DEATH TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF NOTED MEN **AND WOMEN IN 1915**

Victims of the Lusitania Submarine Disaster in Long List of Those Who Passed On

SCHOLARS GONE MANY

Theatrical Profession Loses Several, Among Them John Bunny-Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Dead

Death claimed many noted men and Among the victims and the fintes of their passing were:

JANUARY 10-Marshall P. Wilder, humorist, in St. Paul, Minn. JANUARY 12-James McDonald, Stand-ard Oll man, in New York City.

JANUARY 16-John E. Parsons, noted lawyer, in New York City. JANUARY 17 - Lamon B. Harkness, Standard Oll man, near Hollister Cal. JANUARY 19-George B. Frothingham,

JANUARY 20-Bishop Thomas M. A. Burke, Roman Catholic, of Albany, N. Y.: Prof. A. J. Phillips, of Yale University, mathematician.

FEBRUARY 4-Mary Elizabeth Braddon, novellst, at Richmond-on-Thames, Eng.

FEBRUARY 7-Theophile Poilpot, French FEBRUARY 8-James C. Fargo, express man, in New York; Marquis of Lon-donderry, in London.

FEBRUARY 9-Norman B. Ream, capftallst, in New York City.

FEBRUARY 12-Fanny Crosby, hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.; James Creelman, writer, in Berlin. FEBRUARY 18-Frank James, brother of Jesse James, outlaw, in Excelsion

Springs, Mo. FEBRUARY 24-Dr. James F. Donnelly, American physician, killed himself while Insane from hardship in fighting Serbian

MARCH 4-George Honey-Boy Evans, MARCH 6-Ex-Senator Thomas A. Bard,

MARCH 6-EX-Senator Thomas A. Bard, in Huemane, Cal.

MARCH 12-Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, wife of the world's richest man, at Pocanitco Hills, N. Y.

MARCH 15-Captain Henry King, editor,

in St. Louis.

MARCH 19—William D. Sloane, rug man,
in Alkin, S. C.; Charles Francis
Adams, historian, in Washington; Cardinal Agilardi, Catholic Church Chan-MARCH 24-Morgan Robertson, story writer; Mrs. Mary Anna Jackson, story writer, widow of Stonewall Jack-

MARCH 31-Baron Nathan Meyer Rothschild, banker, in London.

APRIL 7-Ed, Hopkinson Smith, author,

in New York city.

APRIL 9-Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, English scholar, in New Haven, Conn. APRIL 10-Charles F. Bitter, sculptor, in New York.

APRIL 12-Eben Plympton, actor, in

New York. APRIL 13-William R. Nelson, editor, in Kansas City, Mo. APRIL 16—Ex-United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in

New York city.

APRIL 24-John Bunny, movie actor, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAY 18-General T. H. Hubbard, civil

war veteran, in New York city.

MAY 26-Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, social leader, in Garrison, N. Y.

MAY 28-R. D. Bucknam, American born Turkish admiral, in Constantinople.

MAY 31-John W. Alexander, artist, in
New York city: Elliott Gregory, artist,

in New York city. JUNE 29-Jeremiah O'Donovan, Irish patriot, in New York city. JULY 4-Charles A. Conant, financial ex-

pert, in Havana.

JULY 19—Archbishop Quigley, Chicago,
Roman Catholic, in Rochester, N. Y.

JULY 18—Dr. St. Clair McKelway, newspaper editor, in Brooklyn.

New York city. AUGUST 6-General Benjamin F. Tracy, once Secretary of War, in New York

AUGUST 13-Rear Admiral McGowan, U.

S. N., retired, at Haines Falls, N. Y.

AUGUST 14-John W. Harper, publisher,
in Biddeford, Me.

AUGUST 19-Cardinal Vannutelli, in AUGUST 20-Dr. Ehrlich, inventor of sal-

and ploneer in medical science, in Ger-AUGUST 28-John D. Long, once Secretry

vasan and other remarkable remedies

AUGIIST 28—John D. Long, once Secretry of Navy, in Boston.

