WILL SHOW NO CLEMENCY

Wickersham to Reject Plea of Bathtub Trust.

WANTS JAIL SENTENCES

Small Army of Lawyers to Appear at Department of Justice To-day.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Pleas for clemency, it is reported, will be made to the Department of Justice by the indicted members of the Bathtub Trust, through their attorneys, at a conference here to-morrow. Frank H. Watson, United States Attorney at Detroit, where the indictments were found, has been instructed to be present. Edwin T. Grosvenor, special assistant to the Attorney General, who conducted the civil suits which have resulted in practically putting the combination out of business, will represent the government. A small army of lawyers, representing nearly forty of the defendants, also will be present.

Two or three days ago some of the defendants appeared in court in Detroit, pleaded not guilty and asked to reserve the right to change their pleas. Attorney General Wickersham gave personal instructions that if such reservations were to be made the time in which the pleas might be changed must be limited. The court fixed January 3 as the last day on which such action could be taken. The conference arranged for to-morrow was one of the results.

It is said that lawyers for some of the indicted persons have advised their clients to plead nolo contendere, in the hope of having a court impose fines and not jail sentences. There is the highest authority for saying that no such compromise will be accepted by the Department of Justice.

When a court at Pittsburg recently imposed fines of about $10,000 on the indicted directors of the Window Glass Trust Attorney General Wickersham declared he would insist on jail sentences in all future convictions for violations of the Sherman law. He has personally renewed his instructions in the bathtub case.

Defendant Firms and Individuals.

The defendant firms in the criminal proceedings are as follows:

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg; A. Weiskittel & Sons Company, Baltimore; the Barnes Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio; the Cahill Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Colwell Lead Company, New York City; the Day-Ward Company, Warren, Ohio; the Humphreys Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio; Kerner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg; the J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York City; McVay & Walker, Braddock, Penn.; the McCrum-Howell Company, New York City; the National Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Salem, Ohio; the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Noblesville, Ind.; L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, Chicago; the Wheeling Enamelled Iron Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; the United States Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg.

The individual defendants are as follows:

Theodore Ahrens, Francis J. Torrance, E. L. Dawes and W. A. Myler, respectively president, first and second vice presidents and treasurer of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

C. M. Voegele and T. R. Barnes, president and secretary of the Barnes Manufacturing Company.

Frank H. Caldwell and J. J. Mahony, president and vice-president of the Cahill Iron Works.

Jesse T. Duryea and Burt O. Tilden, president and secretary of the Colwell Lead Company.

W. G. Winfield and A. G. Ward, president and vice-president of the Day-Ward Company.

S. M. Ford and Reid Carpenter, president and secretary of the Humphreys Manufacturing Company.

J. A. Frauenheim, president and treasurer of the Kerner Manufacturing Company.

Jordan L. Mott and Max Goebel, president and secretary of the J. L. Mott Iron Works.

Thomas Walker and Alex C. Walker, president and director of McVey & Walker.

Lloyd C. McCrum and Howard T. Gates, president and secretary of the McCrum-Howell Company.

Frank G. Borden and D. W. Davis, president and secretary of the National Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Huesman and E. Y. Brigham, president and secretary of the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

Charles F. Arrott and A. H. Cline, jr., president and secretary of the United States Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

Anton Weiskittel, president of A. Weiskittel & Sons Company.

Ludwig Wolff and Herman M. Hoelscher, president and secretary of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company.

J. E. Wright and George W. Franzheim, president and secretary of the Wheeling Enamelled Iron Company.

Each defendant is charged with ten counts in each indictment. Four counts in each indictment charge conspiracy to violate the anti-trust law; four charge combination in restraint of trade and two charge monopoly.

All the evidence in the civil suit will be used in the criminal action, which the Attorney General has ordered to be expedited.

NEW STANDARD OIL BRIEF

Government to File Supplemental Argument in Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 29.—A supplemental brief to be submitted by the government in the Standard Oil dissolution suit in the Supreme Court of the United States is now in the hands of the printers. It will be filed in court before the oral arguments begin in this case, probably week after next, and will supplement the original brief filed at the first presentation of the case to the court last March.

It is understood that no new brief will be filed by the Standard Oil counsel. The nearest approach to a new brief on their side will be a reprint of the argument of David T. Watson, of Pittsburg. Mr. Watson desired to rearrange some of his points and to include a few more citations.

