

bought by Penrose. As evidence of good faith, after the first of these meetings, it is set forth that the North American prepared the following statement, issued by Senator Penrose over his name, September 2, 1914:

The inquiry into the municipal government (by the Catlin Legislative Commission) should be made without delay or favor. In this purpose I stand ready to cooperate to the extent of my power.

The present municipal situation in Philadelphia, in my judgment, demands a thorough housecleaning and the adoption of measures to prevent a continuance or a repetition of the methods of the present administration.

Under no circumstances should the scandalous personal obligations and financial operations of certain city officials be carried into another mayoralty term.

Penrose is also charged with having suggested and urged a coalition of the North American's forces with himself, assuring for the newspaper always a "seat at the table" in municipal affairs.

In this connection he is said to have argued that the hearing be put off.

Thomas Raeburn White is mentioned in the editorial. Penrose is charged with declaring that "White would do anything he—Penrose—wanted." White had been appointed as a special Assistant Attorney General to present to the Catlin Commission the evidence against city contractors obtained by the Citizens' Committee, headed by Logan M. Bullitt.

The narration of the alleged statement by Penrose that "White would do anything he wanted" is followed up by the declaration that "Mr. White subsequently conferred with the editors of the North American, outlined the evidence of contract frauds to be laid before the commission and assured us that the probe would be inserted as impartially into the McNichol contracts as into the Vane contracts."

Later Penrose expressed concern, it is said, because the case prepared by White "appeared to fall flat." Penrose is said to have asked that former Judge James Gay Gordon become associated with Attorney General Bell as special attorney and represent the Commonwealth in presenting the North American's charges before the Catlin Commission. This was done.

Penrose is said to have shown "great gusto" in telling how William S. Vane came "strutting" before Penrose and others "with his chest sticking out like a pecker pigeon's," after he is said to have passed the \$5000 into the hands of Mayor Reburn.

The Senator also displayed "graphic humor" according to the editorial, in describing the "careless importunities of Reburn." The paragraph continues:

"How he would pursue the members of the corruption syndicate with messages by letter and telegram and telephone; how his demands became so enormous that they were compelled to pay him sums just large enough to keep him quiet, \$5000 when he asked for \$10,000; \$10,000 when he asked for \$20,000, and so on."

"Very likely," Penrose is charged with having declared, "you will find that the payments were made liberal by the contractors were to be handed out at City Hall."

"PENROSE SPARED NO ONE."

Penrose also is accused of promising to tap all his "underground" sources of information to supply further details of the alleged debauchery. The Senator spared no one, according to the charges. The alleged deal of his closest political associates were described fully. Israel W. Durham is mentioned as one of those accused of participating in the alleged debauchery. His transactions are not given in detail.

After making the charges the editorial concludes with the following paragraph:

"Today Penrose is himself a candidate for the highest office of trust and honor within the gift of the people of this city and State."

"That the voters may have a clear revelation of one phase of the public activities of this corruptionist; that they may realize that the Republican candidate for United States Senator is a confessed debaucher of a Mayor of the city, and that, just as he betrayed the public interests, so he has betrayed the public trust and business association and personal friends involved with him in the corruption of public servants, the North American presents herewith this plain recital of his confessions touching corruption during the Reburn-Clay regime."

THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE REPLIES IN STATEMENT

Not a Party to Conference Between Penrose and North American

Thomas Raeburn White, who was attorney for the Catlin Commission, in answer to the implication contained in the North American today that Senator Penrose knew in advance what his actions would be said this morning:

"The Bullitt Taxpayers' Committee asked for the opportunity to present certain evidence before the Catlin Commission, believing that subsequently developed, that further evidence of an incriminating nature would be secured. As counsel for that committee, I cooperated with Attorney General Bell in presenting that evidence and conducting an investigation. I was not a party to any conference between Senator Penrose and the North American for the purpose of knowing their charges were based on his information."