MAY 7—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles Frohman, theatrical manager; Justin Miles Forman, author; Elbert Hubbard, writer, and Charles Kieln, playwright, on the Lusitania.

BEPTEMBER 9—A. G. Spalding, ploneer sportsman, in San Diego.

SEPTEMBER 10—J. H. Van Amringe, once dean of Columbia University, in Morristown, N. J.

BEPTEMBER 11—Sir William C. Van Horne, Canadian railroad builder, in Montreal.

SEFTEMBER 13-Brigadier George For-syth, Civil War fighter, in Boston; Mar-thn L. d'Ooge, Greek scholar, in Ann Arbor, Mich.

APDOT, ARICH.

SEPTEMBER 14-Sereno Pratt, financial expert, in Troy, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 20-James Mortimer, lead-

SEPTEMBER 20-James Mortimer, leading dog judge, in Hampstead, L. I.

EEPTEMBER 21-Anthony Comstock,
vice crusader, in Summit, N. J.; James
W. Alexander, life insurance president,
in Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 22-Dr. Austin Flint, allenist, in New York city.

SEPTEMBER 25-James Keir Hardie,
labor leader, in Glasgow.

BEPTEMBER 3-James Reir Hardio, labor leader, in Glasgow. OCTOBER 4-George Edwardes, theatre manager, in London. OCTOBER 18-Robert B. Ward, baker and baseball magnate, in New Rochelle, N. Y. OCTOBER 21-Blanche Walsh, actress, in

OCTOBER 25-Thomas W, Story, aculptor, in New York city; W. G. Grace, world's greatest cricketer, in England.
OCTOBER 25-Paul E. Herryteu, drama-

tist, in Paris. CTOBER 10-Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian statesman, in England; Paul Ful-ler, International lawyer, in New York

NOVEMBER 1-Louis Waller, English actor, in London; Sir Arthur Rucker, acientist, in London; Edward Pretor-fous, editor, committed suicide, in St.

NOVEMBER 14-Booker T. Washington Begro educator, in Tuskegee, Ala. NOVEMBER 15-Dr. E. L. Trudeau, tu-berculosis fighter, at Saranac Lake,

N. Y.
NOVEMBER II—Theodore Letschitzky,
famous piano teacher, in Dresden.
NOVEMBER 2:—William B. Demis, Standand Oll man, in Port Jervis, N. Y.
Dealember 2:—Stephen Phillips, poet and
dramatist, at Deal. England.
DECEMBER 12:—Francia Marion Cockpell in the United States Senate M
years, in Washington.
DECEMBER II—Lind Alversions, formar
antish Chief Justice and friend of
america, in Lendon.

Jenkintown Postmaster Seriously Ill T Jefferson Donniell, postmuster of evictowii, is critically ill at his home. Itsating a stroke of paralysis, suffered a Westmustry. He is about 10 years are in line father of Rebort Denneil planate of this city. He was appointed tunister a little more than a year ago.



Phillips Studie

HEADS U. S. MEDIATORS George Gray, former Senator from Delaware and former Federal Judge, who has been chosen as the American "national member" of the International Com-mission which will mediate in any disputes between this country and Great Britain which may arise under the treaty negotiated by former Secretary of State Bryan.

MEDIATORS FOR U. S. AND BRITAIN NAMED

Judge Gray, of Delaware, Member of Peace Commission

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2L - The entire personnel of the International Commis-sion which will represent Great Britain and the United States in any dispute which arises under the io-called Investigation peace treaty negotiated by ex-Secretary
Bryan has been chosen and soon will be
announced formally. Former Federal
Judge George Gray, of Delaware, as previously announced, will be the national
member for the United States. Domicio
Da Gama, the Ambassador from Brazil,
will be the non-national member for the be the non-national member for the United States. Great Britain has chosen Viscount Bryce as her national member and Max Koreski, of the Imperial Russian Council, as her non-national member. Fridtjof Nansen, the celebrated explorer and former Premier of Norway, will be

