

STUDENTS PERISH IN COLLEGE BLAZE

Three Dead in Ruins and Nine Seriously Injured.

LEAP FROM THE UPPER WINDOWS.

Kenyon Academy Found Ablaze at 4 o'Clock in the Morning While 85 Cadets Slept in the Dormitories—Many Jump From the Fourth Story, While Three Are Cut Off by Flames.

Gambler, Ohio (Special)—Three boys are dead, nine severely injured and several others more or less hurt as a result of a fire which destroyed Miller Hall, Kenyon Military Academy, Delaware and North Hills and North Annex.

The fire started at 4 A. M. while the students and college authorities were asleep, and spread quickly through the buildings named, which were consumed. The search for the missing boys, the bodies of whom it is certain are in the ruins, was kept up till late in the afternoon, when the walls of the burned structures fell and their recovery is now regarded as impossible for some time. The search was impeded by the fact that the ruins were still red hot and made passage through them nearly impossible.

The falling walls barely missed Dr. Pearce, president of Kenyon, and Regents Wiant and Williams, who were leading a party of searchers through the ruins. The dead and injured are all students of the Military Academy and old Kenyon.

Parents, sisters and brothers of the dead and injured students arrive in droves, and the news of the fire spread quickly over the State and telegrams were sent at once by the college authorities to parents of the boys injured.

The property loss by the destruction of the buildings is estimated at \$100,000, with 50 per cent insurance.

Eighty-five boys were in the dormitory when the fire started. An effort was made to effect a military formation, but the younger students forgot their military training and rushed about the burning building in a panic, shrieking and crying for help.

The origin of the fire is unknown. This is the second time the Kenyon Academy buildings have been destroyed by fire.

The recent sensational lazing case, as a result of which it was alleged that a student from Cincinnati lost his life, took place at Kenyon College, a separate institution from the military academy which was destroyed.

Big Meteorite is Sold.

Portland, Ore. (Special)—The famous Willamette Meteorite has been sold to a New York scientist, who will present it to the American Museum of Natural History, in New York. The price paid was \$20,000, which is said to be the highest price ever given for a meteorite. The huge mass of ore is one of the best specimens of meteorite ever discovered, weighing about 15 tons. It was found near the banks of the Tualatin River, in Clackamas County, Oregon. After its discovery it was the object of much litigation between those who claimed to have found it.

Gapon's Assistant Caught.

Saratoff, Russia (By Cable)—Matushensky, the absconding assistant of Father Gapon, was arrested here. He was traced by a committee of St. Petersburg workmen, but refused to deliver up the \$12,000 belonging to the funds of the workmen's organization which he is alleged to have embezzled. Matushensky will be taken to St. Petersburg for trial. The proceedings against the prisoner are expected to be sensational on account of his connection with Premier Witte, former Commerce Minister Timirazoff and other persons prominent in the case.

To Compel Restitution.

Harrisburg, Pa. (Special)—Attorney General Carson filed with Governor Pennypacker an opinion on the finding of the legislative insurance investigating committee. In it he declares his belief that the fees of the actuary belong to the State, and recommends that bills in equity be filed against former Insurance Commissioners Luper, Lamber and Durham and against J. Clayton Erb, an actuary, for an accounting and settlement.

Readiness at Manila.

Manila, (By Cable)—Active preparations continue here for a possible emergency in China. Maj-Gen Leonard Wood has postponed his contemplated trip to Mindanao. A list has been circulated among the packers and carriers of this city requesting the names of those who are willing to enlist for service in China. The necessary permits will be issued to them.

Receive \$1,000 Ransom.

El Paso, Tex. (Special)—The bandits who kidnapped Col. Robert Hamman, the Deming (N. M.) ranchman, from a stage near Silver City, N. M., are alleged to have collected \$2,000 ransom money to date, \$1,000 from the Colonel and \$1,000 from his son, yet they still hold him. Officers fear to attack them in their retreat in Mogollon Mountain lest they kill the prisoner.

New Shops For A. C. L.

Wilmington, N. C. (Special)—It is announced from Atlantic Coast Line headquarters that the contract for the shops to be built at Waycross, Ga., has been awarded. Seventeen firms submitted bids. The contract is given to the Pennsylvania Bridge Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa. It is stipulated that the work must be completed by January 1, 1917. The shops will cost not less than \$400,000.