"I held one conference with them at their request, but Senator Penrose was not present, nor did I ever discuss the matter with him and them. I am not responsible for what he may have told them in reference to my possible opinion, but I do not believe he ever made any such statement as they have attributed to him."

"The suggestion that my professional action would in any way be influenced by what he or any other man may have said to me is, of course, preposterously false."

"With regard to the statement that the first hearing presented by me before the Taxpayers' Committee fell flat, I point out, in the first instance, that the first six or eight hearings were not presented by me, but by Attorney General Bell, although I was present and was assisting him. It is perfectly true that the Taxpayers' Committee did not have complete evidence, either against Director Clay or others involved in its charges. If they had had such evidence, the arrest would have been made long before the Catlin Commission ever knew about it. The whole purpose of the organization before the Catlin Commission was with the hope of developing other evidence which would ultimately lead to arrests, as proved to be the case."

"I desire to add, as I have previously said, that I had not the slightest knowledge of the intention of the Catlin Commission to adjourn until the event had actually happened, and was entirely ignorant of the facts set forth for the first time this morning in the North American. It was never contemplated, as far as I know, by any one that I would present any evidence on behalf of the North American; certainly the suggestion was never made to me, directly or indirectly, and it was not my intention to be present when their evidence was presented."

"If the Bullitt Taxpayers' Committee had had the evidence to substantiate the charges which the North American made it could never have rested with merely a public statement, but would have initiated public proceedings."

VARE WON'T DISCUSS IT: "ALL ROT," SAYS M'NICHOL

Wolf Reticent and Clay is "Not Interested in These Things"

William S. Vane, betrayed by Penrose, according to the North American's editorial, smilingly threw up his hands when questioned about it today in the Betz building and said:

"Can't talk about it; can't talk about it."

Previously he had declared that he had read part of the editorial, and that several persons had asked him about it.

"There are a lot of funny things happening nowadays," he added.

James P. McNichol, contractor and State Senator, who also is named as a victim of Penrose's treachery by the editorial, called it "rot."

"It's all rot," he declared. "So far as I am concerned, it is not worthy of being dignified with a reply. That is all I care to say publicly about the statement."

Edwin H. Vane also refused to discuss the article. He said that he had not read it and would have nothing to say until he had done so.

Former State Senator Wolf also was reticent. He said:

"I refuse to be drawn into this discussion. I have absolutely nothing to say. It is of no use to question me."

Joseph B. McCall, president of the Philadelphia Electric Company, positively refused to talk about the editorial.

Ex-Director of Public Safety Henry Clay said:

"I am out of public life and I am not interested in these things. I have nothing whatever to say."

Mr. Clay was seen at his home at Beasley's Point, N. J.

Attorney General John C. Bell referred all inquiries to "the parties immediately concerned in such controversies." He said that the North American's account of his connection with the Catlin probe was substantially correct.

QUESTIONER REFERRED TO VAN VALKENBURG

City Editor of North American Declines to Give More Facts

When James S. Benn, city editor of the North American, was asked this morning to give additional information as to dates, individuals and particularly the intermediaries, who is said to have arranged for the first meeting between Senator Penrose and the editors of the North American, he said:

"You will have to see Mr. Van Valkenburg about any additional facts."

Van Valkenburg is the directing editor of the North American.

Later it was declared by Van Valkenburg's secretary that he had gone to New York and would not be in the office today.

VETERAN SAVES COMRADE FROM JAIL BY GOING BOND

Old Soldier Accused of Falsifying Accounts and Embezzlement

After Dr. Joseph R. C. Ward, a retired brigadier general in the U. S. G. A., and a Civil War veteran, waived his right in the Central station today on the charge of falsifying accounts and embezzling \$300 of the funds of the Western Terminal Building Association, another veteran, who had served at the side of the aged soldier during many an engagement, came to his rescue and signed the bail bond which prevented his comrade from going to jail.

