

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN COAL MINE

Explosion Wrecks Works Killing Hundreds of Men.

FIRE STOPPED RESCUE WORK

Women and Children Made Frantic Efforts to Get Near Opening and Resisted Officers.

Two terrific explosions, occurring almost simultaneously, at 10 o'clock a. m., in mines Nos. 6 and 8 of the Fairmont Coal Company at Monongah, six miles from Fairmont, W. Va., entombed between 450 and 500 men. After rescuing parties had been at work 12 hours, it was believed the dead would reach the appalling number of 400.

With only 43 bodies recovered from the Monongah mines, fire broke out Sunday evening in No. 8 pit and compelled all rescue work to be abandoned.

Women and children have gone mad from the terrible suspense and stand near the mines shrieking for their dead. The pent-up grief of several days has burst forth in all its fury, and the families of the dead miners are absolutely uncontrollable. The women fight like demons when efforts are made to get them back to their homes. They will not listen to reason, but keep crying for those who are entombed in the mines.

The wrecked mines are officially known as Nos. 6 and 8, and are located on the banks of the Monongahela river at Monongah, a town of about 1,500 inhabitants. Just what caused the explosion is unknown, but the opinion prevails generally that a shot put off within the mines blew out, igniting the gas.

The force of the explosion, which occurred at 10:30 a. m., was terrible. The entrances to both mines, which are about one and one-half miles apart, are clogged with debris. Almost every air shaft was destroyed. This made it impossible for many of the men to escape.

A large 30-foot fan near the entrance to No. 8 mine was blown to pieces, and a section of the twisted steel and wood carried into the river. Both mines are also filled with debris.

The explosion ripped out posts and bradings as if they were made of paper. Machinery weighing tons was torn apart like straw and hurled many yards.

Charles Honaker, a trapper boy, about 15 years old, who was about to enter No. 8 mine at the time of the explosion, was blown 200 feet into the Monongahela river.

Monongah No. 6 and Monongah No. 8, the mines of the Fairmont Coal Company, which were involved in the disaster, are among the largest and best equipped plants of the district. The latest type of power-driven machinery is installed in both mines. Electricity is used in excavating coal. Hauling is done by the rope and electric system. Extensive power houses and tipples are located at the mouth of each shaft. No. 6 mine is the larger, its daily capacity of 2,500 tons, being 500 tons greater than that of Monongah No. 8.

KING OF SWEDEN DEAD

Unique Character Among European Rulers, He Was Greatly Loved By His People.

Oscar II., king of Sweden, died at 9:10 o'clock Sunday morning. The death of the venerable monarch occurred in the royal apartment of the palace at Stockholm, where, surrounded by the members of his family, including Queen Gustave, and high ministers of state, the inevitable end had been awaited, while outside the palace great crowds stood with bared heads and fearful eyes long after the announcement came of the death of their well-loved sovereign.

The whole country is bowed with grief, for King Oscar was something more than a ruler of his people, and had endeared himself to them as an intimate and personal friend. When the flag on the palace was dipped to half mast there was a moan of anguish from the assembled multitude and many of them cried, "Our dear old king is dead."

The succession to the throne of Sweden now passes to Oscar Gustave Adolphe, Duke of Vermland, eldest son of the late king. At a meeting of the council of state, the new king took the oath of allegiance under the title of Gustave V., and adopted the motto "With the People of the Fatherland." The prince then took the oath of allegiance and the new monarch accepted the homage of the state officials.

Vandyke Masterpiece Stolen.

One of Vandyke's great masterpieces, "The Erektion of the Cross," has been stolen from the church of Notre Dame, at Courtrai, Belgium. The thieves carefully cut out the canvas from the frame and carried it away. They are believed to have been experts, as special watchmen employed in guarding the treasures of the church, observed nothing.

Lake Traffic Beats Record.

Unofficial figures compiled by experts in the iron ore and coal trade on the great lake show that the movement for the season of 1907 will have been the greatest in the history of the lakes. There was no cessation of traffic during the last month or two, notwithstanding the financial flurry.

Chairman New and Secretary Dyer issued the official call for the Republican national convention to be held in Chicago June 16, 1908.

