

about the North American story and the way Bill Vane was killed.

"What do they say?" he asked.

"Something like this: 'So that's how he got 'our Bill.' Well, we'll get him this time! And now we get a chance at the man who shot 'our Bill' away. They can't laugh at us after this.'"

Vane leaders will not admit there is any uprising. "There ain't any orders," one man said. "Vane won't knife Penrose."

"Hain't he got the nerve?" was asked. "This stung the Vane leader, loyal to the last ditch."

"Now, don't be too sure about that," was the reply. "How about the last day or two? You can't tell what they'll do. How about orders the last day? Quiet orders no one would hear?"

**QUIET "ORDERS" IF ANY.**

They will be quiet orders if any come. But orders are unnecessary where there is a chance for reprisal. It would need orders to vote for Penrose, those who know the temper of the Vane men say. There is much quiet talk about beating Penrose. His new opponents are holding secret meetings in the homes and the word is going around for the knife.

"All the noise is coming from Penrose men," one leader explained. "You won't hear them talking about a revolt. We aren't talking, but they'll hear from us on election day."

If the Vane vote is thrown against Penrose he will be beaten. This is the definite statement even of Penrose supporters.

**PINCHOT SAYS CHARGE KNOCKS OUT PENROSE**

Washington Party Nominee Declares Senator's Answer Lame.

Gifford Pinchot, Washington party nominee for United States Senator, declared today that the North American's charge against Senator Penrose was the finishing blow to his opponent.

He discussed the subject at the Hotel Adelphi, where he is stopping during his campaign in this city.

"You ask me whether I believe the North American's statement will affect Mr. Penrose's chances," he said, "of course it will. The lame reply made by Mr. Penrose is his refusal to accept the issue. He leaves the North American's statement substantially unanswered, and uses the customary device of the man in the wrong—the device of asking a lot of questions which have no reference to the point at issue."

"Not only the statement of the North American, but almost equally the Penrose reply, will be influential in costing Penrose votes. This is the hardest blow that has been struck at him since the campaign began. If the Penrose cause were not nearly lost this would cost him the election."

"Are you going to withdraw?" Mr. Pinchot was asked.

"You know very well what my answer would be to that," he replied.

"Don't you think that with only two candidates in the field the chances of defeating Mr. Penrose would be much better?"

"That would be true under certain conditions," said Mr. Pinchot. "If the two men in the field were Palmer and Penrose the result would be the overwhelming election of Mr. Penrose. If the two men in the field were Penrose and Pinchot the result would be the overwhelming election of Pinchot, who, as a matter of fact, will be elected even with three in the field."

Mr. Pinchot said that he never felt better in his life.

**"TRUST'S CONTROL ONLY 45.7 PER CENT."**

Continued from Page One

never had held any United States Steel stock.

"Just dropped in to listen," he said.

Evidence that the copper wire insurances believed in strict silence was submitted today in the Government's brief.

**"SOME ASS TALKED TOO MUCH."**

A letter from a man named Jackson, an attorney, written on July 23, 1914, to the Roebeling concern, reads as follows:

"Yours of the 17th inst. at hand, inclosing letter from your Chicago house, relative to some ass who is talking too much about the Copper Wire Association matters."

"It is the same old question. The only thing I can guarantee is that as far as this office is concerned, we do not talk outside about our dealings or about our personal business. If I were able to control the city, I would announce the various associations that we have here, and to impress upon them the fact that the only motto is 'Addition, division and silence.' If I would be a much wiser man than I am now."

**COPPER WIRE PRICE FIXING.**

The Government prosecutor, who is a former Secretary of War, declared in his argument today that the copper wire men fixed prices at their meetings.

It was pointed out today that the Copper Wire Association agreed that on and after April 1, 1908, the association would continue till May 1, 1914, under all its present rules, regulations, terms, conditions and conditions, without the right of any member to withdraw. Upon recall this resolution was unanimously voted.

The members of this association control approximately 90 per cent. of all the wire of that kind made in the United States.

The Government also contended that after the formal wind-up practically all of the same members came together, and among them the representatives of the American Steel and Wire Company.

One or more of them would announce prices, and then let the meetings. As a rule, they sold to the trade at the prices which were announced.

**DICKINSON SCORES GARY**

"For Judge Gary to profess entire ignorance of the connection of all said subsidiaries with each other, as stated throughout that period is to proclaim himself about the most ignorant person in the steel business," said Mr. Dickinson.