Clergyman Sent to Prison.

Philadelphia (Special)—At the conclusion of the coroner's inquest into the death of Grace Bates, 3 years old, Daniel Bates, the child's father, and Rev. Ambrose Clark, assistant pastor of Faith Tabernacle, were committed without bail for trial. The father is charged with criminal neglect and the clergyman is held as an accessory. The defendants are members of the Church of Christ and both testified that they tried to accomplish the recovery of the girl through prayer, and that medical attention was not provided for the child, who died of typhoid fever.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC

To correct a report that the date for the coming reunion of United Confederate Veterans in New Orleans had been changed from April to May, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the veterans, has issued an order to the effect that the date is, as named, April 25, 26 and 27, will stand for the annual gathering.

Treasurer R. J. Hopyka, of Hamilton County, Cincinnati, testified before the Ohio State Senate Investigating Commission that he has received about \$20,000 in gratuities from various banks for the deposit of public funds.

A contract was awarded the Pennsylvania Bridge Company for the erection of shops for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad at Waycross, Ga.

The National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association took important action concerning matters affecting the trade.

Returning to her burning apartments to get money left behind, Mrs. John Hanley, of Chicago, met her death.

Louisiana has adopted quarantine regulations against Cuba and Central America, effective March 13.

Professor Montgomery, aviator, nearly lost his life in a flight on his aeroplane near Chicago.

Eighteen girls were injured during a panic, in which 75 fell with a platform while rehearsing their part in a human flag in the Hanover (Pa.) Opera House.

The new hall of McKeesport Lodge, B. P. O. E., erected at McKeesport, Pa., at a cost of \$125,000 was dedicated by the grand officers.

Maj. A. G. Hammond, of the Third U. S. Cavalry, died at the General Hospital at the President.

Prof. Nestor W. Filch, teacher of English in the University of Chicago, died of typhoid on the brain.

Mrs. Cora Carpenter was arrested at Tiffin, O., accused of wrecking a Pennsylvania freight train.

George Small, colored, has confessed that he and not Rufus Johnson, colored, murdered Miss Allison in Moorestown, N. J., compelling Governor Stokes to deprive Johnson until the new confession can be investigated.

Hearsay evidence was given in the Patrick case that Valet Jones, the principal witness against the condemned lawyer, had given false testimony at the trial to save himself from suspicion.

Professor Stillman, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, gave a full course dinner at the Hotel Astor in which dishes of chemicals and acids were substituted for natural food.

Alfred M. Bard, a nephew of Senator Bard, of California, has mysteriously disappeared from Brussels, where he was a medical student, and it is believed that he was murdered.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor was defeated for renomination after a service of 20 years in Congress as representative from the Eleventh Ohio district.

A throng that over taxed the church attended the funeral of John A. McCall, in New York.

Samuel Thomas, a pioneer pig iron manufacturer, died in Allentown, Pa.

A resolution was introduced in the Iowa State Senate demanding that Governor Cannon, A. Miles accepted an invitation to be the orator at the annual commencement of the Nebraska State University on Thursday, June 14, next.

Depositors made a run on the Jackson Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, believing it was involved by the failure of the Bank of America.

Governor Jelks appointed Samuel D. Weakley, of Birmingham, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, vice Thomas N. McClellan, dead.

Travelers returning from China report that plans are being considered for the erection of a big jail in Shanghai for foreigners.

The will of Mrs. Jennie T. Chase, of Swampscott, Mass., who committed suicide, was set aside by the court.

President Gompers says the Federation of Labor will support the miners in whatever stand they take.

FOREIGN

An amendment to the King's address, expressing regret that the reputation of the country had been brought into contempt by describing the employment of Chinese in South Africa as slavery, was defeated in the British House by 416 to 91 votes.

Reports of Premier Witte's resignation are discredited at St. Petersburg. Witte and Father Gapon are charged with a corrupt understanding to buy off the Russian labor leader.

Wu Ting-ang, former Chinese minister to the United States, speaks in favor of the boycott as retaliation against what he considers unjust discrimination.

Ambassador White, of the American delegation to the Moroccan conference, says a strong spirit of conciliation is apparent.

The French authorities drove people out of churches who objected to the inventories by playing hot water on them.