RAID ON COUNTERFEITERS

Capture Near Newark Thought to Have Broken Up Big Gang.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Captures made last night near Newark, N. J., of two more counterfeiters are believed to put the entire gang in the hands of the Secret Service. Following the raids Tuesday night on the plant in Brooklyn, when Jacob Dross, Frank Spellburg and Aaron Silver were taken with a peck of spurious quarters and dimes and a bushel basket full of counterfeiting instruments, the detectives trailed the remainder of the gang into New Jersey.

Last night near Newark they took Max Silver and David Garim and captured the largest quantity of counterfeit coins ever found in one raid in the history of the Secret Service. Seven thousand dimes, one thousand quarters and sixty moulds were found with the fugitives. The capture was reported by telegraph this morning to Acting Chief Moran, who pronounced the catch one of the most important the Secret Service has made in many months.

MAY SETTLE BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Appointment of Dr. Martinez Indication of Peruvian-Ecuadorian Agreement.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The appointment of Dr. German Leguia Martinez as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Peruvian Cabinet is regarded by officials in Washington as indicating a desire to settle peacefully and directly the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador which has long been a serious menace to the relations of those republics.

Dr. Leguia is minister of Peru to Ecuador, and consequently is thoroughly acquainted with the Ecuadorean point of view.

GRANT'S RECORD STANDS

Bill to Amend Is Held Up in Senate Committee.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 29.—The efforts of Major General Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, to have his official war record amended by act of Congress have been set at naught effectively, if not permanently, by the failure of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to report for consideration the bill passed by the House last session. Although the bill is still before the committee it will probably remain there unless it is taken up by the Senate in a modified form to eliminate the objections of the War Department to any change in official records.

General Grant seeks membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, but is ineligible because his record does not show that he saw any service in the Civil War. It is a matter of history that he took part in the Vicksburg campaign as a boy of thirteen. His father, General U. S. Grant, says in his Memoirs that he had hoped to get away without him, but the boy was too vigilant. In this campaign Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois, promised young Grant a commission as captain. This promise was not kept, and his father thereupon wrote a short note appointing him a volunteer aid with the rank of captain.

These incidents do not appear in General Grant's records, as he was never entered on the muster rolls. In order that he might qualify officially as a Civil War veteran and have his name on the memorial in the Vicksburg national military park, he asked Congress to modify his record to show that he had been mustered into service as a captain of volunteers on the staff of General U. S. Grant and to authorize the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to him.

The bill passed the House, containing the proviso that no pay or emoluments should become due by virtue of such action. The bill was sent to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The committee promptly referred it to the War Department, which returned it as promptly with the suggestion that records were records and could not be changed and the intimation that history could not be amended. The department did not object to the purpose of the bill, but disapproved the form of it on principle. No further action has been taken by the Senate Committee, and the bill remains where it was, although it was passed by the House last April. If the action desired by General Grant is taken it will probably be in the form of a measure modified to meet the objections of the War Department.

REVISION BY SCHEDULE

Longworth and Hill to Lead Fight for New Rules.

Washington, Dec. 29.—A fight for a rule to permit consideration of tariff revision schedule by schedule without running the gantlet of wholesale amendments will be led in the House by Representatives Longworth, of Ohio, and Hill, of Connecticut. The plan is to get such a rule through along with the tariff commission bill, with a view to heading off any opening up of the whole tariff question.

Mr. Hill introduced a concurrent resolution last May which called for a joint rule providing that whenever a revenue-raising bill originating in the House and having been passed there shall have been received in the Senate, it shall in the Senate be subject to such amendments only as shall modify its provisions for duties or taxes on articles named in the particular bill. No amendments laying duties or taxes on articles not included in the bill as received from the House shall be in order, either to the bill as received in the Senate, or as to amendments to the Senate amendments when they are considered in the House.

Both Mr. Longworth and Mr. Hill are members of the Committee on Ways and Means. There will be opposition to the joint nature of the rule, which some of the House leaders suggest the Senate would refuse to accede to.