At 11:15 this morning Mr. Dickinson finished his opening argument. He will continue with the Government's case in rebuttal after the group of noted lawyers get through presenting the "other side" of the story.

**BLOCKS CITY HALL CORRIDOR**

Judge Bonnell Halts Passage Through Municipal Court.

Passage through the second-story north corridor of City Hall was blocked today by Judge Eugene C. Bonnell, of the Domestic Relations Division of the Municipal Court, by an order to trustees to prevent any one from passing through the courtroom while the court is in session.

This order also prevents the use of the north stairway to the second-floor from in either direction. It is believed that President Judge Brown, of the Municipal Court, may have a partition constructed separating the rear of the courtroom from the court.

The court is situated in a chamber off the north corridor, known as a conference hall. After the issuance of the order many of the clerks who have to pass to and from along the corridor evaded it by entering the courtroom, taking seats as spectators, and waiting until the court, a moment, leaving by the other door.

Judge Bonnell said that the passage of clerks and others through the court was being annoying to the jurors.

**MRS. CARMAN'S MAID SWEARS MISTRESS SAID, "I SHOT HIM"**

**Sensational Testimony in Murder Trial Met by Defense's Charge That Negro Girl Is a Perjurer.**

MINEOLA, La., Oct. 21.—"I shot him." Around these three words—uttered, according to Celia Coleman, Negro maid, by Mrs. Florence Carman on the night Mrs. Louise Bailey was shot to death in Doctor Carman's office—hinges the whole case of the State against the Doctor's wife, now on trial for her life.

The Coleman maid took the stand today and swore that Mrs. Carman made that statement when she entered the kitchen with a revolver in her hand a minute or two after the fatal shot was fired. It is apparent the State's contention is that the wife shot at her husband.

While Mrs. Carman sat rigid and immobile a few feet away the maid told Mrs. Carman's wife, after entering the kitchen, walked into the physician's office where the dead woman was lying on the floor. Mrs. Carman still held a revolver in her hand, the girl insisted. She had it concealed under a white shawl she wore over a kimono, according to the maid.

Mrs. Carman looked at Doctor Carman kneeling over the body of the slain woman, the girl said. The doctor's wife, still grasping the revolver, stayed in the room but a minute, going out by the way of the waiting room.

Mrs. Carman did not say anything more to her, the girl said, when she entered the kitchen. Asked by District Attorney Smith whether she thought Mrs. Carman had killed her husband when she said "I shot him," the maid answered that she didn't know whom she had shot. She said that neither Mrs. Carman nor Doctor Carman said a word while she was in the office where the dead woman was lying.

Mr. Graham, attorney for Mrs. Carman, scored a big surprise on the State when he introduced a statement made by the Coleman girl in a private investigation on July 13, in which she contradicted nearly everything she testified to today. Graham read the statement just before adjournment for lunch.

On the night of the murder, the girl swore, Mrs. Carman came downstairs and walked out of the house through the kitchen. A minute or two later, the witness asserted, she heard the sound of breaking glass and the report of a revolver.

Mrs. Carman entered the kitchen a minute later, she said.

"I have not him," she said, according to the maid.

**REVOLVER IN HER HAND.**

"Did Mrs. Carman have anything in her hand?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes," replied the witness. "She had a long blue revolver. I was standing in the pantry door when she rushed back into the room and she came right over to me. I touched her arm and said: 'What are you going to do now?'"

"I am not going to do anything," she said.

"I went into the office then and she went with me. I saw the body of a woman on the floor, and Doctor Carman and a short man were in there. Mrs. Carman had gone in there with me. The body of the woman was lying on the floor near the operating table. I stayed in there but about a half a minute, going back to the kitchen."

**ASKED NOT TO TELL.**

"Where did Mrs. Carman go?" asked the prosecutor.

"I don't know," was the reply. "She went out the door of the office toward the waiting room and I didn't see her again until the next morning. She came to my room before time for me to get up. She told me that she hoped God would forgive her. She told me she would take care of my little boy as long as he lived if anything ever happened to her. She asked me not to say anything about what had happened."

**SIGNED FALSE STATEMENT.**

District Attorney Smith asked the Coleman girl about Attorney Levy, of the defense, sitting at the house on the morning after the murder.

"He came to see me in the kitchen the next morning," the maid said. "He asked me if I had seen any one pass through the kitchen the night before, and I said he came back later."