The rebellion in Turkish Arabia is spreading and Turkish troops refuse to go to the scene unless paid wages in arrears.

A statue in honor of Alfred de Musset, the celebrated French poet, was unveiled in Paris.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill providing for workmen's pensions.

Ambassador Reid formerly opened the second section of the sixth annual exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers in London and paid a tribute to Whistler.

The Moroccan goulash Sid El Turk resumed the bombardment of the French filibustering parties at various points along the Moroccan coast.

Chancellor von Barlow opened the debate in the Reichstag on the governments proposal to extend reciprocal tariff rates to the United States.

BLUEBEARD HOCH HANGED IN A HURRY

Rush in Execution Before the Time Limit Expired

DROP FALLS WHILE HE TALKS.

Bigamist's Lawyers Appeared for Stay of Execution Shortly Before Hour Set for Death, Delaying Hanging Until Judge Decided He Could Not Interfere.

Chicago (Special)—After one of the most remarkable contests to save a man from the gallows ever waged in the courts of this State, Johann Hoch was hanged at 1:34 o'clock Friday afternoon for the murder of his wife, Marie Weicker-Hoch. He died protesting his innocence.

Hoch was believed to have had numerous wives, the names of to whom the police claim to know. His conviction and execution came about as the result of having administered arsenic to the woman he married in Chicago, and who upon her death was succeeded in Hoch's affections by her sister. It was the sister who told the police when Hoch deserted her, and her statement led to his arrest.

The bill defines foods, drugs, medicine and liquors, and also defines the standards for them. There is an exemption for dealers who furnish guarantees against adulteration and misbranding.

Of all the legal battles that have been waged since Hoch's first conviction, that at the verge of his grave was the most stubbornly contested, because only a few moments remained in which the attorneys hoped to snatch him from death.

The execution was to have occurred in the morning, but it was postponed until the afternoon, and the final blow was actually suspended in order that Hoch's lawyers might appear in court and argue for a stay.

Briefly, the points raised in Hoch's petition to the Federal Court were:

That the judgment of the State court was void because given by a court not of competent jurisdiction.

That the sentence was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment in that Emilie Fischer-Hoch, wife of the defendant, testified.

That Hoch was compelled to and did give evidence against himself.

That he was arrested in New York and extradited on a charge of bigamy and was forthwith charged with murder.

Judge Landis denied the writ, saying: "The proper remedy for counsel was a writ of error from a decision from the State Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court. The counsel failed to take advantage of that move. The writ is fatally defective and can't be made good."

Preparations for the hanging were immediately begun following Judge Landis' refusal of a writ of habeas corpus, but Hoch's attorneys strenuously continued efforts to secure further delay. While the death march was starting in the jail, the attorneys were just leaving the Federal building to get Hoch's signature to an appeal bond.

After Judge Landis had apparently closed the case, Hoch's attorneys hastily prepared an appeal bond and again advanced to the court and renewed the demand for an appeal.

"Under the circumstances, I don't think you have any right to appeal," said the Court.

"Any citizen has the right to appeal," said Attorney Edward Maher.

"In view of the fact that this matter was delayed until within an hour of the execution, I don't think so," replied the Court.

There was a hasty conference of jail officials, and then Assistant Sheriff Peters, consulted by telephone with Federal Judge Landis.

Judge Landis said:

"I have refused to do anything in the Hoch matter. You need not delay the execution of my account."

Hoch slept well all night, and when he awoke in the morning was apparently in a jovial mood. He turned to Guard James Cummings, who was in the room with him, and wished him "Good morning."

Cummings was immediately summoned. Night Jailor O'Neil came at once to the room and greeted Hoch:

"Good morning, John. How are you this morning?"

"I feel fine," replied Hoch. "I had a good night, and was not disturbed. I'm feeling fine."

Hoch then gave orders for breakfast, and while awaiting its arrival he was given several papers to read.

"Look here, O'Neil," he called. "See what one of the papers says about me. He then read to O'Neil an article which said that he had given up all hope and was in a state of collapse."

"That thing says that I have lost hope," remarked Hoch. "But I haven't. I will keep my nerve to the last."

A short time before the hour set for the execution a petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Hoch's attorneys asking Federal intervention to save Hoch. The petition said that the State authorities were endeavoring to execute Hoch in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and without due process of law.

