

have over the civilized world before this movement is over.

Justice Lush said: "I must pass a severe sentence on you. If you would only realize the wrong you are doing and use your influence in the right direction I should be the first to use my best endeavors to secure a mitigation of your sentence. I cannot and I will not regard your crime as trivial. It is a most serious one."

Mrs. Fankhurst was charged with having "counseled certain persons whose names are unknown to place feloniously and maliciously certain substances with intent thereby to damage David Lloyd-George's country house at Walton Heath. Mrs. Fankhurst had yesterday pleaded not guilty."

The case of Mrs. Fankhurst went to a jury of men after Justice Lush had told the twelve that her impassioned plea—all the defense she submitted—was "irrelevant."

NO WOMAN IN ENGLAND IS TRIED BY JURY OF PEERS. When Chief Inspector O'Brien of Scotland Yard told his story of the arrest of Mrs. Fankhurst in her Knightsbridge flat, King's Counsel Bockin announced that the Crown had finished.

Facing the jurors without emotion, but with earnestness in every word, Mrs. Fankhurst told them she would call no witnesses, and then proceeded to tell the jury that she was not guilty and would admit full responsibility for the Walton Heath bomb explosion.

"No woman in England is ever tried by a jury of her peers, as in her right," she said. "Trials such as this to-day are examples of what they are suffering to obtain their rights."

"I pleaded not guilty, because I am not wicked and not malicious, though I accept full responsibility for the Lloyd-George explosion."

Mrs. Fankhurst then proceeded to catalogue all the "man-made" laws of England that she said were unjust to women. They included almost every law of importance in the English code.

"The divorce law alone," she said, "is sufficient to justify a revolution by the women."

Mrs. Fankhurst concluded her address to the jury by saying that the country's laws, saying that she would not submit to them no matter what happened.

"In behalf of the welfare of this country I ask the jury to find me not guilty."

Justice Lush summed up the Crown's evidence and told the jury that Mrs. Fankhurst's remarks were beside the point. At her request he then adjourned court until 3.10 P. M. to allow Mrs. Fankhurst to consult with her daughter, Miss Sylvia Fankhurst.

At the appointed moment Justice Lush told Mrs. Fankhurst that the recess had expired, and the case was given to the jury.

CHURCHILL PURSUED BY SUFRAGETTES.

PLYMOUTH, England, April 2.—Sufragettes here to-day set many telegraph and telephone wires on a protest against the conviction in London of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant leader, sentenced to three years' penal servitude for the Lloyd-George explosion.

Militant sufragettes made active preparations this morning to welcome Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who later arrived here on board the Admiralty yacht.

The women painted their greetings in big letters on Sandown Light-house and at other points of vantage beside the sea. The women of the town met the First Lord at the Admiralty yacht.

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SUFRAGETTES SET FIRE TO THREE HOUSES.

LONDON, April 2.—Three attempts were made during last night to burn houses in an upward movement in the City. One of the residences was occupied and another of them was the same that sufragettes tried to blow up last week. The damage done on this occasion was not extensive.

Nothing has yet been found to connect the sufragettes with the outrages, but the alleged contents of the sub's are convinced that militants were responsible for them.

"This place is a regular hotbed of sufragettes," is the complaint raised on all sides.

Table with columns: Amal. Copper, Am. Beet Sugar, Am. Cotton, Am. Lard, Am. Petroleum, Am. Rice, Am. Sugar, Am. Tea, Am. Tobacco, Am. Wool, Am. Yarn, Am. Flour, Am. Corn, Am. Beans, Am. Peas, Am. Lentils, Am. Oats, Am. Barley, Am. Rye, Am. Buckwheat, Am. Millet, Am. Sorghum, Am. Rice, Am. Beans, Am. Peas, Am. Lentils, Am. Oats, Am. Barley, Am. Rye, Am. Buckwheat, Am. Millet, Am. Sorghum.

MRS. FANKHURST'S PRISON RECORD IN SUFRAGETTE CAUSE.

This is the prison record up to date of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant leader of the British sufragettes.

February, 1908.—Sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for heading a raid on the House of Commons. Served the whole sentence.

October, 1908.—Sentenced for three months for inciting to riot. Released a few weeks before the sentence expired.