BUSINESS RESTRICTION.

Reports of Bank Clearings Show a Decrease of Nearly 30 Per Cent from Same Month Last Year.

The extent to which the restriction of business, caused by the flurry in the money market late in October, affected payments through the banks is shown by November bank clearings, total bank exchanges at all the cities in the United States for that month, as reported by R. G. Dun & Company being \$9,664,851,522, a decrease of 29.2 per cent, compared with last year, and 26.6 per cent under the corresponding month of 1905.

The full force of the money market disturbances is here shown and nearly every city reports a decrease as compared with both preceding years.

In many cities the decrease is large, Pittsburg, however, shows an exceptionally small decrease and with one exception makes the best showing of any of the larger cities.

The loss is greatest in New England cities, Middle Atlantic, Middle South, Central West and at Pacific Coast points. At South Atlantic cities and in the far West, there is a decrease, but it is not as heavy as in the other sections.

There has been a comparatively small loss each month this year compared with 1906, with the exception of two months, but this loss was almost wholly at New York City, and was due to the greatly reduced volume of speculative business in the New York Stock Exchange, and the lower securities values prevailing; in November, however, the loss is nearly one-third.

The large cities in the United States report a decrease which is especially heavy at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans.

In the Middle Atlantic States there is a large loss at New York, Philadelphia and some smaller cities. Scranton reports an increase and there are small gains at Wilkes-Barre and Syracuse.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Annual Report Shows There Are More Than 1,500,000 Volumes On Its Shelves.

The librarian of Congress, in his annual report, shows that the library has 1,433,848 books and pamphlets, and 900,000 other articles, giving it third place in size among the libraries of the world.

This was a gain of over 54,000 books and pamphlets during the year, the most celebrated acquisition being the Yudin library of works on Russia and Siberia of over 80,000 volumes.

There is no other collection on the subject of such size in America, and perhaps none so valuable in Europe outside of Russia.

There were numerous other acquisitions, including a collection of 9,000 works on Japan, mainly in the Japanese language, selected in Japan by Prof. Asakawa, of Yale.

Special attention has been devoted to developing the collection of foreign documents. The expenses of the library, exclusive of \$205,000 for printing and binding, aggregated \$576,000.

FIVE KILLED IN WRECK

Engine Crashes Into Rear of Passenger Train on Sidetrack.

Five persons were killed and 25 or 30 injured in a rear-end collision between local passenger trains on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Hanover, Md., 12 miles west of Baltimore. Some of the injured may die. Four of those killed outright were negro track hands and the other an unidentified white man.

The first train was 25 minutes late, having been delayed by a broken rail at Jessup, where it had sidetracked to let an express pass. While standing at Hanover station, taking on passengers, the second train came around the curve and crashed into the rear car of the stationary train, smashing this car and driving it into the next coach ahead. The last car was divided into a smoking compartment and a section for negroes. It was in this car that the deaths occurred.

Engineer Wagner of the rear train claims the signal at Hanover, the first signal station west of Hanover, showed a clear track ahead.

Rural Delivery.

The annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General P. V. DeGraw shows that the extension of the rural delivery service throughout the country has continued during the year, but there has been a marked decrease in requests for new routes, indicating that the appropriations made by Congress for the extension of rural delivery have equaled the demands. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, 2,554 petitions were filed, a decrease of 2,133 as compared with the number filed during the preceding year. Of the petitions filed 1,804 were accepted for investigation.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Secretary Cortelyou announced that Panama Canal bond issue will be limited to \$25,000,000, and issue of 3 per cent certificates to \$15,000,000.

Judge K. M. Landis promptly overruled exceptions sought to be taken to his sentence of the Standard Oil Company to pay a fine of \$29,240,000.

Deaths in the Alps. The season of 1907 was a dark one in the Alps. No less than 75 lives were lost on the mountains and there were 150 serious accidents involving personal injury. Most of the victims were Swiss, and after them come Germans, British and Italians.

The central Alps are the chief danger area. Fourteen of the killed owe their death to searching for edelweiss. There are rumors of a concerted action between France, Italy and Switzerland to restrict the climbing of certain dangerous peaks.

