage of state and regional issues.

South Carolina ETV Network, \$186,628 for 18 half-hour programs providing information and education on job opportunities for the unemployed.

The auction will be held in the Holiday Inn on Route 32, adjoining the property. It will be conducted by Fairfield P. Day, auctioneer and president of Joseph P. Day Realty, Inc., of New York City.

The present owners of the property are Edward F. Murray and Irving L. Simon, Albany investors.

Darien Industrial Tract Sold

A 75,000-square-foot tract at 1120 Post Road in Darien, Conn., has been purchased by the History Book Club, Inc., as the site for a three-story office building that will house its corporate headquarters.

The price, reported to be close to \$500,000, was negotiated by Roy H. Swenson and William W. Collins of the Stamford office of William Pitt, Inc., for the estate of Carl Baker.

A building now on part of the tract will continue to be occupied by its present tenant, the Miller Ford Agency, according to the brokers.



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FORD CHOOSES PANEL TO AWARD TV GRANTS

The Ford Foundation yesterday named the panel of judges who will select recipients of its grants for cultural and public affairs programs.

The foundation had earlier appropriated \$5-million for the first year of its new "Project for New Television Programming."

The project is designed to stimulate diversity in noncommercial television programming, to strengthen regional centers for program production, to improve production and exchange of quality programs by local stations and to assist efforts to meet urban problems and expand racial minority opportunities.

The foundation expects to announce its program selections not later than June 10.

The members of the panel are:

Ralph Ellison, author and former member of the Carnegie Commission on Educational TV.

Vivian Henderson, president of Clark College, Atlanta.

E. William Henry, lawyer and former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

John Houseman, former TV and film producer, currently director of drama in the Advanced Training Program of the Juilliard School of Music.

Willie Morris, editor in chief of Harper's Magazine.

Theodore White, author and journalist.

Colin Young, director of the Theater and Film School, University of California at Los Angeles.

A.B.C. WILL TELEVISION

- 10:00 (2) Candid Camera (R)
- (4) Snap Judgment (C)
- (11) Burns and Allen (R)
- 10:25 (4) News: Nancy Dicke
- 10:30 (2) Beverly Hillbillies (C)
- (7) Dick Cavett Show: Robert Wagner, The Cleveland Amory (C)
- (9) Joe Franklin Show: Roberta Robbins, T (C)
- (9) Joe Franklin Show
- (11) Biography (R)
- 11:00 (2) Andy Griffith (R)
- (4) Personality (C)
- (11) Time to Remember
- 11:30 (2) Dick Van Dyke (R)
- (4) Hollywood Squares
- (11) Cartoons (C)

Afternoon

- 12:00 (2) Love of Life (C)
- (4) Jeopardy (C)
- (7) Bewitched: Comedy
- (9) News: John Wings Phillips (C)
- (11) Bozo the Clown (C)
- 12:25 (2) News: Joseph Benti
- 12:30 (2) Search for Tomorrow
- (4) Eye Guess (C)
- (7) Treasure Isle (C)
- (9) Laurel and Hardy (C)
- (11) Cartoon (C)
- 12:45 (2) Guiding Light (C)
- 12:55 (4) News: Edwin Newman
- 1:00 (2) Dennis the Menace
- (4) P.D.Q. (C)
- (5) The New Yorkers: Joan Darling, Jerry Barnes, New York Prisoner of Traffic, T Senator Warren Mathan Schwartz (C)
- (7) Dream House (C)
- (9) Broken Arrow (R)
- (11) Movie: "Over the Moon" Rex Harrison, Merle Robinson but thin friend (R)
- 1:30 (2) As the World Turns
- (4) Let's Make a Deal (C)
- (7) Wedding Party (C)
- (9) Whirlybirds
- 2:00 (2) Love Is a Many Splendored Thing
- (4) Days of Our Lives (C)
- (7) The Newlywed Game
- (9) Kingdom of the Sky
- 2:30 (2) House Party (C)

Citizens TV Group Adds 42 Members as One Quits

By JACK GOULD

The controversy over the National Citizens Committee for Public Broadcasting continued yesterday with the announcement of 42 new members and the resignation of a pioneer in noncommercial television.

In announcing an expansion of the committee, Thomas P. F. Hoving, president of the group, said the new members had been selected to lend impetus to the organization's decision to act as a critical appraiser of all forms of broadcasting as well as offer continuing support of educational TV.

Leland Hazard, retired Pittsburgh industrialist and an important figure in the development of that city's educational station, WQED-TV, accused Mr. Hoving of not having asked the membership of the committee to vote on whether it wanted to analyze the performance and policies of commercial television.

"I resign forthwith from the committee," Mr. Hazard said.

"You have no such mandate from the National Citizens Committee, which in its entire history you have convened only once and that was months ago. Non commercial television and public broadcasting need more solid support than you give it

by occasional personally conceived outbursts."

Mr. Hoving retorted that while he respected Mr. Hazard's contributions to the culture of Pittsburgh he felt that the former vice president and general counsel of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company did not understand that there was "a new wave" in the country that was becoming increasingly dissatisfied with commercial TV programming.

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters yesterday joined National Educational Television and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in asking to be disassociated from Mr. Hoving's attack last Sunday on the commercial TV networks and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

When a revised structure of the committee is completed by the board of trustees, Mr. Hoving said yesterday the details would be forwarded to the members for their approval.

The new members follow:
Dr. Aeorl Arnold, professor of English literature, University of Southern California.
Noel Arthur, FMC Corporation; member of the board of incorporators, WQLN, Erie, Pa.
Milton Bass, entertainment editor, The Berkshire Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass.
Harry Belafonte, the entertainer.

Lawrence S. Berger, president and general manager, KHVH, Honolulu.

Phillip I. Berman, president, D. F. Bast & Co., Allenton, Pa.

William B. Branch, television playwright.

Roger Burnham, Nationwide Insurance Company; chairman, Milford (Conn.) Citizens Committee for Public Broadcasting.
Jack Campbell, former Governor of New Mexico.

Mayr. John G. Clancy, professor, Columbia University.

Kenneth B. Clark, director, Metropolitan Applied Research Center, New York.

Richard M. Clurman, chief of correspondents, Time-Life News Service.

Robert L. Coe, School of Communications, Ohio University.

Rev. Frank Costello, S.J., Seattle University.

Owen Dodson, professor of drama, Howard University, Washington.

John D. Entenza, director, Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts, Chicago.

John H. Fabretti, vice president, Planning and administration, California-Western States Life Insurance Company; chairman of the board, KVIE, Sacramento, Calif.

Jules Feiffer, the cartoonist.

Brendan Gill, drama critic, The New Yorker.

Nathan Glazer, the sociologist, Harvard University.

Dr. Hyman H. Goldin, associate professor of communications, Boston University; former staff director, Carnegie Commission on Educational Television.

Dr. James G. Harlow, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown.

W. Wright Harrison, president, Virginia National Bank, Norfolk.

Jerrold Hickey, editor, Boston Magazine.

Henry Clay Hofhelmer, 2d, chairman of the board, Southern Materials Corporation, Norfolk.

Marshall M. Holleb, lawyer, Chicago civic leader.

James E. Johnson, president, St. Louis County Council of Parent-Teachers Associations.

Maurice E. Kolpien, assistant superintendent of public schools, Erie, Pa.

Robert E. Lea, playwright, Los Angeles.

William P. Mahoney Jr., Phoenix lawyer, former Ambassador to Ghana.

Marya Mannes, the author.

G. A. McLellan, president, Business Committee for the Arts, New York.

Robert Montgomery, the actor, producer and director.

Henry Morgan, the satirist.

A. Craig Phillips, vice president, Richardson Foundation, Greensboro, N. C.

Charles E. Reilly Jr., executive director, National Catholic Office for Radio and Television, New York.

Kathleen Smith, professor, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

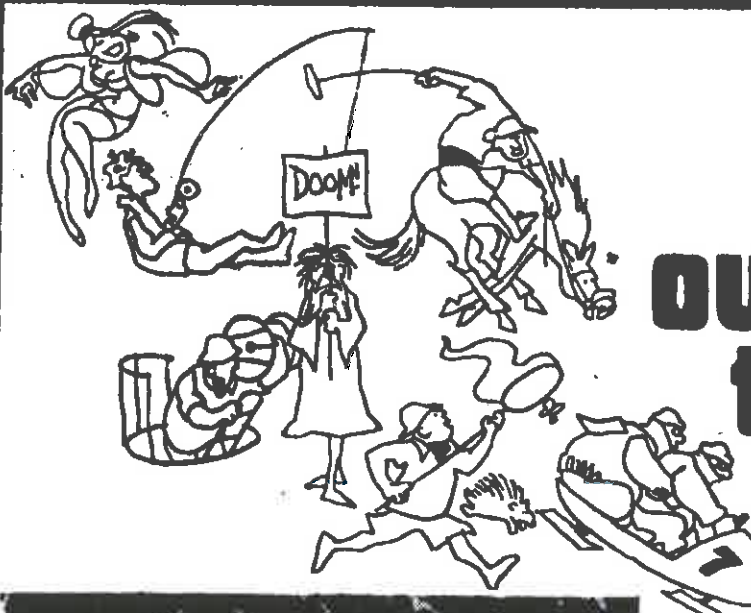
Mrs. Naomi Stone, senior editor, Doubleday & Co., New York.

Dr. Harold Taylor, the philosopher and author.

Gus Tyler, assistant president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

L. J. Williams, orthodontist, Casper, Wyo.

Pearce Young, judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles County.



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Associated Press

SLAYING U. S. OFFICER: Chained to each Italian partisan—Giuseppe Mannini, left, and Holahan—leave court at Novara, Italy, where they are charged with the murder of Maj. William Holahan of U. S. Office of Naval Affairs behind Nazi lines in northern Italy in 1944.

FAULTY, JURY TOLD

Plane Launching Failed to Court Verdict in Fatal Blast

NEW YORK TIMES.
20—Navy and Marine Corps were building up the port, or left the fatal explosion Navy aircraft on Friday afternoon after the disclosure today of the court of inquiry report of inquiry on the catapult. Several men were killed.

added that normal operational air pressure was 4,300 pounds.

Leigh E. Morse, 20 years old, an apprentice airman, of Angelica, N. Y., said that a few moments before the blast the air pressure stood at 2,750 pounds.

Another officer, Ensign Richard Bread Jr., the *Leyte's* catapult and arresting gear officer, also testified that "we had some trouble with the port catapult burning out resistors."

Several members of the *Leyte's* company drew commendation during the day's testimony. Among them were Anthony Kania, 28, boatswain's mate, first class, of Nanticoke, Pa.; Lieut. Comdr. Bernard L. Trager of Winchester, Mass., the ship's aviation repair officer, and Lieut. Comdr. Meredith C. Riddle of North Weymouth, Mass., the *Leyte's* damage control assistant.

FREEDOM CRUSADE BRIEFS CIVIC AIDES

U.S. Officials Tell of Conditions Behind Iron Curtain at Pentagon Conference

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Conditions in the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain were described today behind closed doors at the Pentagon to a group of about 450 men and women by officials having special knowledge in the field. Another session will be held tomorrow.

The participants were invited by the Crusade for Freedom, of which Henry Ford 2d is chairman. They include, local headquarters said, leaders of about 175 civic, fraternal, labor, business, professional and service organizations, and about 250 corporation executives.

The purpose of the meeting is to draw the attention of this group to a forthcoming fund-raising campaign to enlist 25,000,000 United States citizens in an educational campaign designed to develop awareness "of the responsibilities of free men and of the nature and methods of international communism."

The Crusade for Freedom operates Radio Free Europe, and the National Committee for a Free Europe.

"The sessions have been arranged," the headquarters announcement said, "to give outstanding leaders of American life a close look at this situation, and what is being done by private citizens to bring the truth to the captive peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania, sustain their will to resist Communist domination."

"So long as we sustain this will to resist integration into the Kremlin war machine we will keep Moscow off balance and help to stop World War III before it starts."

The group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ford, heard Roger M. Eyles, Deputy Secretary of Defense; Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Robert F. Land, director of Radio Free Europe; Louis A. Novins, executive vice president of the American Heritage Foundation; Whitney H. Shepardson, president of the National Committee for a Free Europe, and Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, president of the American Heritage Foundation during the sessions today.

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Citizens' Group on Broadcasting Alters Name and Adds to Board

CATV CONCERN PLANS LIVE CONCERT SERIES

The name of the National Citizens Committee for Public Broadcasting was changed yesterday to National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting. The revised identification is designed to reflect the committee's decision to act as a permanent critic of both commercial and noncommercial radio and television, rather than to serve only as a promotional arm of educational TV.

When Thomas P. F. Hoving, chairman of the committee, recently assailed the commercial TV networks and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for bringing "trivia" to the viewing public, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and other non-commercial TV groups repudiated his opinion as not representing their positions. The phrase "public broadcasting" was used by Congress as a synonym for noncommercial and educational video in establishing a corporation.

The committee also announced yesterday an enlarged board of trustees, 10 of whom will serve as an executive committee to meet monthly. Members of the executive committee, besides Mr. Hoving, will be:

- Milton Bass, entertainment editor of The Berkshire Eagle of Pittsfield, Mass.
- William B. Branch, playwright.
- Richard M. Clurman, of Time and Life magazines.
- Phillip Gainsley, Minneapolis lawyer.
- Brendan Gill, drama critic of the New Yorker.
- Robert Montgomery, the actor.

- Charles Slepman, professor emeritus of New York University.
- The Rev. Robert F. Drinan, dean of the Boston College Law School.
- Earle K. Moore, New York lawyer, who is also counsel to the committee.
- The other new trustees are: Harry Belafonte, the performer.
- John D. Entenza, director of the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the fine arts.
- John Kenneth Galbraith, professor of economics at Harvard University.
- Nathan Glazer, sociologist.
- Robert Goodman, president of the Pacifica Foundation.
- Marshall M. Holleb, Chicago attorney.
- Marya Mannes, critic.
- Walker Sandbach, executive director of the Consumers Union.

The American Symphony Orchestra's concert season will be televised live from Carnegie Hall by Manhattan Cable Television beginning Sunday, if the city permits.

The "if" arises because on Thursday the Board of Estimate will decide whether cable-television companies are franchised to originate programs.

If the board rules in favor of the cable concerns, the concerts will be broadcast Sunday afternoons and Monday evenings on Channel 6 for the 3,000 subscribers of Manhattan CATV.

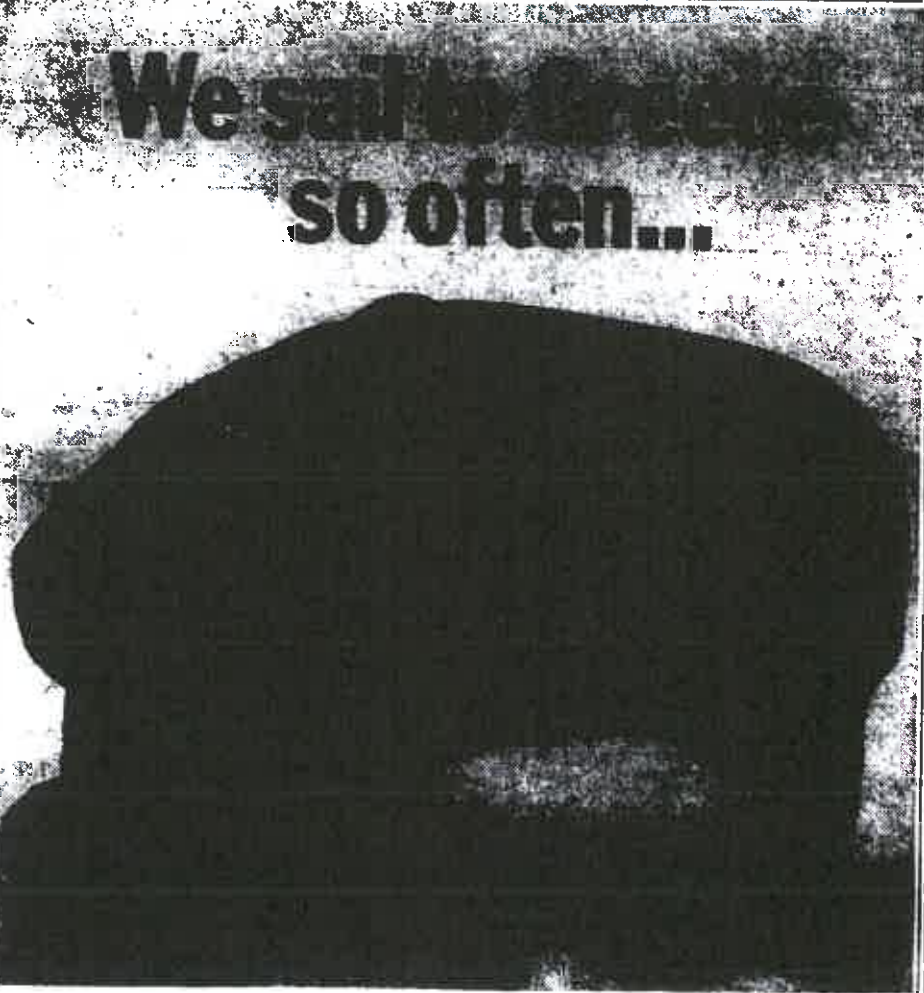
The American Federation of Musicians and other craft unions support live programming by cable companies because

network programs are generally filmed or taped and then repeated, which, the unions contend, lessens work opportunities.

Manhattan CATV is also planning a film series that would begin with François Truffaut's "The 400 Blows" on Monday, Oct. 28, but this, too, is contingent on the Board of Estimate ruling.

Car Crash Parley Slated

Wayne State University's Biomechanics Research Center will be host to the 12th Stapp Car Crash Conference on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Howard Johnson's New Center Motor Lodge in Detroit. During the two-day meeting national and international authorities will report on important research findings on automotive accidents, injuries and safety measures.



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A. T. & T. Lowers Its Hook-Up Rates for Public TV

By EILEEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has agreed to provide cut-rate interconnections between noncommercial television stations, thus opening the door to a live noncommercial national television network.

Broadcasting on the network is expected to begin next month, with a coast-to-coast hookup on Sunday night for the Public Broadcast Laboratory, an experimental program that began last year, whose format includes news, commentary and cultural documentaries.

Beginning in January, National Educational Television expects to provide public affairs and cultural programs two hours a night, Monday through Thursday, to the 150 stations that will form the noncommercial network.

By next fall, an entirely new program, a nightly news analysis, is expected to be on the air. It will be quite different in format from existing commercial network news programs,

according to John F. White, president of N.E.T.

Mr. White said that some days it might be devoted entirely to a Congressional hearing that the commercial networks were not covering in detail. Other days it might consist of analysis and commentary and on still others it might be devoted to investigative reporting.

A total of \$500,000—half of it from the Ford Foundation and half from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting—has been allocated to cover the costs of starting noncommercial network broadcasting. The corporation, created by Congress a year ago, operates on Government funds.

The reduced rate will allow noncommercial television to distribute programs as efficiently as the commercial chains. Up to now, noncommercial television has relied primarily on tape recordings and films that were shipped from one station to another, causing delay in the broadcast of many programs.

Under the reduced rate, the monthly cost of connecting 150 points will be about \$90,000.

Under the normal rate, for occasional use of such relay facilities, the charge would be about \$450,000.

The agreement with the telephone company on the reduced rates for the interconnections was apparently reached last Monday, but was announced today by the Federal Communications Commission and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The reduced rate was authorized by Congress in the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, in which the F.C.C. was instructed to ignore the standard test for setting communications rates in the interests of establishing free or low-cost interconnections among noncommercial stations.

The cut-rate lines that the telephone company will provide for the network will consist mainly of stand-by equipment that the company maintains against emergencies, according to F.C.C. officials. In case of trouble on the lines assigned to regular commercial users at regular commercial rates, the lines assigned to the noncommercial network can be pre-empted, under the agree-

ment between the telephone company and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The agreement for the reduced-rate interconnections covers the time period from 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.—prime time, in broadcasting parlance—for five nights a week, Sunday through Thursday.

Mr. White said that some details remained to be worked out, such as the charges and arrangements for delaying the broadcasts in the Mountain and Pacific time zones. The charges for permitting programs to originate in places other than New York City also remained to be negotiated, he said.

In disclosing the agreement with the telephone company, Frank Pace Jr., chairman of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, said that it constituted "only a first and tentative step toward public television's goal of either free interconnection or substantially reduced rates for whatever amount of time public television may require."

Mr. Pace gave credit to the communications commission for its "initiative" in bringing about the negotiations for the reduced-rate service, but said that it was "not yet clear precisely how this present initial arrangement with A.T.&T. will relate to the longer term."

Mr. Pace said the telephone company "had evidenced a genuine spirit of cooperation" during the negotiations.

The telephone company made no announcement of the agreement.

N.B.C.-TV TO RETAIN PRIME-TIME SHOWS

As a result of favorable Nielsen ratings released Friday, the National Broadcasting Company will retain all but one of its current prime-time television shows in their present time slots, at least through the end of the current season.

"The Beautiful Phyllis Diller Show," the exception, had been previously scheduled to go off the air on Jan. 5. The show, which started in September, has had consistently poor ratings. Its 10 P.M. time period on Sunday will be filled by "My Friend Tony," created by Sheldon Leonard for N.B.C.

"My Friend Tony" is described as a "mystery-comedy" with a primary emphasis on action. It will star James Whitmore and Enzo Cerusico, a newcomer from Rome. The show will appear opposite the Columbia Broadcasting System's popular "Mission: Impossible."

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1:00

A range war sets off the action tonight!



Radio Drama Making a Comeback

By **ROBERT WINDELER**

Radio drama — an art form that half the country could not possibly remember hearing live and that the other half can only remember fondly — is returning to the airwaves next month or a nationwide 150-station noncommercial educational radio network.

of \$5,000, \$3,000, and \$2,000. Also among the new plays is one by Megan Terry, the author of "Viet Rock" and a runner-up in the contest. Miss Terry's play, "Sanibel and Cap-tiva," is described as a dia-logue between a middle-aged man and his wife fishing off the coast of Florida. It was pro-duced on location in Marble-head, Mass.

Recording on location is just one of the innovations of the WGBH series, according to Lyon Todd, director of the sta-tion's radio drama project. Mr. Todd announced the details of the program here this week.

The plays will be presented in stereo, the chief technical advance in radio since the hey-day of drama broadcasts in the thirties. Mr. Todd said stereo is "unequaled for sheer flexibility in allowing unlimited shifts in time and space and point of view which otherwise belong to the imagination."

The plays are acted by a rep-ertory company of unknown actors from the Boston area, but if the project continues a second year—as is expected—the WGBH staff wants to in-clude actors from companies of shows trying out in Boston prior to Broadway.

The plays range in length from 20 minutes to an hour and will be broadcast at the dis-cretion of the participating sta-tions (all of which have agreed

to present the series) beginning the first week in December. Each station may broadcast the plays up to four times.

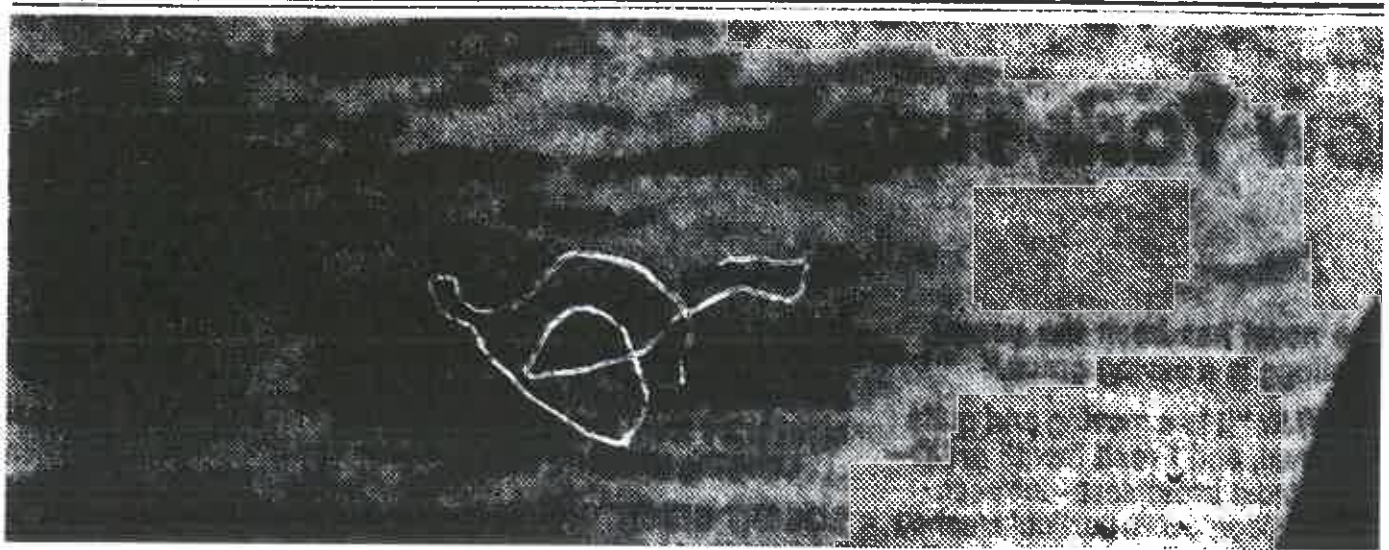
The stations, mostly FM, are in all but seven states and in Puerto Rico. Many of them are at colleges and universities. Participating stations in this area are WRVR here and WVHC in Hempstead, L. I.

Cosby's Next TV Series Casts Him as a Teacher

Bill Cosby will play a teacher in an integrated junior high school in the San Francisco Bay area when he returns to weekly television next season. The actor, who won three Emmy Awards for "best actor in a continuing role" as Alexander Scott in "I Spy," will appear in a half-hour comedy-drama series for the National Broadcasting Company.

The series, still untitled, is being produced by N.B.C. and the Campbell - Silver - Cosby Corporation, of which Mr. Cosby is vice president.

Today's WQXR Program appears on Page 93



P.B.L. Pins Hopes On Changed Image

By MAURICE CARROLL

A boy will be born and a man will die on television on Dec. 1 as the Public Broadcasting Laboratory opens its season with an apparent effort to change the image from its frequently troubled initial year.

With an admittedly anxious glance toward the Ford Foundation, where the money comes from, the experimental television laboratory has turned to a seasoned documentary filmmaker for the little picture—a story about people, not issues—which he says he could not persuade the commercial networks to let him do.

"I guess it's significant that my hero is Fellini instead of Edward R. Murrow," the documentary man, Arthur Barron, said yesterday.

When the P.B.L. executives saw the first pieces of his film, they decided to open their 22-program season with it, a considerable shift from the controversial big-issue program on race that was the first offering last year.

At the laboratory's headquarters, a warren of cluttered cubbyholes on the 21st floor at 342 Madison Avenue, there is concern about making a big, quick impression on the Ford Foundation people, who have indicated that a decision will be made early next year on future funding. The foundation provided \$10.5-million for the two-year experiment.

Last year, the first show stirred a storm of criticism, both political and artistic. Reviews of subsequent offerings were mixed and there

on the European money market—it sounded, a visitor suggested, not unlike the kind of programs commercial television could do.

Mr. Westin nodded. "The fact is, maybe they just haven't gotten around to it," he said. "But the funny thing is, we did."

Mr. Westin said that, like last year, about 20 per cent of the work would be farmed out to independent filmmakers. But unlike last year, he said, the emphasis will be on in-depth studies.

In a darkened, blue-carpeted viewing room a few

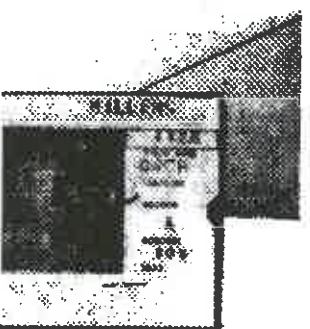
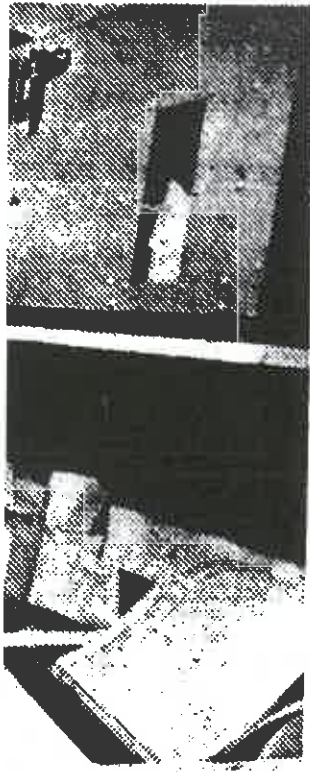


R. Goldberg

Arthur Barron, producer

blocks away, at the Reeves Sound Studios, 304 East 44th Street, Mr. Barron sprawled on a leather couch and watched scenes from his documentary.

The film follows Bruce and Debbie North from the final



The New York Times Miller's Theater, and an auto-unit to handle the one above.

Offices Watergoers

a prospective cus- living hundreds or ls of miles away from ork can purchase a r any of the theaters d to the automated The operator of a location can, at the a button, query centrol and get a re- a matter of seconds vailability of tickets.



Tonight November 22 8:30 pm

Assembly Hall

Tuesday November 26

8:40 pm

Playhouse

Wednesday November 27

8:40 p.m.

Playhouse

Hunter Colleg Note: Day of Tickets also av

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JACOB JACOBS K GUEST plus ARTIST

MAIL OF 8:30, Sun.

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of the National Security Council



Associated Press

of Central Intelligence; President Nixon, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Chief of Naval Operations. The special session of the National Security Council was held in White House Cabinet Room.

ern Europe after the middle of next year, but said he certainly foresaw no military 'disengagement' by the United States from the Continent. The White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, said that general subjects of East-West relations and the

problems and plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were discussed during the 90-minute meeting. Mr. Wilson was not the first foreign leader to participate in a National Security

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

ARES ON L. I. R. R. TO RISE SATURDAY

Monthly Tickets to Go Up \$4.60 — Democrats Fail to Block Increases

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority approved yesterday the fare increases requested by the state-owned Long Island Rail Road. The authority, which operates the railroad, the busiest commuter line in the country, said the new rates would go into effect Saturday. The nine-member authority said that the financial straits of the Long Island and lack of subsidies to meet its immediate cash needs made the fare rise mandatory. In Albany, Republicans in both houses of the Legislature defeated a Democratic attempt to head off the fare increase and an attempt to eliminate double fares on the city's transit system.

Testimony Is Weighed

In approving the requested fare increases, the M.T.A. said

Chicago 7 Judge Bars Ramsey Clark As Defense Witness

By J. ANTHONY LUKAS

Special to The New York Times
CHICAGO, Jan. 28 — Judge Julius J. Hoffman barred Ramsey Clark, the former United States Attorney General, from testifying today as a witness for the defense in the Chicago conspiracy trial.

After a bitter dispute that consumed much of the day, Judge Hoffman upheld a Government objection to Mr. Clark's appearance, ruling that he could make "no relevant or material contribution" to the case of the so-called Chicago 7.

William M. Kunstler, a defense attorney, contended that the judge's ruling was "absolutely unheard of in the history of the United States" and "sets a precedent that is horrendous to contemplate."

Mr. Kunstler said he could recall no American criminal case during which a witness willing to testify for the defense was barred from the stand by the judge.

Several prominent law pro-

Continued on Page 25, Column 1

SENATE APPROVES NARCOTICS CURBS BY 82-TO-0 VOTE

Bill Would Bolster Federal Drive but Cut Penalties for Lesser Violations

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — The Senate approved unanimously today a bill designed to produce an intensified Federal attack on illicit narcotics traffic and use, while also reducing penalties for lesser drug violations.

The control measure now goes to the House, where its future is regarded as uncertain.

On the last of five days of debate, Senator Thomas J. Dodd, the chief sponsor of the measure, brandished a package that he said contained \$3,000 worth of marijuana and warned against further lowering of penalties for its possession or sale.

The Senate then rejected by a 58-to-24 vote a schedule of even greater reductions in penalties proposed by Senator Harold E. Hughes of Iowa. He had argued that marijuana was not narcotic, not addictive and did not produce violence and thus should involve punishment proportionate to the risks involved.

After final passage of the narcotics bill, 82 to 0, the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said that the Senate had now approved 14 or 20 crime proposals put forward by President Nixon and called this record "excellent."

Major Provisions Listed

Ten days ago, in his State of the Union Message, the President chided Congress for not acting on his crime recommendations. Since then, the Senate has approved a lengthy measure on organized crime and today's drug bill.

Among its major provisions, the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act would:

¶ Reduce from a felony to a misdemeanor possession of narcotics for one's own use, with a penalty of up to a year in jail or a fine of up to \$5,000.

¶ Authorize Federal agents to break into homes or offices without notice on narcotics raids if they have reason to believe those inside would destroy illicit drug supplies if notice were given.

¶ Classify drugs in four different categories as to seriousness of their effects and give

Continued on Page 29, Column 1

NIXON SUSTAINED IN FUND BILL VETO BY LARGE MARGIN

SST Is Said to Face Critical Budget Cut

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — President Nixon's new budget is expected to trim the Administration's earlier spending plans for the supersonic transport plane and force another, possibly critical delay in production of two prototype aircraft.

In the view of the SST's advocates, the central issue in the renewed fighting over funds is whether the United States, having lost the first round of supersonic competition to foreign rivals, will let the British and French build a second generation of supersonic craft before an American model enters the race.

When the President announced a go-ahead on the

Continued on Page 48, Column 6

FOES SHY 52 VOTES

House's Action Sends the Education Issue Back to Committee

By JOHN W. FINNEY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — By an unexpectedly large margin, the House of Representatives upheld today President Nixon's veto of a \$19.7-billion appropriations bill for health, education and antipoverty programs.

The vote was 226 to 191 to override the veto of a bill that the President had protested would have an inflationary impact because of Congressional increases, largely for educational programs. But that was 52 votes short of the two-thirds majority required to override a Presidential veto.

For the President, the vote was an important political victory in his first major legislative confrontation with a Democratic-controlled Congress.

An Unusual Step

Not only did the President prevail on his first veto, but he also succeeded in outmaneuvering the Congressional Democratic leadership, which for the first time was actively organized against the Administration.

Exulting in his victory, the President took the unusual step of inviting all 191 House members who voted to sustain his veto to the White House this evening for a private reception. A White House spokesman said the President decided to hold the reception in order to thank each of the House members personally.

While the vote was a victory for the President, it undoubtedly will set the tone for an increasingly hostile, partisan relationship between the White House and Congress, as well as establish some of the principal issues for a Congressional election year.

Inflation Issue

For the Administration, the big issue in the battle over the appropriations bill was inflation. As was repeatedly em-

MAYORS DENOUNCE NIXON'S CUTBACKS

Action on Renewal and Veto of Education Funds Are Condemned at Parley

By JOHN HERRERS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — The Executive Committee of the United States Conference of Mayors accused the Nixon Administration tonight of departing from the "moral commitments of two decades" in its recent cutback of ongoing urban renewal projects.

The Mayors, in a policy statement adopted by the committee, said the effect of the cutback was to put an additional financial burden on the cities that they cannot bear.

At the same time, the committee condemned the Presidential veto of education funds appropriated by Congress and called on Congress to enact a liberalized version of President Nixon's welfare reform proposal.

Lindsay at Meeting

prosecution witnesses, Jack lunch.

SENATE APPROVES NARCOTICS CURBS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

the Attorney General supervisory power over their manufacture and distribution.

Authorize creation of a new Federal committee on marijuana to determine its medical effects and its relation to crime and delinquency.

Prescribe penalties ranging to life imprisonment and a \$100,000 fine for "professional criminals" convicted of large-scale narcotics violations.

Arguing against Senator Hughes' attempt to lower marijuana penalties still further, Mr. Dodd picked up a small box wrapped in light green paper.

"This is marijuana worth \$1,000 on the market today, and I defy anyone, unless he was very knowledgeable to tell the difference between it and Asian marijuana and to tell which was more harmful," the white-haired Connecticut Democrat said.

He then reported that an Army sergeant had told him earlier today that he had taken Asian marijuana while on duty in Vietnam, suffered "dreadful hallucinations" as a result and called down a mortar barrage on his own troops. The Senator said that he would call the soldier as a hearing witness later.

Somewhat less dramatically, Senator Hughes argued that only 10 per cent of the 8 million to 12 million Americans who had tried marijuana had become chronic users and only one-half of 1 per cent of them had gone on to harder drugs such as heroin.

Prison Conditions Cited

"We should not subject our citizens, particularly our young people, to the penalties in this bill," the Iowa Democrat declared, "in part because of the conditions in our jails and prisons." Those conditions, he said, are more dangerous than the drug.

As finally approved, the Dodd bill establishes these penalties:

For distribution for profit, up to five years or \$15,000 or both for a first offense, up to 10 years and \$30,000 or both for second and subsequent offenses.

For distribution for profit to a person under 18 years old, up to 10 years and \$15,000 or both for the first and all subsequent offenses.

For possession, up to one year or \$5,000 or both for the first offense, with immediate probation possible, and up to two years or \$10,000 or both for the second and subsequent offenses.

Under present law, possession carries a term of 2 to 10 years, with probation permitted. A second conviction, even for smoking a marijuana cigarette, carries a mandatory 5- to 20-year prison sentence.

City Says Revenue Expected From Stock Tax Is Lagging

The slowdown in trading in the stock market has cost New York City more than \$14-million so far this fiscal year — a year in which the city figured to be hard-pressed even if its income forecasts held up. Fioravante G. Perrotta, finance administrator, reported yesterday an unforeseen decline in receipts from the stock-transfer tax for the six months ended Dec. 31.

He blamed a reduction in stock trading and a decline in stock prices. The stock-transfer tax, which varies from 1.25 cents to 5 cents a share, depending on price, had been expected to bring the city \$305-million this year. For the six-months ended Dec. 31, the tax brought in \$126.1-million. In most other income areas, Mr. Perrotta said, the city's revenue predictions are proving to be accurate.