The treaty provides that if any of the British colonial possessions are involved in a controversy they shall be represented. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick has been chosen from Canada, Sir George Hous-toun Reid from Australia and W. P. Schreiner from the South African Union. The personnel of the commission to administer the same kind of a peace treaty with Italy also has been completed. George L. Mackintosh, president of Wabash College, Crawfordaville, Ind., has been selected as the American commis-sioner, and Eduardo Suarez Mujica, the storer, and Eduardo Suarez Mujica, the Chillan Ambassador, will be the non-national member for the United States. The commissioner for Italy will be Eduard Mayor des Planches, formerly Italian Ambassador here, and the non-national member for Italy will be Mr. Van Iseshan, a member of the Supreme Court of Belgium. The umpire will be Gregor W. Gran, of Norway.

CITY SHOWS DECREASE IN DEATHS FOR 1915

Figures Indicate Fall in Mortality Rate Despite December's Severity

Despite the exceptional high death rate during December, the city's death rate for the year is lower than last year, when the rate was 16 and a fraction per thousand of population. The birth rate for the past 12 months cannot be compared with er, in Bristol, L. I.

JULY 23-William M. Ivins, lawyer, in the birth rate for the preceding year, as JULY 23-William M. Ivins, lawyer, in the reports for both the 1914 birth and the birth rate for the preceding year, as death rates are made up in the middle

and not the end of the year.

Up until 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, the number of deaths reported this year totaled 25,763. The last annual report of the Health authorities show that for the department year of 1914 the number of deaths reported was 25,515.

Births throughout the city this year, with the exception of the last three days total 38,131. For the department year of 1914 the births numbered 41.063.

This year's death-rate, as calculated, corresponds closely with the rate for the department year of 1913, and shows a reduction over most of the years for which reports have been kept. In November the statement was made that the city was enjoying its most healthful year, but the fact that December has proven the most unhealthful month since July, 1961, has altered all the early calculations. The death rate for 1915 is based upon an

rate doals rate for 1915 is based upon an estimated population of 1,683,664 and the rate for 1914 upon a population of 1,657,810. The principal cause of death given in the reports compiled by the Bureau of Vital Statistics are tuberculosis and heart disease. The unusual number of pneumonia cases reported during the closing months of the present year brings that disease well to the front in the list of causes of

TWO NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH BY POSSE

Five Others Killed in Fights Following Murder of Georgia Plantation Overseer

BLAKELEY, Ga., Dec. 31.-Two negroes were burned to death and five shot and killed during the night in a zeries of clashes growing out of efforts of a posse of white men to round-up the slayers of Henry Villipique, a plantation overseer. Villepique had been shot from ambush. Rewards of \$100 each were offered for Grandisen Goolsby and his sons, Mike

and Ulysses. Several posses, with dogs, took up the chase. Early in the round-up Early High-tower and James Earton, relatives of Gooleby, were killed by one posse. Gools-by and his sons were iscated in a cabin by Sheriff Howell and a posse. The ne-groes fired, wounding two white men. Four negroes tried a dash for freedom. Four negroes tried a dash for freedom. Goolsby and two others were shot dead. The sheriff ordered the cabin fired. One negro was burned to death hore. Later the survivor of the four, who tried to run away, was surrounded in another cabin and burned.

Two Boys Hurt in Runaway

Two boys are in the West Philadelphia formeopathic Hospital today, in a serious andition, us the result of a runsway on Haverford avenue last night. They are Arthur Norris. 15 years old, of 224 North 62d street, and William Brennan, 15 years old, of 317 North 62d street. Norris was driving a delivery wages and Brennan was riding with him, when the horse took fright at a massing automobile at 526 fright at a massing automobile at 526. fright at a passing automobile at \$3d street and Haverford avenue. The horse galloped to \$3th street, where the wagon was upon while turning the corner.