Dr. G. J. P. Miller, a dentist, 1709 Franklin avenue, who served with distinction in the 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war of the Rebellion, signed the bail bond. The formalities of signing the bond finished, the two old men walked out of the court room arm in arm.

At the hearing before Magistrate Renshaw, Ward's attorney declared his client was not guilty. He said he was a member of the Western Terminal Building Association himself and there was nothing wrong with Ward's books. He declared the bank examiner was not satisfied with the accounts because certain back dues had not been paid and so caused Ward's arrest.

ARMY AND NAVY AGREE ON FIVE-YEAR CONTRACT

Games Played Alternately Here and in New York

Army and Navy men are jubilant today over the announcement that the game between West Point and the Middles will be played at Shute Park on November 28. Annapolis and West Point have agreed upon a five-year schedule. The games will be played alternately here and in New York.

The schedule and its arrangements were acceptable to Secretary Daniels and Secretary of War Garrison. Representatives of both Government institutions and the Philadelphia Army and Navy Football Committee will meet here tomorrow or Wednesday to complete arrangements for the game. Joseph O. assistant secretary of the Athletic Shute Park Club, confirmed the report that Shute Park had been offered to the teams free of all rent charges. A stadium frame will be built to give greater seating capacity.

To pay for the preparation of the field and the cost of the temporary stands, it is said, the committee will recommend a slight reduction in the number of seats to be allotted to each academy and the withdrawal of the customary bonus to the Army and Navy Relief Societies.

One of the most important questions to be discussed, but the committee believes a satisfactory arrangement will be made.

Army and Navy authorities have expressed their approval of an agreement to play the game alternately in this city and New York for five years, beginning in this city. The agreement was brought about largely through the efforts of the Philadelphia Army and Navy Football Committee, of which E. J. Berlet is chairman, and Congressman J. Washington Loke, who long for the game here this year had been all but abandoned.

TEXTILE WORKERS WANT HEADQUARTERS TO BE HERE

Men's Influence Is Too Strong

Philadelphia delegates to the national convention of the United Textile Workers of America, which opened today in Saratoga, will fight to have the national headquarters of the organization removed from Lowell, Mass., to this city or New York. The Philadelphia delegates declare the New England delegates have too much influence.

The local delegation consists of 30 members, and it is understood that the radical delegates are opposed to the re-election of John Golden, who has been president since the establishment of the local branch of the United Textile Workers on the ground that he is not progressive.

They left for the convention with the understanding that the delegates from Massachusetts were opposed to Thomas Reagan, national organizer of the United Textile Workers in Philadelphia. He was sent here as a peace-maker between the Philadelphia delegates determined to back him and prevent his removal.

DR. AND MRS. EDWIN CARMAN



The trial of Mrs. Carman, who is under indictment for the killing of Mrs. Louise Bailey in the office of Dr. Carman, at Freeport, N. Y., on June 30, will begin today. The case has probably attracted more attention than any murder case in recent years.

MRS. CARMAN, CALM AND SMILING, FACES CHARGE OF MURDER

Woman Accused of Killing Husband's Patient Arraigned in Court—Apparently Confident of Acquittal

MINNEOLA, L. I., Oct. 19.—Before a crowd that packed the courtroom, with scores of people surrounding the building and fighting to be admitted to the small enclosure, the trial of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, on June 30, in the Carman home, was begun today before Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Kelby and a jury in the Minneola Court House. The Justice took his seat at 10:10 o'clock, and a few minutes later the prisoner, the central figure in one of the most celebrated murder cases in the history of the State, entered the room and took a seat reserved for the counsel table.

Mrs. Carman was gowned plainly but becomingly in a blue suit, and wore a white shirtwaist and small hat adorned with a black and white ostrich plume. Beyond the pale of the woman who is accused of murder looked remarkably well and did not show any signs of her long confinement in jail.