Rioting Ended in Pakistan

Special to The New York Times
KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 28 — Order was restored today in Hyderabad, 120 miles north of here, after two days of rioting in which at least 24 persons were injured and property worth several hundred thousand dollars was destroyed.

Order was restored today in Hyderabad, 120 miles north of here, after two days of rioting in which at least 24 persons were injured and property worth several hundred thousand dollars was destroyed.



Walter Reade Theatres

PROLOGUE
12.45, 2.30, 4.30, 6.25, 8.20, 10.15

34th ST. EAST / Near 2nd Ave.

MASH
12.00, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00

BARNETT / 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

LAST 5 DAYS

JOHNNY CASH
10.30, 12.20, 2.10, 4.00, 5.55, 7.45, 9.35, 11.05

DE MILLE / 7th Ave. at 47th St.

FEMALE ANIMAL
10.50, 12.40, 2.30, 4.25, 6.20, 8.10, 10.05, 11.55

VICTORIA / Broadway at 46th St.

RESERVED SEAT ENGAGEMENT

MAROOINED
TONIGHT AT 8:30

ZIEGFELD / 6th Ave. at 54th St.

THE DAMNED
11.00, 2.35, 5.15, 7.55, 10.30

FESTIVAL / 57th St. at 5th Ave

FANTASIA
11.30, 1.30, 3.40, 5.50, 8.00, 10.00

CARNEGIE / 51st St. at 7th Ave

183rd St. & CONC. / LU 4-2240

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IN QUEENS LOEW'S TRIBORO ASTORIA LOEW'S BAY TERRACE BAYSIDE	IN NASSAU FREEPORT FREEPORT FLORAL FLORAL	IN SUFFOLK LOEW'S SOUTH SHORE MALL MAYFAIR	IN WESTCHESTER GENERAL CINEMA 5 ELMSFORD D. I. NEW ROCHELLE NEW ROCHELLE RYE RIDGE PORTCHESTER WHITE PLAINS WHITE PLAINS YONKERS YONKERS



ROBIN SPRY'S "PROLOGUE" starring screenplay by SHERWOOD FORESE A PRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL

STANLEY KRAMER'S Production of

THE SECRET OF SANTA VITTORIA

United Artists PANTAVISION TECHNICOLOR

PREMIERE IN SHOWCASE

MANHATTAN 7TH ST. PLAYHOUSE W. 47th St. & 7th Ave	QUEENS CENTURY'S CENTURY'S CENTURY'S CENTURY'S	NASSAU RIVER AVENUE RIVER AVENUE RIVER AVENUE RIVER AVENUE
WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CENTRAL PLAZA CENTRAL PLAZA CENTRAL PLAZA	BROOKLYN CENTURY'S CENTURY'S CENTURY'S CENTURY'S	SUFFOLK ART CIN ART CIN ART CIN ART CIN

WORLD PR 12.45, 2.30

"GENUINE COMING

TODAY AT A THEATRE

MANHATTAN
APOLLO 42nd ST. AT 11th Ave

GREENWICH
MIDTOWN 99th ST. ST

TRANS LUX 85th ST. E

NASSAU
BAR HARBOR
CINEMA
MADHUSSET
MALVERNE
SALISBURY
WESTBURY

SUFFOLK
ART CIN
HAMPTON
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ISLIP
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NO ONE UNDER

20th Century Fox

"BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID"

PANTAVISION COLOR BY DE LUXE

MANHATTAN AGACNY SELWY 42nd ST RIVERSIDE	BROOKLYN ALBEMARLE ROFFIELD BARBOUR MANHATTAN ROOFTOP SEAVEN MADISON INTERNATIONAL VALLEYVIEW	NASSAU CALDWELL ROFFIELD COVE PLAYHOUSE TWIN NORTH VALLEY STREAM WINDYBARK
WESTCHESTER ROSEVILLE PARK HILL TOWN SUFFOLK	QUEENS CENTURY'S CENTURY'S CENTURY'S CENTURY'S	SUFFOLK ART CIN ART CIN ART CIN ART CIN

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BROOKLYN CENTURY'S CENTURY'S CENTURY'S CENTURY'S	WESTCHESTER CINEMA WHITE PLAINS KIMBALL VINAPES	SUFFOLK ART CIN HAUPPAGUE HAUPPAGUE	UPSTATE LOEW'S PICKWICK 18th St. & 7th Ave

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"DAZZLING!"
— A TIMES

A FRANKOVICH-STURGES PRODUCTION

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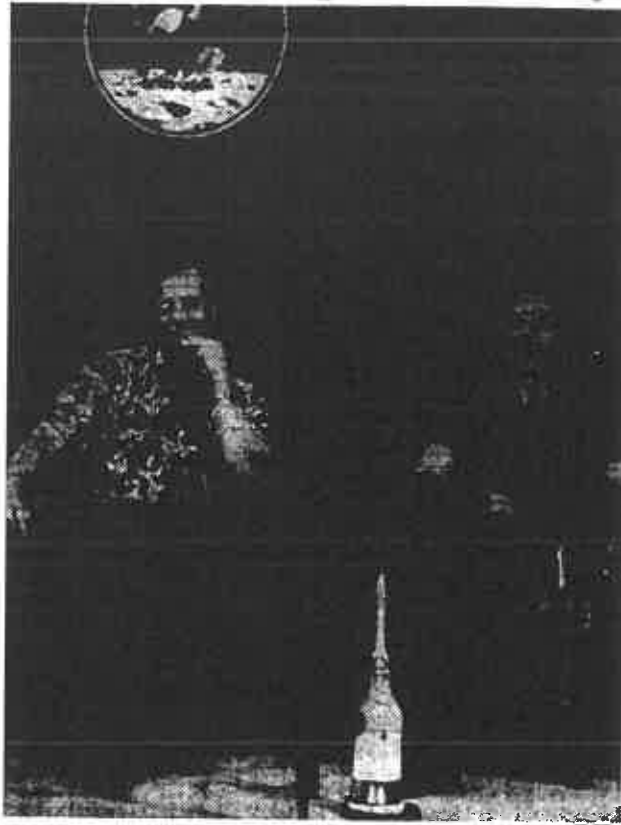
TONIGHT AT 8:30

THE ZIEGFELD

One of the Americas & 54th St. 7th Floor

Anticrime Bill for Capital Approved by House Panel

EXCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT



...ing a televised interview last night at Cape Kennedy. From the left the Apollo's civilian commander, and Lieut. Col. Michael Collins.

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...ring to the moon landing. "We're
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...drin said.
...The three Apollo 11 astro-
...nauts made these statements in
...their final public appearance
...before their scheduled lift-off
...at 9:32 A.M., Eastern daylight
...time, Wednesday, on an eight-
...day voyage to the moon for a
...landing and then back to earth.
...Mr. Armstrong and Colonel

Aldrin are set to land on the
...moon Sunday and walk on its
...surface early Monday morning.
...The three astronauts ap-
...peared on a nationally tele-
...vised 30-minute interview with
...four newsmen selected from
...the 3,000 who are here to cover
...the launching.
...Because of the astronauts'

U.S. SUIT ACCUSES ILLINOIS REALTORS

Court Asked to Tell Board in Suburban Chicago to Stop Discriminating

By SETH S. KING
Special to The New York Times
CHICAGO July 14 — A Federal Court suit accusing the West Suburban Board of Realtors and 13 of its member brokers of discriminating against Negroes trying to buy homes in suburban Chicago was filed here today by the Department of Justice.
United States Attorney Thomas A. Foran, who initiated the action, said it was the first suit filed anywhere under Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, alleging that Negroes had been denied the use of a multiple listing service because of their color.
Today's suit was the second Federal civil rights action in the Chicago area in the last five days following the an-

3 Big Stores Agree On Extending Credit To Relief Recipients

By ISADORE BARMASH
Three of New York's largest stores—Gimbels, Abraham & Straus and E. J. Korvette—have independently agreed to extend credit to welfare recipients.
On the urging of welfare-rights organizations, the stores will issue scrip or shopping coupons to the welfare clients, who will be asked to repay the face value from their welfare payments.
Retailers' policy has been traditionally to grant credit accounts only to individuals based on their earning capacity.
In soliciting the city's big stores, merchants said, the welfare-rights groups pointed to the "discriminatory" nature of such credit-granting policy and insisted that their members do have income through obtaining welfare benefits.
Applicants granted either the scrip or shopping coupons will first be screened by either the

ABM DOES SET BACK AS PROUTY SHIFTS TO SUPPORT NIXON

Surprise Move by Senator, Who Had Fought Sentinel, Cheers Administration

By JOHN W. FINNEY
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, July 14—The opposition in the Senate to the antiballistic missile system suffered a serious setback today when Senator Winston L. Prouty of Vermont switched his position from last year's and announced his support of the Administration's Safeguard system.
Senator Prouty, a Republican, said in a Senate speech, which was acclaimed by Administration supporters, that he had concluded that deployment of the Safeguard system would enhance the chances for meaningful arms talks with the Soviet Union and increase the options available to the President for dealing with a Soviet missile attack.

His position, kept secret until shortly before he began talking to a Senate chamber filled largely with Administration supporters, came as a surprise and disappointment to the opponents of a Safeguard network.

Opposed System Last Year

Senator Prouty, who has a reputation as a moderate backbencher, voted last year with the minority against the projected deployment of the Johnson Administration's Sentinel, the forerunner of the proposed Safeguard system. It was widely presumed that he would remain with the opposition this year.

This presumption was strengthened last week when Senator George D. Aiken, the senior Senator from Vermont, came out against the Nixon Administration's plan for the Safeguard. With Senator Prouty up for re-election next year, it was expected that he would follow the lead of his politically popular colleague.

With today's switch, the opposition to Safeguard lost one of the key "insurance" votes that it had been counting on, particularly after the Alken announcement, to assure it a clear if narrow majority.

Linking Up the Votes

At this point, according to head counts on each side, the opponents of the missile setup can probably count on 47 certain votes with one Senator—Thomas J. McIntyre, Democrat of New Hampshire, leaning in their direction. The pro-Administration forces appear to have 44 certain votes plus five leaning their way.

To win, therefore, the opposition must plan on picking up the remaining three publicly in-

Mansfield Insists On Linking Surtax To Wide Reforms

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, July 14—

The Nixon Administration suffered a setback today when Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana stood firm on his insistence that an extension of the income tax surcharge and sweeping tax reforms be considered by the Senate at virtually the same time.

The Democratic leader ruled out any consideration of taxes on the Senate floor by the end of the month and all but barred consideration before Congress begins a three-week vacation Aug. 13.

Thus once again the strong likelihood emerged that no tax bill would become law before the autumn, though Senator Mansfield promised support for a continuation as long as necessary of the current withholding rates equal to the surcharge. He said this would have the "same effect" in checking inflation as an early passage of the sur-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

MITCHELL REPORTS FEWER WIRETAPS

Says Eavesdropping by the Government Has Been Reduced Under Nixon

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, July 14 —

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said today that the Government had reduced its use of telephone taps and electronic bugs since the Nixon Administration took office.

Mr. Mitchell's statement came as a surprise because he had earlier promised to make full use of the new wiretapping authority against organized crime that congress approved last year but that Ramsey Clark, Mr. Mitchell's predecessor, had declined to use.

Mr. Mitchell had also argued in court that secret electronic surveillance of radical domestic organizations could be conducted under the broad immunity for "national security" investigations.

Hoover Figure Cut

Despite these policy positions, Mr. Mitchell told a news conference today, the use of eavesdropping methods is declining. He said several wiretaps had been installed under court warrants in criminal investigations and that one of the new taps had led directly to the seizure of a \$6-million heroin shipment to New York last

PRESIDENT URGES A NATIONAL DRIVE ON NARCOTICS USE

Wants Bill to Permit Agents With a Warrant to Enter Home Without Warning

MORE RESEARCH SOUGHT

Congress Asked to Provide Tougher Penalties and an Increase in Funds

The text of President Nixon's message is on Page 18.

By ROY REED
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, July 14 —

President Nixon announced today a national attack on narcotics abuse.

He asked Congress to enact heavier penalties for violations involving LSD and marijuana and to give Federal narcotics agents authority to break into residences unannounced to seize drug evidence quickly.

In addition, Mr. Nixon: Asked Congress for more money, men and research to combat illicit drugs.

Said the executive department would seek closer cooperation with other countries to try to stop harmful drugs at their source.

Said that a fast-moving Federal investigative unit would be established to help suppress the illicit traffic.

"The number of narcotics addicts across the United States is now estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands," Mr. Nixon said in a message to Congress.

800% Rise in Arrests

The President added that juvenile arrests involving the use of drugs had risen almost 800 per cent between 1960 and 1967. New York City alone has 40,000 heroin addicts, he said.

Two bills proposing changes in the narcotics laws will be sent to Congress in a few days, Justice Department officials said at a White House briefing on the program.

Among the changes the officials described was one that would give Federal narcotics agents "no-knock" authority. That means that an officer could get a search warrant from a judge, go to the home of a narcotics suspect and break into the house without knocking or identifying himself.

The proposal says the officer could "break open an outer or inner door or window of a building or any part of the building or anything therein."

The purpose, the official said, would be to allow officers to

desperation of their fellow men. Society has few judgments too severe, few penalties too harsh for the men who make their livelihood in the narcotics traffic.

It has been a common oversimplification to consider narcotics addiction, or drug abuse, to be a law enforcement problem alone. Effec-

or the marijuana laws and called into question some of the basic foundations for the other existing drug statutes. I have also asked the Attorney General to submit an interim measure to correct the constitutional deficiencies of the marijuana tax act as pointed out in the Supreme Court's recent decision.

I urge Congress to act

form an interdepartmental task force to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of unlawful trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs.

One purpose of the task force has been to examine the existing programs of law enforcement agencies concerned with the problem in an effort to improve their

was predictable — has been filled by rumors and rash judgments, often formed with a minimal experience with a particular drug, sometimes formed with no experience or knowledge at all.

The possible danger to the health or well being of even a casual user of drugs is too serious to allow ignorance to prevail or for this information

President Asks National Drive To Curb the Use of Narcotics

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

seize easily disposable drugs before the suspects could burn them or flush them down toilets.

A reporter asked one of the officials, "if he is in civilian dress and just opens the door and goes on in there, what happens to the man who shoots him?"

"He will be tried for murder," the official replied.

Several states have "no-knock" laws and New York's has been upheld by the Supreme Court, the officials said.

The officials, along with Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, sought to dispel suspicions that such a law might be used perniciously.

One official said, "This means that the citizen who lives out in the suburbs or in the city, or anywhere, does not have to worry about someone coming up and barging in his house without a warrant."

Such warrants would be issued only when a judge believes there are drugs in a house, he said.

Mr. Ziegler added, "This does not suggest that an officer can walk up to any citizen's house and simply enter the house without identifying himself."

Tougher LSD Penalty

The penalty for sale of LSD would be raised to not less than five years in prison or more than 20 for a first offense. For a second offense, it would be raised to not less than 10 or more than 40 years. The same penalties now apply to marijuana. The present penalty for sale of LSD is not more than five years' imprisonment.

The penalties for sale of marijuana would stay the same except that the fine would be raised from \$20,000 to \$25,000 for a first offense and from \$20,000 to \$50,000 for a second offense.

The Administration bill will also propose making it a Federal offense to transfer or possess marijuana without having

a state license—as for research purposes—and Federal registration for such license-holders.

That is to answer what Mr. Nixon called constitutional deficiencies cited by the Supreme Court when it overruled the conviction of Dr. Timothy Leary on a charge of not paying a Federal marijuana tax. The Court held that payment of the tax would force a person to risk self-incrimination.

Will 'Raise the Risks'

Mr. Nixon said the Justice Department would draft a proposed model state law on narcotics. He said he would initiate a series of conferences on drugs between Federal and state enforcement officials.

He also proposed more research on rehabilitation of addicts and increased Federal training of state and local enforcement officers.

"There are high profits in the illicit market for those who smuggle narcotics and drugs into the United States," Mr. Nixon said. "We intend to raise the risks and cost of engaging in this wretched traffic."

Only last Thursday an Administration official opposed a bill setting up education programs to combat drug abuse. When the bill was being heard before a House education subcommittee, Dr. Morton Miller of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare testified that no new legislation on drug abuse was needed.

Representative John Brademas, Democrat of Indiana who is chairman of the subcommittee, accused the Administration then of "astonishing indifference to an alarming problem."

Mr. Brademas said today, after Mr. Nixon's message had been made public, that the President had apparently reversed the Administration's stand. Mr. Brademas said he had invited several Administration officials to testify further on the drug education bill sponsored by him and Representative Lloyd Meeds, Democrat of Washington.

The Proceedings In Washington WOMAN DISBARRED IN NARCOTICS CASE

YESTERDAY

(July 14, 1969)

THE PRESIDENT

Sent message on narcotics and dangerous drugs to Congress.

THE SENATE

Continued debate on military procurement bill, adjourned at 5:45 P. M.

Foreign Relations Committee heard Secretary of State Rogers testify on economic aid bill.

Finance Committee heard testimony on income tax surcharge.

Banking and Currency Committee voted to ease restrictions on trade with Communist bloc countries.

THE HOUSE

Held routine session; adjourned at 1:08 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS & AGENCIES

Attorney General Mitchell held news conference.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

(July 15, 1969)

President Nixon meets with Republican Congressional leaders, 8:30 A. M.

Senate meets at 11 A. M.; House meets at noon.

Conference on Governors' coordinators of Federal-state relations holds concluding sessions, Mayflower Hotel, 11 A. M.

Nigerian Under Secretary of Transportation holds news conference on Biafran relief, 11 A. M.

Spock Decries Apollo Funds

Dr. Benjamin Spock said yesterday that it was "shocking and disgraceful" that the Government had spent billions to land a man on the moon while poverty existed in America. Dr. Spock, the pediatrician and author, was interviewed on the National Broadcasting Company's "Today" show.

A woman lawyer who went to prison in 1967 for obstructing justice was ordered disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division.

Frances Kahn, 40 years old, was convicted in March, 1966, for conspiracy to intimidate a Government witness in a Federal narcotics trial.

The five-man court said it found the evidence "fully sustained" the charges of misconduct attributed to her.

A law clerk, Israel Schwartzberg, was convicted along with Miss Kahn.

The court said that Miss Kahn allowed Schwartzberg to study for the bar in her office, even though she knew he had served time in prison "for a succession of crimes."

The court said that since Miss Kahn was released from prison in October, 1968, the grievance committee of the Bar Association had been unable to locate her.

"In view of her disappearance, apparent indifference and [the] inability to locate her," the court said, a hearing on the misconduct charges proceeded last April without Miss Kahn.

Miss Kahn was suspended from practicing law in July, 1967. She had operated two law offices in the Bronx.

Man Held in Wife's Slaying Allowed to Go to Funeral

Frank Craddock, a 66-year-old laborer who is charged with the murder of his wife, received permission yesterday in Queens Criminal Court to attend her funeral.

Mr. Craddock is accused of fatally beating his wife, Margaret, 56, after she tried to change television channels while he was watching the New York Mets baseball game against Chicago last Tuesday.

Judge Allen Beldock granted the request on a motion from Joseph F. Reagan, a Legal Aid Society lawyer who is representing Mr. Craddock. Mrs. Craddock's funeral is to be held this morning at Calvary Cemetery in Woodside, Queens.

Text of Nixon's Message to Congress Pr

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 14 — Following is the text of a message on narcotics sent to Congress today by President Nixon:

Within the last decade, the abuse of drugs has grown from essentially a local police problem into a serious national threat to the personal health and safety of millions of Americans.

A national awareness of the gravity of the situation is needed; a new urgency and concerted national policy are needed at the Federal level to begin to cope with this growing menace to the general welfare of the United States.

Between the years 1960 and 1967, juvenile arrests involving the use of drugs rose by almost 800 per cent; half of those now being arrested for the illicit use of narcotics are under 21 years of age.

New York City alone has records of some 40,000 heroin addicts, and the number rises between 7,000 and 9,000 a year. These official statistics are only the tip of an iceberg whose dimensions we can only surmise.

The number of narcotics addicts across the United States is now estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands. Another estimate is that several million American college students have at least experimented with marijuana, hashish, LSD, amphetamines or barbiturates.

It is doubtful that an American parent can send a son or daughter to college today without exposing the young man or woman to drug abuse. Parents must also be concerned about the availability and use of such drugs in our high schools and junior high schools.

'Threat to Community'

The habit of the narcotics addict is not only a danger to himself, but a threat to the community where he lives. Narcotics have been cited as a primary cause of the enormous increase in street crimes over the last decade.

As the addict's tolerance for drugs increases, his demand for drugs rises, and the cost of his habit grows. It can easily reach hundreds of dollars a day. Since an underworld "fence" will give him only a fraction of the value



The New York Times

DEFENDS DRUG PLAN: Ronald L. Ziegler, White House press secretary, said the proposed law would not be used perniciously.

tive control of illicit drugs requires the cooperation of many agencies of the Federal and local and state governments; it is beyond the province of any one of them alone.

At the Federal level, the burden of the national effort must be carried by the Departments of Justice, Health, Education and Welfare and the Treasury. I am proposing 10 specific steps as this Administration's initial countermeasures against this growing national problem.

1. Federal Legislation

To more effectively meet the narcotic and dangerous drug problems at the Federal level, the Attorney General is forwarding to the Congress a comprehensive proposal to control these drugs. This measure will place in a single statute, a revised and modern plan for control. Current laws in this field are inadequate and outdated.

I consider the legislative proposal a fair, rational and necessary approach to the total drug problem. It will tighten the regulatory controls and protect the public against illicit diversion of many of these drugs from legitimate channels. It will insure greater accountability

swiftly and favorably on the proposal to close the gap now existing in the Federal law and thereby give the Congress time to carefully examine the comprehensive drug control proposal.

2. State Legislation

The Department of Justice is developing a model state narcotics and dangerous drugs act. This model law will be made available to the 50 state governments. This legislation is designed to improve state laws in dealing with this serious problem and to complement the comprehensive drug legislation being proposed to Congress at the national level.

Together these proposals will provide an interlocking trellis of laws which will enable government at all levels to more effectively control the problem.

3. International Cooperation

Most of the illicit narcotics and high-potency marijuana consumed in the United States is produced abroad and clandestinely imported. I have directed the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to explore new avenues of cooperation with foreign governments to stop the production of this contraband at its sources.

The United States will cooperate with foreign governments working to eradicate the production of illicit drugs within their own frontiers. I have further authorized these Cabinet officers to formulate plans that will lead to meetings at the law enforcement level between the United States and foreign countries now involved in the drug traffic either as originators or avenues of transit.

4. Suppression of Illegal Importation

Our efforts to eliminate these drugs at their point of origin will be coupled with new efforts to intercept them at their point of illegal entry into the United States. The Department of the Treasury, through the Bureau of Customs, is charged with enforcing the nation's smuggling laws.

I have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to initiate a major new effort to guard the nation's borders

coordination and efficiency.

I now want to report that this task force has completed its study and has a recommended plan of action, for immediate and long-term implementation, designed to substantially reduce the illicit trafficking in narcotics, marijuana and dangerous drugs across the United States borders.

To implement the recommended plan, I have directed the Attorney General to organize and place into immediate operation an "action task force" to undertake a frontal attack on the problem.

There are high profits in the illicit market for those who smuggle narcotics and drugs into the United States; we intend to raise the risks and cost of engaging in this wretched traffic.

5. Suppression of National Trafficking

Successful prosecution of an increased national effort against illicit drug trafficking will require not only new resources and men, but also a redeployment of existing personnel within the department of justice.

I have directed the Attorney General to create, within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, a number of special investigative units. These special forces will have the capacity to move quickly into any area in which intelligence indicates major criminal enterprises are engaged in the narcotics traffic.

To carry out this directive, there will be a need for additional manpower within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The budgetary request for F.Y. 1970 now pending before the Congress will initiate this program. Additional funds will be requested in F.Y. 1971 to fully deploy the necessary special investigative units.

6. Education

Proper evaluation and solution of the drug problem in this country has been severely handicapped by a dearth of scientific information on the subject—and the prevalence of ignorance and misinformation. Different "experts" deliver solemn judgments which are poles apart. As a result of these conflicting judgments, Americans seem to have divided themselves on

Proposing 10 Steps in Fight on Narcotics

gap to remain open. The American people need to know what dangers and what risks are inherent in the use of various kinds of drugs readily available in illegal markets today.

I have therefore directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, assisted by the Attorney General through the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, to gather all authoritative information on the subject and to compile a balanced and objective educational program to bring the facts to every American — especially our young people.

With this information in hand, the overwhelming majority of students and young people can be trusted to make a prudent judgment as to their personal course of conduct.

7. Research

In addition to gathering existing data, it is essential that we acquire new knowledge in the field. We must know more about both the short and long-range effects of the use of drugs being taken in such quantities by so many of our people. We need more study as well to find the key to releasing men from the bonds of dependency forged by any continued drug abuse.

The National Institute of Mental Health has primary responsibility in this area, and I am further directing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to expand existing efforts to acquire new knowledge and a broader understanding in this entire area.

8. Rehabilitation

Considering the risks involved, including those of arrest and prosecution, the casual experimenter with drugs of any kind must be considered, at the very least,

rash and foolish, but the psychologically dependent regular users and physically addicted are genuinely sick people.

While this sickness cannot excuse the crimes they commit, it does help to explain them. Society has an obligation both to itself and to these people to help them break the chains of their dependency.

Currently, a number of Federal, state and private programs of rehabilitation are being operated. These programs utilize separately and together, psychiatry, psychology and "substitute drug" therapy. At this time, however, we are without adequate data to evaluate their full benefit. We need more experience with them and more knowledge.

Therefore, I am directing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to provide every assistance to those pioneering in the field, and to sponsor and conduct research on the Federal level. This department will act as a clearing house for the collection and dissemination of drug abuse data and experience in the area of rehabilitation.

I have further instructed the Attorney General to insure that all Federal prisoners, who have been identified as dependent upon drugs, be afforded the most up-to-date treatment available.

9. Training Program

The enforcement of narcotics laws requires considerable expertise, and hence considerable training. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs provides the bulk of this training in the Federal Government. Its programs are extended to include not only its own personnel, but state and local police officers, forensic chem-

ists, foreign nationals, college deans, campus security officers and members of industry engaged in the legal distribution of drugs.

Last year special training in the field of narcotics and dangerous drug enforcement was provided for 2,700 state and local law enforcement officials. In fiscal year 1969 we expanded the program an estimated 300 per cent in order to train some 11,000 persons.

During the current fiscal year we plan to redouble again that effort—to provide training to 22,000 state and local officers. The training of these experts must keep pace with the rise in the abuse of drugs, if we are ever to control it.

10. Local Law Enforcement Conferences

The Attorney General intends to begin a series of conferences with law enforcement executives from the various states and concerned Federal officials. The purposes of these conferences will be several: first, to obtain first-hand information, more accurate data, on

the scope of the drug problem at that level; second, to discuss the specific areas where Federal assistance and aid can best be most useful; third, to exchange ideas and evaluate mutual policies.

The end result we hope will be a more coordinated effort that will bring us visible progress for the first time in an alarming decade.

These then are the first 10 steps in the national effort against narcotic marijuana and other dangerous drug abuse. Many steps are already under way. Many will depend upon the support of the Congress.

I am asking, with this message, that you act swiftly and favorably on the legislative proposals that will soon be forthcoming, along with the budgetary requests required if our efforts are to be successful. I am confident that Congress shares with me the grave concern over this critical problem, and that Congress will do all that is necessary to mount and continue a new and effective Federal program aimed at eradicating this rising sickness in our land.

Going to Chicago?



Unwind at the Sheraton-Chicago. It's where keyed-up executives stay in Chicago. Year-round swimming pool. Ideal location near Merchandise Mart, financial district. Unwind in Kon Tiki, Portia, Brass Bull, Camelot Room, Golliwog Lounge. For insured reservations at guaranteed rates in New York call 244-0700.

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OUT THEY GO!!! PLYMOUTH



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3d Con Ed Appeal To Conserve Power Slows Queens IND

By PETER KIHSS

New appeals by the Consolidated Edison Company for help in easing demands for electricity caused a two-hour subway slowdown along one stretch in Queens late yesterday. The delays followed an earlier citywide appeal to 350 major users for conservation for the third time this summer.

In addition, the company imposed a five-hour citywide reduction in voltage—a move that could affect the efficiency of elevators and domestic appliances—to help meet demands. During the day, six generators, representing a fifth of the utility's capacity, were out of service at various times for maintenance reasons and mechanical troubles.

Last night, Mayor Lindsay asserted that the day's "power emergency provides shocking but convincing evidence of the deplorable conditions in Con Edison's pow-

Continued on Page 42, Column 2

MEDICAL CENTERS FACING SHUTDOWN

19 Clinical Research Units Warned They May Lose U.S. Funds Next Year

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The directors of 19 medical research centers throughout the nation have received letters from the National Institutes of Health warning them that they may have to close down next year because of lack of funds.

Most of the centers are affiliated with major medical schools, where they play an important role in the crucial final stage of medical research.

This is the phase in which new ideas, drugs and devices that have been tested in the laboratory are first made available to patients.

In short, it is the phase where the benefits of advanced science and technology are first used to improve patient care.

The research units are called general clinical research centers. The National Institutes of Health supports 93 of them at present. Some have been in existence since 1960. All of those that may face closing next year have been operating for several years.

The centers have been described as "hospitals in miniature." Each is equipped to care for a few hospitalized patients at a time—the range is between four and 35. The care is particularly thorough, designed to test the merits of

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

MEXICO IS ASKED TO HELP COMBAT DRUG SMUGGLING

Check at Border to Include Electronic Devices, Planes, Boats and Bigger Staff

By FELIX BELAIR Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—At

the direction of President Nixon, Federal enforcement agencies are preparing an all-out drive on the smuggling of drugs into the United States from Mexico.

Details of the drive, officially designated Operation Intercept, are being kept a closely guarded secret pending a joint statement later this week by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. In personnel and equipment it will constitute the nation's largest peacetime search and seizure operation by civil authorities.

Because the drive on the increasing use of drugs entails the maximum cooperation from the Mexican authorities, President Nixon summarized the plan in his meeting today with President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz. He stressed that he believed more surveillance and action were needed on the Mexican side.

More Customs Aides

On this side of the border, pursuit planes and some motor torpedo boats will be employed for the first time. Additional observation planes will be placed at the disposal of a strengthened border patrol.

The Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department agency that now operates the only pursuit aircraft against smuggling operations, will get additional inspectors and investigators.

The Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is joining the drive with specially trained personnel.

Tools and Techniques

Some of the tools and techniques to be activated later in the month include the following:

• A remote sensor device capable of detecting the presence of marijuana and opium poppies from planes flying over fields in inaccessible mountainous areas. The device, which has a limited range capability, is being further perfected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under an agreement with the Mexican Government.

• A remote sensor capable of pinpointing illegal border crossings, backed up by "flying squads" equipped to follow up the electronic alert.

• New Federal Aviation Administration regulations requiring the filing of pre-flight plans before departure on all flights between Mexico and the United States. Also, aviation agency authority to revoke licenses of

Continued on Page 32, Column 2



FRIENDSHIP: President Nixon and President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz of Mexico at ceremonies yesterday at the Amistad—Spanish for "friendship"—is on Rio Grande between Del Rio, Tex., and Ciudad Acuna, Mexico.

Big Dam Dedicated By Nixon and Diaz On Mexican Border

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.

CIUDAD ACUNA, Mexico, Sept. 8—President Nixon flew to the Mexican border today to join Mexico's President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz in ceremonies dedicating the giant Amistad Dam. It was the first meeting between the two heads of state since Mr. Nixon assumed office.

Standing on the crest of the dam between two enormous plaster eagles symbolizing both countries—the eagles are soon to be recast in bronze—Mr. Nixon described the \$78-million structure as a testament "to the spirit of understanding and cooperation which binds our two countries."

"As we dedicate this dam," he declared, "we also dedicate ourselves to the furtherance of an ideal friendship." Amistad means friendship in Spanish.

After a private luncheon and conference with President Diaz Ordaz, Mr. Nixon set out for Washington, pausing on the way for an aerial inspection of the damage wrought by Hurricane Camille on Aug. 17.

Circling the towns of Venice and Port Sulphur in Louisiana and Bay St. Louis in Mississippi, Mr. Nixon told reporters aboard the Presidential aircraft, Air Force One:

"I haven't seen anything like this since Essen in 1947." After the aerial tour Mr. Nixon landed at Gulfport, Miss.,

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

BRAZIL PREPARING NEW RESTRICTIONS

By JOSEPH NOVITSKI

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 8—The Brazilian Government announced tonight that it was preparing measures to meet the challenge of an urban guerrilla campaign that reached a high point with the kidnapping of the United States Ambassador, C. Burke Elbrick, since released.

The measures were not immediately made public. However, one ranking army general said, "We must get tough, very tough."

[In Mexico City the 15 captives who were freed by Brazil in exchange for Mr. Elbrick's freedom said in a statement that the kidnapping was "a natural act of resistance" to the "imprisonment, tortures and violence" of the Brazilian Government. Page 8.]

The Government announcement was made on behalf of the three military ministers governing the country in the name of President Arthur da Costa e Silva, who was incapacitated by a stroke 11 days ago.

It was accompanied by official prisoners who were flown to a jail in Mexico had been

pledges to meet challenge of Urban Guerrillas—Officer Says 'We Must Get Tough'

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pledges to meet challenge of Urban Guerrillas—Officer Says 'We Must Get Tough'

Arab Boys in Tee 3 Israeli Offices

By DAN ABRAMSON

BONN, Sept. 8—Arab teen-age boys threw three West European embassies in three West European cities at noon today in a fully coordinated action.

Four persons were injured in the attack on the Brussels office of El Al Airlines. Grenades thrown at the Israeli embassies in the Dutch and West German capitals failed to do much damage.

According to a West German press agency dispatch from Amman, a spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said all three bombings were the work of "Young Tigers" of the "Ho Chi Minh Section" of the guerrilla organization.

A Brussels policeman seized an Arab boy outside the El Al office on Cantersteen Street, opposite the Central Railway Station, after he and an accomplice threw hand grenades into the doorway at 12:10 P.M. The second suspect escaped in the crowd, the police said. The police gave the age of the captured youth as 16.

Injured by Splinters

The explosion drove metal splinters into three El Al employees and also injured a passer-by. Among the injured was the airline's Brussels director, David Alsay.

At a news conference this evening, Police Commissioner Julien de Gryse said the arrested boy was speaking Arabic and quoted him as saying that he came here "secretly" to Belgium.

Arrests in June Others

Arrests in June Others

Arrests in June Others

Arrests in June Others

A/32

U.S. Asks Mexico to Aid Drive to Halt Drug Smuggling; Border Watch to Be Tightened

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

traffics headed for the United States border. The study group favored some arrangement for supplying the Mexican Government with remote sensing devices to find the marijuana and poppy fields and then destroy them chemically by dropping benzene or dieblyl amino benzoate.

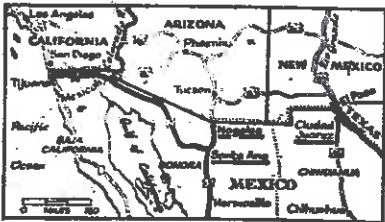
It suggested that supplies of the chemical might be financed through contributions from United States agencies, international organizations like the Pan American Union and, possibly, from private United States foundations.

The study group consisted of 21 members from various departments of the Government. It was headed by Richard G. Kleindienst, Deputy Attorney General, and Eugene W. Roscoe, Assistant Secretary of State. The Treasury, as co-chairman, had established at the request of Attorney General John N. Mitchell and held its first meeting last March 26.

The same report first breached the proposal that Tijuana, Mexico, be declared "off limits" to United States military personnel. An order carrying out the proposal is to take effect with the announcement of the anti-smuggling drive by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.

There was a strong hint in the report that other Mexican border towns, including Juarez and Nogales, might also be declared off limits unless the Government acted effectively to stamp out the dope traffic. Its source and to intercept French heroin in transit through Mexico to the United States.

Major Effect Seen
"Should Tijuana be placed off limits to all military personnel," said the report, "the effect on the local economy would be substantial. Such action that route for northbound



Plan to crack down on drug smuggling will concentrate on Highways 2 and 15 and the underlined cities in Mexico.

inducement for better drug control along the border." Most of the steps to be taken in the drive on Mexican drugs were suggested in the study group report for immediate adoption. Others were recommended for implementation later.

One of the latter called for expansion and improvement of existing radar facilities along the border to conduct greater surveillance of low flying aircraft and canyon air corridors. Another long-range proposal was that existing fences along the border be extended to other areas vulnerable to illegal entries. Still another called for construction of additional parking facilities on the United States side near Mexican border towns to encourage temporary visitors to Mexico to enter on foot and thus reduce the smuggling potential.

Greater urgency was assigned to a recommendation that the Mexican Government install northbound inspection points on Highway 15 south of Santa Ana in the state of Sonora and on Highway 2 west of that city. Such action would impede the flow of narcotics as well as marijuana to the border, the study group's report said. An analysis of past seizures indicated that the bulk of the contraband traffic moved north over Highway 15 in vehicles ranging from automobiles to tractor trailers. From Santa Ana it either continued on Highway 15 to Nogales and other Arizona points of entry or moved westward on Highway 2 to western Arizona and California.

Mostly French Heroin
This traffic includes the bulk of the high potency Mexican marijuana that is so much in demand among United States "potheads." Much of the French heroin processed from Turkish brown opium poppies was said to move north in this way after arriving by ship at Vera Cruz and by plane at Mexico City. About 80 per cent of the heroin smuggled into the United States is said to be the French variety, but significant

quantities processed in Mexico from Mexican poppies also move north on Highway 15.