FLOOD OF BILLS IN SENATE

Many for Private Pensions. Wide Range of Subjects.

SOME RAILROAD MEASURES

Inquiry is Made as to Recent Public Deposits and Allotment of Bonds.

December 4 was the first bill day of the Sixtieth Congress in the Senate. More than 800 measures were introduced, making a new record for the opening day. For more than an hour the clerk read bills by titles and the vice president said simply "referred as indicated," or "same order."

Senator Tillman tried to stop the performance, but failed. He read a rule of the Senate, adopted at the last session, that bills coming up for introduction after the morning hour should be handed to the clerk without being read. He invoked this rule to stop the deluge of bills, but was reminded by the vice president that the morning hour had not expired and the rule was not applicable.

Senator Tillman was persistent and expressed the opinion that the only interest senators had in the bills was to see them in the record, and that purpose could be accomplished quite as readily by handing them to the clerk. But Mr. Tillman went down before the ruling of the vice president and the reading of bills by title continued.

A great majority of the measures were of private character or of local significance.

Senator Gallinger (R., N. H.) had the honor of introducing Senate bill No. 1. He also presented about a score of others, including a mail subsidy measure; a bill to prevent food adulterations; one to authorize the establishment of a university of the United States.

Mr. Hansbrough (R., N. D.) introduced his bill authorizing a central bank of issue at Chicago. La Follette (R., Wis.) proposed a measure authorizing the interstate commerce commission to make an appraisal of the value of all the physical properties of interstate carriers, and Mr. Newlands (D., Nev.) one for the national incorporation of railroads.

Senator Jeff Davis proposed a bill to prevent trusts pools and combinations in restraint of trade. He gave notice that he would speak on the merits of his bill on December 11.

Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) offered an amendment to the Senate rules, making a roll call the order of business in the Senate immediately after the chaplain's prayer at the beginning of a new session of Congress.

Two important resolutions were introduced by Clay and Culberson. Senator Clay's resolution directs the secretary of the treasury to report the deposits of public moneys in each national bank in 1907.

Senator Culberson's resolution is along similar lines, asking for a total of deposits of public moneys for October 1 and November 1, 1907, and further information as to the allotments of Panama bonds and the 3 per cent certificates, to whom awarded, and the like. Both resolutions were over.

Among other bills introduced were the following:
By Senator La Follette: Requiring that railroad rates shall be fixed so as only to yield a fair return on the valuation of a road's property.

By Senator Nelson: Extending the free delivery service to all towns having a postal revenue of \$8,000.

WATERWAYS CONVENTION

National Rivers and Harbors Congress Addressed by Men of World Prominence.

Prominent officials of the national government, governors of states, representatives of foreign powers, members of the Senate and House of Representatives and leaders in all walks of civil life in America participated in the convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington. Nearly 2,000 delegates, representing every state in the Union, as well as Alaska and Hawaii, were present.

It is not expected that any definite or concrete action in promotion of the projects advocated by the Congress will be taken, but it is hoped that the work of the convention will so impress the national Congress, now in session, as to induce it to make adequate appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country.

GIVES GOULD LINES MILLIONS

Pacific Express Company Shown to Have Paid for Using Roads.

It developed at the investigation being conducted by the Indiana railroad commission into rates, practices and alleged discrimination by the express companies in Indiana, that the Pacific Express Company, in order to gain the right to use the lines of the Wabash, Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads, gave to those roads stock to the amount of \$6,000,000, in addition to the regular charges for the use of the lines.

Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, died at Long Island, of acute indigestion with which he was attacked after eating Thanksgiving dinner.

Opposed to Exclusion Bill.

President Roosevelt is opposed to the bill restricting Oriental immigration prepared by Representative Hayes of California. Beyond saying that the President indicated his opposition and also stating that he would nevertheless introduce the bill and press it to the best of his ability, Mr. Hayes declined to discuss the question. He said, however, that the bill was in accordance with the sentiment in California, which had become universally opposed to Japanese immigration.

LARGE TREASURY SURPLUS

Report of Secretary Cortelyou Shows Condition of Treasury for Twelve Months Past.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou presented his report to Congress. It was a most voluminous document and by means of many tables of statistics, showed the financial condition of the Nation to be most prosperous.