SHIPPING FREIGHT RATES SOARING FOR CARGOES FROM HERE

Schooner Chartered for \$40,000 to Take 200 Ford Automobiles From Philadelphia Port to Australia

LOCAL BUSINESS NOTES

Shipping freight rates from the port of Philadelphia are souring out of counds. The Ford Motor Company firtually completed negotiations for wirtually completed negotiations for the charter of the saling schooner John Twohy from A. D. Cummins & Co. for \$40,000 to take 200 Ford cars to Australia. The John Twohy is just in from Buenos Aires with a cargo of bones, which she is now discharging at a wharf on the Delaware. This vessel was purchased outright about a year ago for \$30,000. The deal with the Ford Company is only waiting the final arrangements as to

The Maritime Register published the The Maritime Register published the freight rates on coal by ship from this port to Boston on September II last as 80 to 80 cents per ton. Today the rates are \$1 per ton, and from Philadelphia to Newport or Providence t e rates are \$2.10 per ton. Everything that can float has been pressed into the service and the demand because

Some of the shipowners are loud in deunclation of the new shiping bill dethe obtaining of the proper sort of crews to work the vessels. American-born sallors, they say, are not shipping under the new law, and only colored sallors tre available.

are available.
"There are a lot of poor white runaways," said one shipowner, "but they
cannot pass the examination required by
the new law, and even they are not available in any great number."

The enormous number of ships com mandeered by Great Britain at the out-break of the war and since then, and the number that have been sunk has created a demand that is out of all proportion with the supply. It is a well known fact that tramp steamers salling from Atlantic ports with freight for Great Britain, France and Mediterranean ports, and re-turning in ballast are earning more in freight in three trips than the original cost of the steamers. Some of the steamers carrying oil in cases to Europe are getting 70 cents, where a few months ago they were glad to get 17 cents. One such steamer sailed from this port not many days ago with a cargo of about 7000 tons, and her freight bill for the single trip was \$77,777. The freight rates on lumber from Gulf ports to Brazil are now quoted at \$38 per 1000 feet. Offers of a profit of 100 per cent, on ships now building or the Delaware have been made and refused.

Some of the large department stores are anxiously watching the condition of the linen and linen damask markets. Al-ready prices for damasks in Ireland and Scotland have gone up as high in some cases as 210 per cent, with no prospect for lower quotations in sight. There are no linens or damasks coming from any no linens or damasks coming from a of the continental countries in Europe. Belgium, Germany and Russia were the countries that in addition to Great Britain supplied the American market, but they are hopelessly cut off. The most serious feature of this linen situation is the cha-otic condition of affairs in the neighborhood of Riga, in Russia, where virtually all the flaxseed is raised to supply the flax growing countries. Flax is an an-nual plant, and must be planted each year, and if no seed is available there can

Everything in the form of velours is going up in price. The principal manufac-tories in Europe for these goods, and also for tapestries, are at Lyons, France. So many of the workers in these factories have been called to the colors that the plants are nearly all idle, and therefore there are no goods to meet the demand.

Some months ago the large department stores in Paris had placards hung up in their establishments warning their cus-tomers that in future they could not guarantee fabrics, principally silks, in of the dye shortage in France. Up to the present none of the silk manufacturers in the United States have sent such notices to the department stores, nor have the stores een warned in any way that there to likely to be a withdrawal of certain colors in the near future.

Wholesale paint manufacturers find themselves almost in the same position as the dyers, on account of the embargo n aniline colors from Germany, are falling back to a large extent on chromates. A prominent chemical manu-facturing house in Philadelphia has announced that they are manufacturing prussiate of potash, said to be the first made in the United States commercially. That beautiful dull red color, known as

Pompelan red, is becoming very scarce. It is a red oxide of iron and comes from the territory around the Persian Gulf. It exists in veins from two to four inches in thickness, about 20 to 40 feet below the surface. It is the same ingredient that was used in the temples in Egypt and after the lapse of centuries is as bright and fresh today as when it was applied.

As to the dye situation, virtually every one engaged in the business is agreed that it would require a capital of not less than \$12,000,000 to erect a plant to manufacture dyes to compete with Germany. They explain it by using a tree as an illustration in this way:

A chemical plant starts out to make a

A chemical plant starts out to make a certain base for colors. This is repre-sented by the trunk of the tree. In the process a certain byproduct develops, which in turn develops another and that still another, etc., till you have branches and ramifications spreading out in all directions.