"Yes, he came back Thursday, and I told him what I hadn't seen any one else do before. I heard the shot fired. Later Mrs. Carman wrote out a piece of paper, saying I didn't see any one pass through the kitchen, and I signed it. But it wasn't me," she said.

"Why didn't you tell the truth at the coroner's inquest?" Smith continued.

Attorney Graham objected to this question and it was sustained.

**BURNED LETTERS.**

"Did Mrs. Carman ask you to build a fire a few days after the murder?" asked Smith.

"Yes," was the answer. "She said she wanted to burn some letters. I built the fire and she did burn some things."

"Did Mrs. Carman send you after her father after the shooting?"

"Yes, she did," the witness said. "She wanted to see her father, as she must get rid of the revolver."

**WITNESS UNDER CROSS-FIRE.**

When he took the witness on cross-examination, Attorney Graham asked her what Mrs. Carman meant when she said she would take care of her boy.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Mrs. Carman carried the revolver in her hand, but hidden under her shawl, when she went into the office where the dead woman was lying," said the witness in answer to one of Graham's questions.

"She didn't say a word when she was in the office, nor the doctor didn't say anything, either. He was kneeling over the woman's body when we went in the office."

Mr. Graham bitterly attacked the Negro maid on the basis of the various conflicting statements she has made since the murder. He also laid great stress on her version of the manner in which the revolver was disposed of.

"The witness knows it was a woman instead of a man who didn't say anything," he asked Graham.

"The maid said she did not want to tell about the shooting."

"Do you think God will forgive you for perjury?" asked Graham.

"Yes, she whispered.

"Do you think that God will forgive you for perjury now?" Graham demanded.

"I am not doing that now," she replied with a shrug. "I am afraid to, because I don't want to go to jail."

In response to a question, Celia declared the only time she had committed perjury was before the coroner. When Graham asked her about the statement she signed, she said she didn't know she did not swear to it. Graham then showed that the statement was a complete lie. The woman admitted that such was the case.

**SUFFRAGE SPELLBINDERS THRILL PHILADELPHIANS**



MISS MARTHA MOORE ADDRESSING MIXED CROWD OUTSIDE MILL

Advocates of "Votes for Women" conducting a whirlwind campaign through the city's legislative districts, address hundreds at noonday meetings.

**ENGLISH INVESTORS PLAN BUSINESS INVASION OF U. S.**

Frederick Strauss, Testifying in Rate Case, Gives Advice of British Treasury as Authority for Prediction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Investments of the English peoples, which have heretofore been made in Brazil and other foreign countries, will be diverted, as a result of the European war, to enterprises in the United States, testified Frederick Strauss, of New York, assenting before the Interstate Commerce Commission today in the advance rate case. Mr. Strauss said that this was the opinion expressed by Sir George Paish, the adviser to the British Treasury, who is now in the city.

Mr. Strauss completed his statement yesterday, but was directed to remain over for cross-examination by attorneys for the shippers and members of the commission.

It is understood that the railroads are anxious to complete the presentation of their case before the end of this week. Following Mr. Strauss, the roads have planned to call some of their traffic managers to testify.

So far the representatives of the shippers have made no plans to offer testimony. They expect to include in the record of the rehearing the testimony of shippers in the previous hearing.

**WOMEN VOTE SEEKERS INVADE KENSINGTON**

Orators Address Noon Meetings in Northeast.

Suffragists on a whirlwind campaign on behalf of the "votes for women" cause began the third day's work of a busy week with a meeting at Gaul and Adams street at noon today.

Everywhere the "Suffrage squadrons" have been received with enthusiasm. Hundreds of men and women lined the curbs or gathered about the motorcars bedecked with yellow suffrage banners and listened with interest to what the speakers said. Workers mingled among the audiences and distributed literature. Many persons signed slips of paper, announcing their belief in extending the right of franchise to women.

At the Friends' Neighborhood House, 4th and Green streets, today meetings are being held. Miss Lida Stokes Adams is in charge.

**LEADER OF SUFFRAGISTS IS GUEST AT RECEPTION**

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, President of State Association Describes Campaign

The Equal Franchise Society gives a reception to Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, at a tea in the shop of the society, 35 South 9th street, this afternoon.

Mrs. Roessing will make an address at the Pennsylvania Association of Suffragists during the summer, the prospects of success in getting the proposed suffrage amendment through the Legislature in next year and plans for the State suffrage convention to be held in Scranton, November 19 to 24, inclusive.