November, 1910.—Arrested in Downing street while heading a deputation of 400 women, who desired to interview the Prime Minister. No charge was preferred against her and she was released.

March, 1912.—Sentenced to two months' imprisonment for window-smashing.

March, 1912.—Charged, while serving the foregoing sentence, with conspiracy, with Patrick Lawrence and Mrs. Petibick Lawrence and her daughter, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in connection with the general window-smashing raid on Oxford, Regent and Bond street shops. The daughter eluded arrest and escaped to Paris, where she since has been in exile. The others were sentenced to nine months in prison.

Mrs. Fankhurst went on a hunger strike and, after five weeks, all three were released.

February, 1913.—Arrested on charge of "inciting to commit malicious destruction of property" in connection with the Lloyd-George explosion at Walton Heath. Committed for the May Assizes of the Surrey County Court at Guildford and sent to Holloway Jail because she refused to promise good behavior. Case transferred to Central Criminal Court, London, after a day, and set for the April Assizes. Mrs. Fankhurst then pledged her good conduct and was released on \$4,000 bond.

April 2.—Sentenced to three years' penal servitude on the charge of inciting bomb explosion at the residence of David Lloyd-George.

THAW TO TESTIFY IN ALLEGED PLOT TO SET HIM FREE

Gov. Sulzer Likely to Be a Witness Also in Grand Jury Proceedings.

The Supreme Court Grand Jury investigating the Thaw bribery scandal held a short session to-day, finishing with William F. Clark, former Secretary to Gov. Sulzer's investigating committee.

Alfred Henry Lewis, a magazine writer, employed by the Thaw family to bring about the publication of articles which might change public opinion in favor of the slayer of Stanford White, will be the first witness at the hearing Monday.

It is expected the Grand Jurors will not be able to complete their hearing before the end of the coming week.

The announcement that Gov. Sulzer would be called as a witness before the Grand Jury has added interest to the inquiry. Members of the Grand Jury declared to-day that no definite decision had been reached as to the calling of the Governor.

It was said that District Attorney Whitman would be asked later to invite Gov. Sulzer to appear, if he saw fit, but no action has been taken looking toward the subpoenaing of the Chief Executive in the event he does not care to come voluntarily.

As Gov. Sulzer has taken a deep interest in the case and as the present investigation was begun at his request, it is likely he will appear, if he is asked. No communication has yet been sent to Gov. Sulzer asking his presence, and it has not been decided when such a letter will be sent to him.

It is probably that Harry Thaw himself will be brought down from Mattewan on Tuesday to testify. His testimony can be given such credence, as a corroborating witness, as the grand jurors see fit.

While no indictments have been drawn up or returned in the investigation room, it is believed that at least three and possibly five men may have to stand trial in the alleged conspiracy to influence public officials to release Thaw from the madhouse. Every witness who appears before the Grand Jury has been required to sign a formal waiver of immunity from prosecution and to file the document with the Clerk of New York County before he is permitted to testify.

John Nicholson Anhalt of No. 60 Wall street, Thaw's attorney of record, who has been mentioned prominently in Thaw's last effort to secure his freedom, has not been summoned to appear, but will be heard if he appears voluntarily and if the waiver demanded of other witnesses.

To bring Thaw down from Mattewan it will be necessary for Assistant District-Attorney William A. De Ford, who is in charge of the investigation for Mr. Whitman, to secure a writ of habeas corpus.

FLOODS DESTROY HOMES AS OWNERS WATCH ON HILLS

Hundreds of Refugees at Shawneetown, Ill., See House After House Carried Away.

MORE PERIL AT CAIRO.

Wealthy Residents Work Beside Negro Laborers in Desperate Effort to Save Town.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., April 2.—Hundreds of inhabitants of Shawneetown, camped on the hills back of the town to which they had fled for their lives, sat helpless to-day and saw the waters of the Ohio River sweep their homes into a twisted mass of wreckage.

A high wind that sent the water over its foundations, crushed into a shapeless mass and torn to bits in the eddies of the swift current.

Little remains of Shawneetown. From the hills the brick and stone buildings alone seemed to be withstanding the rush of the torrent. These stood in from ten to thirty feet of water.