These by-products are utilized, many of These by-products are utilized, many of them as standard drugs and for other purposes. Finally come the colors known as aniline dyes. Because Germany has utilized these by-products and found a market for them, she can afford to sell the dyes at a smaller profit than if they

were allowed to go to waste.

For that reason it is said that a chem-cal plant in the United States intending compete with Germany must not only to compete with termany must not only utilize all these by-products, but find a market for them as well. And it is declared that this cannot be accomplished without a tariff sufficiently high to prevent the importation of cheap German dyes when the war is over. Otherwise capital will not take the risk.

ALL WELL ABOARD GREEK LINER THESSALONIKI

Storm-tossed Steamship Awaiting Arrival of Assistance

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—All is well abound the Greek liner Thesealoniki and the vessel is awaiting the arrival of the stemmship Florissi, now rushing to her assistance, according to a wireless massage received here today from Captain Goulandia.

Goulandia.

The Thessalonini's engineroom is fooded as a result of the terrific storms she ancountered in her voyage toward New York from Piracus, Greece, but wireless reports from the ship teday indicated she was in no danger of foundering. Her position was estimated 150 miles south-

Sale of Football Tickets

NEW LABOR MEASURES WITH WORKMEN'S ACTS BECOME LAW TONIGHT

Employers Already Have Made Provision for Meeting Employes' Compensation Rules . Under New Statutes

CHILD LABOR REGULATION

HARRISHURG, Dec. 51.—Most far-reaching of the new statutes which go into effect at midnight tonight are the series of optional workmen's compensa-tion acts passed last winter. Next comes the new child-labor bill.

About 200,000 employers and almost 10 About 200,000 employers and almost 10 times as many employes are affected by the companiation acts. All automatically accept its provisions unless they specifically reject them by filing notice with the Workmen's Compensation Bureau here. No employes have done so. Compensation does not have to be paid for injury to farm and domestic labor. The new laws are optional because the

Legislature lacked the power, under the Constitution, to make them compulsory. But a proposed amendment to the Constitution, permitting compulsory laws of this character also was adopted, and the laws made virtually mandatory by re-moving the defenses formerly allowed an employer In court.

No compensation is allowed for the first two weeks of disability. The maximum compensation is 50 per cent of the wages for 500 weeks for total disability. In case of death the widow and other dependents will be paid as high as 40 per cent. for 200 weeks. To adjust disability. outes referees will travel to the places where they arise.

CHILD LABOR LAWS. Working children come under the com-censation acts, but under another law may not work at all if less than 14 years old, and, if under 15, may not work more than nine hours per day, nor 51 hours per week, nor between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.; and eight of the 51 hours must be spent in "continuation schools."

School authorities and employers all over the State are co-operating in estab-lishing these schools, which will be a



SENTENCED FOR LIFE Matthew A. Schmidt was convicted last night of first degree murder as the accomplice of James B. McNamara in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times Building five years ago.

part of the public school system; as soon as they are ready attendance of workers under 16 will be as compulsory as attendance of other children at regular OTHER NEW LEGISLATION.

Other acts which I -me effective tomorrow include:

A tax of 2 cents on each \$100 face value of stock, paid by affixing stamps purchased from the State

The escheat act, requiring financial in-stitutions to report in January of each year all deposits which have been inactive for 14 years. Such moneys will escheat to the State after being inactive for 17 years.

RAILROADS RIDING TIDE OF PROSPERITY AS THE YEAR ENDS

All the Companies Show Huge Growth of Earnings-December the Banner Month of 1915

INCREASE \$168,955,548

The railroads of the United States are

enjoying prosperity.