Dangerous drugs, including the barbiturates, amphetamines, LSD and other hallucinogens also move north on Highway 15. Some of these are produced by legitimate manufacturers in Mexico and diverted to illicit channels.

The study group report concentrated, however, on marijuana because of the recent increase in its use by the youth of the nation.

"Two years ago," said the report, "surveys in parts of the country where marijuana use is known to be high suggested that 20 per cent of the college students in those areas had experience with marijuana."

"Present evidence, although spotty, suggests that as many as 60 per cent of the students on some campuses have used it. Some students feel that official estimates are low and that the true extent of drug abuse among college students is even higher."

Use in High School
There are also many reports of increasing use of marijuana in high schools although there is not sufficient evidence to establish a nationwide pattern.

"Significantly," most recent college data indicated that many college users were first exposed to marijuana in high school. Finally, there is growing evidence that the number of pre-teen-agers who are using marijuana is increasing. The report said that while most adolescent marijuana users were "casual experimenters" rather than addicts, "it must be concluded that regular

and continuous use of cannabis (marijuana) can and does produce diminished capacity or willful dependence to carry out long-term and marked susceptibility to plans, endure frustration, progression to stronger reality-concealing drugs."

The study group reported on one point that "85 per cent of heroin addicts reported that they started their use of drugs with marijuana." The report California alone, juveniles said it did not follow that the progression to stronger drugs created from 1,271 in 1961 to 14,112 in 1967. Of the latter sets of figures used in the report, the first showed that in California alone, juveniles arrested for marijuana violations, compared with 401 in 1965.

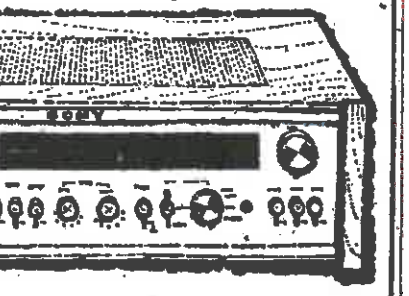
The second set of figures showed that about 70,000 pounds of Mexican marijuana had been seized in 1968. In regular and continuous use of marijuana during the previous testimony last March, Customs Commissioner Lester B. Johnson added seizures of 324 pounds of heroin and about four million five-grain units of dangerous drugs plus sizable amounts of opium and other narcotics.

Before his retirement in June, Mr. Johnson compared the traffic in marijuana, heroin and dangerous drugs to an iceberg, saying "What we see is only the tip of the iceberg—more gets to the top of the iceberg—more gets to the top of the iceberg—more gets to the top of the iceberg."

Arrests and Seizures
At least some users show evidence of a loss of conventional motivation. They seem to prefer instead a sensual or hedonistic life style, which emphasizes immediate satisfactions to the exclusion of ambition and future planning.

"The 'pothead,' then, may well retard his own chances for massive, continuous effort, directed by the highest officials in Mexico and its law enforcement agencies." The report adds: "Nothing should be done to shift that burden of responsibility. Only a massive, continuous effort, directed by the highest officials in Mexico, will significantly curtail the production and refinement of marijuana and reduce its use. Other dangerous drugs."

baloney in Sony.



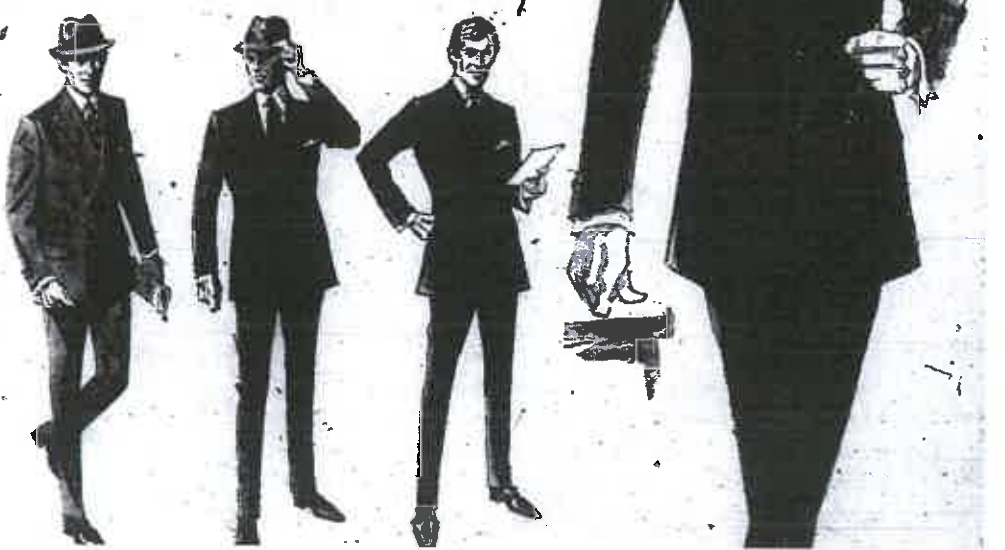
The Sony 6120 costs a lot of money but you're getting a lot of receiver, 120 watts of it.

One of the most expensive high fidelity units on the market today, the Sony 6120 is worth every cent. Sony has incorporated the amplifier. The pre-amplifier. And the receiver all in one high-scoring piece of solid state equipment that leaves nothing to the imagination. Nothing to question. It's the

SHAPE

Robert Hall keeps pace with fashion's newest demand in men's suits...

54⁹⁵ to 74⁹⁵



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clear, Graciela Flores Alvarado, a stewardess, fell onto the grass, got up and walked more than a mile to the airline terminal. She said the plane had begun to vibrate as it had come in for the landing.

Pauline Hartzell, 27 years old, of Milwaukee, one of the passengers, said: "I remember walking out on a wing. I had been sitting by a window, but I just can't recall precisely what happened." Miss Hartzell said she was with a group of 60 members of a club on a vacation trip to Mexico City and Acapulco.

Raining at Time of Crash

The injured people were taken to Mexico City's hospitals in a steady stream of ambulances along rain-slicked streets. It was raining lightly when the crash occurred.

Rescue crews used blowtorches to cut away part of the plane to remove the dead and injured. An official at the American-British Hospital said 50 injured persons and one dead person had arrived there. Some of the injured were reported to be in critical condition.

Mexicana Airlines is a privately owned airline that competes on United States-Mexico routes with the government-owned Aeronaves de Mexico. It is also called Mexicana de Aviacion.

that many economic experts feel could lead to disaster if corrective measures are not taken soon.

In the last four months, prices have risen more than 20 per cent. An electric iron that cost the equivalent in piasters of \$13 late last spring now costs almost \$17.

The inflationary trend helped to remove from power Premier Tran Van Huong. Predictably, the new Premier, Tran Thien Khiem, speaks often of the need for economic stability.

Officials Begin to Worry

But little action has been taken thus far by Mr. Khiem's Government — which took office at the beginning of the month — and United States officials are starting to worry. One American economist said:

"This is no time for delay because this crisis is not like the others. The South Vietnamese should know by now we are going home, and so is some of our money."

The basic cause of the inflationary trend is that the South Vietnamese Government is spending about three dollars for every two that it takes in, due to the steadily increasing demands of war. This year's deficit will probably approach

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

DRUG DRIVE OPENS AT MEXICO BORDER

U.S. Operation Seeks to Cut Illicit Flow of Marijuana, Heroin and Pep Pills

By **FELIX BELAIR Jr.**
 Special to The New York Times

SAN YSIDRO, Calif., Sept. 21—A search-and-seizure operation was mounted all along the Mexican border today as the United States sought to cut off the flow of marijuana and other illicit drugs from Mexico.

Operation Intercept, as the coordinated interagency effort is called, went into effect at 2:30 P.M., Pacific daylight time, at San Ysidro—the border-crossing point for travelers returning from Tijuana—and the 30 other authorized points. It extended out to sea and involved the use of aircraft, radar sensors and additional patrols along remote sections of the border.

The operation's start was disclosed in Washington today by Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy and Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Largest in Peacetime

It is the most intensive such operation in the peacetime history of the United States.

"The objective of the program," the Washington announcement said, "is to reduce the volume of narcotics, marijuana and dangerous drugs which are smuggled into the United States from Mexico, thus cutting down the supply available to addicts and users in this country."

The announcement said that "more than 80 per cent of the marijuana smoked in the United States, about 20 per cent of the heroin used and an undetermined volume of illegal amphetamines [pep pills] enter this country illegally from Mexico.

Operation Intercept, the joint statement said, will continue for an "indefinite period" and involves "the law enforcement resources of several branches of the Federal Government."

The undertaking, according to the statement, is "not a punitive operation against casual first-time users" but, rather, is aimed at "prevention and prosecution of major trafficking."

At the glass and stucco bor-

ported by heavy bombing from United States planes based in Thailand, had taken part in the recent drive by Laotian forces into the Plaine des Jarres.

The denunciation of Thailand was carried as a commentary in the Hanoi army newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan Dan. The paper demanded that the Thai Government stop its "criminal acts" at once and warned that it would receive "fitting punishment" if it continued "serving as lackeys for the U.S. aggressors."

35,000 Termed Insignificant

The statement on President Nixon's latest troop withdrawal order was the first formal Government reaction to come from North Vietnam. It supported a similar statement issued yesterday by the Vietcong's provisional government of South Vietnam.

The statement contained the arguments that have become routine from Hanoi. It branded the United States as the aggressor in Vietnam and said that for Washington to continue to pose conditions or to ask for reciprocal acts from North Vietnam for a withdrawal of American troops was "tantamount to demand-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Mets Take 2 Games; Magic Number Is 4*; Giants Win, Jets Bow

The Mets lifted their National League Eastern Division lead to 4½ games over the second-place Chicago Cubs by sweeping a double-header from the Pittsburgh Pirates at Shea Stadium. After Jerry Koosman had halted a three-game losing streak by gaining his 16th victory, 5-3, Don Cardwell scored his 100th career triumph, 6-1. In a game at Chicago, the Cubs topped the St. Louis Cardinals, 4-3.

*Any combination of Met victories and Chicago defeats totaling four will win the Eastern Division title for the Mets.

PRO FOOTBALL

Don Herrmann, a rookie, caught two touchdown passes in the last five minutes as the Giants upset the Minnesota Vikings, 24-23. The Jets were beaten by the Denver Broncos, 21-19, and left the field in anger after being penalized 45 yards on one play in the final minute.

Bobbies Rout 200 Hippies

By **GLORIA EMERSON**
 Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 21—The dramatic six-day occupation of a stately 18th-century mansion in Mayfair ended this morning as about 200 young squatters were driven out by the police.

"We are the writing on your wall," had been painted on the stone facade of the four-story house at 144 Piccadilly, which faces Hyde Park Corner.

Despite reports of gasoline bombs, weapons and homemade missiles, there was no fierce or prolonged resistance today as the police took over the 60-room mansion, entering by a crude drawbridge leading to a ground-floor window. The squatters had built the bridge for security.

The house was occupied early last Monday by a vanguard of homeless hippies. They head a movement called the "London Street Commune" whose followers take over vacant London buildings.

A court order set last Friday as the deadline for

which is to be demolished. The police were called in today at the request of the bailiffs, who are officers of the court. Some squatters were arrested.

Attempts by a group of youths from an opposing movement—known as "Skinheads" because of their short, cropped hair—to enter the house and fight the squatters were blocked last night by the police on duty outside the mansion.

Public hostility toward the squatters was voiced all week. Large knots of people stood for days outside the mansion, staring at the squatters, who stonily stared back from the balconies. The crowds—who looked and behaved like wage-earning, law-abiding, lower-middle-class Britons—did not conceal their disgust whenever the squatters were close enough to hear it.

"You are a bloody disgrace," a prim-looking

0122/1969

Drug Drive Starts at Mexican Border

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

der-crossing station here, every northbound car on the main highway leading from Tijuana had to undergo a more than cursory inspection.

Traffic was backed up for two and a half miles within an hour after Operation Intercept began. And as the usual Sunday exodus from the Tijuana bullfight and racetrack approached the border station in late afternoon, traffic was backed up for six miles in the 75-degree heat.

Northbound traffic sprawled across all four lanes of the highway, waiting to fan out into the 16 inspection lanes. The inspectors, many of them customs inspectors imported from as far away as New York for the operation, devoted an average of two to three minutes to inspecting each car.

As one sedan neared the inspection line, one of its six long-haired adolescent occupants was overheard to mutter an unprintable complaint. The car was immediately diverted to the secondary inspection line to join some 20 other vehicles.

Youths Stand in Sun

The passengers stood in the hot sunlight as all their suitcases and parcels were opened, and then the inspector brought over a special gadget—a mirror on wheels that was rolled under the car with a light to illuminate the area under the floorboards. The inspectors were still working on the car an hour later.

The inspectors, some of whom were wearing bright sports shirts, with guns and handcuffs on their hips, went through each car from hood to trunk. Into each car, as it approached the control point, an inspector dropped a leaflet that explained in Spanish and English the purposes of Operation Intercept.

The leaflet reassured its readers that the operation was "directed toward the wrongdoer" but conceded that "the innocent traveler may be delayed and inconvenienced."

"We hope an understanding of our purpose will lead you to support our efforts," the leaflet said. It was signed by Myles J. Ambrose, Commissioner of Customs.

No Exceptions

But there were no exceptions: A Tijuana racetrack police officer reached the control point after a long wait and asked the chief inspector to expedite the movement of cars because the track was about to disgorge its swarm of United States-bound cars.

He was told, instead, to get out of his car and open the trunk. An inspector opened the car's hood and probed with a flashlight. That done, the Mexican officer, swearing in Spanish, circled back to the racetrack.

The operation was suspended for one hour tonight on orders from Washington that were issued on the basis of an erroneous report that cars were



Aerial view of cars backed up in Mexico at Tijuana as U.S. Customs agents began "Operation Intercept" Sunday.

waiting as long as six hours to clear the border. Maximum delays were reported to be between three and four hours at the peak of the racetrack rush-hour, however, and the search procedure was resumed.

There were, however, surprisingly few complaints from the Americans and Mexicans traveling north in vehicles ranging from Cadillacs to pickup trucks. A San Diego woman, returning with her husband after a weekend in Tijuana, said after a 90-minute wait:

"Sure it's inconvenient, but as I see it, it's worth every minute. The tougher the inspection, the less I have to worry about my kids in high school."

Tips Received

Cars believed for one reason or another—often on the basis of advance intelligence tips—to be suspicious were pulled out of the line. One such was a weatherbeaten camper believed to contain 10,000 units of amphetamines. A quick inspection turned up only 10 units, found in the driver's pocket. He was detained as investigators carefully dismantled the camper's interior paneling.

The halted motorists expressed their feelings in the classical manner. An inspector opened the glass door leading out to "the line," listened to the blaring of horns echoing miles back down the highway and said:

"They're playing our song." A similar scene was being enacted at the 30 other border-

crossing stations along the 2,500-mile-long border between the two countries. In between, special radar installations have been set up by the Federal Aviation Administration to enable waiting customs agents to detect any attempt to cross the border unobserved.

Military pursuit planes borrowed from the Air Force were poised to chase any aircraft that failed to file a pre-flight plan before heading across the border.

Plane Intercepted

One private plane was intercepted Friday night by already activated units of Operation Intercept. Officials said that the plane, rented by a student identified as Michael T. Mitchell, 23, was loaded with suitcases and burlap sacks containing 532 bricks of marijuana weighing about two pounds apiece. Mr. Mitchell's plane, authorities said, was spotted on a radar screen as he flew across the border and was followed by a Government plane to its landing at Bakersfield, Calif., where Mr. Mitchell was arrested.

Navy boats plied the Gulf of Mexico and there was a variety of patrol craft in coastal waters. The "intensified inspection of vehicles and persons crossing the border" was in effect also at the 27 airports at which international flights are authorized to land.

The total number of persons involved in Operation Intercept was being kept secret.

MARIJUANA SEIZED IN MIDTOWN HOTEL

Detectives arrested six persons at the Americana hotel before dawn yesterday and confiscated almost a pound of marijuana.

Acting on an anonymous tip, four detectives raided a 21st-floor suite in the hotel, at 52d Street and Seventh Avenue, shortly after 5 A.M. They were accompanied by a hotel executive, the police said.

The police said that the six persons—four salesmen for a North Carolina photographic equipment firm and two young women from Queens—entered the room after the detectives arrived and were arrested.

Charged with possession of a dangerous drug and later released in \$250 bail each were Arthur Cashwell, 27 years old; Grady Montsienger, 36, and Benny Orrell, 28, all of Winston-Salem, N. C.

Judge William S. Shea dismissed charges of loitering for the purpose of using narcotics that were made against the three others. They were Arthur Blu, 27, of Winston-Salem, and Nancy Darnell, 21, and Debbie Triplett, 21, both secretaries living at 86-16 60th Avenue, Elmhurst.

Hashish Seized in Beirut

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Sept. 21 (Reuters)—Security forces today seized six tons of hashish, worth about 600,000 Lebanese pounds (\$200,000), a machine gun and about 30 hand grenades in a suburban Beirut house, police sources reported. Five persons, including the owner of the house, were arrested, the sources said.

Courses Suggested Students 'Resist' N

State Senator Abrahamstein, a Democrat of proposed yesterday on the marijuana program given for schoolchildren.

Mr. Bernstein, who the WCBS-TV program "Hearing," said he has instruction would hesters "resist" taking.

"We should have education on it by who have training subject, so they can resist when they go out on talk to these kids, with their friends or their friends and be posed to marijuana.

ADELOPE
LAWRENCE R. RICHARD
 presents two
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 Operas to b
 Puccini

la maisonette
 presents
MONIQUE Van VOOREN
 Sept. 22-Oct. 8
 HAL TURNER & his Orchestra
 QUINTERO & his Latin Band
 Dancing 7:30 'til 2
 Previews begin Oct. 9
YAFFA YARKONI
LA BOITE
 Dinner at 6:30, Music 'til 1:30
 Ernest Schoen and Julius Kuti
 Nightly except Sunday
 Plaza 3-4500

St. Regis-Sheraton Hotel
 5TH AVENUE AT 53TH STREET, NEW YORK
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SEASON'S I



Officers participating in the welcome to Prime Minister Wilson are seen in the new uniforms ordered by the President.

The House Police Donning New Uniforms

By NAN ROBERTSON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Only on ceremonial occasions, had been inspired by President Nixon's exposure to foreign police dress during his European tour last winter. West Germany was one of the countries visited.

But Mr. Muscatello, whose downtown emporium bears the legend "Pants cuffed free while you wait" on the window, indicated strongly that the original idea was his. Besides, he said, "I've never been to Europe—I'm just a country fella" — from the coalfields of Gary, W. Va., "and proud of it." He has been a tailor in Washington since 1945.

Last summer, thinking to "make something fancy" for the White House gendarmes, the spokesman announced the new uniforms to be worn



Continued on Page 12, Column 2

NARCOTICS RAIDS WITHOUT WARNING VOTED BY SENATE

Provision Cleared 70 to 15 — Agents With Warrants Could Break Into Homes

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The Senate approved today a modified "no knock" statute under which Federal agents could break into a home without warning or identification if they feared narcotics were about to be destroyed inside.

The final vote was 70 to 15 in favor of the controversial law enforcement proposal. In a critical earlier test, the "no knock" provision, sponsored by Senator Robert P. Griffin, Republican of Michigan, survived a tabling motion by 44 to 40.

It took three days of debate to write the new narcotics raid authorization into a 100-page omnibus drug bill that the Senate is expected to approve tomorrow or Thursday. The measure will then go to the House, which has not yet produced comparable legislation.

A Protest by Ervin

Approval of the "no knock" law came despite a protest by Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, that it would not mean "using the keys of the king to open all the doors but using the king's axe to knock down the door and break the window."

Only yesterday, Senate leaders were predicting that Senator Ervin would win his fight to eliminate the provision from the bill, which is sponsored by Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut.

But Senator Griffin turned the tide by proposing slightly tighter language that was identical to a section of a crime bill for the District of Columbia that the Senate had approved only last month. A number of Senators found it impossible to vote down now the same provision they had so recently backed.

Nature of Change

Originally, the Dodd bill authorized a judge to issue a warrant for a "no knock" raid if he found probable cause to believe that illicit narcotics supplies "may be" destroyed or disposed of if agents gave notice of a raid.

As amended by Senator Griffin, the statute provides for such a warrant if it is probable that the narcotics "will be" destroyed or disposed of. The Senator said this would make it somewhat more difficult to get such warrants.

Although most Senate critics of the provision discussed it in terms of agents breaking into

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Carswell Denies He Tried To Balk Club's Integration

'I Am Not a Racist,' High Court Nominee Says as Senate Hearing Opens

By FRED P. GRAHAM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Judge G. Harrold Carswell denied today allegations that his participation in the formation of a private golf club in Tallahassee in 1956 was part of an effort to prevent desegregation of the municipal facilities that the private club took over.

His statement came in the first day of confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on his nomination by President Nixon to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Much of the day's testimony centered on the racial views of the 50-year-old Georgia native, who declared in a 1948 political campaign speech that he would always espouse the principles of white supremacy.

"I am not a racist. I have no notions, secretive or otherwise, of racial superiority," Judge Carswell, a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, told the Senators.



Associated Press
Judge G. Harrold Carswell at hearing in Washington.

He said he is now "aghast" that he made such a statement 22 years ago. "Those notions are obnoxious to me," he said. Judge Carswell fielded ques-

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

South Carolina Governor To Obey Court on Schools

Special to The New York Times

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 27 — Gov. Robert E. McNair, contrasting sharply with other Governors from the Deep South, said today that he would comply with court orders to desegregate schools.

"We've run out of courts, and we've run out of time, and we must adjust to new circumstances," he told a statewide television audience.

"I will oppose any attempts to close down public schools. The only way South Carolina is going to continue to grow is through its educational programs. We're going to have to maintain, support and strengthen our public school system."

Mr. McNair said he would oppose any attempt to repeal the state's compulsory school attendance law.

"We don't want to bring up another generation of illiterates," he said.

'Political Chicanery'

The situation involving school desegregation "is too important to get drawn into political chicanery and political hypocrisy," Mr. McNair said, "and I think it is time for everyone to be honest and sincere to the people of South Carolina and quit holding out false hopes."

The Democratic Governor responded to Representative Albert W. Watson, Republican of Columbia, who is a probable candidate for Governor. Mr. Watson has accused Mr. McNair of inaction on court orders

NIXON LINKS VETO OF EDUCATION BILL TO HIGH SPENDING

Says Total for Year Will Be \$198-Billion, Exceeding His Estimate by \$5-Billion

OFFERS TO COMPROMISE

Seeks Support in Congress as House Nears Vote on Whether to Override

Text of President's message will be found on Page 14.

By ROBERT R. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — President Nixon renewed today his case against the \$12.7-billion health, education and anti-poverty appropriations bill, citing fresh economic statistics to bolster his arguments and offering a possible compromise.

The President signed a message vetoing the bill on television last night. He sent the seven-page document to Congress this morning, together with an unsigned copy of the bill.

The measure provides operating funds for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Over all, the money bill appropriates \$1.1-billion more than Mr. Nixon requested, an increase that he condemned last night as inflationary, untimely and misdirected.

April Estimates OK

Repeating these arguments in greater detail in the veto message, which was released publicly this morning, Mr. Nixon disclosed for the first time that estimated spending for the present fiscal year will reach \$198-billion — \$5.1-billion more than the figure of \$192.9-billion he arrived at in April and had stuck by since then.

He attributed the increase to rises in both "uncontrollable" items, such as increases in health insurance programs and interest payments on the national debt, and "controllables," such as appropriations bills.

By his veto of the bill yesterday, Mr. Nixon set the stage for a test of political strength in the House of Representatives tomorrow. A two-thirds vote is required to override a Presidential veto, and House Republicans remained confident of success in sustaining the veto.

Senate Defeat Seen

Mr. Nixon's critics, however, refused to concede defeat, and Democratic leaders moved swiftly to the attack after the President's veto message reached Capitol Hill shortly after noon.

If the House votes to sustain

COMMERCE AGENCY SEES A SLOWDOWN

Forecasts a Business Lag, Squeeze on Profits and More Price Rises

By EILEEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The Commerce Department, in a special economic forecast of its own—which may or may not prove different from the Nixon Administration's — predicted today that the year 1970 "will not be a comfortable one."

It did not predict a recession but, rather, a year of business slowdown and problems.

From Detroit, as if to confirm the forecast, two of the three largest automobile manufacturers—General Motors and Chrysler—announced additional layoffs of production workers to take place this month. [Page 55.]

Rise in Joblessness Seen

The economic pattern for 1970 will show "some rise" in

Narcotics Raids Without Notice Approved by Senate by 70 to 15

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

private homes, it would be equally applicable to raids on offices of doctors suspected of narcotics trafficking or any kind of structure in which drug supplies were hidden.

Senator Griffin said during the debate that 29 states permitted some version of "no-knock raids either by statute or court-sanctioned custom. New York State enacted such a law in 1964, and the United States Supreme Court subsequently declined to hear an appeal of its constitutionality

'Hoodlums Are Watching'

Arguing that the new legal machinery was necessary to combat the rising narcotics traffic, Senator Dodd told his colleagues: "The hoodlums are watching us, the dope peddlers are watching us. They want to know if we mean what we say."

After a long debate and parliamentary wrangle, the Senate defeated an amendment sponsored by Senator Harold E. Hughes, Democrat of Iowa, that was designed to transfer Government judgments on the relative effect of various narcotics, and other health questions, out of the Department of Justice.

Senator Dodd objected to depriving the Attorney General of broad supervisory powers to determine what narcotics were dangerous and how dangerous. He argued that "this is

an enforcement bill, not a research bill, not a rehabilitation bill."

Senator Roman L. Hruska, Republican of Nebraska, declared that the Hughes amendment, plus four others the Iowan is pressing, would "emasculate the bill and change its thrust, philosophy and rationale from a law enforcement measure and give it to the sociologists and scientists over at H.E.W."

Other Amendments

Among Senator Hughes's pending amendments is one that would require a recommendation from the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for the Attorney General to be able to classify a drug. Another would cut most of the penalties for possession and distribution of marijuana in half.

The Hughes amendment defeated today was originally passed, 42 to 41. Then, however, its opponents won two backtracking procedural votes, got a second opportunity for a vote on the measure and defeated it, 45 to 36.

The Senate adopted by voice vote one of Senator Hughes's amendments. This would prevent the Attorney General from obtaining from Government agencies the names of narcotics patients and other research subjects who had been promised anonymity in exchange for information on their cases.

U.S. COURT IS ASKED TO RULE ON FLAG USE

A Federal judge in Brooklyn said yesterday he would seek the convening of a three-judge constitutional court to rule on the use of peace symbols in conjunction with the American flag.

The dispute was touched off recently when the Nassau County District Attorney, William Cahn, announced he would prosecute any person using decals or buttons that combine the flag with peace symbols. He cited a state law prohibiting such usage.

The Long Island Vietnam Moratorium Committee and Women Strike for Peace sought to block in Cahn's action.

In Federal Court in Brooklyn yesterday, Judge John R. Bartels said he hoped the constitutional court could convene in three weeks.

Meanwhile, Judge Bartels said, Mr. Cahn has promised not to prosecute and the peace groups have agreed to stop distribution of the decals and buttons.

Ousted Pentagon Aide Hired To Expose Defense Waste

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI) — A. Ernest Fitzgerald, the Pentagon efficiency expert who lost his job after telling Congress about pyramiding costs of the C-5A cargo jet, was hired today by a businessman's organization to crusade against wasteful military spending.

The Businessman's Educational Fund, a 200-member organization formed to oppose military spending, announced that it would pay Mr. Fitzgerald \$30,000 to spend three-quarters of his time this year making speeches about Pentagon waste.

Mr. Fitzgerald began his new job by calling for a \$20-billion cut in the defense budget, including \$5-billion from the \$15-billion allocated annually for development and procurement of major weapons.

Mr. Fitzgerald has also been hired as a consultant to a Senate-House subcommittee headed by Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin.



This year Braniff goes to town! Big beautiful jets every single day to South America

(Or we'll jet you across the nation, into Mexico, or out to Hawaii.)

Now you can Braniff's What's a record

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RATE OF JOBLESS CLIMBS ABOVE 4% HIGHEST SINCE '65

Layoffs Increasing Factor as Economy Responds to Administration Policy

LAG IN MANUFACTURING

But Unemployment Remains Below the High Levels of the 1958-65 Period

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 6 — The number of persons unemployed rose again in February in response to the slowing of the national economy, and the total exceeded 4 per cent of the labor force for the first time since late 1965, the Labor Department reported today.

At 4.2 per cent of the labor force, the unemployment rate was well above the approximately 3.5 per cent that prevailed for most of 1968 and 1969. But it was still far below the high levels of unemployment that existed from 1958 until late 1965.

The January figure was 3.9 per cent and December was 3.5 per cent.

The rise in unemployment, with layoffs increasingly a factor, is the counterpart of the decline in the other indicators of economic activity, responding to a deliberate Nixon Administration policy designed to slow economic expansion and halt inflation.

Centered on Manufacturing
Among the other indicators, for example, the index of industrial production has moved downward for six consecutive months.

The rise in unemployment has been centered in the manufacturing industries, which account for about one-fourth of the labor force. It has affected adults more than teen-agers and blue-collar workers more than white-collar, and by February it was affecting both whites and Negroes. Earlier, the rise in unemployment was concentrated among white workers.

The manufacturing industries have long been the most cyclically "sensitive" to economic ups and downs — as contrasted, for example, with utilities or banks or trade.

Pinch in Durables
When total demand falls, which is what the tough Government monetary and budget policy has been trying to achieve, manufacturing feels the pinch. And durable goods, such as automobiles, feel the pinch more than nondurables. In the last two months, for the first time, the unemployment picture has begun to be dominated by those who have lost their jobs, through layoffs, rather than by new entrants or re-entrants into the labor force who are trying to find jobs.

The report today attributed three-fifths of the increase in unemployment since December to layoffs.

Also, the rising unemploy-

Continued on Page 32, Column 1



FIRE FOLLOWS EXPLOSIONS: Smoke pouring from the four-story building at 18 West 11th Street, near Fifth Avenue. Explosions in the basement shattered glass in the area.

POVERTY AGENCY ENDS SUMMER AID

Says the Program Has Not Worked—Funds to Be Used for Year-Round Projects

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 6 — The Federal antipoverty agency will not spend money to the nation's cities this summer for recreational programs. Instead, the Office of Economic Opportunity will concentrate on year-round economic development projects for people aged 14 to 25.

Following rioting four and a half years ago, the Federal Government announced with great fanfare that it would give money to cities for swimming pools, basketball leagues, block parties and other recreational programs to occupy and calm young people in the slums.

Age Barrier Cited
But now the O.E.O. has concluded that the summer programs do not work. The agency said it had changed its guidelines because evaluation and inspection reports "concluded that youth programs which are geared to meeting summer crisis periods, and which emphasize leisure time activities only, are not relevant to either the immediate or long-term needs of poor youth."

Older youngsters, the agency said, are only peripherally interested in programs devoted exclusively to recreation and other leisure time activities and stay away.

In new guidelines to all local antipoverty agencies, which

Continued on Page 41, Column 2

Townhouse Razed By Blast and Fire; Man's Body Found

By DOUGLAS ROBINSON
Three explosions and a raging fire killed an unidentified man and destroyed a four-story brick townhouse at noon yesterday in a Greenwich Village area noted for the architectural style of its houses.

Two women said to have been in the building at the time of the explosion, which fire officials said was probably caused by leaking gas, were cared for by a neighbor. They had disappeared by the time the fire was brought under control.

The first blast—powerful enough to tear a hole in the front wall of the building—apparently occurred in the basement of the townhouse, at 18 West 11th Street, just off Fifth Avenue.

The explosion also shattered window panes throughout the immediate neighborhood, including some as high as the sixth floor of an apartment building directly across the street.

As firemen arrived at the scene, two lighter blasts shook the building as gas lines burst. Flames quickly engulfed the townhouse and, a few minutes later, the entire front wall collapsed.

The body of the man was found in the early evening as firemen searched through the smoldering rubble. They continued to comb the debris, however, because of reports that a small boy had also been in the house.

As the night wore on, the scene was illuminated by flood-

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

7 CHILDREN DEAD IN BROOKLYN FIRE

One Infant Among Victims in Bedford-Stuyvesant — 3 Persons Injured

Seven children, the oldest 5 years old, died last night when a fire swept through a three-story building in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

Three other persons were injured in jumping from the top floor of the burning brick building, and two firemen were slightly hurt.

The Fire Department said first reports indicated that the blaze was started by children playing with matches.

Fire Chief John T. O'Hagan said that some of the children might have been saved if two ladder companies had not had to respond to a false alarm several blocks away.

Five of the dead children were identified as the children of Mrs. Cora Pinkney, 22 years old. The Pinkney children were Victoria, 5, Pauline, 4, Ivory, 3, Debbie, 1 and Patricia, 7 months. Mrs. Pinkney was not in the family's second-floor apartment at the time of the fire.

The two other dead children

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

SENATE REBUFFS SOUTHERN ATTACK ON '65 VOTING ACT

Way Opened for Passage of Compromise and Defeat of Administration Bill

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 6 — Southern resistance in the Senate to the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 showed signs of crumbling today, opening the way for rejection by the Senate of the Administration's voting rights bill.

With their amendments beaten and blown up five horses being defeated by decisive margins. Southern Senators seemed to a vote, perhaps next week. The foray was regarded as a without an obstructive filibuster.

The general expectation was that in such a vote the Senate would reject the Administration proposal, which would effect repeal key sections of the 1965 law, and accept a compromise offered by Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, minority leader, and Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan.

Until now, the problem confronting the Northern forces was whether they could muster the two-thirds majority necessary to break a Southern filibuster and thus bring the Scott-Hart substitute proposal to a vote.

5-Year Extension

Under the Scott-Hart proposal, the 1965 law, which is primarily aimed at voter discrimination in six Southern states, would be extended for five more years. As a compromise, their substitutes would accept the Administration's proposal for a five-year nationwide suspension of literacy tests and a decrease in residency requirements for voting in Presidential elections.

The National Urban Coalition, a citizens group that has been shown some political influence on Capitol Hill, entered the voting rights battle today with letters to President Nixon, all Senators and leading citizens around the country asking for support of the Scott-Hart bill. The letters were signed by John W. Gardner, who served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Johnson Administration and is now chairman of the coalition.

At a news conference, Mr. Gardner criticized the Nixon Administration's civil rights record as being "fairly full of ambiguities and inconsistencies."

As a result, he said, "we have seen an erosion of confidence on the part of a great many people that the Federal Government means what it says in the civil rights area." "There

Continued on Page 41, Column 7

PRESIDENT AND BRIT DETAILS

Israeli Force Destroys 5 H

Guerrillas Are Targets

By JAMES FERON
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Saturday, March 7 — Israel reported this morning that a raiding party of her soldiers had crossed into Lebanon and blown up five homes used by Arab guerrillas in a recent attack against an Israeli Army patrol.

The foray was regarded as a long-awaited Israeli response to three weeks of intensified infiltration and sabotage by Arab guerrillas operating across the unfortified Israeli-Lebanese border.

Israeli Army officials described the raid in virtually those terms and warned that similar incursions would follow. Incursions would follow continued harassment by Arab irregulars.

Yesterday, Israeli jets attacked a radar station on the northern coast of the United

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

2,000 Employees Protest to H.E.W. On Rights Actions

By RICHARD D. LYONS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 6 — About 2,000 employees of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare protested today its recent actions on civil rights and demanded that Secretary Robert H. Finch explain the department's position.

Petitions calling for a meeting with Mr. Finch had been circulating within department headquarters and its bureaus for the last three days.

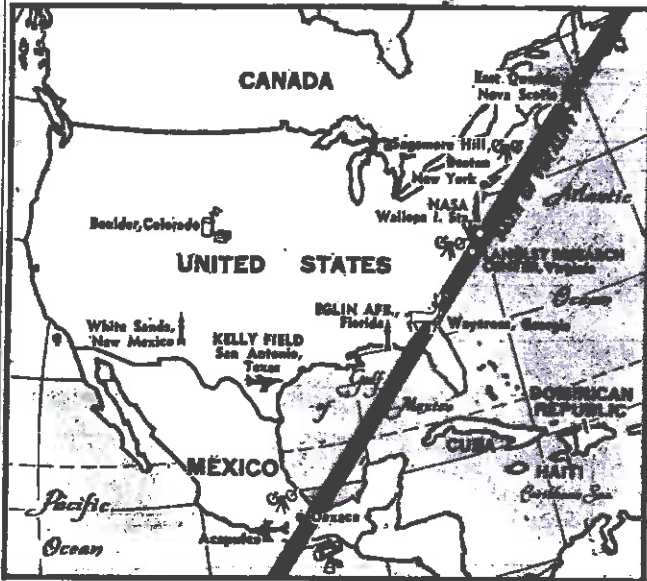
"We are gravely concerned and indeed confused about the future leadership role of H.E.W." in the civil rights field, the petition said.

Six members of the department presented the petition at the office of Mr. Finch, who has been vacationing in Mexico. The document was accepted by John G. Veneman, the Under Secretary.