A high wind that sent the water over against the north levee with such force that it broke in a wide gap wrought the damage that the City Council sought to prevent by dynamiting the levee below the town. Both the north and east levees are submerged. No loss of life has been reported.

WEALTHIEST NEGROES WORK BESIDE NEGROES.

CAIRO, Ill., April 2.—With the river gauge standing at 45 since 10 o'clock last night—six inches higher than the water has ever been in the history of this city—the condition here to-day was critical.

Water is seeping through the hastily constructed bulkheads, which threaten at any moment to go down before the rush of water.

All night the wealthiest residents of the town worked side by side with negro laborers, banking the levee with sandbags and desperately striving to prevent a break. Water rushing into the breaks in the levee north of the city filled the drainage district early to-day.

THRILLING RESCUE OF 48 MAROONED SOLDIERS.

The most thrilling of rescues yet reported was that of forty-eight members of Company G of the National Guard of Missouri, who were taken from a strip of levee 800 yards wide and 400 yards long, near Birds Point, Mo., by a detachment of the Chicago Naval Reserve.

The men had been ordered to Birds Point for food duty by Gov. Major. The breaking of levees left them marooned on the crumbling strip of embankment. Their heavier boats were carried away. Only a skiff which could carry two men, took the men to-day.

The officers in charge—Capt. S. A. Martin and Capt. M. A. Jamieson—made the dangerous voyage to Cairo to get relief for their men. The Chicago Naval Reserve left immediately in their launch, towing a whaleboat, and returned to Cairo with the men to-day. They were later transferred to Commerce, Mo., where headquarters for the Missouri National Guard have been established.

"We could feel the dirt crumbling away beneath our feet," one of the men said, "and we were kept on the move nearly all of the time. The action of levees on which we were marooned was under water as deep as three feet in many places, and time after time we dragged some of the men from the water as the earth crumbled away. We made it a point to stand as near the edge of the water as we could, so that if caught in a cave-in we would not be washed away by the current."

Reports reaching here from Brookport, Ky., near Paducah, are that the entire town is under water. An appeal for aid made to Springfield caused the U. S. Army to dispatch the supplies and boats, to be despatched there for rescue work.

GOV. COX OF OHIO IN FLOODED DISTRICT IN THAT STATE.

ON BOARD OHIO RELIEF COMMISSION'S SPECIAL TRAIN, DAYTON, O., April 3.—Gov. Cox, accompanied by Miss Mabel Boardman of the National Red Cross Society and members of the Ohio Relief Commission, to-day saw for himself the havoc wrought by the flood which swept his home city, a complete town of the city as made by the party and the commission is expected to formulate more complete plans at once for the relief of the flood sufferers.

The commission plans to visit Hamilton, Piqua, Chillicothe and Marietta to-day and inspect conditions in these places.

An interesting stereopticon lecture Gov. Cox and the Commission were shown actual scenes in the city when the flood and fire were at their height and the frightful devastation and suffering immediately after the waters subsided. The stereopticon slides were also used to plead for aid in the rehabilitation of the city and the flood-swept area.

A map was displayed on the screen showing how 37,000 of Dayton's 120,000 population had been made homeless by the flood.

FOUR MORE DROWNED BODIES FOUND AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., April 3.—Bodies of four more flood victims were recovered from the West side to-day and brought to the morgue, making a total of 85 bodies recovered to date.

All have been identified. Nearly two score persons are still missing.

Estimates by city authorities showed that 3,289 homes in the city had been completely destroyed or badly damaged by the flood. It was also estimated that private loss amounted to

GIRL TENOR WHO HAS CROSSED SEA TO SING JUST FOR A NIGHT.



RUBY HELDER.

MISS RUBY HELDER, GIRL TENOR WHO HAS CROSSED SEA TO SING JUST FOR A NIGHT.

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15,000 STRIKERS HURL TAUNTS AT PATERSON POLICE

Outside City Limits They Make Demonstration While Officers Stand Helpless.

PLAN 24-HOUR TIE-UP.

Expect to Throw Town in Darkness and Block All Industry.