For the fiscal year of 1907 the total receipts from all sources were \$846,725,339.62. The total expenditures for the same period, from all sources, were \$762,488,753.32. This shows a surplus of \$84,236,586.30.

In relation to the condition of the treasury, Secretary Cortelyou reported the public debt to be \$2,457,188,061.54. Of this amount \$894,834,280 is interest bearing debt and certificates, and notes issued on deposits of coin and silver bullion reach a grand total of \$160,009,869.

The cash in the treasury is as follows: Reserve fund, \$150,000,000; trust funds held for redemption of certificates and treasury notes, \$1,160,009,869; general fund, \$192,593,810.99; in National bank depositors, \$181,700,053.62; in the Philippine Islands, \$3,723,353.22, making the total cash in the treasury \$1,688,027,686.83. The total liabilities of the Nation are \$1,269,445,649.32, making an actual unencumbered balance on hand of \$418,581,437.51.

Compared with the fiscal year of 1906 the receipts for the year of 1907 increased \$54,338,435. There was an increase in expenditures of \$25,271,171.31.

For the fiscal year of 1908 the revenues of the Government are estimated at \$844,025,581.10, and the expenditures for the same period are estimated at \$802,025,581.10, leaving a surplus of \$42,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL

Dec. 4.—The Senate was in session for an hour and a half, adjourning at 1:30 o'clock until Monday.

Senator William P. Frye of Maine, was elected president pro tem, of the Senate. Senator Daniel G. Virburg, being given a complimentary vote for that honor by his Democratic colleagues. Most of the session was taken up by the introduction of bills.

The House was in session only 10 minutes and transacted no business beyond agreeing to make response to the greetings of the new State of Oklahoma. The House also adjourned until Monday.

The annual tax of \$1 on every barrel of beer brewed in the United States for the creation of a "permanent investment fund" of \$50,000,000 yearly for the development of the country's waterways is the proposal carried in a joint resolution introduced in the House today by Mr. Acheson, of Pennsylvania.

Representative Ollie M. James of Kentucky, introduced in the House a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed information concerning the resources of all the national banks of the country.

A bill providing for prohibition in the District of Columbia was introduced by Representative Lamb of Virginia.

Mr. Cale, delegate from Alaska, offered a bill conferring upon Alaska a territorial form of government.

Representative Kipp of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill making national bank notes legal tender.

Representative William M. Kitchen of North Carolina, introduced a bill abolishing all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, raw and manufactured.

Senator Beveridge reintroduced his child labor bill, which prohibits carrying over interstate lines the products of mines and factories in which children under 14 years of age are employed.

A bill to establish postal savings banks for depositing savings at interest was introduced today by Senator Carter of Montana.

Senator Knox introduced, by request, a bill to provide for an elastic currency by authorizing any holder of gold coin or of United States, State, county or municipal bonds, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, to deposit them and to secure for them a new form of legal tender government note.

BANDITS LOOT BANK AT THEIR LEISURE

Keep Town at Bay With Guns While Charge After Charge is Made on Safe.

Five men early in the morning succeeded, after firing five nitroglycerin shots, in breaking into the coin safe of the Carney Bank at Carney, Okla., and securing \$4,000. While two men, time after time, charged the safe the other robbers stood guard outside and kept up a steady rifle fire in every direction, shooting at any citizen who appeared.

Thoroughly aroused a general alarm was sounded. Church bells were rung and the citizens arming themselves were prepared to make a charge, when the robbers calmly walked down the main street and vanished in the darkness.

All efforts to trail the man have failed. A large posse with bloodhounds is scouring the district for some clew, but have utterly failed.

It is thought the gang is the same that robbed the Bank of Marshall two weeks ago, and as a result of these robberies bankers in the smaller towns are placing armed guards in bank buildings.

NO CUTTING OF WAGES NOW

Those Paid Steel Workers May Be Adjusted Later On.

Officials of the United States Steel Corporation made denial of reports recently circulated that the company had posted notices in Pittsburg and other cities announcing a reduction in wages to be made January 1.