Among those who will receive are Mrs. Wilbur Lewis, president of the Equal Franchise Society; Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Miss Martha Davis, Miss Sophia H. Dolles, Mrs. Frank Miles Day, Mrs. Anna Lowenberg and Miss Mary A. Burnham.

**"ANTIS" NOT AROUSED**

Will Do Nothing to Counteract Influence of "Suffrage Week."

One of the anti-suffrage classes was reopened today at 852 Seminoe avenue, the home of Mrs. Austin M. Purves, chairman of the Women's Relief Committee of the Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. The session will be opened by Mrs. Frank J. Goodwin, of New Jersey.

When asked what action the "antis" would take during the present "suffrage week" to counteract the influence of the local "votes for women" campaign, Mrs. Purves replied: "We will do nothing but continue in our relief work, our sober study, and our educational appeals. We are getting many signatures each day from both men and women, who listen to the suffrage soap box oratory. Such spectacular sensationalism is usually sufficient to counteract itself in a community like Philadelphia, dedicated, as it is, to the conservation of common sense."

**STILL FIGHTING AT NACO**

Col. Hatfield Reports Rebels Will Probably Not Capture City.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Desultory fighting at Naco, Sonora, continues, according to a report received at the War Department today from Colonel Hatfield. No change in the situation has been reported and it is not now considered probable that General Maytorena, the rebel leader, will be able to capture the city.

**Burglars Flee: Left \$3600 Behind**

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Postoffice burglars blew off the outer doors of the safe at Post Office, nine miles north of here, early today, but were forced to flee before they could remove \$3600 in cash and about \$2000 worth of stamps. This postoffice has been robbed on five other occasions.

**BAR ASSOCIATION KEEPS PORTIUS OUT**

Continued from Page One

Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, without mentioning his name, because of his advocacy of recall of decisions.

"Some who would disavow Socialists as such are nevertheless the allies of this Socialist doctrine," the committee reported. "Whether the last year's Chief Justice of one of the oldest States, in an address avowedly intended for the people of the entire nation, held up to derision our Federal Constitution as the makers and its expounders, as a basis for his advocacy of the decision recall and of other changes in our form of Government. His attack upon the Federal Constitution and upon our system of government has never been surpassed in malignant vituperation by that of any Socialist doctrinaire."

**PARTLY APPROVE "OHIO PLAN."**

Partial approval was given by the committee to the "Ohio plan," which provides that no act of the Legislature, duly approved by the Executive and not vetoed by the people through the referendum, shall be declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court unless at least six of the seven Justices concur.

"We are not advocating the Ohio plan, but simply suggesting that, for existing insufficiencies which are recognized by the bar generally, a change in sentiment toward the judicial recall is slowly but surely showing itself among the people of the different States. In many localities the recall movement has been organized in most States the average voter has, as yet, insufficient appreciation of its beneficial character. The work of education must be continued. The signs, however, of increasing enlightenment due to the persistent efforts of its opponents, are everywhere apparent. Former leading advocates of judicial recall are saving faces about it. Some of them are now saying nothing about it. Some have apparently given up the idea of the recall of Judges and have turned to the judicial decision recall as a substitute."

**DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED.**

The report of the special committee to suggest remedies and formulate proposed laws complained that the House Judiciary Committee had failed to keep its promise to give it a hearing on anti-trust legislation. Of the anti-trust legislation it said: "It discriminates in favor of labor organizations, forbids injunctions in labor controversies which would be granted in other cases and makes certain acts legal when done by labor unions which are illegal when done by others."

"We condemn the Standard Oil manufacturers for endeavoring in the early days of their organization to drive competitors out of business. What is this but a boycott? This was considered an criminal by the Senate that Senators declared they would rather have their coats destroyed by the wool than they would Rockefeller money to prevent the plague. Yet here we have a proposed act which makes it legal for a labor union to persuade persons to cease to patronize or to employ any party to a dispute. This is a boycott."

"Can it have occurred to the gentleman who propose this legislation that if the courts cannot give us the law, we will surely be able to make a big offer? The shocking results of the latter method we see plainly in Colorado. Would it not have been better to have the question whether to give the law to Rockefeller decided in an orderly manner by the Colorado courts?"

**DEADLY COMPETITION UN-CIVILIZED.**

"Your committee is not opposed to organized labor. We freely concede to laboring men the same right to organize that their employers possess. We are persuaded that in opposing the proposed legislation we are the true friends of both."