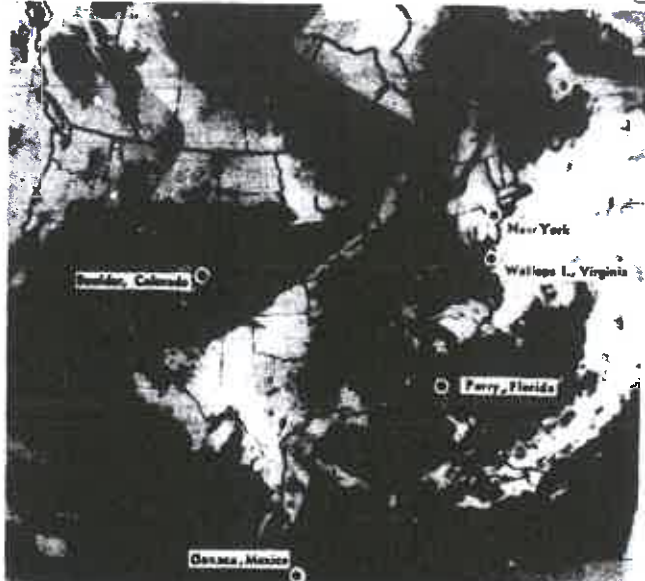
"I assured them we were committed to enforcing the 1964 Civil Rights Act," Mr. Veneman said. "I told them I would present this to the Secretary when he returned next week."

One member of the committee that drew up the petition said the department staff members were angered by the treatment

Continued on Page 17, Column 2



The New York Times
 Black band shows path of totality for today's eclipse. It will be studied by more than 500 scientists from United States and other countries, including Soviet Union. Rockets, instrumented aircraft and considerable ground-base equipments will be used in 100 tests.



The New York Times (U.S. Dept. of Commerce)
 Satellite photograph taken yesterday indicates heavy cloud covering may obscure today's solar eclipses in northeast U.S. Visibility seems good for southeast region and Mexico. Various scientific groups set up camps near Oaxaca, Mexico, because of good viewing.

Thousands Are Expected In Park to Watch Event

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Rock music and a light phenomenon, and will answer show that will not be rivaled here for more than a century on today's schedule for The Mall in Central Park, where thousands of people are expected to gather to view the solar eclipse.

In cooperation with the Hayden Planetarium, the city's Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Administration has arranged for music and viewing devices for 3,000 people beginning at 12:30 P.M.

The eclipse, which will be the last of its extent to be seen here until May 1, 2075, will reach its maximum of 96 percent of totality in New York at 1:41 P.M. and will end at 2:54 P.M.

The music of a rock group called The Menagerie will begin today's program, which includes distribution of 3,000 sets made of cardboard with instructions on using them. They are designed to help the users view the eclipse without damage to the eyes from solar rays.

Physicians and astronomers have emphasized that viewers should not look at the eclipse directly, even for a short time.

Folklore and Science
 The Weather Bureau forecast partly sunny weather for today, with high temperatures in the mid-40's, and persons who telephoned for the weather report heard these words at the end of the recorded announcements: "The public is warned not to look at the sun during the eclipse."

At the Mall, near 72d Street, Prof. Henry Kral, a planetarium lecturer, will discuss the folklore and science of the

phenomenon, and will answer questions put by members of the audience through a public-address system made available through the cooperation between the Parks Department and the planetarium.

It is estimated that 50 million people—millions of them here—will view the eclipse. While thousands gather in the Mall, a converted Eastern Airlines DC-8, with some of its seats removed to make room for equipment, will carry newsmen aloft from Kennedy International Airport at 12:35 P.M.

Tracking at 30,000 Feet
 Piloted by Capt. Charles R. Tennstedt, Eastern's manager of flight standards, the 600-mile-an-hour jet is scheduled to carry about 125 reporters and cameramen to a height of 39,000 feet off Nantucket Island and to track the path of totality for about three minutes.

Dr. Franklyn M. Branley, chairman of the Hayden Planetarium, will be aboard the plane to explain the details of the eclipse.

It is also the subject of the current show at the planetarium and is dealt with in the current show at the Andrus Space Transit Planetarium at the Hudson River Museum in Yonkers, where a "sun-in" is scheduled beginning at noon today.

At Columbia University and the High School of Science in the Bronx, it was reported that students interested in astronomy were planning to be in Virginia today. At 1:36 P.M. in Norfolk there will be an opportunity to see the eclipse at its maximum extent.

Authority on Sun Donald Howard Menzel

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times
MIAHUATLAN, Mexico, March 6—"If you stay in one place and wait for a total eclipse," says Donald Howard Menzel, "you'd have to wait about 300 years."

Dr. Menzel has not stayed in one place. He is now in position for his 13th eclipse—in a school compound in this remote village Maso, in southern Mexico. He saw his first in 1918 as a 17-year-old boy in Colorado.

Little did he realize then that he was to become one of the world's leading authorities on the sun and the glowing halo, or corona, that springs into view when the sun's brilliant face is hidden.

At first glance Dr. Menzel seems imposing, almost austere. But students who knew him as head of the Harvard College Observatory from 1957 to 1968 or who know him now as Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy at Harvard have been quick to learn otherwise. For Dr. Menzel is a man of humor, an author of science fiction and probably the champion doodler of the scientific community.

Tough on Speakers
 In fact, those who sit next to him at scientific meetings find it hard to follow the scientific arguments. They follow instead, the meanderings of his pen across sheet after sheet of block paper as he draws one improbable creature after another.

His doodling talent reportedly developed as a result of boredom at long planning sessions for the Seattle World's Fair in 1962. Dr. Menzel was responsible for part of the scientific exhibits.

He calls the doodle figures "Martians." They have been exhibited in Greece, New York, Minneapolis and other places. A collection of them, garishly colored, has been published in the Texas Graduate Journal.

However, the Harvard astronomer is no friend to the idea that intelligent creatures inhabit Mars or to the idea that flying saucers have the earth under surveillance. In 1963, with L. G. Boyd, he published a book entitled "The World of Flying Saucers" that demolished the



A champion doodler, with Martians a specialty.

ward his doctrine in astronomy at Princeton he helped pay his way by writing science fiction tales.

He still provides editorial advice to the science fiction journal, Galaxy Magazine.

Mrs. Menzel, who is with him here, has gone on many of his eclipse expeditions. He met her, as Florence Krager, when he was teaching at Ohio State. They were married there in 1926 before he went on to a staff position at the Lick Observatory in California. They now have two married daughters and six grandchildren.

The eclipse expedition that made the deepest impression on both the Menzels was that to Siberia in 1936, four years after he started at Harvard. The Russians, according to Mrs. Menzel, provided a Soviet Ford and a parlor car of the Trans-Siberian Railroad for the scientific equipment and camping gear. In the eclipse area, a special siding was built alongside the railroad to accommodate the car.

Dr. Menzel's life-long focus of scientific interest has been on the sun. He is author of "Our Sun," a standard text on the subject. Currently he is concerned with the phenomena that generate the halo of light, or corona, around the sun during an eclipse.

Total Eclipse Lights Up A Little Town in Florida

By JAMES T. WOOTEN

Special to The New York Times

PERRY, Fla., March 6—What good old American capitalism and the free enterprise system have never provided, the inexorable laws of the universe have wrought in this little town—mainly, the prospects of a \$1-million boom.

"I may not know much about a solar eclipse or sun spots or coronas or anything like that," a beaming service station owner admitted today, "but I damn sure understand their possibilities."

For him and almost every other merchant in Perry, a quiet, middle-aged community of 10,000 not far from the Gulf of Mexico, those possibilities are best understood in terms of the money that thousands of visitors are expected to spend here this weekend. The visitors have gathered to watch the sun and moon begin their afternoon shadow trip tomorrow across northern Florida and up the Eastern Seaboard. Perry is the first mainland area in which the totality eclipse will be observable.

"There's no use fooling around," Robert F. Jowek, the young executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce concedes. "This eclipse may be a lot of other things to a lot of other people, but to us it's a once-in-a-lifetime, golden, economic opportunity."

The economy of this city is based on the forest industry of northern Florida. A huge cellulose plant just outside of town makes use of the millions of pine trees grown in Taylor County and employs more than 1,000 persons. But since an interstate highway robbed Perry of its strategic position on a Tallahassee-to-Tampa highway, the tourist business has suffered and the 30 motels have fallen on hard times.

For this weekend, however, their 800 rooms are filled with scientists, reporters and other visitors. Some of the motels have increased their rates, many of the restaurants have hired extra employees, the Florida Department of Commerce has dispatched information and promotion specialists to Perry and a large press room has

cross, Ga. The teen-agers will dance to their own rock music at another site.

Shop owners are advertising "Eclipse Sales." Special editions of both weekly newspapers were published yesterday. The Jaycees are selling eclipse patches and T-shirts. High school students are preparing 5,000 chicken dinners and several thousand sandwiches to be sold. The Baptist junior choir is hawking peanut brittle, and Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr., after some urging from Perry leaders, officially proclaimed their city "the eclipse capital of the world."

Liquor Sales Rise

The 26-man police force has been augmented by a squad of state troopers, the 13 liquor stores are enjoying the best business in this century, and now, with the eclipse less than 24 hours away the eyes of Perry are on the southwestern skies where dense clouds have been forming throughout the afternoon.

"We've enlisted the ministers, too," joked James Switland, a member of the chamber's planning committee. "Everything is going to be O.K. because they're going to pray those clouds away."

Should there be a heavy cloud cover tomorrow, much of the drama and scientific value of the eclipse would be lost, but Mr. Jones, the chamber's vice president, is not concerned about the weather. "I think we'll have a big crowd regardless of the clouds," he said today. "I think people will just want to come anyway because everybody else is coming."

This area was settled in the early part of this century by fugitives from Georgia justice and as late as the nineteen-thirties there were shantytowns in the streets. Since then, however, the annual Forestry Festival in October has provided the only excitement for local residents.

"But this is truly exciting," Mr. Jones said, as he watched the long lines of cars coming into his town. "There hasn't been anything like this here in space and time."

Millions Hoping to View Eclipse of the Sun Today

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

sun and the earth at mid-day. The sky will darken, and the air will grow colder. Animals accustomed to daylight may scurry for cover, and chickens to roost. Nocturnal creatures may stir to life. At first, the moon will ap-

pear over the horizon at Virginia Beach said most of the resort hotels were opened and preparing "just as if there is to be a total summer capacity at the beach."

Eclipse observations got an early start yesterday at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's launching site at Wallops Island, Va.

Explosions and Fire Destroy Townhouse in 11th St. Off Fifth Ave.; Man Killed

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

lights in the back and front of the house. Fire officials ordered a large crane to the scene to tear down the side and rear walls because of the danger of collapse.

Witnesses said that the two women, both nude, were found on the first floor of the house by the first rescue workers to enter the building.

The women, dazed and bleeding from cuts, were led from the burning building and were taken to the apartment of Mrs. Susan Wager at 50 West 11th Street. One of the women was said to have cried, "Where is Adam?" several times as she left the burning building.

Mrs. Wager said later that she had let the women take showers and had given them clothing. She said she had left the women with her maid and had gone back to the scene of the fire. When she returned, she continued, the women were gone.

Man's Body Under Rubble

The body of the man was found under rubble in the front part of the house. The police said the man had red hair and appeared to be about 35 years old. He was wearing a blue shirt, blue denim trousers and shoes.

Similar brick townhouses on both sides of No. 18 were severely damaged by the explosions and fire. The home at No. 16 is owned and occupied by Dustin Hoffman, the actor, and his wife, Ann. There are also several tenants.

Mr. Hoffman carried several paintings and a Tiffany lampshade from his home before police prevented him from re-entering the building.

Fire Chief John T. O'Hagen said the Hoffman home had sustained heavy damage in the basement and on the upper floor. A hole was blown in the basement wall, and part of the ceiling on the top floor collapsed.

During the early afternoon, firemen searched the lower floors of the burned-out townhouse, ducking falling beams and bricks that occasionally showered down on them.

In mid-afternoon, Chief O'Hagen ordered his men from the building because of the danger. A power shovel was then used to remove the rubble after a tree in front of the house had been cut down.

Rescue Workers Overcome

At least two rescue workers, Patrolman Ronald Waite, who ran to the scene from his post at 11th Street and Fifth Avenue, and Vincent Calderone, an off-duty Housing Authority patrolman, were treated at St. Vincent's Hospital for smoke inhalation. Both men had helped get the women out of the burning building.

Another rescuer was Sy Blum, a retired fire marshal, who jumped from a taxi on Fifth Avenue when he heard the first explosion. Mr. Blum also ran into the house. It was his report of a child that led firemen to continue their search.

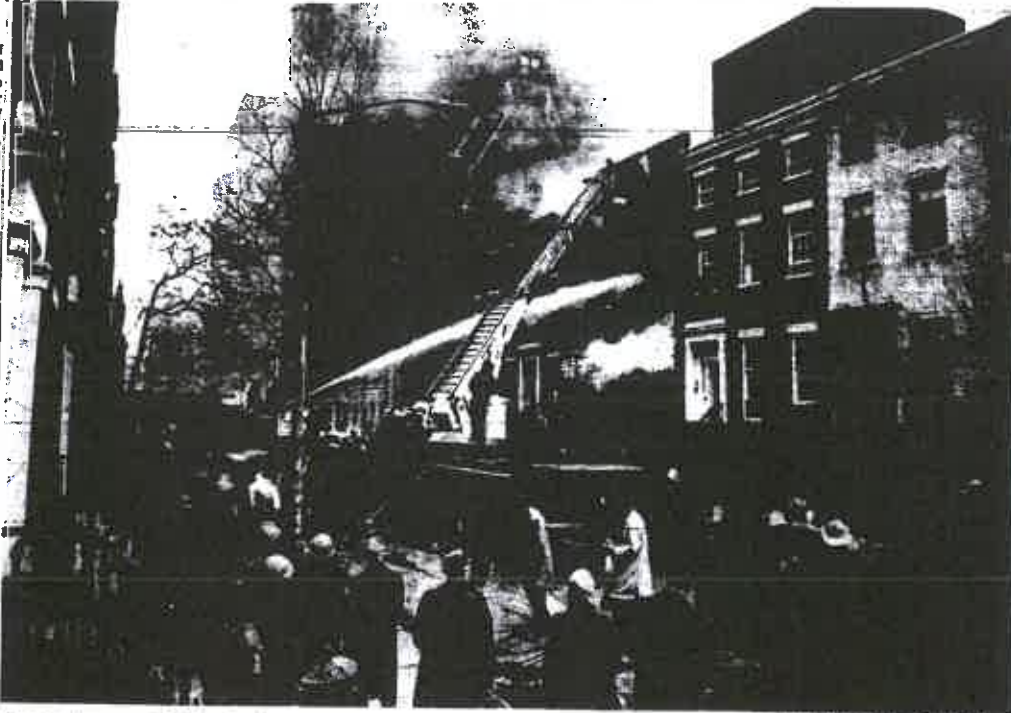
Mr. Blum said that when he and the other men broke down the front door "we heard screaming coming from the basement."

"We saw a woman screaming in the nude with lacerations over her body," he continued. "Another woman who was caught in the debris managed to get out. We heard a child cry... then a floor collapsed and flames drove us back."

The demolished townhouse is owned by James F. Wilkerson, president of the Star Stations of Indiana, Inc., a chain of five radio stations in the Middle West. He and his wife were said to be on vacation in the Caribbean. Mr. Wilkerson was executive vice president of Young & Rubicam, the advertising agency, until two years ago.

The Wilkerson home stands in a row of townhouses originally built in the Greek Revival style that were constructed by Henry Brevoort Jr., a member of a distinguished New York family, in 1844 and 1845.

The house at No. 18 was modified in the Federal style after in the 19th century with



Firemen using an aerial ladder and other apparatus yesterday against the blaze that followed explosions in the townhouse at 18 West 11th Street.



Dustin Hoffman, the actor, whose Greenwich Village home is at left of the one where the explosions and fire occurred.

the addition of stone panicky day's market, however, they above the first-floor door and bring prices of \$80,000 to \$100,000. The two-alarm fire caused an enormous traffic jam in the area around the scene. The Red Cross set up an emergency fund, gave five of the row of center in the parish house of seven houses to his five daughters, the Ascension Episcopal Church at Fifth Avenue and 11th Street.

Fifty years ago the houses to find lodging for those left homeless.

Rutgers Speech by Rubin Delayed by Bomb Scare

Special to The New York Times
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 6—A speech at Rutgers University by Jerry Rubin, one of the defendants in the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial, was interrupted by a bomb scare tonight.

New Brunswick and campus police cleared the gymnasium, where Mr. Rubin and Leonard Weinglass, a defense attorney appearing. When no bomb was

7 Children Die, 3 Persons Hurt In Fire in Bedford-Stuyvesant

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

Six of the dead children were found in her apartment, and were nieces of Mrs. Barbara Johnson, who occupied the top floor of the building. They were identified as Veronica Burse, 3 and Monica Burse, 4.

Mrs. Johnson, 20, her 5-year old daughter Wanda and another niece, Melissa Burse, 9 months, were hospitalized after Mrs. Johnson threw the two children out of a window and then jumped herself. All three were in satisfactory condition at St. Mary's Hospital.

The police said that the building had no fire escape.

Delayed by False Alarm
Chief O'Hagen said that a false alarm at Hopkins and Sutter Avenues delayed the two ladders trucks by 10 minutes.

"If we had responded here immediately some of the children could have been saved," he said.

The blaze, was reported at 9:07 P.M. It was declared under control less than an hour later.

The Fire Department said that Mrs. Johnson gave the following account of the blaze:

"I went to visit my grandmother and left the kids with a friend," she said. "And when I got home everyone was dead."
Two firemen were slightly injured and taken to St. Mary's Hospital.
Two adjoining buildings were evacuated, but were not damaged.

The block between Ralph and Buffalo Avenues, containing a number of abandoned buildings where several fires have occurred recently.

Last Dec. 18 a fire at 31 Covert Street in the Bushwick section took the lives of 10 persons, eight of them children under the age of 12. The Covert Street blaze raced through the second floor and attic of the small fire building.

That fire was believed to have been started by a defective Christmas lighting display in a window.

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—Globe and Mail, Tibor Kolley

409, into airport (right).

ponent says

note the 500 delegates Tuesday on nce. the impact of energy conser- vation on public power sys- tems.

missioners. About 122 Metro police officers are assigned court duties, including minor prosecutions and security. About 50 are trained as prosecutors.

However, Mr. Leal added that the police prosecutors are being replaced largely by former police officers. "Why the hell shouldn't we?" he said. "They're well-trained."

He said the ministry also intends to hire law students during the summer months. "students who are fast-footed and who can go into the court and do a good job."

Mr. Leal was invited to attend the board's regular meeting to discuss a request that police officers be relieved of prosecuting duties. Judge Garth Moore, the acting board chairman, said it would be "a great saving to the public if they could be withdrawn."

The Deputy Attorney-General said the ministry applied to the management board of the Cabinet about six months ago for permission to set aside funds to replace the police prosecutors with civilians. "We asked for 80 (civilians) and we were given 35."

He added: "We have every intention of returning to the management board again with the intention of obtaining funds" to complete the replacement.

The civilian prosecutors now work only during the day. All night traffic court sessions are staffed by police prosecutors.

Staff Superintendent George Long said in an interview that police have been serving as prosecutors "for as long as I've been around. It must go back 30 or 35 years."

Mr. Leal said replacing the police officers with civilians will not result in any savings to the taxpayers, but added he feared the management board may attempt to cut the Metro

security. It has been sug- gested that another type of force supply the security."

Gilbert LaBine Miner found uranium ore

Gilbert Adelard LaBine, the mine owner and prospector who pushed Canada into the atomic age with his discovery nearly half a century ago of pitchblende, the ore that yields radium and uranium, died Wednesday in Toronto. He was 87.

Mr. LaBine made his discovery on the frozen edge of Great Bear Lake just below the Arctic Circle. Only later was it to prove the key that unlocked the atomic age with all its terrors, blessings and hopes for mankind's future.

But long before his discovery made its contribution to the creation of the atomic bomb, it brought relief to innumerable cancer sufferers.

The mining bug was in Mr. LaBine's veins early in life. Before he was 10, the husky, blue-eyed lad was accompanying his father on field trips from Westmeath, where he was born.

After making a substantial gold strike in Northern Manitoba, he organized the Eldorado Mining Co., and he and his brother, Charles, ran the mine for 10 years until the ore began to peter out in the late 1920s. He made his pitchblende discovery in 1930.

In 1962, Mr. LaBine suffered a stroke and was permanently immobilized.

He leaves a son and five daughters: Joseph, Helen Burns, Frances French, Margaret Keenan, Patricia Egan and Lillian Maloney, wife of Ontario Ombudsman Arthur Maloney.

Otto von Bolschwing; Ex-Captain in Nazi SS

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 9 (AP) — Otto von Bolschwing, a former German SS captain who voluntarily surrendered his United States citizenship last year after a Justice Department investigation of his Nazi past, died Sunday in a Sacramento hospital. He was 72 years old.

Mr. von Bolschwing had been suffering from progressive supranuclear palsy, a rare and incurable brain disease.

Mr. von Bolschwing, who emigrated to the United States in 1954 and became a naturalized citizen in 1959, had contended that he was a double agent in World War II, aiding American Army intelligence units while holding sensitive high-ranking posts in the Sicherheitsdienst, the elite SD foreign intelligence arm of the SS, a quasi-military unit of the Nazi Party.

Because of Mr. von Bolschwing's deteriorating health, the Justice Department agreed to allow him to remain in the United States after he surrendered his citizenship last December.

After becoming a United States citizen, he had a wide-ranging business career. He served as a high-ranking official in international marketing at the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company and served as an international business consultant to TCI, an advanced technology concern in the Sacramento and San Jose areas that went bankrupt in 1971.

nieces Mary Wang Pennington, nephews Cragin II and Crag Dear, friend Helen K. Private services will be held Mar. 13 at 2PM with Rev. Ruel Davis of the Church officiating. The service will be held at a late Colchester Conn. in lieu of the family will accept donations to the Church of N.Y.C. TI wishes to express appreciation to Dr. Jean Saleh, Dr. Garcia, Miss Germain, Miss Phyllis Miller, Maria Smallhorn, and the Lukes Hospital.

DANIEL—Sophy C. wife of Mortimer, mother of Barbara A. Alan Daniel, cherish mother of Helena L. and Marc. Services P.M. at The R. Bronx, 179 Street at Concourse.

DENNERSTEIN—Sidney of David Dennerstein Frosch, Florence Frei Lois Marantz Broff Celia Dennerstein Thursday, 10:45 A.M. Riverside 76th Street, sterdam Avenue.

DOGGETT—Lucy Lee of Kew Gardens, Lor. Died Tuesday, March Greenville, South Carolina. Surviving are sisters M. Doggett and Mrs. Sara of Greenville, South and Alleine E. Doggett, Switzerland. For information contact Mackey Greenville South Carol.

DWYER—Thomas F. Of March 8, 1982 of Ringwood, New Jersey. Vice President of Chemical Bank. Husband and father of Thomas, Christopher and Kelly. Visitation from 2-4 and 7-9 on day Mar. 11, Friday at Oakland Memorial Home, Ramapo Valley Road, New Jersey. Memorial Saturday Mar. 13 10AM at St. Agnes Church 112 Erskine Ringwood.

FLAKS—Harry, 79, Mar. He was a perfect father and daughter Felicia. A loving father.

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Guatemala Junta's Chief Says God Guides Him

By RAYMOND BONNER

Special to The New York Times

GUATEMALA — Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt, who took power here after a coup in March, believes that his authority to rule comes from God.

On the evening of the coup, the general, dressed in his jungle camouflage uniform, delivered a fiery 13-minute oration to the Guatemalan people that was laced with references to his beliefs. General Ríos Montt is a born-again Christian who belongs to the Christian Church of the Word, a fundamentalist group based in California.

"I have confidence in my God, my

master and my king, that he will guide me," the 39-year-old general shouted. "Only he can grant and take away power."

General Ríos Montt, who did not participate in the planning or execution of the March 23 coup, learned of it when the plotters, who had seized a radio station, called him to the presidential palace.

When he heard the call, General Ríos Montt was at church. The church elders, with the general and his wife, joined hands and prayed for God's guidance. They decided he should accept.

The Christian Church of the Word,

one of a growing number of fundamentalist groups active in predominantly Roman Catholic Central America, is planning to bring several hundred members of fundamentalist denominations here to work with Guatemala's Indians and peasants.

"There is an amazing amount of guidance that the Bible gives kings, heads of state, in how they should rule," James Degolyer, a New Yorker who is an elder of the Christian Church of the Word, said in an interview here.

Mr. Degolyer, who said he had spent five years as a hippie in the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco before being "saved," said members of the

Gospel Outreach Church in Eureka, Calif., were drawing up a list of Scriptures to guide General Ríos Montt.

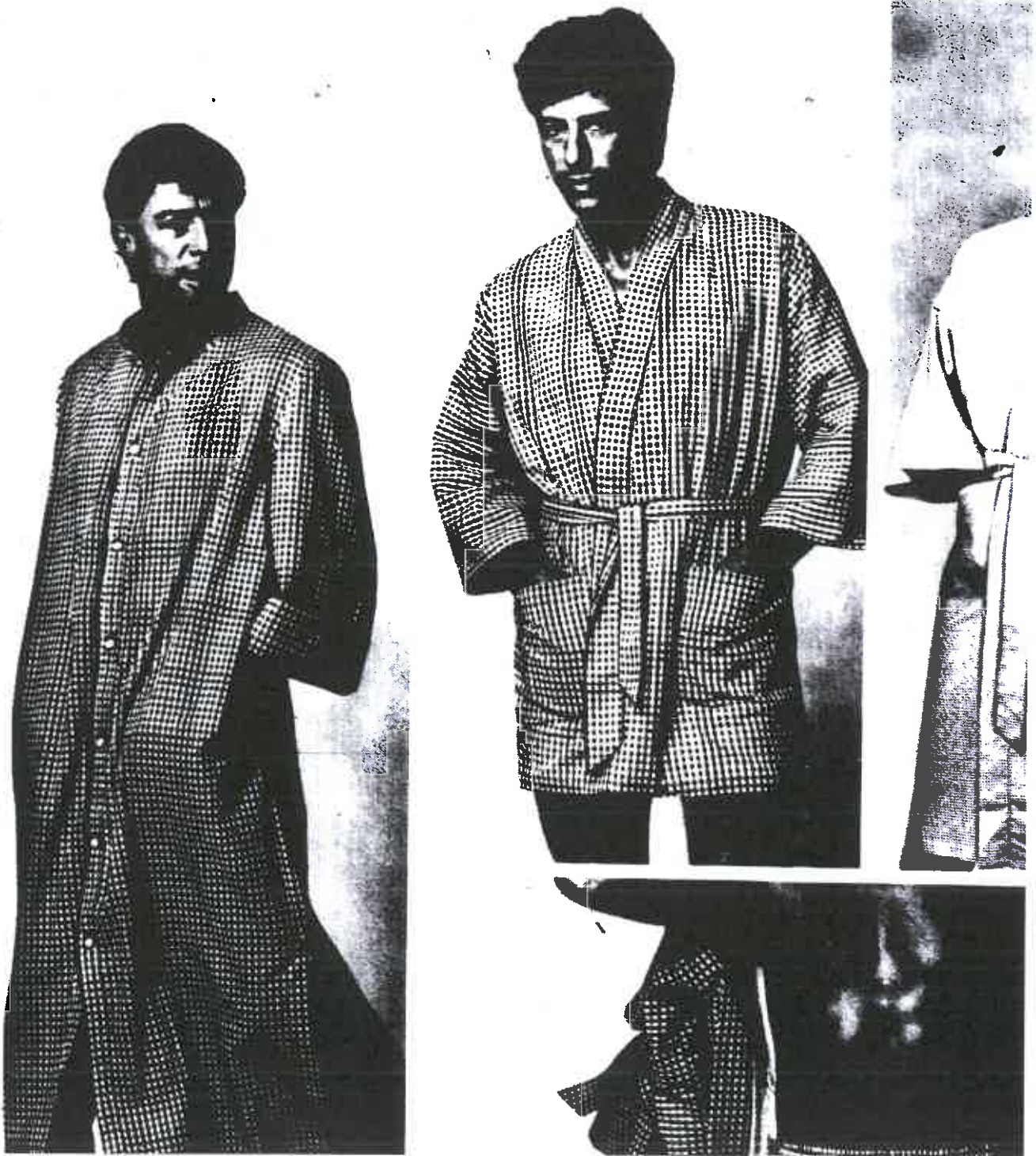
The general, who was raised as a Roman Catholic — his brother is a bishop — preaches to the Guatemalan people every Sunday night on a nationwide broadcast about love, the family, abstinence from alcohol and other moral issues.

The Christian Church of the Word, which began work here in 1978 when some of its members came to help after a devastating earthquake, preaches obedience through prayer in its work with the impoverished Guatemalan Indians, who make up about 60 percent of the population. But thousands of Indians have apparently begun drawing to the cause of leftist-led guerrillas fighting the Guatemalan Government.

Because the former military regime here was widely considered one of the most repressive in Latin America, the United States Congress has blocked military aid to Guatemala and permitted only minimal economic support since 1977.

Since the new junta took power, repression has declined in the cities, but there are reports of increasing killings of Indians and peasants in the countryside by Government forces.

The policies of General Ríos Montt's Government in the area of human rights are being watched closely by Congress. The Reagan Administration wants to send military and economic assistance to help the Guatemalan defeat the guerrilla in this, the most populous and wealthiest Central American country.



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United Press International

Dr. William C. DeVries, who headed the surgical team that implanted the artificial heart in Dr. Barney B. Clark, Friday with his patient.

Heart Patient Undergoes Surgery To Correct Air Leak Complication

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

Special to The New York Times

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 4—Dr. Barney B. Clark, who on Thursday became the first recipient of a permanent artificial heart, was taken back to the operating room this evening so doctors could correct the first complication to his recovery.

In a one-hour operation, the doctors sealed several leaking air-filled blisters in Dr. Clark's lungs that they said were unrelated to his artificial heart mechanism.

Dr. Clark's artificial heart is driven by an air compressor attached to his body by hoses.

Problem Called Minor

Dr. Chase N. Peterson, vice president for health affairs at the University of Utah Medical Center said the complication was "minor." He said the surgery this evening meant "a pause in the recovery," not a setback.

Nurses attending Dr. Clark, who had been taken off the critical list early this morning, noticed swelling around his chest and neck this afternoon. Doctors

team of doctors who rescued the 61-year-old retired dentist from death a few days ago found the cause of the first complication to his recovery.

At 6:10 P.M., a spokesman at the University of Utah Medical Center said the operation was successful and that Dr. Clark had been returned to his room.

Calls Sunrise 'Beautiful'

Until the swelling was noticed, Dr. Clark had been recovering rapidly. When he awoke this morning, with the sun rising over the snow-capped Wasatch Mountains and striking the window shades of his hospital room, he said, "It's beautiful. I feel good."

Because his new, polyurethane heart was working so well, he was taken off the critical list at 7 A.M. His condition was described as serious but stable.

A minute-by-minute reconstruction of the extraordinary, tension-filled implantation procedure early Thursday.

Continued on Page 48, Column 3

REAGAN DENOUNCES THREATS TO PEACE IN LATIN AMERICA

WINDS UP A FIVE-DAY TOUR

On Flight Home, He Says He
Is Leaning Toward Giving
Guatemala Military Aid

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 5 — President Reagan concluded his Latin American trip with a speech in Costa Rica Saturday in which he called for an end to "foreign support for terrorists and subversive elements" in Central America. He also met in Honduras with the leaders of that country and Guatemala, to whom he pledged support.

Then, on the flight back to Washington aboard Air Force One, Mr. Reagan made the unexpected statement that he was leaning toward approval of a military aid package to Guatemala because material he received from Gen. Efraim Rios Montt led him to believe that charges of widespread human rights abuses had been "a bum rap."

"I very frankly think that they've been getting a bad deal," Mr. Reagan told reporters, noting that General Rios Montt had been elected President of Guatemala years ago but had never been allowed to assume office. "He is totally dedicated to democracy in Guatemala," he said.

Leaning Toward Aid

Mr. Reagan acknowledged that Guatemala had "some very real problems." Asked if he was leaning toward providing military assistance, he said: "This is going to depend, of course, on this information he's provided. Yes, I would think so."

Mr. Reagan's five-day, 11,000-mile trip, which began Tuesday, included

A Salvadoran Government study lists the high costs of the guerrilla war in economic terms. Page 19.

stops in Brazil and Colombia before Central America. On Friday, Mr. Reagan encountered jeering crowds in Bogotá, Colombia, and was sharply criticized by Colombia's President, Belisario Betancur, who assailed what he said were efforts to "isolate" certain nations from peace efforts in the hemisphere. Mr. Betancur was understood

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

REAGAN DENOUNCES THREATS TO PEACE

Continued From Page 1

to be referring to United States policies toward Cuba and Nicaragua.

In Saturday's speech in San José, the Costa Rican capital, which was televised throughout the region, Mr. Reagan called on the nations of Central America to join in a "peaceful revolution for democracy."

He made no specific reference to Cuba and Nicaragua, which the United States has accused of seeking to export revolution to El Salvador, Guatemala and other nations in the area. "The only real route to peace — to lasting peace — is the well-charted course of Costa Rica: commitment to democracy, rejection of extremism and the force of arms and respect for human rights and the rule of law," Mr. Reagan said.

The United States plans to provide at least \$4.6 million in military aid to Honduras in 1982-83. In addition, American intelligence officials report that the Central Intelligence Agency has been helping groups to intercept supplies from Nicaragua. Some of these groups have the avowed purpose, also, of seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

Before returning to Washington late Saturday, Mr. Reagan met separately with General Ríos Montt and Presidents Roberto Suazo Córdova of Honduras.

He was greeted at the airport in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, by President Suazo Córdova, who took office last January as Honduras' first civilian President in a decade. Mr. Reagan arrived there from San José, where he had met with President Luis Alberto Monge.

Mr. Reagan told the Honduran President that he would "cooperate in every way we can" to further "our common objectives." But he made no reference to military aid.

However, Mr. Suazo Córdova asked the President in a closing statement for unspecified "immediate action" to help his country develop economically and stave off "anarchy" and threats to "our democratic and constitutional order."

The United States is also considering a military package to Guatemala, despite charges of human rights abuses, including the massacre of peasants in the countryside.

Mr. Reagan told General Ríos Montt, who took power in Guatemala last March in an army coup, that he recognized that the country was "confronting a brutal challenge from guerrillas armed and supported by others outside Guatemala." As with Honduras, he did not specify which countries, but it was understood that he was referring again to Nicaragua and Cuba.

The Issue of El Salvador

On Friday evening, Mr. Reagan met in Costa Rica with the provisional President of El Salvador, Alvaro Magaña, and said afterward that he was prepared to certify to Congress that El Salvador had made sufficient progress in correcting human rights abuses to warrant a six-month renewal of its military aid. Such certification is due to made next month.

A senior Administration official later told reporters that despite the President's comment, the matter of certification was still open and that there had been "no attempt to decide the question." Mr. Reagan's remark came as a surprise, since he had said he would not make a decision on the matter until after he returned from his trip. Congress has required the Administration to certify progress on human rights in El Salvador every six months.

In his remarks in San José, Mr. Reagan denounced what he called "counterfeit revolutions" that "threatened the prosperity that is the legacy of peace in this beautiful land."

The President, speaking before Government and local leaders of Costa Rica in the ornate, high-ceilinged National Theater, also called on members of Congress in the United States to improve its package of trade and investment incentives for the Caribbean region. Doing so, he said, would strengthen stability, and therefore security.

He repeated the message in his five-minute radio address broadcast to the United States.

"If our neighbors, particularly our nearest neighbors in the Caribbean Basin, are in trouble, their troubles inevitably become ours, unless we work

Central American Politics at a Glance

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— the leaders of Costa Rica and El Salvador in San José and Guatemala in San Pedro Sula. But he did not meet with Nicaraguan leadership.

Guatemala

This most populous Central American republic has been shaken by political violence from left and right since the left-of-center Government of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán was toppled in a United States-backed coup in 1954.

The latest offensive by leftist guerrillas began soon after the Guatemalan Army blocked an opposition victory in the 1974 elections. Support for the rebels grew when Gen. Romeo Lucas García's regime resorted to heavy repression in the late 1970's.

Thousands of suspected Government opponents, including dozens of moderate politicians, academics and journalists, were killed by death squads reportedly linked to the authorities, prompting protests from the Carter Administration. In 1977 Guatemala rejected United States military assistance, and relations between the two countries reached a low.

After President Reagan's election, however, Guatemalan rightists looked for a restoration of ties with Washington, but Congress resisted Administration efforts to resume military aid. Then, on March 23 this year, three weeks after elections that were said to have been fraudulent, General Lucas was toppled and replaced by Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt.

His pledge to clean up corruption, end human rights violations and return the country to democracy was welcomed by Washington. But Amnesty International and other human rights groups have accused the Guatemalan Army of killing thousands of Indian peasants as part of its current counterinsurgency campaign.

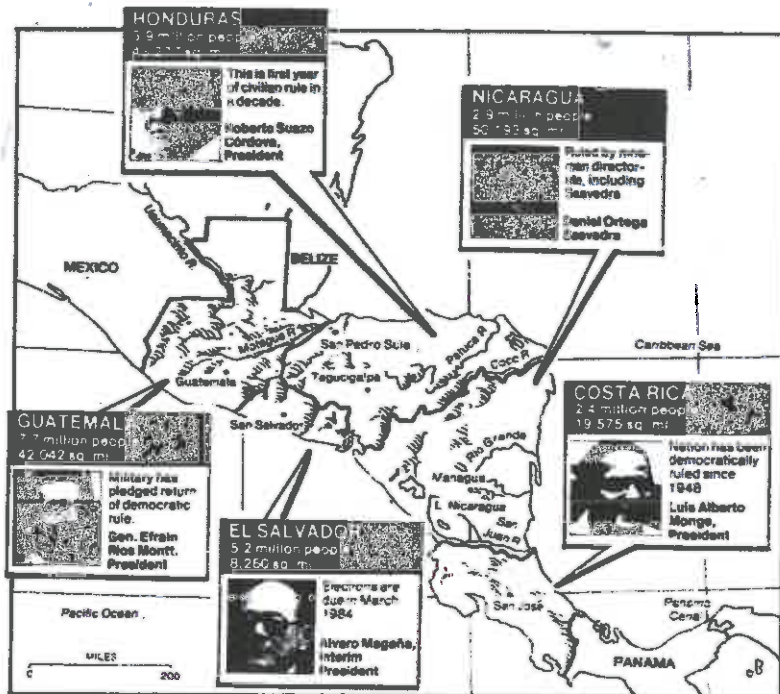
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However, new leftist guerrilla groups and their militant grassroots movements gained popular support as electoral fraud was used to combat the opposition Christian Democratic Party in 1972 and 1977. After the Nicaraguan revolution of July 1979, a guerrilla-led insurrection seemed imminent in El Salvador.