After filing the petition the attorneys left the Federal Building immediately, intending, it was said, to go to the Criminal Court to try to get a stay of execution pending action by the United States courts.

As a result of the legal complication Jailer Whisman announced that the execution would be delayed until application for a writ of habeas corpus could be passed upon by some judge in the Federal Court.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Provisional of Pure Food Bill.

The Pure Food bill, passed by the Senate makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines or liquors in the District of Columbia, the Territories and the insular possessions of the United States, and prohibits the shipment of such goods from one State to another or to a foreign country. It also prohibits the receipt of such goods.

Punishment by fine of \$500 or by imprisonment for one year, or both, is prescribed. In the case of corporations, officials, its charges are made responsible.

The Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor are required to agree upon regulations for the collection and examination of the articles covered by the bill, but no specific provision is made for investigation, except by the Department of Agriculture. The investigations by that department are placed in the hands of the chief of the bureau of chemistry, and if he finds that the law has been violated the Secretary of Agriculture is required to report the facts to the United States District Attorney, who in turn is required to institute proceedings in the Federal courts.

The bill defines foods, drugs, medicine and liquors, and also defines the standards for them. There is an exemption for dealers who furnish guarantees against adulteration and misbranding.

The Indian Appropriation bill, which has been completed by the House Committee on Indian Affairs, carries a total of \$7,785,528, which is \$38,748 less than the current appropriation, and \$27,000 less than the estimates submitted.

The bill embodies no change in the policy for the administration of Indian affairs. Indian schools and other institutions are appropriated for practically as formerly. The appropriations for irrigation on reservations are liberal.

The selling price of steel rails abroad and for use in the United States was one of the subjects on which David W. Ross, purchasing agent of the Isthmian Canal Commission was examined by the Senate Committee on Intercoastal Canals.

He showed that he had purchased from American mills rails for use on the Isthmian at from \$1.30 to \$2.50 a ton less than the prevailing price to railroads in this country.

The Senate Committee on the Library has made favorable reports on a number of monument and memorial bills, as follows:

For a statue of John Paul Jones in Washington, \$50,000; of Gen. James Miller at Petersburg, N. H., \$5,000; for a monument at Point Pleasant, W. Va., to commemorate the battle of the Revolution fought there on October 10, 1774; \$10,000; equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. John Stark at Manchester, N. H., \$40,000; as a part contribution toward the erection of a monument at Provincetown, Mass., in commemoration of the first landing of the Pilgrims at Cape Cod, \$20,000; and a granite monument on the battlefield of Princeton, N. J., \$30,000; for the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal in Washington for a statue of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, \$4,000, and a joint resolution for the erection of a monument to Dorothea Lynde Dix at Hampden, Maine, \$10,000.

The Tillman-Gillespie resolution calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to report on the alleged discrimination of railroads in favor of coal and oil fields owned or controlled by the common carriers was passed by the House.

Secretary Bonaparte accepted the resignation of Jordon P. Kimbrough, of Tennessee, the hanging of whom was the cause of the investigation of Naval Academy affairs.

The liquidator of the J. Whittaker Knight Companies in London, in his report, shows that the assets, which were estimated to produce \$14,505,100, realized \$2,575,970.

The monthly report of Engineer Stevens shows that the cost of work has been reduced 100 per cent, and the amount of earth removed almost doubled.

The House passed the Mussel Shoal Dam Bill to create an immense water-power plant on the Tennessee River.

Rear Admiral Walker will succeed Rear Admiral Chester in charge of the Naval Observatory, at Washington.

The Hepburn Railroad Rate Bill, after a year in committee, has been thrown into the Senate for debate.

The system of army promotion and retirement was referred to in the House as a "moving picture scheme to get graft from the government."

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the purchase of coal lands in the Island of Batan, Philippine Islands.

Commander-in-Chief Tamm has outlined the program for the G. A. R. Encampment to be held in Minneapolis.

David W. Ross, purchasing agent for the Isthmian Canal Commission, testified before the Senate Committee.

Pipe lines are made common carriers by a bill introduced by Representative Rhinock (Kentucky).

F. R. Hathaway, of Saginaw, Mich., concluded his statement before the Senate Committee on the Philippines in opposition to the Philippine Tariff bill.

Chairman Hill of the House committee, in advocating the Army Appropriation Bill, called attention to the possibility of fighting in China.