It is said that there may be an adjustment of wages later on to meet new conditions.

SHOT AT INNOCENT MEN

Insane Man Seeks Governor of Massachusetts with Gun.

ONE GETS MORTAL INJURY.

Massachusetts Executive and State Police Quick on Scene. Madman Caught.

A maniac walked into the ante-room of the executive chamber of the State House at Boston, and, finding Governor Guild's door closed, turned upon three prominent labor leaders and fired three shots at them, probably fatally wounding Edward Cohen of Lynn, President of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor; seriously wounding Dennis D. Driscoll of Boston, secretary of the same board, and injuring with the muzzle of his revolver Arthur M. Huddell of Boston, former President of the Central Labor Union of this city.

The insane man who was John A. Steele of Everett, and who was released on parole last month from the Danvers Insane Asylum, was overpowered by Private Secretary Charles S. Groves and General J. H. Whitney, Chief of the State Police.

Governor Guild was in his office only a few feet away, and, rushing out, assisted in subduing Steele, then knelt by Cohen's side and subsequently directed the removal of the wounded men to the hospital.

Cohen was shot twice through the head and was in a critical condition at the Massachusetts General Hospital struck Driscoll a glancing blow on the side of the forehead and, making a long wound over the head, rendered him unconscious. He recovered consciousness half an hour later. Huddell's wound was quickly dressed and will probably cause him little inconvenience.

The three labor leaders came to the State House today to meet the Governor by appointment. They reached the State House shortly after 3 o'clock and found the Governor receiving a delegation from Rhode Island. The three labor men were asked to wait in an ante-room until the Rhode Island men should leave.

All three were standing beside a long table conversing, while at the farther end of the room Private Secretary Groves was dictating letters. William Reed, the colored messenger of the department, was seated at his desk within a few feet of the labor men.

Suddenly Steele appeared at the door of the room from the hallway, and without announcing his mission walked by the doorkeeper and Messenger Reed and then glanced toward Governor Guild's room, about twenty feet away and began shooting.

BILL TO ABOLISH TRUSTS

Drastic Measure, Which, If Adopted, Would Put Them Out of Business.

Speaking of the bill introduced by himself for the abolishment of trusts, Senator Jefferson Davis said that the bill was the most drastic ever presented in the Senate on that line.

It absolutely prohibits any domestic corporation that shall enter into a trust from doing business in any part of the United States and prohibits all foreign corporations from doing any business at all in this country.

The penalty fixed for each violation of the proposed law is \$5,000 fine and from five to 21 years' imprisonment, each day of the continuance of the relationship to a trust constituting a separate offense.

The bill provides that money paid for trust goods can be recovered, and that no collection on trust goods sold on credit shall be enforced.

"The proposition is whether trusts are good or bad. I say they are bad, and I propose to destroy them," said Mr. Davis.

The British turbine torpedo-boat destroyer Tartar has beaten all records for her class, steaming 35.952 knots an hour against the tide.

NEW GAS FIELD

Open Big Field 16 Miles from Cleveland—Outwit Standard.

A new gas field has been discovered in Dover township, 16 miles west of Cleveland.

Control over the entire district covered by the field has been acquired by anti-Standard Oil interests, which have leased practically every farm in Dover and Avon townships and are rapidly carrying on the work of sinking wells. The Ohio Fuel Supply Company is a Pittsburg concern.

Nebraska Makes 18.88 Knots.

Word reached the navy department that the battleship Nebraska, which has just finished her final acceptance trial on Puget Sound, made 18.88 knots under forced draught for four hours. The Nebraska's contract speed called for 18 knots.

It is alleged an anarchist plot on the lives of Emperor Francis Joseph and Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne, has been discovered.

American Peace Conference.

The Central American peace conference in session at Washington has agreed upon an international tribunal to be composed of five judges, one from each of the republics, and which is to meet at the capital of Costa Rica and settle disputes. The conference gives every indication of resulting in an agreement, which, adhered to, will prevent wars between the Central American states.

One man was killed and four badly hurt when an automobile overturned near Escanaba, Mich.

FIND OLD FRENCH VILLAGE

Panama Canal Engineering Force Discovers Buildings and Machinery in Jungle.