CALM AND SMILING

Smiling at her counsel, John J. Graham and G. M. Levy, and her husband, Doctor Carman, she showed the same remarkable coolness that characterized her during the Grand Jury inquiry last summer. She did not appear a bit agitated. On the contrary, she seemed to be keenly interested in the court proceedings without being worried by them.

District Attorney Lewis J. Smith, with many legal documents under his arm, showed his way through the crowd and took his seat alongside the prisoner's counsel. Lying upon a table close to Mr. Smith's right hand was the dictograph found in the Carman residence a few days after Mrs. Bailey had been shot to death.

Before the time set for the opening of the case the court was jammed. All seats had been occupied and the chairs reserved for the lawyers, newspaper men and a few privileged characters admitted through the courtesy of the Sheriff and other influential persons of Nassau County were taken. The room can only accommodate 30 persons, and those who had urgent business at the trial were permitted to enter. The 150 talesmen, from whom are to be selected the 12 jurors to decide the fate of the prisoner, filed into the courtroom and presented themselves to Justice Kelby.

Scores of men and women tried in vain to get in, but since no spectators were admitted, they were turned away. Sheriff Pettit were admitted, few outsiders passed the guards.

No time was lost in disposing of the trial preliminary. After the reading of the indictment the first talesman was called. Among the prospective jurors were men in all walks of life, including farmers, merchants, lawyers, contractors, clerical employees and many others. At the outset the prosecuting attorney made it clear he wanted only middle-aged married men on the jury, men without romance and who could not be swayed by sentiment.

CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL

Doctor Carman expressed utmost confidence today that within a fortnight his wife would be free to return to their home. There is the greatest sympathy for the accused woman on Long Island.

As the case was discussed the opinion was generally expressed that Mrs. Carman would be acquitted. Even though she might be guilty, there were few who believed 12 men could be found who would sentence Mrs. Carman to the electric chair. She is one of the best

families on Long Island and though past 40 retains much of the beauty that was hers in earlier years.

The bulk of the woman's defense will be built upon her own story. Mrs. Carman is anxious to take the stand. She will have the corroboration of her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell, and Mrs. Platt Conklin, her mother. In her statement that she was lying in her room when the shot was fired through a window and Mrs. Bailey was killed.

MAID TO CONTRADICT MISTRESS

Against her testimony will be that of Celia Coleman, a Negro maid, who is prepared to say that Mrs. Carman, passed through the kitchen, clad in a kimono, just after she heard the crash of glass and the shot from the direction of the physician's office, and that Mrs. Carman appeared to have something concealed under her left arm. Frank Farrell, a tramp, will tell his story of having seen a woman at the window of Doctor Carman's office and then of hearing a shot.

John M. Graham and George M. Levy, attorneys for Mrs. Carman, are confident of being able to discredit both of these witnesses for the State. The Coleman girl, they declare, told an entirely different story until influenced by detectives.

It is the minute bits of circumstantial evidence that hold Mrs. Carman tightest and make it appear that Doctor Carman had something to conceal when the authorities were first investigating the crime.

Mrs. Carman has admitted she doubted her husband's faithfulness. She installed a dictaphon in his office, with the recorder in her room. There she overheard the conversations with a friend and with men patients. Mrs. Carman has said she heard nothing that did not reassure her, but the State will allege that when Mrs. Carman was in the office her husband heard something that aroused her to a fury of jealousy. She rushed downstairs, they allege, broke the window and fired.

DOCTOR CARMAN'S QUEER STORY

Doctor Carman plays a peculiar role. The State does not claim that the shot fired was intended for Mrs. Bailey, but that it was aimed at the physician. He dodged behind an operating table when the glass crashed and the bullet struck his patient. Only a few nights after the murder Doctor Carman drove into Freeport in his automobile with a friend and told a story of a mysterious man riding upon a bicycle and firing at him as he was passing along a lonely stretch of road.