The Senate committee ordered an adverse report on the bill to prohibit the handling of postoffice money orders, on Sunday.

In the Senate Mr. Rayner presented a memorial submitted by Second Vice President Bond, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in answer to the charges filed by the Red Rock Fuel Company of West Virginia.

David W. Ross, general purchasing officer for the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad, testified before the Senate Committee on Intercoastal Canals.

Kimbrough, the hazy cadet, is one of the midshipmen found deficient in the midyear examination.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has ordered the reopening of the case of former chief of the money order division, James F. Metcalf, who was dismissed.

The Senate committee on Indian Affairs agreed tentatively on amendments to the House bill winding up the affairs of the five civilized tribes commission.

THREW BABIES INTO THE SEA

Crazed Mother Follows Them To Watery Grave.

A TRAGEDY ON A STEAMBOAT.

Stateroom Occupied by Mrs. John Waters and Her Three Children of New York Found Empty on the Steamer Plymouth's Arrival at Newport—A Note Placed on Door Asks Husband's Forgiveness.

New York (Special)—Mrs. John Waters, of 279 Kingston Avenue, and her three children, two girls and a boy, the eldest four and the youngest six months, took passage on the Sound steamer Plymouth for Fall River. Before the boat arrived at Newport the stateroom they had occupied was found empty.

Notes in the room show beyond a doubt that sometime during the night the mother had carried out a purpose conceived apparently before she took the boat, and had thrown her three children overboard and perished herself.

Nobody knows when the awful tragedy occurred, for nobody appears to have seen them when they went to the stateroom.

Mrs. Waters had been in ill health ever since the birth of her second child, two years ago. Her actions, however, were at times strange, and her act can only be ascribed to a crazed mind.

When she left her home with the children Monday afternoon she said she was going to take the children to a photographer. That was the last seen of her by anyone that knew her.

Her husband, John W. Waters, general manager of the insurance bureau of the National Manufacturers' Association, spent a sleepless night looking for his missing family. He arrived at his office at 70 Broadway, early to be met with a message from the steamer company telling him of the notes found in the stateroom indicating that the woman was his wife. It was the first news he had that they had even taken passage on the boat.

When he received it and realized that his little family had all perished he was like a man suddenly paralyzed. He left later for Fall River.

Mrs. Waters was 32 years old and frail looking. She was the daughter of Capt. James Brady, a politician of Fall River, and now collector of the port there. She and her husband were married there nine years ago. They lived in Providence for some years. Their eldest child (Helen) was born. Four years ago they moved to Chicago, where Mr. Waters became the secretary of a fire insurance company. The other children born there were Dorothy, aged 2, and John, the baby, six months old. The Waters family moved here from Chicago four months ago.

After moving here Mrs. Waters became worse and imagined that she was unhappy. At times she expressed a desire to return to Chicago. Her husband finally sent her to the Bristol Sanitarium for treatment.

JOHN B. STETSON'S FORTUNE.

No Provision Made For His Florida Legacy.

Philadelphia, (Special)—Contrary to expectations, John B. Stetson, the millionaire hat manufacturer, made no provision in his will for the university at Deland, which he founded, and which bears his name, and of the charities in which he had been interested.

The will, filed with Howard Whitehead, Deputy Register of Montgomery County, divides his entire estate among the members of his family. The value of the estate is not mentioned in the testament, but from another source it was learned that Mr. Stetson left more than \$5,000,000. George A. Eisasser, an attorney of this city, and J. Howell Cummings are named as executors and trustees. Both of these gentlemen, together with Attorney Lazzari, of Norristown, two of the witnesses and two members of the family were present when the will was probated.

3,000 REPORTED DEAD.

A Trainload of Russian Troops Blown Into a River.

Tokio (By Cable)—Telegrams from Vladivostok to Japanese papers report the destruction of a train loaded with soldiers, which was blown up and precipitated into a river. The loss of life is given as 3,000, but this is considered exaggerated. On January 5 another explosion occurred between Cossocks and prisoner from Japan, the latter unarmed, and 1,500 were reported killed or wounded. About one-third of the wounded were taken to hospitals, the others being left lying on the snow.

Prince Potnia, a Mongol prince, chief-tain of the Turguta Attili, has been given permission at Peking to travel in the United States.