But in October of that year young officers toppled Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero from the presidency and formed a broad-based junta, promising sweeping change and free elections. Within 10 weeks, however, some resigned in protest at the absence of promised changes, and fighting that has taken more than 30,000 lives in three years began.

In January 1981 the guerrillas



The New York Times, Dec. 3, 1980

opened what they proclaimed as a "final offensive," but it did not spark a popular insurrection. Soon afterward, the Reagan Administration began pouring economic and military aid into the country.

An alliance of five rebel groups and non-Marxist liberals has repeatedly called for a negotiated settlement of the war, but has been turned down by both San Salvador and Washington.

The Reagan Administration regarded elections for a Constituent Assembly in March this year as the key to stability. Despite an unexpectedly large turnout of voters and the naming of Alvaro Magaña, as interim President until full-scale elections in March 1984, rightists continue to block efforts at social change. The guerrillas have resisted numerous military offensives to dislodge them from the mountains of Chalatenango and Morazan.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran economy is in disarray, increasingly dependent on United States aid.

Honduras

Although the poorest country in the region, Honduras has so far suffered little of the political vic-

lence of its neighbors with political and press freedom as well as peasant and labor organizations respected ever under a succession of military regimes.

In response to pressure from the Carter Administration, the army agreed to call elections for a Constituent Assembly in April 1980. After full elections in November last year, Roberto Suazo Córdova became the country's first civilian President in a decade, taking office in January this year.

Since then, however, with the army still the key political force in the country, Honduras has assumed a more important role in Central America. Refugees from both El Salvador and Nicaragua have fled there, while Honduras has been encouraged by the United States to cooperate with El Salvador in settling their common border against arms trafficking and guerrilla movements.

In response to a military buildup by Nicaragua's ruling Sandinists, the United States this year implied military aid to Honduras, raising it to \$33.1 million. The Reagan Administration also began providing secret training and financing for anti-Sandinist rebels operating out of camps in southern Honduras. The prominent role being played

by the Honduran Army — and particularly by the head of the armed forces, Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martínez — is also reflected in growing internal tensions, and the Roman Catholic bishops of Honduras have charged there has been a sharp deterioration in local human rights conditions.

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After almost a half century in power, the pro-United States Somoza family dynasty was toppled in July 1979 by a guerrilla-led insurrection supported by broad sectors of the population, including the Roman Catholic Church and much of the private sector. Since then, however, this alliance has gradually fallen apart as the Sandinist leadership has consolidated its power and radicalized the revolution.

Power is concentrated in the hands of the nine-man Sandinist National Directorate, one of whose members, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, also serves as coordinator of a three-man junta that is formally in charge of public administration. Former junta members, disillusioned officials and others have now spoken out against the Sandinists and, in some cases, called

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Mr. Reagan issued a denunciation of Communism with an oblique criticism of right-wing totalitarianism. Central America, he said, is caught "between the violence of false revolutionaries and the reaction of false conservatives." He did not say to whom he was referring.

[In Washington, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, giving the Democratic response to the Reagan talk, said that "no American can argue with President Reagan's program," but that the President must realize that "economic health begins at home." United Press International reported.]

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for more economic aid for his nation, a democracy that disbanded its army in 1948. "We ask for economic cooperation now so that, God willing, we never have to ask for military help," Mr. Monge said. In 1982 and 1983 the United States plans to channel \$276 million to Costa Rica.

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Because of Mr. Reagan's stop in Honduras, there was much attention on the United States position on Honduras. The Sandinist regime in Nicaragua has charged that the United States is helping organize a drive to topple the Government in Managua.

In between stops, Mr. Reagan was asked if he could confirm a report in The New York Times Saturday that 150 agents from the Central Intelligence Agency are in Honduras as part of a covert operation. "No," he said. "And I don't think The New York Times can."

Mr. Reagan's appeal for democracy echoed a statement ratified by the United States, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras and other countries in San José in October. It called for a unified

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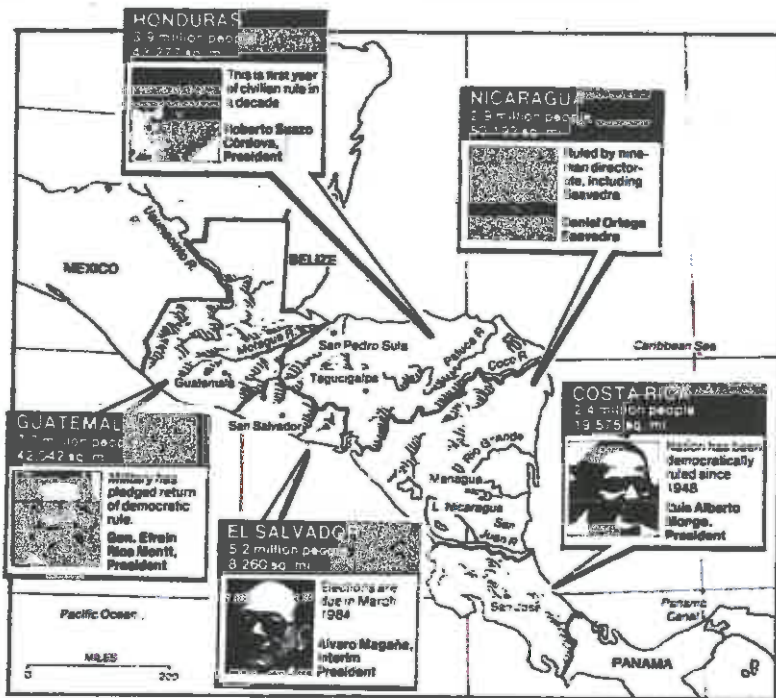
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for their ouster. The Government, however, insists that it remains committed to political pluralism and a mixed economy.

It has declared a state of emergency, saying it was forced to do so by the hostility of the Reagan Administration, which has cut off aid and encouraged "counterrevolutionary" forces. The United States has charged Nicaragua with sending weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas and with intimidating the rest of Central America by building up a huge Cuban-trained armed force.

Both Nicaragua and the United States have, nevertheless, frequently called for negotiations to work out their differences. But little more than formal diplomatic exchanges have so far taken place. President Reagan's decision to meet the leaders of four Central American nations but not of Nicaragua has further convinced the Sandinists that his purpose is to promote their isolation and eventual overthrow.

Costa Rica

Costa Rica is the oldest democracy in Latin America. Historically, it has also been the most developed and peaceful country of Central America, with high educational and health standards. After a revolution in 1948, the country's army was disbanded, and elections have since taken place without interruption every four years.

But its economy has long been vulnerable to external forces, and increasing oil prices and an accompanying fall in world commodity prices led in recent years to heavy borrowing abroad by Costa Rica to maintain growth.

By last year, with interest rates reaching record levels, Costa Rica had suspended repayment of its \$3.5 billion foreign debt. Its economy sank into a deep recession accompanied by high inflation.

After President Luis Alberto Monge took office in May this year, he imposed an austerity program in exchange for a \$140 million credit from the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Monge has also strongly supported United States policy in Central America and sharply criticized the leftist regime in neighboring Nicaragua, and hopes say he has done so in part out of hope of obtaining increased direct economic assistance from the United States. At current levels, it is expected that United States aid, between his inauguration in May and the end of 1983, will total \$276 million.

As it was during the Somoza years, Costa Rica has now become a center of political activities against the regime in Nicaragua, but Mr. Monge nevertheless seems anxious to prevent anti-Sandinist rebels from launching armed incursions into Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory.

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effort by the democracies against subversion.

The President's aides hoped that the visit to Costa Rica would improve the chances for the Caribbean program in Washington. Congress approved a \$350 million aid package this year, bringing total United States aid to the region to nearly \$1 billion.

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST



Israelis Said to Step Up Role As Arms Suppliers to Latins

By **LESLIE H. GELB**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — Israel is enlarging its military training missions and role as a principal supplier of arms to Central America, according to State Department and intelligence officials. They said that among the arms being

offered were sizable stocks captured from Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

The arms and training personnel are being used to combat antigovernment insurgents in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica. The officials also said Israelis were assisting intelligence activities in Costa Rica and Guatemala and were about to expand military connections with Honduras.

The numbers of weapons and specialists provided, though not large in absolute terms, are generally viewed as substantial by standards of the small security forces in Central America. For example, most of the Honduran Air Force consists of French aircraft rebuilt by Israel and almost all of the Guatemalan armed forces carry Uzi submachine guns and Galil rifles.

The Israelis are in the region alongside growing numbers of Americans and American arms, Palestinians training Nicaraguan pilots, Vietnamese-supplied American arms, East German military technicians, Cubans by the hundreds, soldiers of fortune and a handful of arms merchants from Western Europe.

From every indication, the Israelis

Continued on Page A11, Column 1

INSIDE

Harvester Loses \$1.6 Billion

The International Harvester Company said it lost \$1 billion in its fourth fiscal quarter and \$1.6 billion for all of its fiscal year. Page D1.

Unicef Urges Health Steps

The United Nations Children's Fund recommended four low-cost health measures that it said could save the lives of 20,000 children a day. Page A3.

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Classified Ads

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Israel Reported to Step Up Role in Central America

Continued From Page A1

are not there, as are most of the others, as participants in a form of East-West confrontation or to engage in revolutionary or counterrevolutionary intrigue.

Israel, the officials explain, is there, as in South America, Africa and elsewhere, for its own reasons: to build markets essential to the economic strength of its large military industries and to cushion its diplomatic isolation, caused by Arab diplomacy. An added, but not critical, element in Central America is the opportunity to combat

the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is supporting the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua and the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

No Israeli or American official said that Israel was in Central America to do Washington's bidding or to help out in countries such as Guatemala where the Administration is barred from providing military aid because of civil rights abuses. Administration officials could think of only one such instance, last year, when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. prompted Israel to do more in Guatemala. By all accounts, Israel needed no prompting.

According to officials in both countries, Israel does not inform Washington of its military and intelligence support in the region. Thus, the Administration officials said, Washington has a difficult time finding out exactly what Israel is up to.

Most recently, when Defense Minister Ariel Sharon visited Honduras, Washington was neither told of the visit beforehand nor about its results, Administration officials said. Whatever chagrin was felt in the State Department was dampened when officials there discovered that the Israeli Foreign Ministry learned about the Sharon

trip only after it was disclosed unofficially to the Israeli press.

When asked whether the Administration looked kindly on Israeli activities in the region, a high State Department official commented: "Absolutely. We've indicated we're not unhappy they are helping out. But I wouldn't say we and the Israelis have figured out together what to do."

Israeli officials declined to discuss "security activities" but said Israel was providing technical and agricultural assistance to governments in the region as well as military support. One official described these governments as friendly to Israel and said, "When a country friendly to Israel asks for help, we don't ask whether it is democratic or nondemocratic and we don't ask about its motives."

According to Administration officials, Israel recently offered Costa Rica a substantial amount of military equipment captured from Palestinian forces in Lebanon if Costa Rica would pay the transportation costs. Costa Rica has no army, military functions are carried out by a civil guard.

The officials said there were indications that Israel had made a similar proposal to Honduras. They said they had no information on the details of Mr. Sharon's recent proposals to Honduras, but stated the Administration was unlikely to approve the sale of Israeli Kfir jets to that country. Israel would have to obtain American approval because the Kfir contains General Electric jet engines.

Three months ago, the Administration announced a policy of urging Cen-

tral American nations to agree to bar the import of "major offensive weapons," which officials said would certainly include the Kfir.

Israel entered the Central American arms market in the mid-1970's, largely to supply small arms to the Nicaraguan regime headed by Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Those supplies continued nearly until the collapse of the Somoza regime despite entreaties by the Carter Administration to stop much earlier.

During this period Israel began to move into markets vacated by the United States, mainly to countries denied American arms because of human rights violations. These included not only most of the countries of Central America but Argentina and Chile as well.



The Joy of Heartbreak. And How To Get It.

Heartbreak's just another word for the latest in fashion.

U.S. Says Army Shielded Barbie; Offers Its 'Regrets' to the French

Justice Department Says Gestapo Chief Was Paid for Spying and Was Aided in Flight to Bolivia

By **STUART TAYLOR Jr.**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — The United States said today for the first time that the Army had hidden Klaus Barbie, a former Gestapo officer wanted by the French for war crimes, employed him as a spy in Germany and then helped him escape to Bolivia.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that a formal note expressing the "deep regrets" of the United States for the concealment of Mr. Barbie was delivered by the State Department to the French Embassy Friday.

It was the first official admission by the United States that the Army had helped Mr. Barbie avoid prosecution and had employed him for its own pur-

poses. Mr. Barbie has been called the "butcher of Lyons" for his activities in that French city during World War II.

The findings were in a 218-page report issued today by the Justice Department. The report concluded a five-month investigation ordered by Attorney General William French Smith in response to charges raised in France and the United States that Mr. Barbie had been employed as a spy by Ameri-

Excerpts from report, page A8.

can intelligence officials and that he received American assistance in escaping to Bolivia in 1951.

The report concluded that in 1950, several "responsible officials of the Army," up to the rank of brigadier general, had obstructed justice by lying to United States civilian authorities in occupied Germany in an effort to hide Mr. Barbie from the French. It said the officials did this while using him as an anti-Communist informant.

U.S. Misinformed French

The report said this misinformation led United States authorities to tell the French falsely, although unwittingly, that Mr. Barbie could not be found. The French had sought his extradition to stand trial for war crimes that included the murder and torture of French Resistance fighters. Mr. Barbie has also been accused of the deportation of thousands of Jews to death camps, but it is not clear from the report whether any American officers working with him knew about this.

Mr. Barbie, a 69-year-old native of Germany, was expelled in February from Bolivia, where he had lived since 1951, to France. He is now being held in jail in Lyons on charges of committing "crimes against humanity" as chief of the Gestapo in Lyon between 1942 and 1944.

The apology to France was made in



Mitterrand Irked Tries to Prod Qaa

By **E. J. DI**
Special to The Ne

PARIS, Aug. 16 — President Francois Mitterrand has expressed irritation at United States pressure on France to intervene in the war in Chad, and says he does not agree with what he sees as an American campaign against Libya.

He also says he sent French troops to Chad to encourage Col. Muammar el-



Associated Press

Cover Letter and Excerpts From the

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — Following is the cover letter and excerpts from a report issued today by the Justice Department's Criminal Division on its investigation of Klaus Barbie's relationship with United States Government officials, as submitted to the Attorney General by Allan A. Ryan Jr., special assistant to the Assistant Attorney General:

Text of Letter

As the investigation of Klaus Barbie has shown, officers of the United States Government were directly responsible for protecting a person wanted by the Government of France on criminal charges and in arranging his escape from the law. As a direct result of that action, Klaus Barbie did not stand trial in France in 1950; he spent 33 years as a free man and a fugitive from justice, and the fact that he is awaiting trial today in France is due entirely to the persistence of the Government of France and the cooperation of the present Government of Bolivia.

It is true that the obstruction of efforts to apprehend and extradite Barbie were not condoned in any official sense by the United States Government. But neither can this episode be considered as merely the unfortunate action of renegade officers. They were acting within the scope of personal gain, or to shield them personally from liability or discipline, but to protect what they believed to be the interests of the United States Army and the United States Government. Under these circumstances, whatever may be their personal culpability, the United States Government cannot disclaim responsibility for their actions.

Whether Barbie is guilty or innocent of the crimes with which he is charged will be decided by a French court. But whatever the verdict, his appointment with justice is long overdue. It is a principle of democracy and the rule of law that justice delayed is justice denied. If we are to be faithful to that principle — and we should be faithful to it — we cannot pretend that it applies only within our borders and nowhere else. We have delayed justice in Lyons.

I therefore believe it appropriate, and I so recommend, that the United States Government express to the Government of France its regret for its responsibility in delaying the due process of law in the case of Klaus Barbie. We should also pledge to cooperate in any appropriate manner in the further investigation of the

crimes for which Barbie will be tried in France.

This is a matter of decency, and of honorable conduct. It should be, I believe, the final chapter by the United States in this case.

ALLAN A. RYAN JR.
Special Assistant to the
Assistant Attorney General

Excerpts From Report

On Feb. 4, 1983, Klaus Barbie was expelled from Bolivia, where he had been living for 32 years, to France, where he was under indictment for crimes he allegedly committed during World War II as chief of the Gestapo in Lyons.

Within a few days of his arrival in France, charges were raised both in the United States and France that Barbie had been employed by United States intelligence in Germany after the war and that the United States had arranged Barbie's escape to South America in 1951 after France had requested his extradition.

On March 14, the Attorney General authorized an investigation to determine the relationship between Klaus Barbie and the United States Government from the end of World War II until the present.

Two Lines of Questions

This report describes the relationship between Klaus Barbie and the United States Government. That relationship began in April 1947, but this report cannot begin there. To draw intelligent and informed judgments one must have answers to two lines of questions. First, who was Klaus Barbie, and what did he do during the war? Second, what did the Americans who recruited and used Barbie after the war know about him and his record? What could they have known from the resources that were available to them?

The answers to these questions are important because the controversy that has developed over public allegations of U.S. involvement with Barbie has been based on the assumption that Barbie was "the butcher of Lyons," a man responsible for crimes



Associated Press

Allan A. Ryan Jr., special assistant to Assistant Attorney General, announcing report on Klaus Barbie.

against humanity; the deaths and deportations of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Jews and other innocent victims of Nazi persecution.

Barbie was the head of the Gestapo in Lyons; considering the responsibilities of the SS detachment in Lyons in 1942-1944, this role could be consistent with persecution, counterresistance operations, or both. This investigation has not attempted to establish Barbie's guilt or innocence of crimes against humanity, which are the subject of criminal charges in France.

It has endeavored to establish, as far as possible, what American officers who recruited and used Barbie over a period of time knew or should have known about him at the time he was recruited, and also as time went by.

Series of Decisions

My conclusion that the decision to employ Klaus Barbie — and in fact it was a continuing series of decisions throughout 1947, 1948 and 1949 — was

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Series of Decisions

My conclusion that the decision to employ Klaus Barbie — and in fact it was a continuing series of decisions throughout 1947, 1948 and 1949 — was

prosecutor pointed out that Barbie was not being prosecuted for actions against Resistance fighters.

I conclude that C.I.C.'s actions through May of 1949 in recruiting and using Barbie, though subject to valid criticism by those who find use of Gestapo official under any circumstances reprehensible, did not amount to the knowing use of a war criminal. The decision to use Barbie was a defensible one, made in good faith by those who believed that they were advancing legitimate and important national security interests.

Publication of the allegations of torture and brutality in May 1948 marked the beginning of a transitional period in C.I.C.'s protection of Klaus Barbie. C.I.C.'s actions during this period were indecisive and equivocal, but they eventually led to a calculated and indefensible decision to conceal C.I.C.'s own actions and to actively impede the lawful search for Barbie being conducted by H.I.C.O.G.

Headquarters' initially decisive reaction to published charges of brutality and torture in May 1948 degenerated as time went by. Regior XII's response to Headquarters' order was that the charges of brutality were probably not true and that Barbie was a visible asset to the C.I.C. in Augsburg. Faced with the region's palpable reluctance to lose Barbie's services, the absence of any hard evidence to support the charges, and perhaps more importantly the absence of an inquiry or directive from higher levels, Headquarters apparently decided not to take any decisive action on its own.

Took Action in 1949

This course of action comes extremely close, and may cross over, the line drawn above between use of a former Nazi and the conscious protection of a war criminal. While the charges of the Jura veterans were not official government allegations, and while C.I.C. had not learned of them through official channels, it was sufficiently concerned with the matter in

U.S. Says Army Shielded Barbie From the French

Continued From Page A1

accordance with a recommendation by Allan A. Ryan Jr., the author of the report issued today. He was director of a special Justice Department office responsible for investigating Nazi war criminals in the United States until he was assigned in March to investigate Mr. Barbie's links to the United States.

"As the investigation of Klaus Barbie has shown, officers of the United States Government were directly responsible for protecting a person wanted by the Government of France on criminal charges and in arranging his escape from the law," Mr. Ryan wrote in a Aug. 2 memorandum to Mr. Smith.

The memorandum, including its recommendation that the United States express regret to France "for its responsibility in delaying the due process of law in the case of Klaus Barbie," was released along with the report. The note to the French Embassy was not made public.

Mr. Speakes said "there was no interagency conspiracy to conceal Barbie from the French." This was apparently a reference to Mr. Ryan's finding that the concealment of Mr. Barbie was "not condoned in any official sense by the United States Government," because the Army's Counter Intelligence Corps had acted on its own.

But Mr. Ryan also said "the United States cannot disclaim responsibility" for the hiding of Mr. Barbie by officers who "were acting within the scope of their official duties."

After helping Mr. Barbie flee from Germany to Italy and putting him and his family on a ship from Genoa to Bolivia in 1951, Mr. Ryan said, the Army severed its relationship with him.

Did Not Know of War Crimes

Mr. Ryan found that the initial decision in April 1947 to use the former Gestapo officer as a paid spy, gathering information about German Communists and Soviet and French intelligence activities in occupied Germany, was "defensible" because the Army did not know of the charges against him at the time.

Even though some might find it "incomprehensible and shameful" to hire a former Gestapo leader, whose job had been to fight the French Resistance, Mr. Ryan said, "Resistance fighters were not in the same category as innocent victims of the Holocaust; they were combatants in the same category as soldiers."

But he concluded that the Army had

kept using Mr. Barbie as a paid informant for more than three years, even after those working with him and their superiors had learned in 1949 that he was wanted for war crimes, including murder and torture of Resistance fighters in France, and after France sought to have him extradited in 1950.

An order from Counter Intelligence Corps Headquarters in 1949 to drop Mr. Barbie as a spy was disregarded. Eventually, the report said, there was "a calculated and indefensible decision" to conceal Mr. Barbie's role as a paid spy for the Army and hide him from United States civilian officials.

French Asked Extradition

In June 1950, after the French Government had filed an extradition request with the United States High Commission for Germany, Army intelligence officers told the High Commission that Mr. Barbie had once been employed by them but was no longer, and that the Army did not know his whereabouts.

"These statements were false, because Barbie was then employed by the Army in Germany," Mr. Ryan said at a news conference today and in his report. These false statements led the State Department, of which the High Commission was a branch, unknowingly to mislead the French by telling

them Mr. Barbie had not been found.

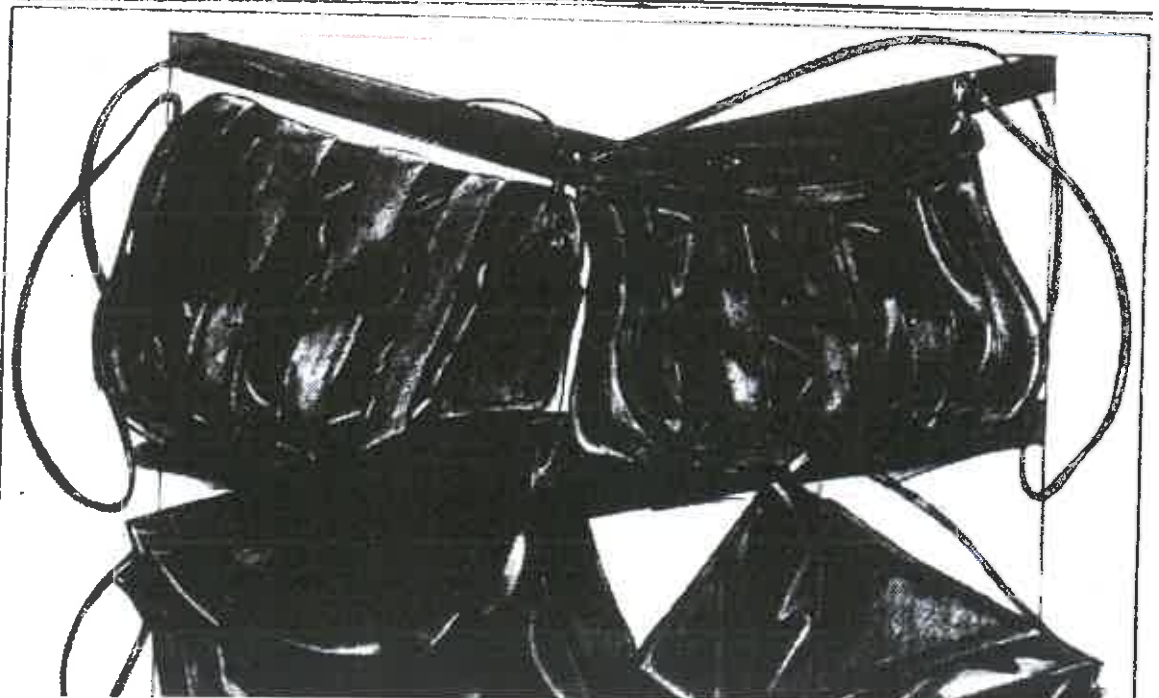
The State Department decided that Mr. Barbie would be extradited to France if found, Mr. Ryan said, but when Army intelligence officers learned of this decision they again said falsely that Mr. Barbie was not under their control.

In December 1950, Mr. Ryan said, "the Army decided to evacuate Barbie from Europe to South America to eliminate the risk that he would be detected in Germany and arrested."

The Army helped Mr. Barbie flee Germany through a shadowy postwar escape route for defectors and informants from the Soviet Union and elsewhere called the "rat line."

Mr. Ryan said at a news conference today: "The rat line was operated by a Croatian priest in Rome, who, for a price that the Army paid, obtained a false passport from the international Red Cross and a Bolivian visa for Barbie under the name Klaus Altmann. Barbie and his family left Genoa, Italy by ship in March 1951 for Bolivia."

The report said that none of the roughly half-dozen Army officers who it said had obstructed justice by concealing Mr. Barbie could be prosecuted, because some were dead and the five-year statute of limitations for the crime of obstruction of justice had expired long ago.



Justice Dept. Report on Klaus Barbie

a defensible one depends upon the fact that the persons who made those decisions cannot be charged with knowledge that Barbie committed, or likely committed, or was wanted for, war crimes or crimes against humanity. Whether he did in fact commit such crimes is an issue to be decided in a French court.

But the decision to use a former Nazi, even a former Gestapo officer, is one thing; the decision to use a person wanted for war crimes is another. The argument advanced above that the United States could legitimately justify the use of a former Gestapo officer cannot be extended to include the use of a person guilty of war crimes: first, there are limits to what may be done in the name of intelligence gathering, however necessary that task may be; second, use of a known or suspected war criminal would amount to a protection of that person from the judicial process.

But I am persuaded as a result of this investigation that C.I.C. personnel had no reliable indication until at least May 1949, some two years after Barbie was first employed, that he was suspected of war crimes or crimes against humanity.

Given that C.I.C. had reason to credit Barbie's consistent story that he had been in charge of actions against the Resistance — a story that had some basis in fact — it is certainly possible that C.I.C. concluded that the charges of "murder" grew out of the deaths of Resistance fighters, and that the French understandably wanted Barbie back to exact the proper retribution for the deaths of French patriots.

Resistance Fighters

It is important to understand that Resistance fighters were not in the same category as innocent victims of the Holocaust; they were combatants in the same category as soldiers. That distinction was reaffirmed this year in the Barbie case, when the Lyons prosecutor pointed out that Barbie was not being prosecuted for actions against Resistance fighters.

I conclude that C.I.C.'s actions through May of 1949 in recruiting and using Barbie, though subject to valid criticism by those who find use of Gestapo official under any circumstances reprehensible, did not amount to the knowing use of a war criminal. The decision to use Barbie

May 1949 to take action on it.

The uneasy situation that festered from May 1949 onwards was forced to an end in the last days of April and the first days of May 1950, when the reading of Barbie's evidence at the Hardy trial in Paris elicited strong charges, and equally strong public reaction, that Barbie was a torturer and war criminal who was enjoying the continued protection of American authorities in Germany.

C.I.C. officials decided on May 4, 1950, that Barbie "should not be placed in the hands of the French," and that decision irrevocably altered the future course of the Barbie affair.

C.I.C. was influenced by two factors: surrender of Barbie would "embarrass" C.I.C. by revealing that it had used a former Gestapo official, and would risk the compromise of C.I.C. procedures and information should Barbie decide to reveal what he had learned over three years of C.I.C. employment.

As the facts discussed in the report make clear, H.I.C.O.G. did not know that Barbie's whereabouts were known to C.I.C. officers and had no reason to suspect that C.I.C. was not telling the truth.

The evidence yielded in this investigation and discussed in the body of the report justifies the conclusion that, by its decision on May 4, 1950, not to cooperate with efforts to obtain Barbie's surrender, and by its false statements to H.I.C.O.G. on June 16, 1950, that Barbie's whereabouts were unknown, responsible officials of the Army interfered with the lawful and proper administration of justice. They knowingly obstructed the bona-fide efforts of the office of the U.S. High Commission for Germany to carry out its lawful obligation to effect the extradition of war criminals.

Had those Army officials fully and

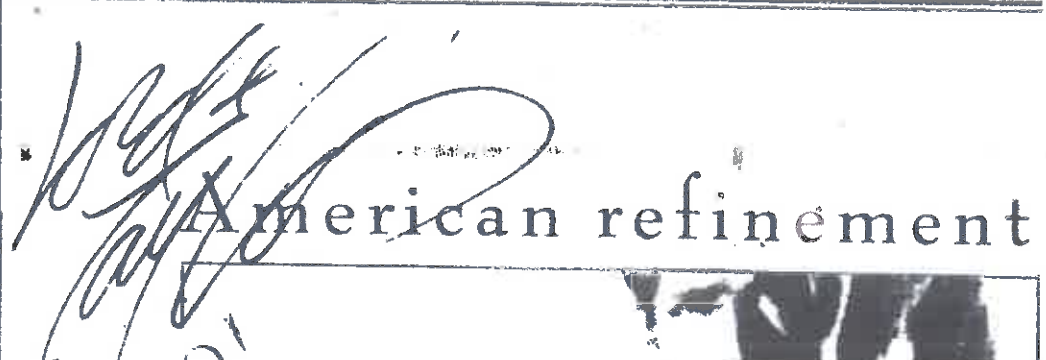
honestly revealed to H.I.C.O.G. the information known to them concerning the whereabouts of Klaus Barbie, H.I.C.O.G. would have been able to provide to the French Government the information necessary to perfect its extradition request and could therefore have been able to render a decision on whether extradition was required by law. By knowingly misleading H.I.C.O.G. to believe that Army officials did not know Barbie's whereabouts, those officials wrongfully impeded the due and proper administration of the law in a matter then pending before an official agency of the United States Government.

Escape to South America

Although unquestionably a more dramatic episode than the events of May and June 1950, the December decision to provide Barbie's escape to South America was only the culmination of C.I.C.'s continued obstruction of H.I.C.O.G.'s efforts to deal with the Barbie case.

This investigation examined all materials known to exist on the operation of the rat line and interviewed all persons now alive known to have been involved with it. No other case was found where a suspected Nazi war criminal was placed in the rat line, or where the rat line was used to evacuate a person wanted by either the United States Government or any of its postwar allies.

The decision to invoke the rat line to arrange Barbie's escape from Europe, under the circumstances, amounted to a further and final step in the 66th C.I.C.'s obstruction of H.I.C.O.G.'s attempts to carry out its lawful obligation to decide the extradition of Klaus Barbie. By arranging his escape to South America, the responsible officials of the 66th C.I.C. insured that Barbie would not be brought to justice in France.



American refinement

Missionaries for Democracy: U.S. Aid for Global Pluralism

By **DAVID K. SHIPLER**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 31 — For several years after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in 1979, a former editor and Information Minister in Kabul tried to get money to restore the village school system destroyed in rebel-held areas of his country.

The Afghan, Sabahuddin Kushkaki, applied unsuccessfully to the United States Agency for International Development and to major American private foundations. Every one turned him down, thinking the war would be short.

Then, as the fighting continued, he and some friends happened upon an organization with the right combination of Government money, bureaucratic flexibility and anti-Communist commitment — the National Endowment for Democracy.

Using Federal money, it provided \$180,845 to train teachers, conduct literacy courses for rebel fighters, reopen some schools and publish new text-

books with unflattering accounts of the Soviet role in Afghan history. "They have been giving us help without any strings attached," Mr. Kushkaki said on a recent visit to Washington.

Public Money, Private Interests

This is part of an unusual worldwide campaign, billed as a promotion of democracy and free enterprise, that mixes public funds and private interests. Conceived in a new spirit of ideological confidence in the United States, the effort is described by some of those involved as an expression of the "Reagan Doctrine," which envisions an aggressive American policy in fostering a move toward democracy in the third world. After three years, the program has now taken a clear shape.

The National Endowment for Democracy, a private group created for the purpose, has channeled a total of \$53.7 million in Government money to foreign political parties, labor unions, newspapers, magazines, book publishers and other institutions in countries, predominantly in countries where democracy is deemed fragile or nonexistent.

The Federal money is being used for

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

INSIDE

Scandal at a Crossroads

w Plot on Airliner

although there was "an immediate assumption" by some news organizations that the arrests were associated with the crash of an Air-India jetliner off the coast of Ireland last June 23, "they are not "

The five Sikhs who were arrested were identified as Gurcharan Singh Banwait, 38 years old, and Kashmir

Democracy's Missionaries: U.S. Pays for Pluralism

Continued From Page 1

such undertakings as helping the Solidarity labor union print underground publications in Poland, buying materials for an opposition newspaper in Nicaragua, bolstering the opposition in South Korea, aiding a party in Northern Ireland that is a member of the Socialist International and getting out the vote in Grenada and Latin American countries.

Money is also going to monitor and publicize human-rights abuses by Vietnam, for union-organizing in the Philippines and for public-opinion surveys to help political parties opposing the right-wing dictatorship in Chile.

"We're engaged in almost missionary work," said Keith Schuette, head of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs, which conveys some of the money to foreign political parties that share the Republicans' views. "We've seen what the Socialists do for each other. We've seen what the Communists do for each other. And now we've come along, and we have a broadly democratic movement, a force for democracy."

In some respects, the program resembles the aid given by the Central Intelligence Agency in the 1950's, 60's and 70's to bolster pro-American political groups. But that aid was clandestine and, subsequent Congressional investigations found, often used planted newspaper articles and other forms of intentionally misleading information.

The current financing is largely public — despite some recipients' wish to keep some activities secret — and appears to be given with the objective of shoring up political pluralism, broader than the C.I.A.'s goals of fostering pro-Americanism. Although some grants go to unions and parties that are close to the Administration's policy line, others support groups that disagree with Washington on the danger of the Soviet threat, for instance, or on aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Concept Collects Praise and Criticism

The concept of a private group as a conduit for Government funds for such a program has drawn both praise and criticism from liberals and conservatives alike.

Supporters praise it for lending a novel flexibility to Government-aided efforts abroad, for doing what official agencies have never been comfortable doing in public. Opponents in Congress have branded it as more anti-Communist than pro-democratic and have faulted it for meddling in other countries' internal affairs. Others say that while it may make Americans feel good, it has had little political impact.

The National Endowment was created in 1983 as an amalgam of various sectors of American society, including business, labor, academic institutions and the two major political parties.

Its board of directors reflects that diversity, including such prominent figures as former Vice President Mondale; former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger; Lane Kirkland, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.; Representative Dante B. Fascell, the Florida Democrat who heads the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Olin C. Robison, president of Middlebury College; Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Charles T. Manatt, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The endowment's chairman is John Richardson, who was president in the 1960's of Radio Free Europe, which was funded by the C.I.A. He was Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs in the 1970's, and has worked with nonprofit agen-



John Richardson, left, is chairman of the the National Endowment for Democracy. Carl Gershtman, endowment's president, said that before grants are made, a list of potential recipients is sent through the State Department to the C.I.A. to be sure none are receiving covert funds.



Carl Gershtman, right, is president of the National Endowment for Democracy. He said that before grants are made, a list of potential recipients is sent through the State Department to the C.I.A. to be sure none are receiving covert funds.

money," and that those who get money from the endowment are supposed to know where the money comes from and must agree to have the fact publicized.

Some grants seem at least superficially similar, however. La Prensa, the opposition paper in Nicaragua, is receiving \$100,000 worth of newsprint, ink and other supplies this year to help it survive. In the early 1970's, the C.I.A. gave at least \$1.6 million to El Mercurio, the major Santiago daily, which also faced economic pressure from the Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens. Books and magazines were published with C.I.A. money, and campaigns to get out the vote were conducted, as they are now with endowment money.

The prospect of publicity causes discomfort to some who receive money. Because Congress has made the endowment subject to the Freedom of Information Act, Eugenia Kemble, head of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s Free Trade Union Institute, has expressed uneasiness about providing the detailed financial statements that are being required by the General Accounting Office. In a draft report, the G.A.O. criticized the endowment for inadequate monitoring of expenditures and recommended tighter procedures. Miss Kemble complained that any report going to the endowment can become public.

Since the end of World War II, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. has funneled money from various Government agencies to build up non-Communist unions abroad. Despite its denials, the labor movement has been suspected of conveying C.I.A. money. Miss Kemble expressed worry that publicity could endanger individuals facing dictatorial governments and involved in "sensitive" work.

"There are some grantees we are phasing out because they cannot stand this," she said. "There's a failure to empathize with the people out there in terms of the political difficulties in which they have to operate."