"For our own part, we believe that deadly competition is uncivilized. This and this alone is the crime alleged against the founders of the Standard Oil Company. For this they have been held up to public obloquy. The United States Government has proceeded against this ground against the great corporation and has procured its dissolution."

"It is perfectly plain, that public sentiment and the law as administered do not justify the giving of the law to Rockefeller, making his first settlement at Williamsport with his old partner, McCool, on the Keith circuit."

Doolin called attention to the fact that there are a few men who have served longer in the National League than he. There are only three players left in it who were members when he broke in, these being Tommy Leach, Christy Mathewson and Hans Wagner.

**FORMER PHILLY MANAGER HAS SERVED CLUB 13 YEARS, RESIGNED POSITION, NOT OUSTED, HE STATES.**

After 13 years of service as a player and five years as manager, Charley Doolin was refused his unconditional release by President W. F. Baker, of the Philadelphia National League Club. "I asked twice for my release," said the ex-Philly manager this morning, when talking over his retirement and the appointment of Pat Moran as leader of the Phils for 1915, "and twice it was refused me."

This necessarily makes Doolin's plans for the future uncertain. Charley also made it plain that he resigned his position as manager and was not forced out. "I want it to be understood that the Phils did not throw me out, as has appeared from some of the newspaper articles," said Doolin. "I quit the club two months ago and told them I could no longer act as manager. But for some reason President Baker did not see fit to make this known."

"The main reason why I did not care any longer to continue as manager was the failure of the club owners to support me. They have never given me a cent to buy a ball player with."

"Matters came to a head two months ago in St. Louis when Hoblitzel, who had been fired by the base ball players, was sent to the Red Sox by the water tower. I had no chance whatever to land him, and, in fact, I did not even know he was out of the league until it was too late. Now I have been with the club for 13 years, and in fact, prevented from getting me take the cases of Oldham, who is with Detroit, and Ritter, with New York. We had both been offered money to play, yet they would not allow me to exercise the option and get the men whom I needed very much."

"Then, too, only a matter of \$3000 stood in the way of my keeping both the Seaton and Mike Doolan. These are some of the things I have had to contend with. Working with a new organization nearly every year has meant a wreck for a manager to make good. A new man comes in and he either doesn't know or forgets what a fellow has done. What I should have needed to make some money was appreciated by the present owners."

"Well, I am glad I'm free of all the worry of being manager anyway," remarked Doolin as he concluded. "I think I should have made a wreck out of myself. Why, I have gained 10 pounds since the close of the season. Now I'm going to rest until I start on my vaudeville tour."

"The Boston Braves have made me an offer, but I cannot accept it because I am not a free agent. The Philadelphia club evidently wants to make some money out of my sale, and I would have to go to the club they sent me to or quit baseball."

"But I am not situated as to be able to play unless I care to; therefore, I won't have to accept any proposition that doesn't look good to me."

"I have not made any definite plans for the future, and I don't know what, again, I have been told by President Baker that the Cincinnati club would like to have me, but they would have to make me a free agent."

"As far as the Federal League is concerned, I have never had a talk with any of its officials, and they have never made me an offer. They would have to extend big inducements to gain my services."

"Last year the Baseball Players Fraternity was granted a number of requests by the National Commission, and these provided that a man who had seen 10 years' service in the majors should have his unconditional release, provided the club evidently wants to make some money out of my sale, and I would have to go to the club they sent me to or quit baseball."

**OFFICIAL SECRETS OF WILSON CABINET AROUSE OPPONENTS**

Republican Congressional Committee Scores "Star Chamber" Methods of Democratic Leaders on Important Public Issues.

From a Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—"Pitiless Publicity," which at the beginning of the Administration it was announced would be President Wilson's watchword, has according to the Republican National Congressional Committee, given way to secret conferences at the White House and secret caucuses at the Capitol.

Cabinet officers are charged by the Republican leaders with adopting "star chamber methods" and "drawing the blinds on business about which the people have a right to know."

In a little pamphlet just issued by Chairman Wood, of the Republican Congressional Committee, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo comes in for much criticism. The booklet is entitled "Pitiless Publicity vs. Sinister Secretiveness."