In straggling groups of a score or less 15,000 striking silk mill workers started at noon to-day to march the three miles from Paterson, N. J., to the socialist hamlet of Haledon, where the doctrine of free speech is practiced to the limit.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was nominally the leader in that she proposed the march and subsequent meeting so that the strikers might rally the plan to call on the American Federation of Labor to order a general strike for twenty-four hours in Paterson which should put the city in darkness, stop every vehicle in the streets and practically halt even the hands of the clocks for a day and a night.

But actually there was no leader. The groups of strikers marched quietly, almost silently, through the Paterson streets, for Chief of Police Binson had almost his whole force on the pavements ready to arrest, as "Big Bill" and Adolph Lasinger had been arrested, anyone who laid himself open to a charge of disorderly conduct by so much as a shout. Once across the city line, however, the quiet, orderly strikers turned into a howling, yelling mob like the Communist mob of French revolutionary times.

Insults and curses were hurled at the police, mounted and on foot, who stood or sat their horses on the Paterson side of the line. They might not cross and the strikers knew it. Their march to the Town Square of Haledon was halted and delayed accordingly, that they might give full expression to their feelings against the Paterson police. They shouted themselves hoarse and then trod on to listen to the impassioned utterance of their own number, and finally to rally the plan which they fondly hoped would paralyze all industry in Paterson.

"The American Federation of Labor must keep its promise to us," declared Miss Flynn vehemently. "It must call from work every street car man, every caddy, every clerk, every employer of any kind. The carpenters, bricklayers and plumbers must quit. There must not be a stroke of work of any kind done. There must be no light even, no public service at all and then perhaps Paterson and capital will realize that labor, aroused and in harmony, is stronger than any other class in the world."

There is considerable question, however, as to whether the leaders of various unions in Paterson, although members of the American Federation of Labor, will follow the ambitious plans. It is considered more than likely that the demands of the silk workers will be ignored or denied and that Paterson will not be compelled to face a "punitive and demonstrative" strike.

The eight places that have been given a renewal of their all-night electric signs went to bed soon after midnight, and it was said the "Gay White Way" was never before so dark at that hour of the night. The sign owners decided there would be so few persons about that there would be a waste of money to keep the signs alight.

Homegoing crowds had a lot of fun about Longacre Square when two big arc lights at the lower end sputtered a few minutes and went out about 1 o'clock.

One remarkable thing was the small number of persons on the streets of the Tenderloin around 1 o'clock.

It had been raining for half an hour when the big lights closed at 1, and most of the late diners took the subway or taxicab. There was a stream of taxis and autos around Forty-second street, but so few pedestrians they could be counted on the fingers.

The only busy places in the Tenderloin were Jack's, in Sixth avenue; Paddell's, in Forty-second street, and Seewald's, in Thirty-sixth street, which have all-night licenses. They were crowded to the doors. Among the diners at Jack's were noticed Andre Bustanoby and "Captain Jim" Churchill, whose places had to close at 1. Being unable to get anything to eat in their own restaurants, they went to that more fortunate rival.

A number of State Excise Commission Pease's men were noticed in the all-night district, but their mission was carefully concealed. For the first time policemen were stationed last night at many of the larger saloons suspected of keeping open all night. This was accepted as proof of Commissioner Wald's determination not to allow the restaurant trade in "wet goods" to drift to the saloons.

PROPRIETORS HURRY TO CLOSE RESTAURANTS.

Inspector Dwyer made a tour of his district after midnight. A uniformed man and a plain clothes detective were sent to each place, instead of a squad, and there was no trouble anywhere. Most of the places had been cleared before the police arrived to make their announcement. In some of the places the proprietors were so eager to escape a brush with the police they hurried women into the streets in the rain before they could get on their wraps.

The police had orders to make no arrests last night. They simply were to see that all the cafes and restaurants were closed. Inspector Dwyer met his detectives at Forty-third street and Broadway at 1 o'clock this morning, and they all reported that everything was closed tight except the three places with licenses to remain open. By that time Broadway looked like the main street in a country town.

There has been an endless series of appeals for a renewal of the all-night licenses, but it was said a Mayor's office that there had been no additions to the list of eight.

April Fashion Magazine. Special 8-page insert. Illustrated in colors. Spring Fashions edited by May Manton. Free with next Sunday's World. Order from newsdealer in advance.