The Case for Secrecy To Protect Infiltrators

For example, detailed expense reports, including names and specifics of the clandestine Solidarity printing operation inside Poland, would probably give the Polish police enough information to close down the operation. Miss Kemble said one European organization had infiltrators in Communist unions to report on their plans and activities; making details public would damage the effort, she said.

But Mr. Schuette, of the Republican Institute, has a different view. "We

Representative Hank Brown, Republican of Colorado, raised questions about possible conflict of interest, noting that the endowment's board includes current or former officers of some of the major grant recipients, including the A.F.L.-C.I.O., the Democratic and Republican institutes, and the Chamber of Commerce. Although they do not vote on their own programs, he said, "The board has seen its job as one of dividing the public money among their own organizations."

Mr. Gershtman and others involved counter that the input of such experienced people is essential for a wise program.

But that wisdom has also been challenged. At a Congressional hearing recently, Representative Frank chided the Democratic Institute for supporting the Social Democratic and Labor Party of Northern Ireland, which grew out of the nonviolent Catholic civil rights movement. Mr. Atwood called it "the only major party that is seeking to work through the democratic process," and said it needed help in building a structure. A total of \$85,000 has been allocated for a training institute and a seminar on financing, communications and organization, Mr. Atwood said.

Taxing Americans To Tell Irish of Politics

Representative Frank raised an eyebrow. "Maybe I've been in Massachusetts too long," he said, "but the notion that we have to tax the Americans to teach the Irish about politics seems to me a very strange one. If people want to help one party or another in Northern Ireland, that's fine. But I don't think the American taxpayers ought to be taxed to do that."

That is precisely what is happening, however, not only in Northern Ireland, but also in Asia, Latin America and elsewhere. Those involved argue that democracy cannot be bolstered without strengthening democratic institutions.

The Republicans and Democrats approach the task in different ways. The Democrats usually hold conferences and seminars for a variety of parties in a given country or region, while the Republicans choose a particular party that seems to share conservative American positions on foreign policy and economic issues. The two institutes worked together to monitor the recent elections in the Philippines, documenting fraud and intimidation.

The effort thus provides common ground for diverse American viewpoints. "A conservative may see it as a better way to compete with the Com-

The endowment gave the grant anyway, the conference was held and the State Department ultimately revised its assessment.

On May 9-11, the Democrats used their money to sponsor a conference in Caracas of democratic parties from Venezuela, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Spain "to share ideas and experiences of party leaders who have been through the same problem — military dictatorship," Mr. Atwood said.

This kind of activity has two long-term benefits, he says: First, to build a sense of international solidarity among those who believe in democracy, and second, to reduce the fear of some leaders in Washington that friendly military dictatorships may give way to democratically elected governments prone to Communist influence.

In Mr. Atwood's view, this can reassure "the people who are status quo-oriented, who say that we can't get on the side of change because we don't know what will happen."

"The fear of the unknown factor is less if you know the people who are pushing for change," he said.

The Republican Institute focuses more narrowly on moderate and conservative parties. "We wouldn't get involved with a Socialist Party," Mr. Schuette said. Those the Republicans have helped have often lost elections — in Portugal, Costa Rica and Bolivia, and most recently in Colombia, where the Conservative Party's Presidential candidate, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, lost in a landslide May 26 to Virgilio Barco Vargas of the Liberal Party. The grant was intended to increase the participation of disaffected voters and party members.

"We do not fund political candidates in campaigns overseas," Mr. Schuette said. "Our programs are not designed or intended to have any effect on elections."

This was seconded by Mr. Fahrenkopf, the Republican national chairman and vice chairman of the endowment. "We feel we are accomplishing our purpose if in a country there are free elections," he declared. "It's really superfluous whether the particular parties we're helping are victorious or not."

The lines between promoting democracy and promoting a particular party's chances in an election are hard to draw, however. The A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s Free Trade Union Institute has channeled money to unions and other organizations associated with particular parties in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Western Europe.

Furor Over Aid To French Rightists

In an unpublicized move, that was disclosed late last year, a \$575,000, two-year grant was authorized to an extreme right-wing French group, the National Inter-University Union, known as U.N.I., its acronym in French. In 1982, a parliamentary inquiry found that U.N.I. had been created largely by a paramilitary, extremist nationalist organization called Service d'Action Civique, or S.A.C., which was founded in 1947 to provide order at meetings and protection for Gen. Charles DeGaulle.

S.A.C. was infiltrated by criminal elements in the 1960's and 70's, the inquiry found, and was declared an illegal organization after a political scandal arose around the killing of six people in the southern French town of Auril in 1981. "U.N.I. was, at its beginnings, a satellite movement of S.A.C.," the inquiry concluded, "and it is today closely associated with it."

U.N.I. opposed the governing Socialists before and during the last election campaign, pasting posters over subway maps declaring, "Socialism is a lie and a fraud." It has distributed pamphlets accusing a Catholic aid

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criticism from liberals and conservatives alike.

Supporters praise it for lending a novel flexibility to Government-aided efforts abroad, for doing what official agencies have never been comfortable doing in public. Opponents in Congress have branded it as more anti-Communist than pro-democratic and have faulted it for meddling in other countries' internal affairs. Others say that while it may make Americans feel good, it has had little political impact.

The National Endowment was created in 1953 as an amalgam of various sectors of American society, including business, labor, academic institutions and the two major political parties.

Its board of directors reflects that diversity, including such prominent figures as former Vice President Mondale; former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger; Lane Kirkland, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.; Representative Dante B. Fascell, the Florida Democrat who heads the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Olin C. Robinson, president of Middlebury College; Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Charles T. Mannatt, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The endowment's chairman is John Richardson, who was president in the 1960's of Radio Free Europe, which was funded by the C.I.A. He was Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs in the 1970's, and has worked with nonprofit agencies such as Freedom House and the International Rescue Committee.

The money, disbursed to the National Endowment by the United States Information Agency, then flows through complex channels. Some is given directly by the group to those who use it. But most of it goes from the endowment to four "core grantees." They are the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s Free Trade Union Institute; the Center for International Private Enterprise of the Chamber of Commerce, and the National Republican and National Democratic Institutes for International Affairs, which are affiliated with the Republican and Democratic national committees. These either run programs themselves or pass the money on to others.

The concept of the endowment took shape as the country moved from the dark self-doubts after the Vietnam War into a new era of confidence in its own virtues and a conviction that democracy should be supported publicly and proudly, without the secrecy that tainted the C.I.A.'s activities.

From Covert to Overt: Evolution of Policy

"We should not have to do this kind of work covertly," said Carl Gershman, president of the endowment, who was an aide to Jeane J. Kirkpatrick when she was the chief United States delegate to the United Nations. "It would be terrible for democratic groups around the world to be seen as subsidized by the C.I.A. We saw that in the 60's, and that's why it has been discontinued. We have not had the capability of doing this, and that's why the endowment was created."

Mr. Gershman says that there is no contact between the C.I.A. and the endowment and that before grants are made, a list of the potential recipients is sent by the endowment through the State Department to the C.I.A. to be sure none of them are getting covert funds. No such case has been reported, Mr. Gershman said.

J. Brian Atwood, president of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, which receives some of the money, denies that the endowment's work bears any resemblance at all to earlier C.I.A. activities, which he said "did terrible damage to our own values" and "reflected a misunderstanding of what our values as a democratic society were all about."

He said that "many institutions didn't know they were receiving C.I.A.

by the General Accounting Office. In a draft report, the G.A.O. criticized the endowment for inadequate monitoring of expenditures and recommended tighter procedures. Miss Kemble complained that any report going to the endowment can become public.

Since the end of World War II, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. has funneled money from various Government agencies to build up non-Communist unions abroad. Despite its denials, the labor movement has been suspected of conveying C.I.A. money. Miss Kemble expressed worry that publicity could endanger individuals facing dictatorial governments and involved in "sensitive" work.

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The Case for Secrecy To Protect Infiltrators

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But Mr. Schmette, of the Republican Institute, has a different view. "We cannot be secret," he said. "There is nothing secret. Our rule is, it's going to be public. Therefore, I'm not going to do anything that is going to damage people if it becomes public."

Although \$53.7 million seems a small amount when compared with the \$38.3 billion allocated in foreign aid over the last three years, some members of Congress object to the grants in view of cutbacks in domestic programs. At a recent Congressional hearing, Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "To say that we're not going to fund public transportation or research on cancer because we've got to give money to a French union for political purposes just doesn't seem reasonable."

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That is precisely what is happening, however, not only in Northern Ireland, but also in Asia, Latin America and elsewhere. Those involved argue that democracy cannot be bolstered without strengthening democratic institutions.

The Republicans and Democrats approach the task in different ways. The Democrats usually hold conferences and seminars for a variety of parties in a given country or region, while the Republicans choose a particular party that seems to share conservative American positions on foreign policy and economic issues. The two institutes worked together to monitor the recent elections in the Philippines, documenting fraud and intimidation.

The effort thus provides common ground for diverse American viewpoints. "A conservative may see it as a better way to compete with the Communists," Mr. Atwood said. "I see it as a better way to bring about human rights in the world and a better way to bring about change and development in the world."

This sometimes puts the program at odds with the Administration's policies and preferences. The Social Democratic and Labor Party of Northern Ireland, for example, is a member of the Socialist International and a supporter of the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua, which the Reagan Administration would like to see overthrown.

Similarly, when the Democrats proposed a conference in Washington of the South Korean opposition, the State Department worried about adverse reaction from the Seoul Government.

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U.N.I. opposed the governing Socialists before and during the last election campaign, pasting posters over subway maps declaring, "Socialism is a lie and a fraud." It has distributed pamphlets accusing a Catholic aid agency of being a Marxist-Leninist front, and has campaigned against what it sees as Marxist influence in universities.

Last November, after French journalists reported the American funding of U.N.I., the endowment suspended its grant, Mr. Gershman said, leaving \$73,000 of the \$375,000 undelivered. The board is to decide next week whether to resume payments on the current grant, but Mr. Gershman said that no further grant would be made.

It is a new process, Mr. Fahrenkopf observed, one that is bound to run into trouble in the beginning, if it is as bold as it should be. "We're going to make mistakes," he said. "If we don't make mistakes, we shouldn't exist."

Reagan Presses Extradition Pact With British

Continued From Page 1

leader who at great political risk stood shoulder-to-shoulder with us during our operations against Qaddafi's terrorism," Mr. Reagan said.

Supporters on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are hoping to get the measure to the floor next week. In the past, they have been stymied by two factions opposing the revisions.

Mr. Reagan, who delivered the radio address from the Presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., addressed his remarks to both sides in saying that the treaty, if ratified, "would prevent terrorists who have kidnapped, killed, or maimed people in Britain from finding refuge in our country."

"Today these killers are able to do just that, by labeling their vile acts as 'political,'" he said.

"If the actions by a few senators allow terrorists to find safe haven in the United States," he said, "then there would be irreparable damage."

Mr. Reagan referred to an amendment that had been offered by Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, that would allow the extradition of fugitives involved in civilian attacks, but maintain the exemption for those involved in military attacks against targets in uniforms.

"Some members of the Foreign Relations Committee have gone so far as to prepare a substitute treaty permitting those who have murdered British policemen and soldiers for so-called

political reasons to avoid extradition," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan also addressed a concern that has been raised by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, that the revisions could establish a precedent to force the extradition of fugitives from Communism.

"One concern," the President said, "about the treaty is that it may set a precedent for other treaties which will then be used against those who simply oppose totalitarian regimes. We can never permit that to happen."

Proponents of the new treaty have argued that Mr. Helms's opposition is unfounded in that the United States already has similar agreements with Mexico, Colombia, the Netherlands and West Germany. Moreover, the Administration has asserted that such exemptions on political grounds are unnecessary in democracies.

Administration lobbyists have been hoping to garner the support of Mr. Helms or several Democratic committee members, including Alan Cranston of California and Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri.

Mr. Reagan's decision to make a strong statement supporting the new treaty was apparently prompted also by Mrs. Thatcher's role in securing the statement on terrorism at the economic summit meeting in Tokyo.

The 1972 treaty bars extradition for offenses "of a political character," a general description in which Federal courts have had to interpret on a case-by-case basis. The revisions would pro-

vide more precise language by eliminating such acts as murder, possession of a firearm with deadly intent and conspiracy to commit bombing from being classified as political acts.

Although some fugitives have been denied extradition under the treaty, they could still be affected by provisions in the new agreement that would make the new rules retroactive.

Among those are Joseph Patrick Thomas Doherty, an Irish Republican Army member, found guilty in Belfast in 1981 of killing a British soldier. Mr. Doherty later escaped to the United States and a Federal District Court judge ruled 18 months ago that he could not be extradited.

The judge said Mr. Doherty had killed a soldier and the organization that he was a member of had a formal discipline and command structure that had historically fought British rule.

In another case, William Joseph Quinn, who was born and raised in San Francisco, was accused of conspiring with members of the Irish Republican Army to carry out a bombing campaign in London. He also was charged with the killing of an off-duty British constable in London.

In October 1982, a Federal District Court judge reversed a decision by a Federal magistrate that had allowed the extradition on the ground that Mr. Quinn had proved that the crimes he had been charged with occurred in the context of a political uprising and were directed toward political ends.



Associated Press

Trial Begins for 2 Held In '81 Brink's Robbery

By ARNOLD H. LUBASCH

A prosecutor described two defendants yesterday as key members of a gang that carried out the 1981 Brink's armored-car robbery in Rockland County.

Defense lawyers responded by telling the jury that the two defendants, Mutulu Shakur and Marilyn Buck, were political advocates of racial and social justice, not criminals.

The contrasting descriptions came in opening statements at the racketeering trial of Mr. Shakur and Ms. Buck in Federal District Court in Manhattan. Both defendants were fugitives during an earlier trial of several others in the case.

"Marilyn Jean Buck and Mutulu Shakur are on trial for armed robbery, kidnapping and murder," a prosecutor, Elliot B. Jacobson, said in his opening statement.

A Deadly Ambush

Mr. Jacobson told the jury that the defendants had committed many robberies, including the Rockland robbery in which a Brink's guard and two police officers were "ambushed, gunned down and brutally murdered."

"They were part of a planned, premeditated course of conduct by a criminal enterprise called the Family," the prosecutor said. He depicted the Family as "a highly organized enterprise" that used "safe houses" as headquarters and hideouts.

He said the group committed robberies "in part to get money for the black struggle" but that the case concerned the criminal conduct of the defendants rather than "their ideology or political views."

The main charge alleged a "pattern of racketeering" that involved the robberies and the kidnapping of guards during the prison escape. Additional charges specified the individual robberies, including Rockland and another one in which a guard was murdered.

Pointing to a chart listing people ac-

cused of being gang members, the prosecutor said Mr. Shakur had planned and carried out the bungled \$1.6 million Rockland robbery, which took place on Oct. 20, 1981.

Turning to Ms. Buck, the prosecutor called her "a master of disguise" who rented cars and houses under phony names and drove escape vehicles for the gang.

He portrayed both defendants as "significant players" in the many robberies and the 1979 prison escape of Joanne Chesimard, a Black Liberation Army leader convicted in the murder of a New Jersey state trooper. Miss Chesimard was recently discovered living in Cuba.

A defense lawyer, Jill Elijah, said in the first opening statement that Ms. Buck was one of many "progressive whites" who supported the Black Lib-

The prosecution alleges a 'pattern of racketeering.'

eration Movement and other "people who were oppressed."

When the prosecution objected to political comments, Judge Charles S. Haight Jr. asked the defense lawyer to focus on the evidence in the case.

Ms. Elijah attacked the prosecution's case, particularly the credibility of Tyrone Rison, a former gang member who turned informer, calling him "the Government's paid puppet."

"Their case is totally dependent on Tyrone Rison," Ms. Elijah told the jury. "You won't be able to believe Tyrone Rison."

As she completed her statement, she asked the jurors to raise their hands to indicate that they would give the defendants a fair trial. The jurors raised their hands, despite the prosecution's objection.

Another defense lawyer, Chokwe Lumumba, then said in an opening statement for Mr. Shakur that the defense team brought them "a warm and revolutionary greeting."

"Dr. Shakur, as the evidence will show, is a New Africa freedom fighter," Mr. Lumumba said, referring to his client as a doctor because he is an acupuncturist who ran a clinic in Harlem.

"The evidence will show that the Government is in trouble here," Mr. Lumumba exclaimed, his voice rising for emphasis. He said there was no physical evidence linking Mr. Shakur to "any of these so-called crimes."

He said the Federal Bureau of Investigation had conducted extensive surveillance of the political activities of Mr. Shakur and others in a black independence group known as the Republic of New Africa.

Defense cross-examination of Government witnesses will destroy the charges in the case, Mr. Lumumba said, adding that "the Government's case will self-destruct."

As the first witness, the prosecution called Mr. Rison, who began by identifying the defendants. He said Mr. Shakur had recruited him into the Family in 1976, describing it as a group that committed robberies to raise money for black liberation.

His testimony is to resume today.

oke' general, with stu- of smoking and to publicize a contest open to New York City students for an anti-smoking advertisement. The winning contestant will receive \$10,000.

he detectives certain things they did not put in their report.

The prosecution asserts that Scott Kern was told of his rights before he made his statement and that the detectives' written report accurately reflects what the teen-ager said.

Harold Kern testified that his son's assistance to him on his innocence occurred as they were driving to the 66th Precinct station house shortly after detectives had visited their home and had said they wanted to question

the teen-ager. All four defendants say there was no racial attack and that Mr. Griffith's death was an accident.

The testimony came as Justice Thomas A. Demakos, who is presiding at the trial, affirmed his ruling last week that denied a request by news organizations to allow television and still cameras at the trial under an experimental state program, which starts today, that permits cameras at trials at the judge's discretion.

ling' Buildings: Tales of Father Ritter



The Rev. Bruce Ritter

boring and contributing to the delinquency of a minor."

But Father Ritter persevered, expanding his shelters and taking in more youngsters.

Searching for more space in 1979, Father Ritter combed 125 blocks on the West Side and finally found an empty state-owned building on 10th Avenue between 40th and 41st Streets. An inquiry to the state brought the answer that many government agencies sought the property, and that they had priority.

"I didn't know what to do — except maybe an appeal to Governor Hugh Carey," Father Ritter wrote. He did not know Mr. Carey, but a priest friend in Catholic Charities was acquainted with the Governor's confidante, Dr. Kevin Cahill.

'A Long Shot'

Father Ritter asked his friend to arrange a meeting with Dr. Cahill "for maybe ten minutes. I figured if I could convince Dr. Cahill, he might talk to the Governor. It was a long shot."

The long shot paid off, and faster than he could have hoped. An appointment was obtained for an April morning. But when Father Ritter arrived, he was startled to see Governor Carey himself appear.

"Instead of pitching Dr. Cahill, I

long time."

The Governor paused, then decided. "It's Holy Thursday," he said. "Let's do it." He barked into the phone: "Call me back in one hour and tell me why you haven't done it today."

By the time Father Ritter walked back to his headquarters 25 minutes later, Albany officials had already phoned twice. He called back and was asked: "Can you come over today and pick up the keys for the building on 10th Avenue?"

In an interview, Mr. Carey confirmed the account. He said, "I just cut a little red tape. I knew where the action points were. If you ever need a building, come see me. I only wish I could convince my friend Mayor Koch to lay off Father Ritter. I'm a Father Ritter fan. He made me an honorary street kid, you know."

Mayor Koch may have mellowed. Asked about Father Ritter's tenant harassment, he said: "Burglarizing an apartment in a good or bad cause, and that cannot always just be in the eye of the beholder, cannot be justified, whether done by the penitent or a cleric. But because of all of his good works, we would all forgive him — but he shouldn't do it again."

is" a building from the city. Father

Arthur H. Dean, Envoy to Korea Talks, Dies at 89

By ALBIN KREBS

Arthur H. Dean, the lawyer-diplomat who tried to arrange a post-Korean War peace conference with the Chinese at the request of President Eisenhower in 1953, and who served as a negotiator on disarmament and other matters for three other Presidents, died of pneumonia yesterday at the Community Hospital at Glen Cove, L. I. He was 89 years old and lived in Oyster Bay, L. I.

Mr. Dean succeeded John Foster Dulles as senior partner in the prestigious New York law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell in 1949, when Mr. Dulles was elected a United States Senator. He had joined the firm in 1923 after graduation from Cornell Law School.

While a young partner in 1933, Mr. Dean had his first taste of Government service. At the request of President Roosevelt, he worked on the Department of Commerce committee that recommended the creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the passage of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. He later had a hand in drafting the Bankruptcy Act of 1938, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Urged Johnson to End Bombing

Over more than three decades, Mr. Dean served as a negotiator and adviser to Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. He was credited with helping to persuade Lyndon B. Johnson to stop the bombing of North Vietnam in 1968 and to not seek re-election.

In the early 1960's, Mr. Dean served as chief of the delegation to the talks that eventually produced a partial nuclear test-ban treaty in 1963, which was worked out by W. Averell Harriman.

But the task that won Mr. Dean international renown as a stubbornly patient and courageous negotiator was probably one of the dearest, most vexing and wearisome jobs in modern diplomatic history — that of negotiating with the Chinese and North Koreans at Panmunjom, in the demilitarized zone of Korea, for seven weeks in 1953.

President Eisenhower, at the behest of Mr. Dulles, Mr. Dean's old law firm mentor and by then Secretary of State, had appointed Mr. Dean a Special Deputy Secretary of State, with the rank of ambassador. He was given the difficult assignment, on behalf of the United States and the 16 other nations whose troops had formed the United

Nations Command, of conducting post-armistice talks with the Communist side at Panmunjom.

Chief Delegate at Panmunjom

Mr. Dean served as chief representative for the United Nations Command, which had been formed to aid South Korea when it was invaded in 1950 by Communist forces from North Korea, later to be joined by Chinese troops. He hoped to negotiate the release of prisoners and to set up a political conference envisaged by the cease-fire agreement.

On Sept. 15, 1953, in a tent placed across the 38th parallel of latitude in the freezing mountains of the central Korean peninsula, the endless and, ultimately, fruitless discussions began. Mr. Dean won instant admiration for his characteristic optimism that success would be achieved. Against the stern-faced Communists he was by turns reasonable, stormy, plaintive and cold.

"He was like pom-poms, firing off verbal rockets," a colleague at Panmunjom said. "He used every courtroom technique he knew." But for the most part, Mr. Dean's verbal rockets failed to have any effect on the imperturbable negotiators opposite him at the conference table. At one point, Mr. Dean cried out in frustration: "Don't you listen to me? Don't you hear what I say?"

Mr. Dean became convinced the Communist side did not, at that time, want a permanent peace. After they rejected his offer that a political conference be held within 48 days after the preliminary conference ended, the talks were broken off and he returned to the United States.

In a report to the American people Mr. Dean said that the "Chinese Communists are determined to keep North Korea politically and economically integrated into their own economy. They believe that at a long drawn-out conference the American negotiators will be forced by public opinion to give in order to have a successful conference."

Praise From Eisenhower

President Eisenhower, who lavishly praised him for his efforts at Panmunjom, was to call on him for further service in years to come.

Arthur Hobson Dean, the son of William Cameron Dean, a Cornell Law School professor, and the former Maud Egan, was born in Ithaca, N. Y. on Oct. 16, 1898. He went to Ithaca High School and then to Cornell University, where he earned expenses by working as a

hotel night clerk and a bank bookkeeper. He left the university in World War I and served in the Navy, then returned to Cornell to complete his undergraduate studies in 1921. At Cornell Law School he was managing editor of the Law Quarterly and received his law degree in 1923. Admitted to the bar that same year, he joined Sullivan & Cromwell, a firm that specialized in international law.

His skills as a negotiator developed from the start of his legal career, when he was chosen by Mr. Dulles to assist in negotiations in Paris, Berlin, Rome, Milan and London on the security issues and business transactions that followed the Dawes Plan loans to alleviate Germany's financial plight. In 1927 and 1928 he went to Japan to work out the first open-end mortgage in that country, a \$9 billion bond issue of the Nippon Power Company, which was offered to the American public.

That triumph won the young lawyer a full partnership in Sullivan & Cromwell in 1929. As an "office lawyer," he advised public utilities, railroads, hospitals, and private businesses on a wide variety of problems. As a trial lawyer Mr. Dean's best-known litigation was the Investment Bankers Act antitrust case, U.S. vs. Morgan, in which he acted as lead counsel for the 17 defendants. For many years he was chief counsel to Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, now Exxon.

Law of the Sea Delegate

Mr. Dean served President Eisenhower in 1958 and 1960 as chief of delegation at an 88-nation conference on the Law of the Sea. He led the fight against an effort by Soviet-bloc and other nations to establish what he considered an excessive increase in the limit of the internationally recognized territorial sea.

Although the United States compromise proposal of a six-mile limit failed to gain approval, a number of agreements were reached on fisheries, the high seas, the continental shelf, and the right of landlocked countries to have access to the sea.

President Kennedy appointed Mr. Dean chief of the U. S. delegation to the nuclear test ban negotiations and the 18-nation disarmament conference at Geneva in 1961 and 1962. The test-ban negotiations led to the signing of a partial nuclear test ban treaty in Moscow on Aug. 5, 1963.

Mr. Dean, a Republican, was called on by another Democrat, President Johnson, to become founding co-chairman of the Lawyers Committee for



Arthur H. Dean

Equal Rights Under the Law, a watchdog body that oversaw compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1965. He also counseled President Johnson in his darkest days of agonizing over Vietnam.

Mr. Dean, who sat on the boards of dozens of companies and philanthropic organizations and was board chairman of Cornell University for 10 years, was married in 1932 to the former Mary Talbot Clark Marden. The couple collected in many areas, including Americana and rare books. They made it possible for Cornell to obtain the Arthur H. and Mary Marden Dean Collection, a vast archive of manuscripts and printed material dealing with the public career of the Marquis de Lafayette, who served as one of Washington's generals in the Revolutionary War.

An avid horticulturist and gardener, Mr. Dean made his estate in Oyster Bay a flower-lover's showplace. At Siasconnet, on Nantucket, where the Deans maintained a summer home, he created a wildlife sanctuary around Sesachacha Pond. The Deans' book-lined Manhattan apartment abounded with plants and flowers.

Mr. Dean, who was senior partner of Sullivan & Cromwell for 23 years, retired as a partner in 1976.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by their son, Nicholas B.M. Dean, of North Edgcomb, Me.; their daughter Patricia D. Manolis, of Brookville, L. I.; eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held at 1:30 A.M. Thursday at St. John's Episcopal Church in Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

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Deaths
ABRAHAMOWITZ—Beatrice. Devoted mother of Rhoda Spomer, Alice Gasko and Jerry Abrahamowitz. Loving grandmother of Diane Linker, Judith Spomer, Howard Gasko, Joan Gasko, Jane Abrahamowitz and Alice Abrahamowitz. Grandmother of Beth, Jennifer, Michael and Molly. Dear sister of El Pomarantz and Roy Sater. Funeral services today at 11:30 A.M. Gethseman Parkside, 2574 Flatbush Ave, Brooklyn.
ALLIAM—Steven A.L. age 34, suddenly on November 28, 1987. Son of the late John K. and Helen Alliam, brother to the late Alice Alliam. Survived by brothers John and Daniel. Religious service at 12:30 AM on Wednesday, December 2nd of Our Lady of Guadalupe R.C. Church, 1480 St. between 7th and 8th Aves.
AMBROGI—Maurice. Devoted husband of Mary (nee Marozzo). Loving father of Raymond, Irene Babian and Claire Napoleone. Affectionate grandfather of Lisa Anderson, Michael Robert and Elizabeth Annariva, Laura and Christine Napoleone. Raising of "Constance's" Guardian Angel Name.

Deaths
CHAPIN—Katherine Kent. Of Fort Hills, N.J. On November 28th peacefully in her 90th year. Wife of the late C. Merritt Chapin, Jr. Beloved mother of Charles H. Ehrhart, Jr., William K. Ehrhart, Charles A. Chapin, III and Peter L. Chapin. Grandmother of seventeen and great-grandmother of four. Services Wednesday, Dec. 2nd at 11:30 am, St. John's on the Mountain, Mount Harmony Rd., Bernardville. In lieu of flowers, contributions to the Graton School, Graton, Mass., would be appreciated.
CLOSTER—Joyce. Temple "Emma" of Long Beach mourns the passing of its member and friend. May her soul be bound up in the bond of life Eternal.
Rabbi A. Jacobs, Rabbi Edwin J. Kleinman, President
CORDES—Robert. In Florence, Italy, on November 29, 1987, of age 33. Bob achieved his cherished hope of making a trip to Italy and was able to enjoy a stay in Venice before he was hospitalized in Florence on Oct. 28. He cherished his colleagues and his many friends will mourn his loss.
CORDES—Robert Owen. Architect

Deaths
FLUCHS—Yetta. Your close friends with whom you worked so diligently for the cause of betterment of lives of underprivileged children are deeplyrieved of your passing. We'll remember you with deep affection. You will be missed. Sincere condolences to our revered colleagues, Moll, Frieda and Norman, children, grandchildren and sisters.
John Amsterdam
Evelyn and Betty Bernstein
Susan and Michael Brand
Bertha and Daniel Cohen
Judge Harry W. Davis
Jack Gasko, Eva Kallit
Cecile Patterson
Claudia and Hal Patterson
Cathy Soss
Judith and Dr. Richard Saphir
Nancy and Jay Schwartz
Rose Schwartz
GEFFNER—Rose Shalom. In Miami, on November 29th. Devoted mother of Barry, Charles, and the late Alan Shalom. Devoted grandmother of Lee, Melissa, Lara, and Gregory. Graveside services will take place Tuesday, 1:30 pm at Dore's Israel Cemetery, Richards Ave., Miami, Fla.

Deaths
HEALY—Raymond William, 73, Cold Springs, New York, November 29, 1987. Husband of Elizabeth Todd Healy. Father of Raymond Russell Healy and Ms. Lisa Ann Healy. Stepfather of Elizabeth Dale Lincoln, Kathryn Dale Stewart and Gordon Todd Healy. Former husband of Jeanne S. Healy. Brother of the late Francis Healy. Four step-grandchildren also survive. Services at Chapel of Our Lady, Cold Springs, Friday, December 4, 9:00 am. Interment private. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to Big Brothers and Big Sisters of New York, 470 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains, New York or Amnesty International, 384 West 57 Street, New York, NY.
HELD—Julius. Royal Prince. Treasurer, Salsam Temple #145 D.O.K.K., will be missed and long remembered by his Brother Delevs. We share grief and sorrow with his widow Eva and family. Services of L.I. Morris Chapel, 1895 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, Wednesday, December 2 of 11:30AM.
HELY—Solim J. Beloved husband of Daisy, dear father, grandfather of

Deaths
Abramowitz, Beatrice
Allman, Steven
Ambrogio, Signifida
Angel, Rachel
Arzman, Charlotte
Barth, Walter
Barth, Wolf
Bachicho, Josephine
Bosomquet, Barbara
Chapin, Katherine
Closter, Joyce
Cordes, Robert
Decker, Marguerite
Deitz, Milton
Devaner, Anne
Ebel, Edwin
Elsnerman, Samuel
Fisch, Violet
Frishtoff, Milla
Fuchs, Yetta
Geffner, Rose
Geltner, Adele
Griffen, Anna
Grossman, Sam
Grossman, Sam
Goh, Choo-son
Hannafin, Wilma
Hauser, Herbert
Healy, Raymond
Held, Julius
Inly, Solim
Janet, Lilian
Kalkmak, Harry
Kearns, Thomas
Kassel, Peter
Labbay, Gerard
Lederman, Ben
Leshansky, Rose
Lew, Frances
Lew, Gessie
Luvet, Kent
Moll, Morris
Marks, Josephine
LUETZ—Karl, 85, died Nov. 28, at

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SUBMITTER.

A widower, he has no immediate sur-
vivors.

Norris Darrell, Lawyer And Tax Expert, 90

Norris Darrell, a New York lawyer and tax expert, died Saturday at New York Hospital after a brief illness. He was 90 years old and lived in Manhattan.

Mr. Darrell was a partner of Sullivan & Cromwell for 42 years and president of the American Law Institute for 15 years. He represented the law firm in Paris and Berlin from 1928 to 1930 and was made a partner in 1934. He was elected to the Council of the American Law Institute in 1947 and headed a project that laid the groundwork for the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. He retired in 1976.

He is survived by his wife, the former Mary Hand, two sons from an earlier marriage, Norris Jr., of Cold Spring Harbor, L.I., and Richard, of Red Bank N.J.; a stepson, Jonathan H. Churchill of Manhattan; two sisters, Marjorie Durant of Redondo Beach, Calif., and Marybelle Pederson of Vergas, Minn., and two grandsons.

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Klaus Barbie, 77, Lyons Gestapo Chief

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Klaus Barbie died a prisoner yesterday in Lyons, the French city where he was convicted in 1987 as the chief enforcer of a Nazi reign of terror in World War II. The last surviving German war criminal of rank to be tried by a tribunal of justice, he was 77 years old and had been in poor health for years.

Recent reports from France said he had been transferred from the prison where he was serving a life term to a Lyons hospital three weeks ago with cancer of the blood, spine and prostate.

Mr. Barbie commanded the Gestapo in Lyons, which was the base for the Resistance and a center of French Jewry. With an SS rank equivalent to an army captain's, he ran a campaign of torture and death against Resistance leaders and caused uncounted other people, most of them Jews to be sent to the gas chambers of Auschwitz.

He was condemned to death in absentia by the French government in Lyons, America under an alias after the war. In fact, he had been all but forgotten and written off by French and West German prosecutors, when a relentless Nazi hunter, Beate Klarsfeld, tracked him down in Bolivia in 1972.

11 Years of Legal Wrangling

The discovery generated headlines about "the butcher of Lyons." But it took 11 years of legal wrangling and a change of Government in Bolivia to bring about his extradition to France. Through it all, the dreaded Gestapo chief of wartime Lyons remained defiant, refusing to leave his cell and face the host of witnesses who told the court of his deeds during night-week trial in 1987.

He had nothing to regret, Mr. Barbie remarked after his extradition, and remained proud of his service to Hitler's Third Reich.

Locked up in Montluc Prison, where the Gestapo had tortured its prey 40 years earlier, he promptly proved an embarrassment not only to the French but to official Washington as well. It came in light that Unite

counterintelligence had used him as a paid informer after the war, shielding him from his French pursuers and then helping him escape to South America.

For the French, Mr. Barbie caused enduring agony. Back in their midst, behind bars at last, his presence weighed heavily on the national conscience. To contemplate Mr. Barbie was to face a chapter of history the French longed to forget: the Vichy France of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain.

Klaus Barbie was born Oct. 25, 1913, in Bad Godesberg, near Bonn, the son of an office worker-turned-teacher in modest circumstances. By the time he turned 20, he had joined the Hitler Youth and become an aide to a local Nazi chief.

Trained for Security Service

Mr. Barbie then pledged himself to Hitler's Third Reich. He joined the SS in 1935 and was trained for his security

Ruthless in war, prosperous in Bolivia and jailed by France.

service, the shadowy S.D., whose members considered themselves enforcers of Nazi doctrine and defenders of the party.

By the outbreak of the war, his career in the security services was assured. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in an SS unit that followed the German Army into the Netherlands and France. Joined by Dutch collaborators, the SS savagely stamped out signs of Jewish resistance and crisscrossed the Jews into a ghetto in Amsterdam.

When the German Army invaded the Soviet Union, Mr. Barbie was attached to the Gestapo. His unit beat information out of detainees, murdered suspects and their families and torched their homes. He rose in rank and was assigned to Lyons to head a Gestapo section whose domain extended far beyond the city proper.

He was ultimately held responsible for the arrest and torture or death of 11,900 or 25,000 people, perhaps more. But the feat that set him apart in French eyes was his merciless hunt for Jean Moulin, a hero of the Resistance

who led partisans of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his Free French.

Mr. Barbie's Gestapo officers caught Moulin and the entire leadership of his group near Lyons in June 1943. One, Rene Hardy, mysteriously escaped. Mr. Barbie was accused of killing Moulin, a charge he consistently denied.

His lawyer, Jacques Vergès, caused a national outcry in France when he gave Mr. Barbie's version of events, warning that he could document it in court. The contention was that Mr. Barbie, working with the local French authorities, operated a group of double agents within the Resistance, that they put Vichy police on the trail of Mr. Hardy, that Mr. Hardy was placed in Mr. Barbie's custody, that Mr. Barbie "turned" Mr. Hardy, who then told him of the impending conference, and that Moulin killed himself, considering it the only honorable way an "after" leader in the Resistance betrayed

Mr. Hardy was tried twice for treason and acquitted after the war. His prosecutors questioned Mr. Barbie in 1948 while he was in American custody, but only in connection with the allegations of betrayal involving Mr. Hardy.

The C.I.C., the Army's counterintelligence corps, had decided in 1947 to sign Barbie on as a paid informer, seemingly unaware of the enormity of the deeds laid to him. For \$1,700 a month, he gave weekly reports on other missing Nazis, the Communists in East Germany and Eastern Europe as well as the French Communists.

Communists and Usefulness

The French formally asked for his whereabouts in 1950. According to a 218-page report from the United States Justice Department, which investigated the matter in 1963, C.I.C. officers said that Mr. Barbie no longer worked for them, a lie that was unwittingly passed on to the French.

In reality, the C.I.C. agents reportedly decided to hide their anti-Communist operative from the French because they feared that French intelli-

and that Mr. Barbie, if handed over, might damage American intelligence by telling the French what he knew. But by then Mr. Barbie had served his purpose and the Army decided to get rid of him via the "Rat Line" to South America.

For a fee, a Croatian priest in Rome produced a false passport from the International Red Cross and a Bolivian visa for Mr. Barbie, his wife, and their two children. Mr. Barbie became Klaus Altmann and sailed from Genoa in March 1951.

Mr. Barbie cultivated close relations with the generals then running Bolivia, setting up a shipping concern and a lumber business.