All of the country's railroads have had a good year, and the latter part, the last six months in particular, has been very good when comparison is made with 1914, which, indeed, was a very lean year. Throughout all of last year it was the custom of nearly all carriers—in fact, the great majority—to show decreases in their monthly statements of earnings, but now things are different, substantial increases being shown month by month. Some roads, notably the Pennsylvania and St. Paul, have come through with record earnings for one given month. enjoying prosperity.

How the railroads have fared is very How the railroads have lared 15 very amply shown in a statement of carnings given out by the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics. That statement gives the increase in the revenue as \$101,528,000, while expenses fell off \$69,347,883 in the year. This leaves a net income increase of \$168,505,548 over 1914, after definitions of \$168,505,548 over 1914, after definitions. ducting taxes. These figures were based on complete returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission and on partial returns from November and December esti-

While November was a very good nonth for the carriers, i. is expected that December will be even better. Gains in November ranged from 24 per cent, to 32 per cent, as compared with last year, but during December some of the trunk ines will exceed the latter percentage namely, 32 per cent.

WAR TRAFFIC A FACTOR.

A good part of the better showing of the railroads and, in fact, a very large part, has been due to the exports of war munitions to the Allies, although it is admitted that the domestic freight movement is very much better, with signs of

further improvement with the turn of the

year.

It is safe to say that had there been enough ships available at the port of New York to take all of the outgoing freight to Europe the earnings from freight traifing of the carriers would have been even larger. Because of the inability to salips, embargees on different classes of commodities have been declared by several roads, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford has gone so far as to withdraw from soliciting freight for the present until the expert situation at New York has become better.

Officials of trunk line religence.

York has become better.

Officials of trunk line railroads declars that the situation, with regards congestion of exports, is better than it has been for several weeks, evidence of which is given by the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in lifting the embargo of some of the commodities w. Ich it had placed the list. That a great quantity of freight is still waiting at points of crisin for shipment to New York is admitted, but this will make its appearance on the rails whenever restrictions are relaxed.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DOT

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

What legislation will Congress enact which will affect the railroads and their earnings? This is the question of paramount importance in the minds of railroad officials at the present time. As one railroad man said:

railroad man said:

"The Interstate Commerce Commission may order an increase in rates, and that increase be nuilified by action of the State commissions. One State may make a ruling which is contrary to the rule prevailing in an adjoining State. The railroads are compelled, under the Sherman act, to compete, but the Hepburn law, which in effect, insures that rates over all roads between any two points shall be the same, as a matter of fact prevents any competition in rates."

Coal Goes Up \$1 a Ton

Coal Goes Up \$1 a Ton

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec, 81.—Coal dealers last night announced an advances of

\$1 per ton in the price of coal, the result
of an embargo on shipments by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a result of car
shortage. The jump is to be made in
four 25-cent advances weekly, the first
operative Saturday. operative Saturday.

GALVANIZED COPPER AND ZINC SHEETS

L. D. Berger Co., 59 N. 2d St. Reystone, Main 4000



"People treated Christmas not as a holiday, but as an excuse."

"Christmas Ain't What It Used to Be" Thinks Zapp

"Sure, I know," says Birsky, spreading a slice of rye bread with mustard, "People is getting too wise already, Zapp." And then the two old friends have a sad humorously despondent talk about the days when the retailer "could push stickers-handkerchiefs, socks, neckties, oder gloves! All you got to do was wait till December First, mark 'em up 50% over the regular price, put 'em in red paper boxes, and customers would use black jacks on each other to get at 'em!"

Montague Glass never wrote anything funnier. The chuckles you got out of Potash and Perlmutter don't begin to compare with the hearty laughter one gets from Birsky and Zapp. Listen to this: "This Christmas stuff is all a thing of the past," said Zapp. "And who done it? The feller that invented 'Do Your Christmas Shopping Early.' "

Briggs, the inimitable, illustrated Birsky and Zapp. He has caught the spirit of the two quaint characters and portrays them with a rollicking pencil, which runs their creator pretty close. You cannot afford to miss these articles—the first Montague Glass has ever written for a newspaper. Get in on the Birsky and Zapp series now. The third article will be published in

Tomorrow's