There were no bullet marks on the automobile, and witnesses were found who said they saw the physician's car and heard the shots, but saw no man on a bicycle. The authorities now believe this was merely a ruse, suggested to Doctor Carman by detectives' questions. They had asked the physician if he had any nervousness. The question was put on the theory that if he had anything to conceal Doctor Carman might do something that would lead them to believe Mrs. Bailey was shot by some foe outside the household.

VICTIM'S MOTHER AT TRIAL

Mrs. Jennie Duryea, mother of the murdered woman, and William B. Bailey, her husband, expect to attend all sessions of the trial. Their testimony will have to do only with the departure of Mrs. Bailey from her home to visit a friend. They have said they knew nothing of her intention to call at the office of Doctor Carman. Mrs. Duryea has never seen Mrs. Carman. She received no message of condolence either from her or the doctor upon the untimely death of her daughter.

STOVE WORKERS ON STRIKE

Forty Employes of Keppler & Fox Foundry Stop Work

Forty employes of the Keppler & Fox Foundry, East York and Thompson streets, went on strike today. They were dissatisfied with a new ruling of the company relative to the pay system. Only the workers coming under the new order stopped work.

The strikers have asked the Central Labor Union to send a delegation to the foundry to intercede for them.

70,000 COLONIALS BOUND FOR FRENCH BATTLE FRONT

Atlantic Liner Passes Transport Fleet of Canadian Troops

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Confirmation that a large number of British Colonial troops are about to arrive in England was brought to this port this morning by the Minnewaska of the Atlantic Transport Line from London.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the Minnewaska encountered a flotilla of transports conveyed by seven battle cruisers and one scout cruiser bound out. It was estimated by the officers of the Minnewaska that there were fully 70,000 troops on board these transports besides horses, which could be seen through the glasses from the Minnewaska.

CHAUFFEUR HELD FOR COURT

Not Licensed, He Knocked Down Two Men, Charge

William Gilroy, of 114 Parson street, at a further hearing before Magistrate Tracy, in the 15th and Vine streets station, today, was held under \$600 bail for court on the charge of assault and battery and operating an automobile without a license.

It was testified that Gilroy, while driving an automobile on September 21, at 15th and Filbert streets, ran down and badly injured Mortimer S. Thorne, a clerk in the offices of the Board of Education, whose home is at 3918 North 9th street, and William Farrand, Burgess of Morton, Delaware County. Both men were sent to the Hahnemann Hospital, and were not able to appear against the automobilist until today.

BATTLING WITH TYPHOID

Health Authorities Encouraged by Situation at Lehigh University

HAHRISBURG, Oct. 18.—State health officials and the local authorities at South Bethlehem are hopeful of mastering the typhoid fever situation at Lehigh University during the next day or two. The stern preventive measures which were adopted when the outbreak began seem to be having their effect, as no marked increase in the number of cases has occurred for several days, and the total number of patients is less than 50.

The source of the infection continues to be a puzzle, however, and the State and local inspectors are working day and night in the effort to locate it.

P. R. R. OFFICIALS IN CAPITAL

Ren and Dixon to Attend Rate Case Hearings

Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad are in Washington today to attend the rehearing of the Eastern rate advance case, which is scheduled to come up before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Those who made the trip are President Samuel Rea, Vice President George D. Dixon, in charge of operation; General Counsel C. Stuart Patterson, Comptroller M. Bunting and Executive Assistant Ivy L. Lee.

TROLLEY INJURES CHILD

Three-year-old Girl Was Seated on Track

While seated on the car track in front of her home eating candy, 3-year-old Antonette Malepel, of 1819 South 8th street, was struck by a street car today. The child was dragged several feet. She was taken to the Mt. Sinai Hospital, suffering from numerous bruises.

Mrs. Agata Malepel, the girl's mother, saw the car coming and was knocked down in her efforts to save the child.

Two Trainmen Killed in Wreck

GRANGER, Tex., Oct. 19.—Two trainmen were killed and six persons injured when a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train was derailed near Bartlett, Tex., today.