Mr. Barbie appears to have visited the United States and Europe without drawing attention. An unrepentant Nazi, he lost his standing in the German community about 1972 when he was ejected from the German Club of



Klaus Barbie in a Nazi Gestapo uniform and at his trial in 1987.

La Paz for giving a Nazi salute and man Ambassador.

The French and West German authorities had ceased to look for Mr. Barbie when, in 1971, a painstaking search by Mrs. Klarsfeld and her husband, Serge, both Nazi hunters, turned up evidence that tied him to the deportation of 44 Jewish children from the village of Izieu. Witnesses and photos identified Mr. Altmann as Mr. Barbie, then living in Peru.

The Munich prosecutor reopened the case but "Altmann" fled to Bolivia, where the military regime turned down repeated demands for his extradition. Throughout, Mr. Barbie admitted to his Gestapo role, insisting that he acted as an officer in wartime.

A civilian government took office in La Paz in late 1982. In January 1983, the courts jailed Mr. Barbie on a 13-year-old fraud charge, for which he paid a \$10,000 fine, and ordered him expelled as an undesirable alien.

He arrived in France on a French military plane on Feb. 5, 1985, and French prosecutors and magistrates finally reached the case for trial. A 1963 law on Crimes Against Humanity, designed to set aside the statute of limitations for war crimes and genocide, was invoked but changing sets of charges caused repeated delays of the trial date.

In early 1985, the prosecutors dropped the matter of the death of Jean Moulin and his associates and narrowed the case to specific crimes against French Jews, including the fate of the children of Izieu.

Another delay resulted in March 1986 when a higher court quashed that compromise arrangement. Mr. Barbie, who had been taken to the hospital several times, underwent prostate surgery in February 1987.

His weak condition notwithstanding, the prosecution opened the trial in May, and judgment was rendered on July 4 after six hours of deliberation by a panel of three judges and nine jurors. He stood motionless and without expression as the presiding judge listed

his crimes against French Jews and having abolished the death penalty in 1981, Mr. Barbie was sentenced to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole held out for 2002, when he would have been 88 years old.

Mr. Barbie's wife, Regine, died of cancer in Bolivia just before his deportation. Their son, Klaus-Georg Altmann, was killed in a hang-glider accident near Cochabamba in 1981, leaving a wife, Françoise, and three children.

His daughter, Ute Messner, is a resident of Austria.

Alan Lewis

Restaurateur, 70

Alan Lewis, the managing director of the Rainbow Room, died yesterday in the restaurant's office. He was 70 years old and lived in Manhattan.

He died of heart disease his companion, Verna Hobson, said.

He was born in the Bronx and studied at the Hotel School at Cornell University. In 1950, he joined Restaurant Associates and with Joseph Baum the restaurant and consultant, opened the Forum of the Twelve Caesars, the Four Seasons and Windows on World. For four decades, Mr. Lewis followed standards of professionalism and courteousness that were imitated in grand restaurants across the country.

He directed the refurbishing of the Rainbow Room and presided over the restaurant since it reopened in 1967. He is survived by a son, Seth Lewis of London, a daughter, Patricia Blum of Paris, a sister, Janice McMillan of Brewster, Mass., and a granddaughter.

Everything you need to know for your business day is in Business Day. The New York Times

and made her way into the lobby of the Four Seasons. At the same moment, around the corner, about 50 people were gathered around one of the windows of the hotel bar staring in, as if at holiday decorations in a department store, at Jason Biggs having a drink with friends. Also at the same moment, and just across the street, the movie critic Roger Ebert was seated in a corner of the Park Hyatt's restaurant in the glare of television lights, interviewing Christina

one of the film's stars.

People began running up and down the aisles. "Is there a doctor in the house?" someone shouted. "Stop the film!" shouted another.

Mr. McConaughey began to perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation on the stricken woman. The house lights were turned up slightly, but the film continued to play. Eventually, Mr. McConaughey and another

Continued on Page 5



Denzel Washington left and Ethan Hawke in Warner Bros. film "Training Day"



Top, Todd Buchanan for The New York Times; inset, Rod Payne Archives

Above, Bill Ayers and his wife, Bernardine Dohrn, former members of the Weather Underground, a radical Vietnam-era group; inset, Mr. Ayers in a 1970 F.B.I. poster.

No Regrets for a Love Of Explosives

In a Memoir of Sorts, a War Protester Talks of Life With the Weathermen

By DINITIA SMITH

"I don't regret setting bombs," Bill Ayers said. "I feel we didn't do enough." Mr. Ayers, who spent the 1970's as a fugitive in the Weather Underground, was sitting in the kitchen of his big turn-of-the-19th-century stone house in the Hyde Park district of Chicago. The long curly locks in his Wanted poster are shorn, though he wears earrings. He still has tattooed on his neck the rainbow-and-lightning Weathermen logo that appeared on letters taking responsibility for bombings. And he still has the ebullient, ingratiating manner, the apparently intense interest in other people, that made him a charismatic figure in the radical student movement.

Now he has written a book, "Fugitive Days" (Beacon Press, September). Mr. Ayers, who is 56, calls it a memoir, somewhat coyly perhaps, since he also says some of it is fiction. He writes that he participated in the bombings of New York City Police Headquarters in 1970, of the Capitol building in 1971, the Pentagon in 1972. But Mr. Ayers also seems to want to have it both ways, taking responsibility

for daring acts in his youth, then deflecting it.

"Is this, then, the truth?" he writes. "Not exactly. Although it feels entirely honest to me."

But why would someone want to read a memoir parts of which are admittedly not true? Mr. Ayers was asked.

"Obviously, the point is it's a reflection on memory," he answered. "It's true as I remember it."

Mr. Ayers is probably safe from prosecution anyway. A spokeswoman for the Justice Department said there was a five-year statute of limitations on Federal crimes except in cases of murder or when a person has been indicted.

Mr. Ayers, who in 1970 was said to have summed up the Weatherman philosophy as:

"Kill all the rich people

Break up their cars and apartments. Bring the revolution home, kill your parents, that's where it's really at," is today distinguished professor of education at the University of Illinois at Chicago. And he says he doesn't actually remember suggesting that rich people be killed or that people kill their parents, but "it's been quoted so many times I'm beginning to think I did," he

Continued on Page 3



ARTS ABROAD

France's Shock Novelist Strikes Again

By A. AN RIDING

PARIS, Sept. 10 — Michel Houellebecq readily admits that he enjoys attacking, insulting and provoking, so while it is not his style to look cheerful or sound optimistic, the French writer cannot fail to be chuckling at the reaction to his latest novel, "Plateforme." In the three weeks since it was published, it has won praise and stirred outrage. And with some 240,000 copies sold, it has also completely overshadowed the 574 other new novels of France's fall literary season.

Mr. Houellebecq (pronounced WELL-eck), who is 43, has done this before. His

last novel, "The Elementary Particles," published here three years ago and in the United States last fall, was no less a succès de scandale, earning the author both acclaim as France's new literary hope and denunciation as a fascist. In "The Elementary Particles," he took on the generation of 1968, the baby boomers who now rule France. In "Plateforme," his topic is sex tourism in Asia.

In both novels, it should be noted, sex plays a major role, with masturbation, intercourse and group sex all described in minuscule detail. Can this be the novels' appeal to French readers? After all, the book that "Plateforme" has replaced atop the best-seller list is "The Sexual Life of

Catherine M.," a first-person account by a 53-year-old cultural journalist, Catherine Millet, in which she rather humorlessly describes her lifelong devotion to sexual encounters, often with men she has just met.

With "Plateforme" (Editions Flammarion), however, although Mr. Houellebecq likes to boast that he writes well about sex, the issue is less the sexual content than the novel's endorsement of sexual tourism. Not Mr. Houellebecq's endorsement, one should add, but that of his first-person storyteller, also called Michel, who concludes that Western men visiting, say, Thailand for sex with young women (not children) represent a perfect exchange between those who have

Continued on Page 2



Michel Houellebecq likes to be provocative, and his new novel is proof.

In a Memoir, a War Protester Talks of Life With the Weathermen

Continued From First Arts Page

said "It was a joke about the distribution of wealth."

He went underground in 1970, after his girlfriend, Diana Oughton, and two other people were killed when bombs they were making exploded in a Greenwich Village town house with him in the Weather Underground was Bernardine Dohrn, who was put on the F.B.I.'s 10 Most Wanted List. J. Edgar Hoover called her "the most dangerous woman in America" and "la Pasionara of the Anarchic Left." Mr. Ayers and Ms. Dohrn later married.

In his book Mr. Ayers describes the Weathermen descending into a "whirlpool of violence."

"Everything was absolutely ideal in the day I bombed the Pentagon," he writes. But then comes a disclaimer: "Even though I didn't actually bomb the Pentagon — we bombed it, in the sense that Weathermen organized it and claimed it." He goes on to provide details about the manufacture of the bomb and how a woman he calls Anna placed the bomb in a restroom. No one was killed or injured, though damage was extensive.

Between 1970 and 1974 the Weathermen took responsibility for 12 bombings, Mr. Ayers writes, and also helped spring Timothy Leary (sentenced on marijuana charges) from jail.

Today, Mr. Ayers and Ms. Dohrn, 49, who is director of the Legal Clinic for Children and Family Justice Center of Northwestern University, seem like typical baby boomers, caring for aging parents, suffering the empty-nest syndrome. Their son, Malik, 21, is at the University of California, San Diego. Zayd, 24, teaches at Boston University. They have also brought up Chesa Boudin, 1, the son of David Gilbert and Cathy Boudin, who are serving prison terms for a 1981 robbery of a trucks truck in Rockland County, N.Y., that left four people dead. In 1980, Ms. Boudin's application for parole was rejected.

So, would Mr. Ayers do it all again, he is asked? "I don't want to discount the possibility," he said.

"I don't think you can understand single thing we did without understanding the violence of the Vietnam War," he said, and the fact that "the enduring scar of racism was fully in power." Mr. Ayers pointed to Bob Kerrey, former Democratic Senator from Nebraska, who has admitted leading a raid in 1969 in which Vietnamese women and children were

killed. "He committed an act of terrorism," Mr. Ayers said. "I didn't kill innocent people."

Mr. Ayers has always been known as a "rich kid radical." His father, Thomas, now 86, was chairman and chief executive officer of Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, chairman of Northwestern University and of the Chicago Symphony. When someone mentions his father's prominence, Mr. Ayers is quick to say that his father did not become wealthy until the son was a teenager. He says that he got some of his interest in social activism from his father. He notes that his father promoted racial equality in Chicago and was acceptable as a mediator to Mayor Richard Daley and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in 1966 when King marched in Cicero, Ill., to protest housing segregation.

All in all, Mr. Ayers had "a golden childhood," he said, though he did have a love affair with explosives. On July 4, he writes, "my brothers and I loved everything about the wild displays of noise and color, the flares, the surprising candle bombs, but we trembled mostly for the Big Ones, the loud conclusions."

The love affair seems to have continued into adulthood. Even today, he finds "a certain eloquence to bombs, a poetry and a pattern from a safe distance," he writes.

He attended Lake Forest Academy in Lake Forest, Ill., then the University of Michigan but dropped out to join Students for a Democratic Society.

In 1967 he met Ms. Dohrn in Ann Arbor, Mich. She had a law degree from the University of Chicago and was a magnetic speaker who often wore thigh-high boots and miniskirts. In 1969, after the Manson family murders in Beverly Hills, Ms. Dohrn told an SDS audience "Dig it! Manson killed those pigs, then they ate dinner in the same room with them, then they shoved a fork into a victim's stomach."

In Chicago recently, Ms. Dohrn said of her remarks: "It was a joke. We were mocking violence in America. Even in my most inflamed moment I never supported a racist mass murderer."

Ms. Dohrn, Mr. Ayers and others eventually broke with S.D.S. to form the more radical Weathermen, and in 1969 Ms. Dohrn was arrested and charged with resisting arrest and assaulting a police officer during the Days of Rage protests against the trial of the Chicago Eight — antiwar militants accused of conspiracy to incite riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.



Bill Ayers at a student rally at the University of Michigan in 1968.

In 1970 came the town house explosion in Greenwich Village. Ms. Dohrn failed to appear in court in the Days of Rage case, and she and Mr. Ayers went underground, though there were no charges against Mr. Ayers. Later that spring the couple were indicted along with others in Federal Court for crossing state lines to incite a riot during the Days of Rage, and following that for "conspiracy to bomb police stations and government buildings." Those charges were dropped in 1974 because of prosecutorial misconduct, including illegal surveillance.

During his fugitive years, Mr. Ayers said, he lived in 15 states taking names of dead babies in cemeteries who were born in the same year as he. He describes the typical safe house: there were usually books by Malcolm X and Ho Chi Minh, and Che Guevara's picture in the bedroom, fermented Vietnamese fish sauce in the refrigerator, and live sourdough starter donated by a Native American that was reputed to have passed from hand to hand over a century.

A reflection on a descent into violence in the 70's.

He also writes about the Weathermen's sexual experimentation as they tried to "smash monogamy." The Weathermen were "an army of lovers," he says, and describes having had different sexual partners, including his best male friend.

"Fugitive Days" does have moments of self-mockery, for instance when Mr. Ayers describes watching "Underground," Emile De Antonio's 1976 documentary about the Weathermen. He was "embarrassed by the arrogance, the solipsism, the absolute certainty that we and we alone knew the way," he writes. "The rigidity and the narcissism."

In the mid-1970's the Weathermen began quarreling. One faction, including Ms. Boudin, wanted to join the Black Liberation Army. Others, including Ms. Dohrn and Mr. Ayers, favored surrendering. Ms. Boudin and Ms. Dohrn had had an intense friendship but broke apart. Mr. Ayers and Ms. Dohrn were purged from the group.

Ms. Dohrn and Mr. Ayers had a son, Zayd, in 1977. After the birth of Malik, in 1980, they decided to surface. Ms. Dohrn pleaded guilty to the original Days of Rage charge, received three years probation and was fined \$1,500. The Federal charges against Mr. Ayers and Ms. Dohrn had already been dropped.

Mr. Ayers and Ms. Dohrn tried to persuade Ms. Boudin to surrender because she was pregnant. But she refused, and went on to participate in the Brink's robbery. When she was arrested, Ms. Dohrn and Mr. Ayers volunteered to care for Chesa, then 14 months old, and became his legal guardians.

A few months later Ms. Dohrn was called to testify about the robbery. Ms. Dohrn had not seen Ms. Boudin for a year, she said, and knew nothing of it. Ms. Dohrn was asked to give a handwriting sample, and refused, she said, because the F.B.I. already had one in its possession. "I felt grand juries were illegal and coercive," she said. For refusing to testify, she was jailed for seven months.

and she and Mr. Ayers married during a furlough.

Once again, Chesa was without a mother. "It was one of the hardest things I did," said Ms. Dohrn of going to jail.

In the interview, Mr. Ayers called Chesa "a very damaged kid." "He had real serious emotional problems," he said. But after extensive therapy, "he became a brilliant and wonderful human being."

After the couple surfaced, Ms. Dohrn tried to practice law, taking the bar exam in New York. But she was turned down by the Bar Association's character committee because of her political activities.

Ms. Dohrn said she was aware of the contradictions between her radical past and the comforts of her present existence. "This is where we raised our kids and are taking care of our aging parents," she said. "We could live much more simply, and well, we might."

And as for settling into marriage after efforts to smash monogamy, Ms. Dohrn said, "You're always trying to balance your understanding of who you are and what you need, and your longing and imaginings of freedom."

"Happily for me, Billy keeps me laughing, he keeps me growing," she said.

Mr. Ayers said he had some of the same conflicts about marriage. "We have to learn how to be committed," he said, "and hold out the possibility of endless reinventions."

As Mr. Ayers mellowed into middle age, he finds himself thinking about truth and reconciliation, he said. He would like to see a Truth and Reconciliation Commission about Vietnam, he said, like South Africa's. He can imagine Mr. Kerrey and Ms. Boudin taking part.

And if there were another Vietnam, he is asked, would he participate again in the Weathermen bombings?

By way of an answer, Mr. Ayers quoted from "The Cure at Troy," Seamus Heaney's retelling of Sophocles' "Philoctetes": "'Human beings suffer, they torture one another: They get hurt and get hard.'"

He continued to recite:

History says, Don't hope
On this side of the grave
But then, once in a lifetime
The longed-for tidal wave
Of justice can rise up
And hope and history rhyme

Thinking back on his life, Mr. Ayers said, "I was a child of privilege and I woke up to a world on fire. And hope and history rhymed."

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U.S. ATTACKED

HIJACKED JETS DESTROY TWIN TOWERS AND HIT PENTAGON IN DAY OF TERROR

A CREEPING HORROR

Buildings Burn and Fall as Onlookers Search for Elusive Safety

By N. R. KLEINFELD

It kept getting worse. The horror arrived in episodic bursts of chilling disbelief, signified first by trembling floors, sharp eruptions, cracked windows. There was the actual unfathomable realization of a gaping, flaming hole in first one of the tall towers, and then the same thing all over again in its twin. There was the merciless sight of bodies helplessly tumbling out, some of them in flames.

Finally, the mighty towers themselves were reduced to nothing. Dense plumes of smoke raced through the downtown avenues, coursing between the buildings, shaped like tornadoes on their sides.

Every sound was cause for alarm. A plane appeared overhead. Was another one coming? No, it was a fighter jet. But was it friend or enemy? People scrambled for their lives, but they didn't know where to go. Should they go north, south, east, west? Stay outside, go indoors? People had been north cars and each other. Some contemplated jumping into the river.

For those trying to flee the very epicenter of the collapsing World Trade Center towers, the sweet horror of thought of all finally dawned on them: nowhere was safe.

For several panic-stricken hours yesterday morning, people in Lower Manhattan witnessed the indescribable, the incomprehensible, the unthinkable. "I don't know what the gates of hell look like, but it's got to be like this," said John Maloney, a security director for an Internet firm in the trade center. "I'm a combat veteran, Vietnam, and I never saw anything like this."

The first warnings were small ones. Blacks away, Jim Farmer, a film composer, was having breakfast at a small restaurant on West Broadway. He heard the sound of a jet. An odd sound — too loud, it seemed, to be

Continued on Page A7

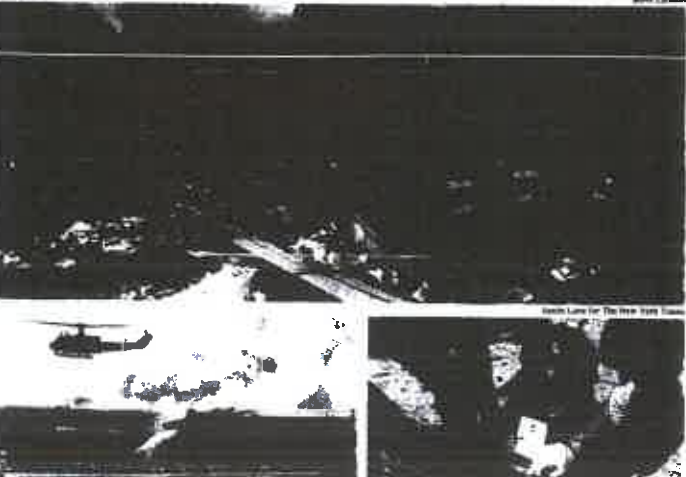
A Somber Bush Says Terrorism Cannot Prevail

By ELISABETH BUMILLER with DAVID E. SANGER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — President Bush vowed tonight to retaliate against those responsible for today's attacks on New York and Washington, declaring that he would "make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them." "These acts of mass murder were intended to frighten our nation into chaos and retreat, but they have failed," the president said in his first speech to the nation from the Oval Office. "Our country is strong. Terrorist acts can shake the foundation of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America."

His brief speech this evening came after a day of trauma that seems destined to define his presidency. Seeking to at once calm the nation and declare his determination to exact retribution, he told a country numbed by repeated scenes of carnage that "these acts shattered steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve."

Mr. Bush spoke only hours after returning from a zigzag course



President Vows to Exact Punishment for 'Evil'

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Hijackers rammed jetliners into each of New York's World Trade Center towers yesterday, toppling both in a hellish storm of ash, glass, smoke and leaping victims, while a third jetliner crashed into the Pentagon in Virginia. There was no official count, but President Bush said thousands had perished, and in the immediate aftermath the calamity was already being ranked the worst and most audacious terror attack in American history.

The attacks seemed carefully coordinated. The hijacked planes were all en route in California, and therefore gorged with fuel, and their departures were spaced within an hour and 40 minutes. The first, American Airlines Flight 11, a Boeing 767 out of Boston for Los Angeles, crashed into the north tower at 8:48 a.m. Eighteen minutes later, United Airlines Flight 175, also headed from Boston to Los Angeles, plowed into the south tower.

Then an American Airlines Boeing 757, Flight 77, left Washington's Dulles International Airport bound for Los Angeles, but instead hit the western part of the Pentagon, the military headquarters where 24,000 people work, at 9:40 a.m. Finally, United Airlines Flight 93, a Boeing 737 flying from Newark to San Francisco, crashed near Pittsburgh, raising the possibility that its hijackers had failed in whatever their mission was.

There were indications that the hijackers on at least two of the planes were armed with knives, attorney General John Ashcroft told reporters in the evening. But the reports on Flight 11 were one of that way. And Barbara Olson, a television commentator who was traveling on American Flight 77, managed to reach her husband, Solicitor General Theodore Olson, by cell phone and to tell him that the hijackers were armed with knives and a box cutter.

In all, 266 people perished in the four planes and several score more were known dead elsewhere. Numerous firefighters, police officers and other rescue workers who responded to the initial disaster in Lower Manhattan were killed or injured when the buildings collapsed. Hundreds were treated for cuts, broken bones, burns and smoke inhalation.

But the real carnage was concealed for now by the twisted, smoking, ash-choked carcasses of the twin towers, in which thousands of people used to work on a weekday. The collapse of the towers caused another World Trade Center building to fall 10 hours later, and several

Continued on Page A14

Awaiting the Aftershocks

Washington and Nation Plunge Into Fight With Enemy Hard to Identify and Punish

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — Today's devastating and astonishingly well-coordinated attacks on the World Trade Center towers in New York and on the Pentagon outside of Washington plunged the nation into a warlike struggle against an enemy that will be hard to identify with certainty and hard to punish with precision.

The whole nation — to a degree the whole world — shook as hijacked airliners plunged into buildings that symbolize the financial and military might of the United States. The sense of security and self-confidence that Americans take as their birthright suffered a grievous blow, from which recovery will be slow. The aftershocks will be nearly as bad, as hundreds and possibly thousands of people discover that friends or relatives died awful, fiery deaths.

Scenes of chaos and destruction evocative of the nightmare world of Hieronymus Bosch, with smoke and debris blotting out the sun, were carried by television into homes and workplaces across the nation. Echo-

a sense of equilibrium, with warplanes and heavily armed helicopters crossing overhead, past and present national security officials earnestly debated the possibility of a Congressional declaration of war — but against precisely whom, and in what exact circumstances? Warships were maneuvering to protect New York and Washington. The North American Air Defense Command, which had seemed to many a relic of the cold war, adopted a po-

Continued on Page A24

MORE ON THE ATTACKS

RESCUERS BECOME VICTIMS Firefighters who rushed to the Trade Center were killed. PAGE A2

OFFICIALS SUSPECT BIN LADEN Eavesdropping intercepts after the attacks were cited. PAGE A21

TERRORISTS EXPLOITED WEAKNESS Investigators had criticized precautions against hijacking. PAGE A17



SECOND PLANE United Airlines Flight 175 nearing the trade center's south tower.

U.S. Squeezes Baghdad and Readies Next Step

AS U.S. MOVES IN, IRAQI TV PRESENTS A RELAXED HUSSEIN

Film Images of Baghdad Stroll Seek to Dispel Theory That Country's Chief Is Dead

By JOHN F. BURNS

BAGHDAD, Iraq, April 4 — With American troops moving cautiously toward placing the city under siege, Iraqi television tonight showed a 12-minute film of a relaxed and cheerful man it said was Saddam Hussein strolling with apparent nonchalance around Baghdad and stopping to exchange greetings with ordinary Iraqis.

The film, shown several times during the evening, appeared to be Iraq's riposte to conjecture among officials in Washington that the 65-year-old ruler might have been killed or incapacitated in the opening American missile strikes of the war, 16 days ago. The man shown looked like a champion returning to neighborhoods where he has been most loved.

The Pentagon had said that the war's opening salvoes on March 20 were aimed at a meeting of top Iraqi leaders in a military compound in southern Baghdad that intelligence had indicated might have included Mr. Hussein and possibly his two sons, Uday and Qusay.

Today, at what appeared to be a critical juncture of the war, with American troops occupying the airport just to the west of the city, Iraq produced what amounted to a coup de théâtre, one that put Mr. Hussein back on the public stage in a way that sought to puncture the notion that he and his associates were on the ropes.

Whatever the impression the film made in Washington, most people here believed it was Saddam Hussein, alive, well and glibly. It was him, down to his legging walk, his thick, almost loping Arabic with the accent of his native district of Tikrit, and the thick mustache now graying.

The message conveyed, the people here said, was as powerful as any the Iraqi leader has contrived in a long time — at least for those Iraqis who saw it, a dwindling number in Baghdad, where the power went out across the city just as a new wave of

Continued on Page B4

With Current War, Professors Protest, As Students Debate

By KATE ZERNIKE

AMHERST, Mass., April 4 — It is not easy being an old lefty on campus in this war.

At the University of Wisconsin at Madison, awash in antiwar protests in the Vietnam era, a columnist for a student newspaper took a professor to task for cancelling classes to protest the war in Iraq, saying the university should reprimand her and refund tuition for the missed periods.

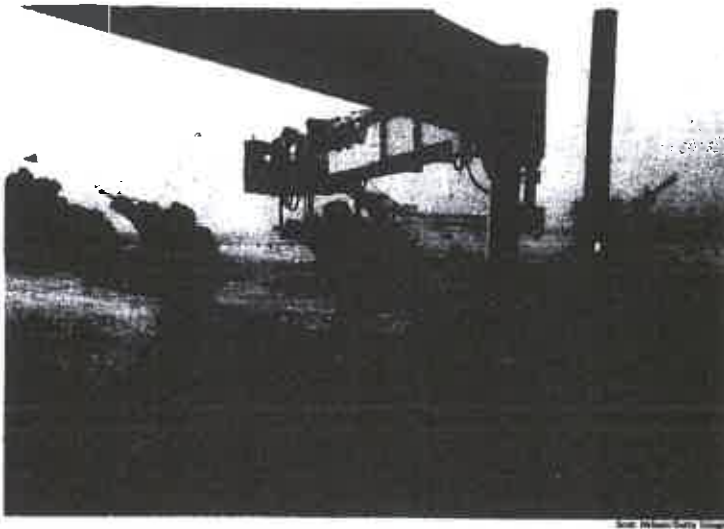
Irville Valley College in Southern California sent faculty members a memo that warned them not to discuss the war unless it was specifically related to the course material. When professors cried censorship, the administration explained that the request had come from students.

Here at Amherst College, many students were vocally opposed this semester when 49 professors paraded into the dining hall with antiwar signs. One student confronted a protesting professor and shoved him.

Some students here accuse professors of behaving inappropriately, of not knowing their place.

"It seems the professors are more vehement than the students," Jack Morgan, a sophomore, said. "There comes a point when you wonder are

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Third Infantry Division troops moved yesterday toward the main terminal at Baghdad's international airport.

Dash to Baghdad Leaves Debate in Dust

By R. W. APPLE JR.

WASHINGTON, April 4 — Even by the standards of the Third Army's headlong dash across France under Gen. George S. Patton in World War II, the allied invasion of Iraq has accelerated with stunning speed in less than a week.

No less remarkable than the transformation of the political atmosphere at home and, to a lesser degree, abroad. The dramatic, lightning-like thrust of the tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles, their way eased by the devastating application of air power to the Republican Guard, has taken the political heat off President Bush and his hard-nosed Pentagon boss, Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld.

The burgeoning debate over the size of the American force in Iraq

Military Successes Give Bush a Boost

has been tamped down. Should taking Baghdad prove easier than expected, that debate may re-emerge when American and British troops turn to the chore of occupying and administering a postwar Iraq.

But for the time being, domestic discussion of the war is going in favor of the Bush administration, and there are signs that some heat is easing from the debate in Europe. It remains to be seen what problems the expected fall of Saddam Hussein's government will cause for the United States in the Arab world.

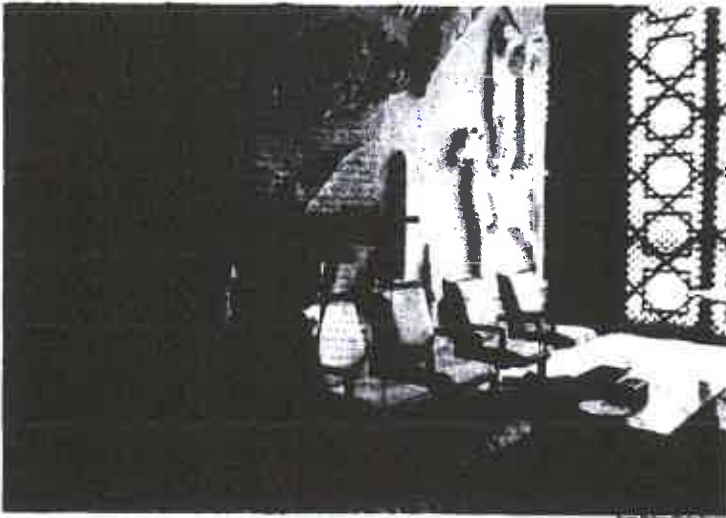
Last weekend, only the first tentative probes toward Baghdad were under way. Military officers in

Washington and the Middle East spent the day fending off suggestions that coalition forces had executed an "operational pause." There were widespread suggestions that the American battle plan was fatally flawed, and that insufficient troops were available in Iraq.

As this weekend begins, the picture has changed out of all recognition, if not necessarily definitively. Elements of the Third Infantry Division are encamped at the Baghdad airport, a cab ride from the ruins of Mr. Hussein's power; other American troops stand at the gates of the ancient capital. They have arrived there faster than either critics or supporters of the war imagined that they could, after only episodically heavy fighting, suffering only relatively light casualties.

"By any standard," former De-

Continued on Page B5



In securing Baghdad's airport yesterday, American soldiers moved cautiously through the V.I.P. terminal.

IN THE FIELD

For Weary U.S. Troops, End Is Still Elusive

By STEVEN LEE MYERS

AT THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, Near Baghdad, Iraq, April 4 — The capture of Iraq's principal international airport just west of Baghdad today left many American soldiers feeling more exhausted than elated, with a dull sense that the end was not yet in sight.

"Why do I not feel any closer to home?" asked Master Sgt. Russell B. Carpenter, who is handling liaison

answer: What comes next, now that American forces have effectively blockaded Baghdad from the south and southwest?

"This was the end of our plan," said the brigade's executive officer, Lt. Col. Steven E. Lendis.

But not the end of the war. The sun rose today with the quaking blasts of Air Force bombs dropping less than a mile away, as pockets of Iraqi resistance announced themselves with sporadic bursts of rifle fire and periodic mortar blasts.

The next thing Sergeant Horgan saw from his tank-gun turret that Saturday afternoon [March 22, was a wire-guided missile whistling toward his tank. "I thought, 'Oh, my God, I'm going to die,'" he said.

Days later, in a military hospital in Germany, Sergeant Villafane still seemed to shock. "We were briefed that they might do it," he said. "I guess we might have taken it for granted that we had no problems

New Dangers In Final Push

Developing Strategies For a Different Battle

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

CAMP DOHA, Kuwait, April 4 — As American troops rushed to the outskirts of Baghdad, many people seemed to have the impression that the war was all but over. But the American forces are now moving from a fast-paced operation in which they covered vast distances in days to a more methodical fight in a confined area: the streets of the Iraqi capital.

The lightning thrust deep into Iraq has brought about 20,000 Army soldiers and marines to the doorstep of a capital of 4.5 million that is still defended by 15,000 to 20,000 Special Republican Guard troops and security forces. The war is going well for American commanders, but taking the fight to downtown Baghdad has always been the more complicated part.

American commanders are now developing several strategies for the days ahead. One bold approach under consideration is to seize a part of the city, both to prevent the Iraqis from using it for their troops and to employ it as a base for future American operations in the capital. Another would employ armored thrusts to attack key headquarters or use light infantry to raid government command centers and other key targets.

Either way, Americans are about to enter a complex phase of the war that is the very antithesis of the lightning campaign they have waged so far.

"We have to make a transition," an American official said today. As a result, the tactics and techniques will be different."

Instead of maneuvering in the open desert, where the forces can see 3,000 to 5,000 yards, they will be operating in an area where the visibility might be limited to 300 to 500 yards. The weapon of choice will no longer be the M-1 tank, which can handily outrange the Iraqi T-72 tank, but small arms, weapons the Iraqis also have in abundance. The formations will also be different. Instead of being spread out, they will be compact.

The Americans will try to take full advantage of air power to deliver precision-guided strikes. But the urban setting will force American commanders to be far more selective in bombing their foe.

For their part, the Iraqis will try to blunt the American advantage in air power by using anti-aircraft artillery, which is also a threat to helicopter

Continued on Page B5

LITTLE RESISTANCE

Signs of Hasty Flight by Republican Guard — 2nd Suicide Attack

By PATRICK E. TYLER

KUWAIT, Saturday, April 5 — United States troops began a gradual encirclement of Baghdad on Friday, apparently as part of a strategy to isolate the capital and American tanks were reported moving into the city this morning.

In a day of consolidation after a rapid advance, the greatest mystery to emerge as the battlefields began to clear was what had become of the Republican Guard divisions that had formed what the Iraqi government called a "ring of steel" around Baghdad.

Commanders said American tanks had rolled virtually unopposed along both the Tigris and the Euphrates, killing hundreds of Iraqis who fired small arms at passing tank columns. American soldiers saw signs of hasty exits everywhere: stripped-off uniforms lying next to foxholes, abandoned tanks and artillery screws through farm fields and palm groves. The roads into Baghdad were littered with the smoking detritus.

One prisoner from the Medina Division of the Republican Guard said Iraqi soldiers had suffered a terrifying bombardment.

"When the bombs hit the tanks, many people got in their cars," the soldier said. "Then the bombs hit the cars. It was terrible."

Two of the six Guard units, the Baghdad and Medina divisions, were mostly destroyed by allied bombing and artillery, military officials said. About 2,500 Republican Guard troops, believed to be remnants of the Baghdad Division, surrendered to Marine forces on Friday along the road from Azizya to the capital, officials said. [Main Page B14.]

"The situation of the others is very confused," Maj. Gen. Stanley A. McChrystal said at a Pentagon briefing.

Even with the significant advances this week, military officials said they feared the worst, including car bombs planted in the city and chemical weapons attacks against American forces and Iraqi civilians, especially after a warning from Iraq's minister of information that there might be an attack on troops massed at the airport.

"We went into this operation expecting the unexpected," General McChrystal said.

An unexplained development on the battlefield Friday was the announcement that the commander of

Continued on Page B5

Nighttime Ambush in Iraqi City: An Episode in a Drawn-Out Battle

By TODD S. PURDUM

Hours before Pfc. Jessica Lynch and her convoy of fellow soldiers fell into the nighttime ambush that left them dead, captured or missing, part of the bloodiest battle of the war in Iraq, Staff Sgt. Janie Villafane and Gunnery Sgt. Charles Horgan had learned just how dangerous it was to be in Nasirya.

As the two approached a bridge south of town in their unarmored Humvees to check reports of unruly Iraqi civilians, the first thing Sergeant Horgan noticed was a group running away in Bedouin robes. "There was something wrong with them," he recalled. "They appeared jittery or edgy."

The next thing Sergeant Horgan saw from his tank-gun turret that Saturday afternoon [March 22, was a wire-guided missile whistling toward his tank. "I thought, 'Oh, my God, I'm going to die,'" he said.

Days later, in a military hospital in Germany, Sergeant Villafane still seemed to shock. "We were briefed that they might do it," he said. "I guess we might have taken it for granted that we had no problems

SOOTS OF U.S. SOLDIERS

The Pentagon announced this morning the names of eight soldiers who were killed during an ambush in Iraq last month. Page B4.

and sparked the during nighttime rescue of Private Lynch from a hospital there on Tuesday night, after a tip from an Iraqi lawyer who risked his life to save her. A campaign expected to last hours stretched into days of the kind of conflict that American forces had not prepared for — in a possible portend of worse urban combat to come.

At least 18 American soldiers and

Continued on Page B6

A Reminder

Daylight saving time resumes at 2 a.m. tomorrow. Clocks are set ahead one hour.

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IN THE FIELD | THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION

For Weary U.S. Troops, The End Is Still Elusive

Continued From Page A1

Building maintenance hangars, but the resounding blasts of artillery and the detonation of caches of ammunition around the airport echoed through the steel shells, making sleep impossible for all but the most exhausted.

The airport, dusty and deteriorated from lack of use, was covered in a smoky haze that did nothing to block the scorching sun. Plumes of thick black smoke rose from thunderous detonations of captured munitions.

Conditions were arduous, with no electricity, and with the water here still being tested to check that it has not been poisoned. Baghdad was invisible, a few miles away but still out of reach.

Fighting erupted in and around the airport early in the day, heightening a state of anxiety that dulled what jubilation might have been felt after the first American units reached their objective here. Iraqi forces harassed the long lines of military vehicles trying to reinforce and supply

An objective is taken, but anxiety remains.

proached from Baghdad's center, but were quickly destroyed, two of them by soldiers launching shoulder-fired missiles called Javelins. Air strikes called in by observers destroyed another dozen armored vehicles northwest of the airport, while other strikes hit Baghdad itself.