The Japanese government has declared March 10 as the date to be celebrated as the anniversary of the war.

Smashed His Coffin.

Loyal Wis. (Special)—James Mulligan, of Ioga, Wis., narrowly escaped being buried alive. The funeral procession was on its way to the church when the driver of the hearse heard screams from within, followed by smashing of glass. The casket was opened, and Mulligan, fully restored to consciousness, sat up and inquired where he was.

Japan's Famine Sufferers.

Washington, (Special)—The State Department has received a telegram from Dr. Klopsh, of the Christian Herald, New York, stating that upon information received to the effect that famine conditions in Japan are very much more serious and distressing than was first supposed, he has forwarded a check for \$10,000 in addition to a similar amount already contributed, for the relief of the sufferers. The money has been made immediately available to the order of the Red Cross.

Plot to Release Murderer.

St. Petersburg (By Cable)—The police have been advised of the discovery of a plot at Saratoff to release the murderer of General Sakharoff, who was shot and killed at Saratoff December 8 last; the man who threw a bomb at Vice Governor von Knoll, and other political prisoners. A number of revolutionists secured positions as jailers, constructed a tunnel and smuggled into the prison a quantity of poison, which was to be administered to the officials. The death of one of the conspirators revealed the plans.

NO STRIKE ON APRIL 1.

Positive Statement by Official of Mineworkers.

Indianapolis, (Special)—In a statement issued Vice President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, declared that there will be no strike of the mineworkers on April 1, saying the operators will restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago and, perhaps, more. The statement follows:

"You may accept one proposition as a fixed fact—that there will be no general strike in the mining industry April 1. The operators will restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago and, perhaps, more.

"Mr. H. L. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, leaders of the operators, recognize their untenable position at Indianapolis, and have gracefully submitted to the inevitable, and will pay an advance to the miners. A general strike will be averted. Business will not be paralyzed by industrial strife. An era of peace will be established for another period of years, and the trade agreement method of settling labor disputes will win new friends to its standard.

"The anthracite operators must now grant an advance in view of the action of the bituminous operators.

"The details will be worked out late and probably through a special national convention of the mineworkers.

"For two years it has been my determined purpose to have all wage agreements of the miners terminate on the same date so that unity of action might be secured without violating existing agreements on April 1, 1917. The first move in this direction was made in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the summer of 1914, when the expiration date of the contract was extended from the end of August to the end of March, this year. Practically all of our agreements expire March 1 next. By virtue of this arrangement the mineworkers of the country are now in a position to compel the operators to deal with us justly.

"At the recent joint convention in Indianapolis, I advocated an advance for the miners because I believe they are entitled to it.

"The operators at the recent Indianapolis convention showed the strongest evidence of the weakness of their position when they ignored our arguments that they could pay an advance to the mineworkers at the present selling price of coal and still make a large profit. Developments will prove additional facts, namely:

"First—That some of the large corporations represented at the recent Indianapolis joint convention were not in a position to make a successful resistance of the miners' demands.

"Second—That the great coal consuming public will not materially suffer by reason of the advance which will be granted to the miners.

(Signed) T. L. Lewis, Vice President.

DRYDOCK DEWEY SAFE AND ALL WELL.

500 Miles Westward of Las Palmas When Left By Navy Tug.

Las Palmas, Canary Island (By Cable)—The United States Navy tug Potomac, which arrived here, reported that she left the drydock Dewey 500 miles to the westward of this port, all well.

Officials of the Maryland Steel Company have never felt the slightest concern regarding the Dewey. They said that although reports stated that the weather was good and that the dock was averaging 100 miles a day, actual figuring showed that since the great dock left the Chesapeake Bay it has only averaged 71 miles a day, and at this rate it would not be due at Gibraltar until March 4 or 5. Among the Baltimoreans with the convoy is Walter E. Mullen, son of Capt. G. M. Mullen, 1228 North Caroline Street, who is in charge of the wireless telegraph outfit on the dock.

The drydock left American waters on December 29, and it was calculated that she would make 100 miles a day. The usually traveled route to Gibraltar is 3,300 miles, but in order to escape possible bad weather a sweep was taken to the southward, making the distance about 4,300 miles. She is, therefore, about nine days overdue. Officials figure that head winds have been encountered which have caused delay.