G. W. NORRIS WOULD FIGHT MOVE TO OUST

City Solicitor Ryan's Opinion Given in Response to a Request of a Resolution Adopted by Councils on October 13

Continued from Page One

Mr. Norris would remain Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries under the Blankenburg administration and he will continue his most useful work in that department.

"The City Solicitor in his latest statement, like the knight errant, goes up the hill and down again. His iterations and reiterations cannot deceive anybody, not even himself."

Attorney General Bell, asked to give an expression as the law officer of the Commonwealth, contented himself with the reply that it was "very interesting."

City Solicitor Ryan's opinion was given in response to a request of a resolution adopted by Councils on October 13. It is noted that he is to the right of Mr. Norris to hold both offices. The opinion was sent to William H. Felton, chief clerk of Common Councils.

SAYS CONSTITUTION COVERS CASE

Mr. Ryan said that as the position of director in the Federal Reserve Bank was not a salaried one the Bullitt bill was not violated, and he quoted the section which would deal with the subject as follows:

Article XV of the Act of June 4, 1885:

No person shall hold more than one office of profit in any city department, and no person shall hold any office of profit under the city or any department thereof while holding any other official or representative position of profit in or under the Government of the United States, of this Commonwealth, or of such office except in the militia service of this Commonwealth.

But the second section of article XII of the Constitution of Pennsylvania fully covered the case in Mr. Ryan's opinion. This section reads as follows:

No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States shall, at the same time, hold or exercise any office of profit under the city or any department thereof while holding any other official or representative position of profit in or under the Government of the United States, of this Commonwealth, or of such office except in the militia service of this Commonwealth.

"So far as concerns the requirements of the Bullitt bill alone," said Mr. Ryan, "the incompatibility of any office of the city or any department thereof, with an office or position under the Government of the United States is thus limited, so that the latter must be a 'position of profit' and, therefore, one holding a position under the Government of the United States which is not a position of profit would not violate this act by continuing to occupy an office of profit under the city government."

"The provision of the Constitution, however, is different, and it extends to any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, the holding and exercising of any office or appointment being forbidden to any one at the same time holding or exercising any office in this State to which a salary, fee or perquisite shall be attached. This is followed by the clause: 'The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.'"

"If the latter provision were the controlling one, it would be clear that by reason of the Bullitt bill an office or appointment under the United States to which no salary or emolument is attached would not be incompatible with a salaried office under the municipal government; and such was held to be the law in the case of Hanover Township Treasurer, 5 Kulp, 98.

IS A CITY JOB A STATE JOB?

"The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, however, in interpreting this section of the Constitution, adopted a different view in the case of De Turk vs. Commonwealth, 129 Pa., 152, in which it was held that, notwithstanding the last sentence of the constitutional provision, certain Federal and State offices, though not designated in any of the acts of Assembly declaring incompatibility of office, nevertheless were incompatible by virtue of the second section of article XII of the Constitution, which was regarded by that tribunal as laying down a fixed rule of law independent of any statutory enactment upon the subject."

"No act of Assembly declares the office of Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries incompatible with the position of a director of a Federal Reserve Bank in Class C; nevertheless, if the two come within the meaning of the first sentence of this section of the Constitution, it cannot be held contemporaneously by the same person."

"That the constitutional provision in question relates to municipal as well as State offices follows from the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of Hahnemann vs. Commonwealth, 223 Pa. 511 and various other decisions. The office of Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, therefore, is an office in this State to which a salary, fees or perquisites are attached within the constitutional meaning, and, if the position of a class C director of a Federal Reserve Bank is an office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States within the sense of the Constitution, the two positions are incompatible."

"In his summing up of the case Mr. Ryan concludes:

"What, then, is the status of an incumbent of the office of Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries who has accepted and is occupying such an appointment in a Federal Reserve Bank? In the case of De Turk vs. Commonwealth, already referred to, the proposition is stated by the court that the acceptance of the position of director of the Federal Reserve Bank constitutes an implied resignation of the first office."