More than 50 Iraqis, some of them soldiers, others simply airport workers caught at work when the attack came, had been captured and were being held as prisoners this evening. In the 24 hours after the attack began Thursday afternoon on the eastern shore of the Euphrates River near the village of Latifiya, the First Brigade lost 3 soldiers killed and 14 wounded, Colonel Grimsley said.

Even as clashes continued around the airport's edges, the brigade's engineers began clearing the airport's two main runways, preparing the way for an airlift of more reinforcements and supplies.

The Iraqis piled sand and gravel on the runways, apparently in an attempt to prevent aircraft from landing. The United States Air Force did a more effective job, leaving several craters, each 15 feet deep, along both of the main runways.

Aside from the craters and the burnt wreckage of at least two airplanes, however, the airport appeared to have suffered little lasting damage.

Most of the hangars, the traffic control tower and the main terminal remained largely unscathed, though troops had not yet checked to see if the terminal was cleared of all Iraqi troops. At least some remained, their presence indicated by stray bullets, one of which struck near the brigade's new command post.

Six green-and-white jets of Iraqi Airways stood idle near the terminal, as if waiting for passengers to board.

Lt. Col. Thomas P. Smith, commander of the brigade's engineers, said that the airport could be ready for at least limited use within a day, though experts from the Air Force will have to survey its runways before larger aircraft can arrive.

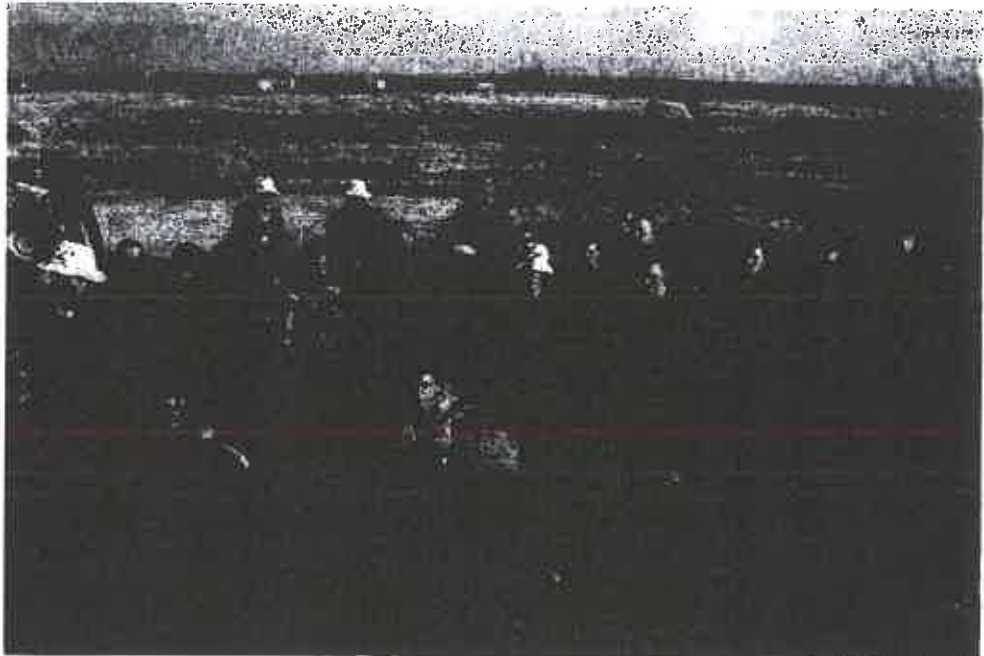
"You've heard it a hundred times," he said. "That was the intent: to minimize infrastructure damage."

In the bunkers that have been cleared so far, soldiers found large caches of weapons, which they blew up through the day and into the night.

"You can tell they were preparing for a larger force," said Spec. Gary T. Griffin, an intelligence analyst who scoured some of the bunkers. "But they never completed them. They got out of here quick."

Soldiers also searched the airport for booty, like cigarettes made with "Vergosa Tobacco." Most popular, however, seemed to be the ubiquitous portraits of Mr. Hussein.

The center of one large portrait was cut out. Otherwise, it would have been too large to carry home inconspicuously. Army rules prohibit collecting war trophies.



Members of Company 1, First Regimental Combat Team of the First Marine Division, in central Iraq yesterday before they reached Baghdad.

IN THE FIELD | FIRST MARINE DIVISION

Little Resistance Encountered as Troops Reach Baghdad

By DEXTER FILKINS

EAST OF BAGHDAD, Iraq, Saturday, April 5 — Thousands of American marines advanced on the Iraqi capital from the southeast on Friday, moving to within 10 miles of the center and firing artillery as they spread along a broad arc east of the city.

The marines met little resistance this morning, after destroying the remnants of an Iraqi Republican Guard division overnight. But when they began to move out toward the northeast today, the giddiness many of the men felt began to evaporate as a new and heavy round of fighting began.

The sky was lit by the explosion of bombs and the crackle of Iraqi anti-aircraft fire on Friday night, and Marine artillery units orchestrated an intensive artillery barrage, firing 100-pound shells from 155-millimeter guns directly into the city.

A fierce firefight broke out as the Marines began to swing north. One marine was reported killed and an American tank destroyed. There was no word on Iraqi casualties, but large numbers of destroyed trucks and other equipment smoldered on the roadside on the approach to Baghdad.

The push by some 14,000 troops of the First Marine Division was coupled with the advance from the southwest by the Army's Third Infantry Division. Marine officers here said thousands of Republican Guard soldiers had apparently retreated into the city after their units were broken up.

As the marines pulled closer to the

eastern edge of Baghdad this afternoon, senior officers huddled in a makeshift command post to decide their next move. Despite talk here that the American forces on both sides of the city would stop at the city gates, the marines gave no indication that they intended to halt. And officers here said they were preparing to adopt a new strategy to confront Iraqi soldiers in the close quarters of urban combat.

"We are going to keep doing what

A Republican Guard division is reportedly split near Baghdad.

we're doing," said Maj. Don Broton, a Marine officer here. "We have a plan, and I can't talk about what it is, but we're going to keep moving. Obviously, we're not going to bring the tanks in there."

For months American military planners have worried that Mr. Hussein would pull his forces back from the approaches to the capital and into the city itself, daring the Americans to come in to get them. In recent days, it appears that Mr. Hussein has succeeded in moving a large portion of his loyalists toward the city.

In interviews on Friday, captured members of the Republican Guard said that they had recently been deployed in towns near Baghdad and that many soldiers had retreated there after American bombing at-

tacks. New threats seemed to emerge as well. The marines machine-gunned and destroyed a car belonging to a suspected suicide bomber, which had been left abandoned about 50 yards from an American checkpoint. And marines captured a Sudanese man whom they described as a foreign "holy warrior," fighting for the Iraqi president.

The advance of the First Marine Division to the capital has been a rapid and relatively bloodless affair, at least for the Americans. In two weeks the marines traveled some 300 miles, rolling over or around nearly everything in their way.

Friday's advance was the final leg before the city itself, as the marines moved northwest along Highway 6 from Aziziyah, 30 miles from Baghdad. The preparations began just before midnight, when the marines found what they believed was a sizable unit of the Nida Division of the Republican Guard. The unit, believed to include many tanks dug into earthen positions, was bombed through the night, sometimes with enormous shells that shook the earth for miles after the explosion ended.

Then at dawn the marines began an artillery bombardment from the same unit, firing dozens of shells from 155-millimeter guns, which have a range of 30 miles. One measure of the power of the artillery pieces was the sheer force of the shot that launched them: the shock waves crushed windshields and tore tarpaulins off military trucks.

"It's probably a smoking hole in the ground by now," said Col. Joe Dunford, the leader of the Fifth Marine Regimental Combat Team, of

the Republican Guard positions.

But if it was, it was difficult to find, as was nearly everything else on Thursday that had anything to do with the Republican Guards. As the marines drove toward the capital today, they saw burned and bombed-out trucks lining the highway, but there was little evidence of the tanks that they had been expecting.

On Friday, three Iraqi men captured during fighting on Thursday described how their unit, part of the Medina Division of the Republican Guard, had been ravaged by American air strikes.

The three men said they had been stationed with other members of the Medina Division at Dorra, a town near Baghdad. They said their brigade had moved its tanks there in recent weeks to take advantage of the cover provided by the trees the town is known for. On Thursday morning, the men said, they came under heavy bombardment for two hours by American planes using cluster bombs.

"It was a surprise; we didn't realize we could be hit there," said Alshawi Muhammad, one of the soldiers, as he sat cross-legged in a Marine compound near Aziziyah. "When the bombs hit the tanks, many people got in their cars. Then the bombs hit the cars. It was terrible."

They said that many civilians had been killed in the town during the American bombardment and that 25 of their brigade's tanks had been destroyed.

"I was in the trench, and above me was death," Mr. Muhammad, 33, said. "Everyone fled. They fled in cars. They went to Baghdad."

Mr. Neil Neilson listened as ammunition exploded at an Iraqi installation near Baghdad yesterday.

the troops here, who have made the deepest American advance into Iraq.

The fighting dissipated by this afternoon, as armored units steadily cleared pockets of Iraqis, some of them members of the airport's thickets of air-defense batteries.

The relative ease of the battle for the airport — which commanders had long considered a strategic target because of its association with Mr. Hussein's government — relieved commanders here who had feared fierce clashes with Republican Guard divisions.

"We think they woke up this morning and, like General Custer, said, 'Where the hell did all the Indians come from?'" said Col. William F. Grimsley, the First Brigade commander. American officers now refer to the airport as Baghdad International Airport, having renamed it.

The Iraqi response was modest. Three Soviet-era T-72 tanks ap-

IN THE FIELD | BASRA

British Soldiers' Long Battle for a Southern City's Trust Requires Bullets and Handshakes

By MARC SANTORA

NEAR BASRA, Iraq, April 4 — Two rocket-propelled grenades were launched at British troops on the outskirts of Basra this morning, one exploding above civilians on the highway, sending them crashing for cover and wounding an unknown number. Another struck a tank but did little damage.

Soon after the attack, British Army commandos pinpointed targets and units unleashed tank and machine gun fire that left eight Iraqi paramilitaries dead, according to British soldiers.

The incident was typical of the fighting near Basra, Iraq's second-largest city. Forces loyal to the government in Baghdad, both paramilitaries and regular soldiers no longer in uniform, use the protection of a

After more than a week, the British have moved only two miles closer to Basra.

Shantytown, outside the city, according to soldiers involved in the operation.

"I think they are getting a wee bit more faith in us," said Lance Cpl. Ronnie McCurdy, 23, with the Irish Guards.

The highway south from Basra is straight and flat and is now the only way to leave the city, according to the British troops, who said they had blocked the highway on the city's



shelling came, we had to run away." He said that he had returned home because he fled without his money or his wife's medicine. While he said he did not like Saddam Hussein, at least the Iraqi leader never destroyed his home.

"This is the fault of the Americans," he said as he pointed to the bombed-out wreckage of a Volkswagen Beetle that he said belonged to a friend.

The front of the school is pockmarked with machine-gun fire, and sections of the front walls are charred black from days of British bombardment. A larger-than-life poster of Mr. Hussein just beyond the entrance remained relatively unscathed. Beneath his face was a sentence in Arabic: "Good leader to meet you."

U.S. Tanks Make Quick Strike Into Baghdad



U.S. FORCES ADVANCING A video image shows American forces on the highway into Baghdad, with a portrait of Saddam Hussein on the median.

Barrage of Fire, Trail of Death In the Capital

By STEVEN LEE MYERS

AT THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, near Baghdad, April 5 — Lt. Col. Eric C. Schwartz did not see much of Baghdad this morning as his battalion of roughly 60 tanks, Bradleys and other armored vehicles churned along Highway 8, rambling through first an industrial then a residential zone not far from the city's center.

All he recalled, when it was over, were the Iraqi soldiers, the artillery batteries, the trucks mounted with machine guns, the wisp and blast of rocket-propelled grenades, the whiz of bullets, the fiery explosions of cars packed, he assumed, with explosives.

"It was three hours of organized chaos," he said.

The colonel's battalion, part of the Army's Third Infantry Division, rolled into the heart of Baghdad in what, on the Iraqi side, must have seemed like the beginning of the invasion of the city itself.

The casualty count was unknowable, because the American soldiers moved virtually without stopping, but in the estimate of the Second Brigade's commander, Col. David Perkins, more than 1,000 Iraqi fighters died today.

For commanders here, the march was as much a psychological as it was a strategic display of force that they hoped would hasten the fall of President Saddam Hussein.

"We're not ready to go in and occupy the city," the division's commander, Maj. Gen. Buford C. Blount III, said in an interview. "We don't want to occupy it."

Referring to reports on Iraqi television that American forces had become bogged down in fighting around this airport and farther south, General Blount described the attack today as a counterstrike in what he called "the I.O. campaign," or information operations.

For the soldiers — members of the Second Brigade's First Battalion, 64th Armored Regiment — it was a blistering gantlet of death and destruction that, they said, engulfed civilians as well as Iraqi fighters. It

A SHOW OF FORCE

Airstrikes Hit Home of Hussein Commander in Basra Region

By PATRICK E. TYLER

KUWAIT, April 5 — An armored force of 60 American tanks and other vehicles wheeled suddenly into Baghdad today, taking the city's defenders by surprise and starting a rolling firefight along boulevards lined with some people waving and others shooting.

One American tank gunner died, and hundreds, possibly thousands, of Iraqi fighters were killed as the Americans blasted back at defenders raking the tanks and armored vehicles with 23-millimeter anti-aircraft guns and rocket-propelled grenades. Military officials said later that of the six Iraqi divisions ringing Baghdad before the allied attack began this week, just three were left. Only 92 of the 2,500 tanks thought to have been at the disposal of the Republican Guard troops remained, the American officials said.

Along Highway 8, south of Baghdad, throughout the day, hundreds of young men were seen moving south in small groups in civilian clothes, many barefoot. A few carried white flags on sticks, as did a number of civilian cars and trucks carrying families.

But almost none of the youths looked up at a long column of American military vehicles, instead casting their eyes away.

In southern Iraq, British officers reported the grisly discovery of the remains of 200 corpses that they said were at least a year old at an abandoned military base in the town of Zubayr. (Map, Page B14.)

In Basra, allied aircraft bombed the home of Ali Hassan al-Majid, a cousin of Mr. Hussein known as "Chemical Ali." Mr. Majid directed the use of chemical weapons against Kurds in northern Iraq in the 1980s and had been placed in charge of Iraqi forces in the south.

In northern Iraq, however, a drive by American Special Forces and Kurdish fighters stalled for a second day against Iraqi troops who had

Allies' New Test: How to Define Victory

By R. W. APPLE JR.

WASHINGTON, April 5 — How and when, it seems worth asking, will the United States and its allies know they have won the Iraqi war?

In an echo of World War II, Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld said this week that the Bush administration would set the bar for nothing short of unconditional surrender. But a half-century ago the Allies were willing to pulverize German and Japanese cities in force the Axis to submit. Nothing like that is planned now.

On a number of occasions, President Bush has defined the war as an effort to bring about "regime change" in Baghdad, which sounds simple enough: Get rid of Saddam Hussein and his cohorts and replace

them, as soon as possible, with a more benign, proto-democratic government. But it is not just a matter of driving Hussein & Company from their offices, palaces and hideouts.

As recently as a week ago, Washington talked glibly of "decapitation." But no vainglorious pledge was made to capture Mr. Hussein, "dead or alive," as had been made with respect to the terrorist leader Osama bin Laden, who is embarrassingly still at large, as far as anyone here can discover.

On Friday, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell said it did not much matter what happened to Mr. Hussein.

"Whether he is there or not at the end or found or not is almost irrelevant," the secretary told reporters outside the department.

Nevertheless, a considerable mili-

tary effort has been mounted in an attempt to close off the possibility that Mr. Hussein might escape to the north, by way of an underground command-and-control facility near Tikrit, his hometown. It was bombed this week with munitions that can penetrate bunkers, and Special Forces units are keeping watch over the Baghdad-Tikrit road, according to Brig. Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, the Central Command spokesman.

If the Iraqi dictator has indeed survived so far, he might well survive a little longer. He might even slip out of the encirclement of Baghdad, making his way through the chaos of defeat to try to mount a long, costly underground campaign against first the American occupiers of the city and then the new Iraqi

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Defiant Iraqis Say U.S. Push Was Thwarted

By JOHN F. BURNS

BAGHDAD, Iraq, April 5 — Senior Iraqi officials remained defiant today in the face of American military might, asserting that Iraqi soldiers and suicide bombers had "crushed" American troops at Baghdad's international airport and broken the American advance on the capital into isolated pockets that were surrendering to relentless Iraqi attacks.

On a day when American commanders sent advance units probing within miles of central Baghdad, the official Iraqi response was mocking and triumphalist, much as it has been throughout the 17 days of war.

To Westerners here who have kept abreast of the military situation by satellite telephone links to the outside world, the situation appeared to confirm, ever more strongly, that the rigidities of the system built by Saddam Hussein have become a debilitating handicap to Iraq's ability to confront American power. After years of unquestioning fealty, senior Iraqi officials seemed unwilling to provide any interpretation of military events that might prejudice Mr. Hussein's claim to be the embodiment of Iraq's invincibility.

Nothing seemed to demonstrate this more clearly than the events that shook the capital this morning. Not long after dawn, Iraqis venturing into southwestern Baghdad toward the international airport returned to the east side of the Tigris River to report having seen American tanks a few miles from the palaces and min-

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CIVILIANS SEEKING SHELTER Some Iraqi civilians were wounded after being caught between American and Iraqi forces in fighting on Baghdad's eastern outskirts. One family's vehicle came under fire at a roadblock. Page B1.

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Road Through Baghdad

An armored force from the Army's Third Infantry Division rolled into Baghdad yesterday from the south on Highway 8, then headed west to the airport. The force later returned to its starting point by Highway 1.

Showing Flag, Testing Foe

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

CAMP DOHA, Kuwait, April 5 — The United States Army's audacious drive through the streets of Baghdad today was a calculated bit of muscle flexing to demonstrate to residents that the American military was indeed at the gates of the city and determined to operate inside. It also served important tactical ends, enabling American forces to test the mettle of their foe, reduce Iraq's defenses and

within the capital and stationing troops there to turn them into bases of operations within the city.

As they operate inside Baghdad the Americans are also seeking to cut off the major roads that lead in and out of Baghdad. The intent is to seal off much of the city even as American armored formations, light infantry and Special Operations forces try to attack the government inside.

The incursion today began when

Cradle to Grave in Flawed New Jersey Foster Care

By LESLIE KAUFMAN and RICHARD LEZIN JONES

NEWARK, April 5 — After spending half a lifetime taking care of other people's children, it was getting harder for Ann Worrell to take care of herself.

She was almost 74 as she neared the end of her third decade as a foster parent with the New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services, the state's child welfare agency. And, according to medical records

MISPLACED TRUST Child Welfare in Crisis

dren that they warned that no more than four children — none under 6 years old — be placed in her home, records show.

But when 4-year-old Shakeem Spaight came to live in Ms. Worrell's colonial style home in the South Ward of Newark on March 8, 1999, he

became the fifth child, and the fourth 5 or younger, in her care.

Thirty-three days later, Shakeem was dead.

The boy, who had been shuttled through four foster homes in the three months before he was placed with Ms. Worrell, had been doing back flips on a couch on a Sunday afternoon when he struck his head, according to police records. The other children in the home, according to investigators, later said that Ms. Worrell had been napping when the

INSIDE

Israel Offer on Peace Plan

Israel will propose changes to the peace plan known as the "road map," and is prepared to walk away from talks if they are rejected, a top aide said.

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Syracuse Will Face Kansas

The Orangemen defeated top-seeded Texas, 95-84, and the Jayhawks routed Marquette, 94-61, to reach tomorrow's title game of the N.C.A.A. men's tournament. SPORTSUNDAY

A Reminder

Daylight saving time resumed at 2 a.m. today. Clocks were set ahead one hour.

COMBAT U.S. Tanks Make Quick Strike Into the Center of Baghdad, Setting Off Firefight

Continued From Page A1

been reinforced to defend a crucial bridge on the road to the town of Mosul.

The demonstration of American power in Baghdad today left the one American tank gunner dead, and six soldiers wounded, some seriously. It was intended, United States military officials said, to show the 4.5 million residents that the forces now encamped at the city's edges could attack at will.

"We just wanted to let them know that we're here," said Maj. Gen. Buford C. Blount III, commander of the Third Infantry Division.

It also seemed possible that allied commanders had decided to respond to the sudden appearance of Mr. Hussein on the streets of Baghdad on Friday amid a cheering crowd of supporters. No matter how carefully staged or taped in advance, the abduction was beamed out on Iraqi and Arab satellite television as a measure of proof that he had survived all allied attempts to kill or silence him.

American commanders on the scene estimated that more than 1,000 Iraqis had been killed. Officers at Central Command in Qatar put the number much higher — 2,000 to 3,000 — and there was no explanation for the variance.

As the American maneuver was taking place, Iraqi officials denied that American forces were in the city. Iraq's information minister, Muhammad Saki al-Sabbah, claimed further that Iraqi forces had retaken the international airport to the west of the city, which, however, remained firmly in the hands of the Third Infantry Division.

"The Republican Guard is in full control," Mr. Sabbah said. "We have defeated them, in fact we have crushed them. We have pushed them outside the whole area of the airport." The Iraqi official insisted that the "whole trend" of the campaign had changed in Baghdad's favor.

But the First Battalion, 64th Armored Regiment, part of the Third Division's Second Brigade, traveled first to the airport and later back to its staging area on the southern perimeter of Baghdad via a different, more secure route that avoided city streets. No hostilities were reported.

The British soldiers who investigated the Zubayr military base found 200 makeshift coffins bearing very decayed corpses.

Soldiers of the Royal Horse Artillery also found Arabic documents and photographs of men bearing head wounds and showing signs of torture or disfigurement.

"I wouldn't want to speculate, but the bones inside are obviously years old," Capt. Jack Kemp told British reporters at the scene.

Also today, the 101st Airborne Division staged a rapid deployment to the outskirts of Karbala, which, like



Sgt. Mark Strunk, right, a medic with the Third Infantry Division, gave emergency treatment yesterday to a soldier who was wounded during a foray by American forces into Baghdad.

neighboring Najaf, is the site of one of the holiest shrines in Shiite Islam. Najaf has become increasingly pacified by the Army's entry into the city last week, which was welcomed in an oral edict, or fatwa, from the grand ayatollah there, Ali al-Sistani.

Karbala was bypassed earlier this week by allied forces as they first feigned an attack on its defenders, and then dashed around it through the so-called Karbala gap to reach Baghdad and seize the international airport.

"Basically, they are on the ground to go through and secure the highways and supply routes, and also they are looking to squelch any parasilitary threat in the area," Maj. Mike Slocum told reporters traveling with the formation in Karbala.

To the east, at Azziya, marines responded to battlefield intelligence gleaned from an Iraqi special forces

prisoner and rushed to a girls' school, where the prisoner said groups of Iraqi men had knocked down a wall to hide something in the courtyard and then laid fresh concrete over it in the course of three nights.

The intelligence report raised the immediate suspicion that chemical or biological weapons might have been hidden under the concrete, Marine officers said.

"We don't have a clue, but we are going to dig it up and see," said Maj. Gen. James N. Mattis, the Marine commander in the area.

In recent days, American forces in the field have been reported following such leads, which if they turn up chemical or other arms would prove that the Iraqi government possesses weapons of mass destruction that were never declared.

In Baghdad, a statement said to

come from President Hussein claimed that "the enemy's grip" on Iraq "has weakened," and exhorted Iraqis to go on the attack.

"You must inflict more wounds on this enemy and fight it and deprive it of the victories it has achieved," he said. "You must rattle their joints and terrify them and speedily defeat them in and around Baghdad."

In northern Iraq this afternoon, an Iraqi shell killed the deputy commander of Kurdish forces in the area, Badraddin Haki.

Iraqi Army units in the town of Khazir were reinforced on the opposite side of a strategic bridge, and randomly fired shells, mortars and Katyusha rockets. They appeared to have moved antiaircraft guns into the area, and fired on unreachable high-flying American bombers.

American soldiers were also seen scouting positions today near oil

fields north of Kirkuk. More than 2,000 lightly armed American paratroopers are in northern Iraq but have not yet attacked Iraqi forces.

But coalition commanders said that if anything, Iraqi forces seemed more and more disorganized, making possible the dash into Baghdad today.

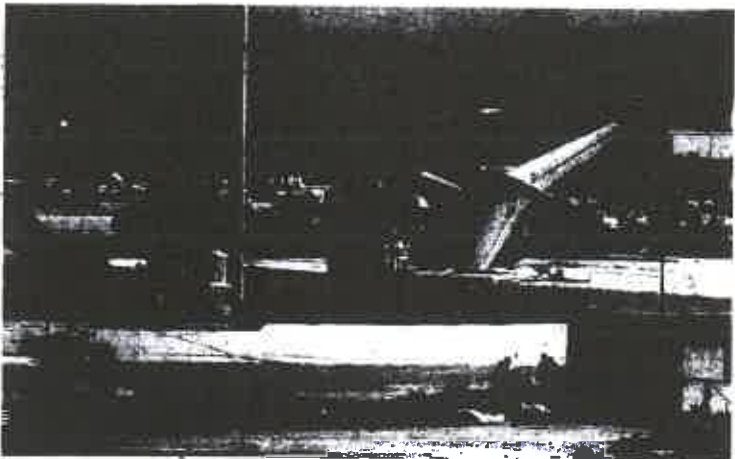
"This was a clear statement of the ability of coalition forces to move into Baghdad at times and places of their choosing and to establish their presence really wherever they need to be in the city," Maj. Gen. Victor Rennaert said at a news conference in Qatar. He refused to say whether any troops had stayed behind, but military officials who were part of the raid indicated that the entire force had left the city, with the exception of one destroyed, abandoned tank.

General Rennaert described the path by saying the column entered

from due south on the main highway that skirts the tight bend in the Tigris River that forms the Karada district of the city. The highway continues toward "what I would call pretty near the center of Baghdad and then turns out to the west," he said.

Though Baghdadis might argue that no one has been to the center of Baghdad who has not reached Liberation Square and the old city along the Tigris in that district, General Rennaert nonetheless insisted. "It's about as close to the center as I know how to define."

Although the tanks were gone by midafternoon, military officials said United States Special Operations forces were operating in and around Baghdad, seeking to develop targeting information and political intelligence on the whereabouts of key leaders.



A destroyed Iraqi plane lay beside American Army armored vehicles at Baghdad's captured airport yesterday.



Baghdad residents examined the wreckage of an Iraqi armored personnel carrier destroyed by the Americans.

MILITARY ANALYSIS

Showing the Flag and Testing the Foe: Thrust Aims to Put Iraqis Off Balance

Continued From Page A1

and parasilitary fighters were

been wounded in the operation, some critically.

As a demonstration of raw power, the operation complemented the

American soldiers. Military officials said he told his captors that he had been told the American troops were 100 miles away — the very official

The Iraqi government still appears to be exercising control within the capital. It is believed to be using couriers and land lines to transmit

the country. He has been the target of repeated attacks, including one in Amarah that reportedly narrowly missed his death would credible

side bombers. Earlier this week, a vehicle full of propane exploded after it was stopped at a checkpoint near

Declassified Papers Show U.S. Recruiting of Former Nazis and Collaborators

By SAM ROBERTS

After World War II, American counterintelligence recruited former Gestapo officers, SS veterans and Nazi collaborators to an even greater extent than had been previously disclosed and helped many of them avoid prosecution or looked the other way when they escaped, according to thousands of newly declassified documents.

With the Soviet Union mulling in on Eastern Europe, "settling scores with Germans or German collaborators seemed less pressing; in some cases, it even appeared counterproductive," said a government report published Friday by the National Archives.

"When the Klaus Barbie story broke, about his escaping with American help to Bolivia, we thought there weren't any more stories like that, that Barbie was an exception," said Norman J. W. Goda, a University of Florida professor and co-author of the report with Professor Richard Breitman of American University. "What we found in the record is that there were a fair number, and that it seems more systematic."

In chilling detail, the report also elaborates on the close working relationship between Nazi leaders and the grand multi of Jerusalem, Haj Amin al-Husseini, who later claimed that he sought refuge in wartime Germany only to avoid arrest by the British.

In fact, the report says, the Muslim leader was paid "an absolute fortune" of 30,000 marks a month (when a German field marshal was making 25,000 marks a year). It also said he energetically recruited Muslims for the SS, the Nazi Party's elite military command, and was promised that he would be installed as the leader of Palestine after German troops drove out the British and exterminated more than 350,000 Jews there.

On Nov. 28, 1941, the authors say, Hitler told Mr. Hussein that the Afrika Corps and German troops deployed from the Caucasus region would liberate Arabs in the Middle East and that "Germany's only objective there would be the destruction of the Jews."

The report details how Mr. Hussein himself was allowed to flee after the war to Syria — he was in the custody of the French, who did not want to alienate Middle East regimes — and how high-ranking Nazis escaped from Germany to become advisers to anti-Israeli Arab leaders and "were able to carry on and transmit to others Nazi racial-ideological anti-Semitism."

"You have an actual contrast between officials of the Nazi Foreign Ministry with Arab leaders, including Hussein, extending after the war because they saw a cause they believed in," Dr. Breitman said. "And after the war, you have real Nazi war criminals —

Wilhelm Beisner, Franz Rademacher and Alois Brunner — who were quite influential in Arab countries."

In October 1945, the report says, the British head of Palestine's Criminal Investigation Division told the assistant American military attaché in Cairo that the multi might be the only force able to unite the Palestine Arabs and "cool off the Zionists. Of course, we can't do it, but it might not be such a damn bad idea at that."

"We have more detailed scholarly accounts today of Hussein's wartime activities, but Hussein's C.I.A. file indicates that wartime Allied intelligence organizations gathered a healthy portion of this incriminating evidence," the report says. "This evidence is significant in light of Hussein's lenient postwar treatment." He died in Beirut in 1974.

The report, "Hitler's Shadow: Nazi War Criminals, U.S. Intelligence and the Cold War," grew out of an interagency group created by Congress to identify, declassify and release federal records on Nazi war crimes and on Allied efforts to hold war criminals accountable. It is drawn from a sampling of 1,100 C.I.A. files and 1.2 million Army counterintelligence files that were not declassified until after the group issued its final report in 2007.

"Hitler's Shadow" adds a further dimension to a separate Justice Department history of American Nazi-hunting operations, which the government has refused to release since 2008 and which concluded that American intelligence officials created a "safe haven" in the United States for certain other former Nazis.



The Nazi officer Klaus Barbie escaped to Bolivia; he and others got American help.

Like earlier reports generated by the group, this one paints a grim portrait of bureaucracy, turf wars and communication gaps among intelligence agencies. It also details blatantly cynical self-interested tactical decisions by Allied governments and a general predisposition that some war crimes by former Nazis and their collaborators should be over-

looked because the suspects could be transformed into valuable assets in the more urgent undercover campaigns against Soviet aggression.

The American intelligence effort to infiltrate the East German Communist Party was dubbed "Project Happiness."

"Tracking and punishing war criminals were not high among the Army's priorities in late 1945," the report says. Instead, it concludes that the Army's Counterintelligence Corps spied on suspect groups ranging from German Communists to politically active Jewish refugees in camps for displaced people and also "went to some lengths to protect certain persons from justice."

Among them was Rudolf Mildner, who was "responsible for the execution of hundreds, if not thousands, of suspected Polish resisters" and as a German police commander was in Denmark when Hitler ordered the country's 6,000 Jews deported to Auschwitz.

Mr. Mildner escaped from an internment camp in 1945, and the report raises questions about whether American intelligence agents' lenient treatment of Mildner contributed in some way to his ability to escape" and even suggests that he may have remained in American custody helping identify Communists and other subversives before settling in Argentina in 1949.

The report cites other cases that paralleled the experience of Klaus Barbie, known as the Butcher of Lyon. He cooperated with American intelligence agents who helped him flee to Argentina.

One of those cases involved Anton Mahler, who as a Gestapo anti-Communist agent interrogated Hans Scholl, the German underground student leader who was beheaded in 1943. Mr. Mahler also served in Einsatzgruppe B in occupied Belarus, which was blamed for the execution of more than 65,000 people, mostly Jews.

"This admission on his own U.S. military government questionnaire in 1947 was ignored or overlooked by U.S. and West German authorities," the report said.

American agents recommended that Mr. Mahler and other former Nazis be protected from politically inspired criminal proceedings in Germany.

In 1952, the report says, the C.I.A. moved to protect Mykola Lebed, a Ukrainian nationalist leader, from a criminal investigation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He would work for American intelligence in Europe and the United States through the 1980s, despite being implicated in guerrilla units during the war that killed Jews and Poles and being described by an Army counterintelligence report as a "well-known sadist and collaborator of the Germans."

Scandal and a Schism Rattle Atlanta's Schools

A Criminal Inquiry and a Power Struggle

By KIM SEVERSON

ATLANTA — Did any school district in the country have a tougher week than the one in Atlanta?

First, criminal investigators began digging anew into accusations of widespread cheating on state standardized tests that had been plaguing the district for two years.

The allegations, which center on dozens of employees who are suspected of changing test answers to improve scores, have already been the focus of investigations by the state and the Atlanta school system that have cost

meanwhile, is in such disarray that a team from the regional agency that provides accreditation for the 49,000-student district showed up on Wednesday for its own investigation into whether infighting was keeping the board from governing properly.

At City Hall and in corporate offices around town, the talk is about how best to find a successor for the schools superintendent, Beverly L. Hall, who announced her resignation last month.

Dr. Hall, who has been with the district for 11 years, and people close to her said the move was long planned, but others maintained that her resignation was linked to the district's troubles.

Civic leaders worry that finding a top candidate to take over will be daunting, given the messy state of affairs in a district that for much of last decade has been considered a model of self-improvement.

"I don't think it is helpful to send a superintendent out the door with eggs and tomatoes thrown at her, because the person we want is somewhere with a very good job where they are appreciated and valued, and they don't want to walk into this," Mayor Kasim Reed said in an interview last week. "We've stumbled, and we need to get up and we need to get on with it."

Mr. Reed said that he planned to stay "very involved" in the oversight of the schools and in the selection of the superintendent. He is determined, he said, to make sure that advances in student performance, graduation rates and support from corporations and community groups during Dr. Hall's tenure were not lost because of the cheating scandal or the board's power struggle.



The Atlanta superintendent, Beverly L. Hall, with kindergartners at a school science lab in August. She will leave the job in June.

'A state of paralysis' within a large urban district.

more than \$1 million.

The new investigation led an influential group of black pastors to call a news conference to denounce what they say is a "witch hunt" on educators who — however misguided — were just trying to help children.

"Now we want to put teachers in jail, which is absurd," said the Rev. Timothy McDonald, a leader of the group, the Concerned Black Clergy of Metropolitan Atlanta.

At a meeting on Monday, the group vowed to monitor the criminal investigation, and it criticized The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, which first reported the cheating accusations and has thoroughly chronicled the district's troubles.

The Atlanta school board,

The nine-member school board is locked in what appears to be a battle of egos and factions. One group is a majority that worked well with Dr. Hall. The other faction often found itself shut out of the decision-making process and became concerned about how the cheating scandal was being handled.

In the fall, a coup of sorts occurred. After a series of complicated procedural moves, the group once in control found itself out of power, and those board members filed a lawsuit claiming that the leadership takeover was illegal.

The two sides appeared to solve their differences after meeting late last month with a Fulton County Superior Court

judge, but the struggle remained apparent at a board meeting on Monday, with one of the members suggesting that the new chairman, Khaathin Sherrer El, was a dictator.

The board's conflict is at the center of whether the district can keep its accreditation, said Mark Elgart, president of the regional accrediting agency, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. A team from the agency arrived here on Wednesday for three days of interviews throughout the district.

"They are in a state of paralysis," Mr. Elgart said of the school board. "They are lining up on ideological and philosophical difference, and that is no way to govern."

The district will learn in January whether it will face sanctions or lose its accreditation, which could hurt students' chances for getting into certain universities and securing scholarships.

Dr. Hall came to Atlanta with a reputation for solving tough problems after working as the superintendent in Newark and as a deputy chancellor of schools in New York City. She said that she spent time every day dealing with fallout from the cheating scandal, but was leaving a district that was in significantly better shape than when she arrived.

"In spite of all the noise going on, the people on the ground, the people who walk into our schools, are very pleased with our progress," she said.

But will it be enough to extract someone to steady the ship?

"Of course I'm worried about that," she said.

Mike Casserly, the executive director of the Council of the Great City Schools, a coalition of 58 of the nation's largest urban public school systems, said, "Really good candidates will look at the atmosphere that has been created, and it will give them pause." (Dr. Hall, who was to be the next leader of the coalition's board, will resign from it when she steps down as superintendent in June.)

"Attracting good talent is a challenge in the best of circumstances," Mr. Casserly added. "And this is not the best of circumstances."

New Challenges for Obama's Education Agenda in the Face of a G.O.P.-Led House

By SAM DILLON

WASHINGTON — For two years, backed by a friendly Congress and flush with federal stimulus money, President Obama's administration enjoyed a relationship with Congress that was

had a good working relationship, and they appeared to agree on some major changes to the law, like overhauling its school accountability system.

Because it requires every student to be proficient in math and

school boards, businesses and civil rights groups are urging Congress and the Obama administration to rewrite the law.

"Our school systems are under tremendous pressure because of the law," said Kenneth Witholt,

agencies and local school districts.

During the 2008 campaign, Mr. Obama criticized the quality of the standardized tests that had proliferated under the law. But

If the philosophical divide between Republicans and the administration appears deep, Mr. Kline insists that members of his committee's staff from both parties are already working with administration officials to identify

they still hoped the blueprint would guide the legislative overhaul. But Mr. Kline said he told Mr. Duncan that the House would not enact the blueprint.

The conversation with Arne