An entire village built by the French during their occupation of the Isthmus and completely buried by the dense jungle growth of 20 years has been discovered at Calmito Malato, by the engineering force locating the center line of the canal in the Chagres division. The village contained nine sets of married quarters, 22 barracks and mess halls and a small machine shop. A majority of the buildings were in sufficiently good condition to be worth preservation and are now undergoing repairs. The machinery in the machine shop was in good condition and will be overhauled and put into use.

Other relics of the French occupation are frequently found. Near Tabernilla a large excavator was located with a bridge 250 feet long for the carrying of material overhead from the excavator to the dump.

In order to afford a comparison of the cost of the building construction by contract as against day labor, proposals are soon to be called for by the Isthmian canal commission covering the construction of one more of the commission type quarters on the basis of all material furnished by the government at the site, and all labor being furnished by the contractor.

GRAFT IN SAN FRANCISCO

Grand Jury Returns 441 Indictments Against 47 Persons.

San Francisco's grand jury has submitted its final report after investigating graft charges for 110 days and returning 441 indictments against 47 persons. The report declares that it would not be possible to outline even the corruption of the lowest kind, involving the participation of former Mayor Schmitz in the profits, and that were it not for the contradictory evidence of low characters, much of it undoubtedly perjured, indictments would have been found for forming a disorderly house trust. It is also averred that every property holder was robbed after the great fire by the connivance of the police.

TEMPERANCE VOTE GROWS

Result of City Elections in Massachusetts.

The collective result of municipal elections held in 13 of the 33 cities in Massachusetts shows a very considerable gain in the total of the no-license column. Haverhill voted to go "dry" after ten years of licensed liquor selling. Fitchburg, after two years of no license, voted to authorize the sale of liquor by a majority of 544. The opposition to license in other cities was much stronger than in previous years, and in Taunton license was carried by only eight votes, while last year's majority was 953. The total vote of the 13 cities on the license question compares as follows: 1906—Yes, 36,813; no, 33,222. 1907—Yes, 38,687; no, 37,525.

CURRENT NEWS EVENTS.

Japanese Ambassador Aoki has been summoned home to report on immigration and other questions and may not return.

District Attorney Jerome secured supreme court's order for a special grand jury to investigate the affairs of the International Trust Company.

Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, the actress, committed suicide by shooting in her room at the Hotel Stafford, Baltimore.

President Roosevelt issued orders to have federal troops held in readiness to aid in restoring order at Goldfield, Nev.

President Thirkield of Howard University announced that Andrew Carnegie had given the university \$50,000 for a new library building.

The value of the coins at the mints of the United States during November, 1907, was \$35,963,260, of which \$23,840,060 was gold, \$2,002,000 silver and \$121,200 minor coins.

Crazed by cocaine, Wash Mussy, a negro, ran amuck at Augusta, Ark., shooting seven white people, two of whom were women. The negro was finally shot to death by a posse fighting until he fell literally riddled with bullets.

Two men were slightly injured in a powder explosion at the plant of the Kings powder mills near Lebanon, O. The explosion occurred in the glazing mill, a shed isolated from the main building. At Mason, O., four miles away, windows were broken by the concussion.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued December 2, shows that at the close of business November 30, 1907, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$874,479,839, which is a decrease for the month of \$4,746,795.

The receivers of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company have issued a general balance sheet as of October 23, 1907, which shows a profit and loss surplus of \$11,610,756. The receivers have taken pains to figure the assets down to a basis as conservative as possible.

North Carolina's supreme court has arrested the judgment of Judge Long as to the \$30,000 fine of the Southern Railway Company for violating the 2½-cent rate law. The right of the court to fine or imprison any railroad official for selling at a higher rate is denied.

Mrs. Bradley Acquitted. "Not guilty" was the verdict rendered by the jury in the case of Mrs. Annie E. Bradley, charged with the murder of former Senator Arthur Brown of Utah, at a hotel in Washington city on December 8, last.

To Construct Naval Base. The plans for the great new naval base at Rosyth, Scotland, have been completed, and the work will begin early in 1908. The basin is to be practically square, with quay accommodations for 22 warships although this may be doubled.