"From this it would appear that the acceptance of the second office, a resignation of the first office, amounts to an abandonment of the first of such offices, and that, while the title to the second office is not affected by the previous occupancy of the first, the latter, that is to say, the first office is thereby vacated."

"I am, therefore, of opinion: First, that the two offices, or positions in question are incompatible; and, second, that the acceptance and occupancy by a Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries of the appointment or office of a Class C Director in a Federal Reserve Bank is in contemplation of law an election to surrender the municipal office which he occupied at the time of such acceptance and occupancy of the national appointment."

CALLS POSITIONS INCOMPATIBLE

There has been for some years past a virulence of utterance in legislative halls and perhaps in other quarters, a willingness to criticize indiscriminately, to impugn motives without evidence, to assume guilt as charged, and to condemn without trial, that, to say the least, certainly evidences hostility. I do not think that this is a national malady, particularly in view of the fact that the Government has failed in practically every one, if not all of its great criminal prosecutions instituted under the anti-trust acts since 1906. Many laws are enacted which, if not born in hostility, have been passed in indifference to railroad welfare. Suits to enforce consolidations and Congressional investigations, however judicious and just, have all contributed with increasing frequency to the sentiment now so general that government is against the railway.

"To practical bankers the immediate thing is not whether this commission believes that railroad earnings are sufficient to show a proper margin of safety over charges, but whether security purchase think so; and that, I contend, is a proper factor for the commission to take into consideration."

"For will produce an amount adequate to accomplish the desired end in perhaps doubtful. But it will help. It is certainly, however, that practice of economy and effort toward reducing the cost of the immediate sources of income. What- ever else may be done, the main important course must be an increase in the price of transportation."

WOMAN WIELDS WRENCH

Arrested for Striking Mother and Daughter With Weapon

For striking a mother and daughter with a monkey wrench, the police today arrested a woman, Mrs. Annie Peterson, of 728 Woodrow street, was arrested on the charge of assault and battery. Mrs. Peterson, who is alleged to have served terms in the House of Correction for disturbing the peace, took exception to the manner in which the children of the vicinity were playing, and assaulted one of them.

Mrs. Mary O'Brien, the mother of the child, confronted with Mrs. Peterson and as a result of the attack with the monkey wrench, now in the possession of the police, Mrs. O'Brien's arm was badly lacerated.

Associate Pennock held Mrs. Peterson under \$500 bail for court.

WILLARD ON STAND ASKS RATE ADVANCE

Continued from Page One

standing obligations which will mature and must be met within the next 18 months alone. It was shown in the original record in this case that the railroads in official classification territory only had spent approximately \$200,000,000 per annum upon their properties for improvements and extensions during the last 20-year period; and it will be necessary to continue such expenditures if the roads are to maintain their standard of service and provide for the growing needs of the future.

VAST FOREIGN HOLDINGS

"Further, as nearly as can be ascertained, there are more than \$3,000,000,000 par value of American railroad securities held abroad as investments. The demands for cash in Europe, growing out of the present situation, will doubtless result in large selling of such securities when the markets or stock exchanges are again opened, and the possible effect of such subjects in causing much concern."

DECLINE IN DIVIDENDS

George M. Shriver, vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, followed Mr. Willard on the stand. Mr. Shriver is the chairman of a Committee of Accounting Officers, appointed to compile data for the railroads as a whole. His figures covered a period to June 30, 1914. The figures showed that the railroads in this territory paid in 1914 average dividends of 4.33 per cent, but that they fell short by \$3,200,000 of covering the dividend, the dividend being the lowest rate paid in ten years. His figures showed that the year 1914 was the first year in 15 years in which these railroads earned no surplus over dividends paid.

"The surplus or margin after an average dividend of 5.33 per cent, of the Pennsylvania, New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio in 1914 was \$181,773,000. In 1913 it was \$1,083,