GIRL TENOR CROSSES OCEAN TO SING HERE FOR JUST ONE NIGHT

Miss Ruby Helder of London, With Voice Like Caruso's, Will Go Right Back Again.

A very attractive young English girl stood at the rail of the Oceanic when that steamer of the White Star line came into port to-day. She wore a pretty tailor-made gown of dark blue with girlish figure, her dark brown eyes and general appearance suggested green fields, a river and a rowboat, maybe. Very sweetly and graciously she greeted the ship news reporters. When she spoke her hearers were started. Instead of a low, girlish voice that goes with dimples and rippling laughter there came a low, deep sound which seemed to emanate from the bottom of her chest. She saw the surprise in the eyes of those who heard her and laughed.

"It sounds awful, doesn't it?" she said, still smiling. "But people get used to it. It was a long time before I could get accustomed to it, but I wouldn't lose it for anything in the world."

As we were talking the girl is Miss Ruby Helder of London, and she is perhaps the only woman tenor in the world. She is a well known concert singer in London and her wonderful voice has brought her a fortune. She has come to New York to sing for Mrs. August Belmont on the 8th of this month.

With her is her singing teacher, Sir Joseph Ambury, who has given her the exquisite beauty of her voice. He says she is the only woman tenor in the world. She has a range, he says, over two octaves and her voice carries but the note is deeper than that of Caruso.

Miss Helder is twenty-two years old, but does not look it.

Mrs. August Belmont Fund New 811.725. With additional subscriptions amounting to \$70, the Mayor's fund for the relief of the flood sufferers of the Middle West to-day reached the total of \$111,725.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE, SINGING COMEDIAN, WHO HAS JUST DIED.



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LOAD TOO HEAVY TO BE BORNE EVEN BY LEAD COMPANY

St. Joseph Stockholders Sue for an Accounting; Accuse Directors of Mismanagement.

A suit to compel an accounting of the affairs of the St. Joseph Lead Company, most of the officers and directors of which are prominent New York financiers, was filed to-day in the Supreme Court by Parker & Sheehan in behalf of clients residing in St. Louis. The plaintiffs charge that the affairs of the St. Joseph Lead Company, and have been administered for the benefit and to the profit of the officers and directors instead of for the interests of the stockholders in general.

The plaintiffs are Robert John A. Belle R. John Howard and Mary Brooks Holmes and Florence Holmes Woodruff, all of St. Louis. Collectively they own \$600,000 worth of stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company, which has mines and a smelter at Bonne Terre, Mo., and is described in the petition as one of the largest lead concerns in the United States.

The officers and directors of the St. Joseph Lead Company are: Dwight A. Jones, President; Roscoe R. Parsons, Vice-President and Resident General Manager; Edward C. Smith, Vice-President; Hugh N. Camp Jr., Treasurer, and Edward H. Kidder, Daniel K. Catlin, Firman Deslogues, Charles M. Chapin and Clinton H. Crane. Parsons lives at Bonne Terre, the other officers and directors in New York.

The officers and directors of the St. Joseph Lead Company are also the officers and directors of the Missouri River and Bonne Terre Railway, the Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, the Bonne Terre Farmers and Miners' Trust Company and are minority stockholders in the Doe Run Lead Company, which has a mine near that of the St. Joseph Lead Company. In none of these latter corporations are the members of the Holmes family interested.

The Holmes' claim that the affairs of the St. Joseph Lead Company are being neglected and manipulated in order that the defendants may reap additional profit from their holdings in the other corporations. The Doe Run Lead Company, the petitioners state, by arrangement with the Missouri River & Bonne Terre Railway, sets its ore smelted at a figure which allows it a larger profit than the St. Joseph Lead Company is allowed to make.

It is charged that a \$67,000 residence for Parsons and a \$64,000 office and building for the officers and directors have been built at Bonne Terre, and that numerous private car trips from New York to Bonne Terre and return are charged up to the St. Joseph Lead Company.

It is also charged that the St. Joseph Lead Company has on deposit with the Sherman National Bank of this city, of which Edward C. Smith is president, \$1,000,000 without interest. Jones, it is alleged, drew \$200,000 a year, Parsons