"Even the fighting monarchies of Europe," the pamphlet reads, "are more frank with their subjects than the Democratic Administration has chosen to be with the American people. Notable proof of this is that even in that delicate and tense period that preceded the European war, when the whole diplomatic situation was pregnant with dire possibilities, England's 'White Papers' in which all the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the declaration of war was made public."

"Germany published her 'White Papers' and the other warring monarchies have taken their subjects into their confidence. But in our own free Republic, with an international situation concerning our people just as closely, the Administration has dealt in the dark and has refused to take the American people into their confidence."

"Commenting on the manner in which the Underwood-Simmons tariff was enacted into law, the pamphlet contains this paragraph:

"Behind closed doors, and with reporters carefully excluded, the Democrats talked about the bill, and then passed a rule forcing their membership to support it without even the privilege of offering an amendment on the floor. The debate on the floor of the House was most pitiful. In their 'White Papers' in which all the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the declaration of war was made public."

**SCHWAB GOES ABROAD**

Says Visit to England Is for Benefit of His Health.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Charles M. Schwab, the ironmaster, sailed today for England on the steamship Olympic, being booked under the name of Alexander McDonald. His departure was unexpected and it was not known that he was leaving the United States until he was recognized while boarding the vessel.

Mr. Schwab said his visit to England was simply to obtain the benefit of an ocean voyage.

**COTTON MEN RESUME FIGHT**

Opponents of Finance Plan Block Consideration of Point of No Return.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The fight on the plan to finance the Southern cotton crop by an issue of a quarter of a billion dollars of emergency currency started at noon today, when Representative Glass, of Virginia, who is vitally opposed to the scheme, made a point of no return.

The House, however, reached an agreement to discuss the routine business of calendar Wednesday, which brings Congress one day closer to an adjournment.

**President Names Judge and Auditor**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The President this afternoon nominated Frederick L. McDonald, of the District of Columbia, and Jesse W. Bonner, of Tennessee, to be auditor for Porto Rico. Mr. McDonald is a district commissioner.

**BAKER REFUSES TO GRANT DOOLIN CLEAR RELEASE**

Former Philly Manager Has Served Club 13 Years, Resigned Position, Not Ousted, He States.

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**U. OF P. GIVEN PAINTINGS**

Ancient Tibetan Collection Presented by Mrs. John R. Le Conte.

A valuable collection of ancient Tibetan paintings, said to be the only one of its kind in this country, has just been presented to the University Museum by Mrs. John R. Le Conte, widow of the well-known scientist, who died a few years ago in this city, and her son, Robert Le Conte.

Dr. Le Conte obtained the collection many years ago from the late Marcus Ito, who was killed in Korea. Accompanying the paintings are some of the artist's letters to Le Conte, which are highly written, but couched in quaint phrases because of the writer's limited command of English.

Present day artists are deeply interested in the paintings, all but one of which are of Buddha or some saint. The largest is a realistic picture of a bell, showing the possible reorganization of the hospital, in preparation for improvements contemplated from the \$1,000,000 item in the proposed \$11,000,000 loan.

The temporary hearing plant at Holmesburg has been ready for the last two days, Director Harte said today. All bedding has been received at the institution and the furniture has been arranged for the reception of the 1900 indigent men.

A steward is on duty at the institution and all cooking equipment is ready to be put into service.

**1000 BLOCKLEY PATIENTS WILL GO TO HOLMESBURG**

Transfer of Indigent Men Will Take Place This Week.

Dr. Richard H. Harte, Director of the Department of Health and Charities, announced today that transfer of 1000 men from Blockley to the city's new Home for the Indigent at Holmesburg will be made this week.

The transfer of these men will relieve congestion at the West Philadelphia institution and make possible reorganization of the hospital, in preparation for improvements contemplated from the \$1,000,000 item in the proposed \$11,000,000 loan.

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**SYNOD IN BUSINESS SESSION**

Presbyterian Pastors Consider Report of Brotherhood Committee.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 21.—Two hundred and fifty delegates are in attendance at the Synod of Pennsylvania, Presbyterian Churches, which opened here last night. Today the first business sessions of the Synod were held. The Rev. J. W. Smith, of Warren, Pa., has been elected Presiding Moderator for the year, and following a short devotional meeting this morning the actual work of the Synod was taken up.

A special feature of the day's work is the report of the Synodical Brotherhood Committee. The report stated that there are 2000 members in 100 congregations, of which probably 100 are Presbyterian men's brotherhoods, 50 are of the Methodist and 450 are of the Baptist and balance mainly in adult Bible classes.