RHODE ISLAND DENSEST

Has 508.5 Population to Square Mile—New York Fifth.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Rhode Island has 508.5 inhabitants to the square mile, thus, according to census figures, leading the states in density of population. Nevada, with only seven-tenths of a person to the mile, is at the foot of the list. Massachusetts is second, with 418.8 persons to the square mile. New Jersey has 337.7, Connecticut 231.3, and New York 191.2. The other states possessing more than 100 to the mile are: Pennsylvania, 171; Maryland, 130.2; Ohio, 117; Delaware, 103, and Illinois, 100.7.

Wyoming, with 1½ persons to the mile, more than doubles Nevada, while Arizona, with 1.8, stands third from the bottom. Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, South Dakota, Colorado and North Dakota have less than ten to the mile.

Of the states of large population, Washington takes the lead in growth of density, having advanced from 7.8 to 17.1 to the square mile in the last ten years, thus taking a place between Kansas, with 20.7, and Nebraska, with 15.5. Washington exceeds her neighbor, Oregon, with seven persons to the mile, by more than ten, and even surpasses California, with 15.2. Idaho increased from 1.9 to 3.9, and Oklahoma from 11.4 to 23.19.

The figures for other states are: Indiana, 75.3; Kentucky, 57; Tennessee, 52.4; Virginia, 51.2; West Virginia, 50.8; South Carolina, 49.7; Michigan, 48.9; Missouri, 47.9; New Hampshire, 47.7; North Carolina, 45.5; Georgia, 44.4; Wisconsin, 42.2; Alabama, 41.7; Iowa, 40; Vermont, 39; Mississippi, 38.8; Louisiana, 36.5; Arkansas, 30; Minnesota, 25.7; Maine, 24.8; Texas, 14.8, and Florida, 13.7.

FOR RURAL PARCELS POST

De Graw Says It Would Increase Revenues Many Millions.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The annual report of F. V. De Graw, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, contains several recommendations designed to improve the rural free delivery service. He makes an urgent plea for the establishment of a parcels delivery system on rural routes. Many farmers, he says, are demanding such a system, and its establishment would mean additional revenue amounting to millions of dollars.

Mr. De Graw suggests legislation extending to rural carriers and other employes of the postal service the laws which authorize the Postmaster General to pay $2,000 "to the legal representatives of a railway postal clerk or substitute railway mail clerk who shall be killed while on duty, or who, being injured while on duty, shall die within one year thereafter as the result of such injury."

SULZER FAVORS PARCELS POST

Congressman Says It Would Lighten Burden of Average Family.

A meeting for the discussion of the parcels post was held last night in Cooper Union under the auspices of the Postal Progress League, of which Frederick C. Leach is president. The principal address was made by Congressman Sulzer. He said in part:

"The neglect of the United States to establish a proper parcels post has so fettered the easy exchange of commodities and merchandise between manufacturers and consumers that it is making our government appear away behind the times as compared with some foreign nations, such, for instance, as England, France and Germany. The establishment of a parcels post would to a very large extent cheapen the cost of the necessaries of life, and go far to lighten the burden of the average family."

TWO PANAMA CANAL BILLS

To Provide for Tolls and Regulation of Traffic.

SOME POINTS UNSETTLED

Treatment of Coastwise Shipping Undecided—The Appropriation for Fortifications.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Senator Flint, of California, chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and Representative Mann, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, expect to introduce general Panama Canal bills soon after Congress reassembles. These measures will incorporate their differing ideas as to the needs of legislation for the waterway in the light of the White House conference of last night.

There was substantial harmony of opinion at the conference in favor of fortification of the canal, Presidential discretion as to the exact amount of tolls under prescribed maximum and minimum limitations, government operation of the drydock and repair shop facilities and government sale of all the coal, oil and other ship supplies at both ends of the canal to the trade of the world passing through the waterway and the safeguarding of competition. The differences of views as to whether foreign and coastwise shipping should receive equal treatment in charges could not be reconciled, and the problem is still unsolved.

Features of the Flint Bill.

Senator Flint, immediately after the holiday recess, will introduce a bill embodying the needed legislation, from his point of view. His bill will provide either for free passage of American ships or the collection of tolls and subsequent refunding of the amount collected, which, in the opinion of some of those in the conference, would merely be a matter of bookkeeping. His bill will fix a certain maximum and minimum for tolls on vessels of other countries, probably from 50 or 75 cents minimum to $1.25 or $1.50 maximum on a net ton, leaving the exact charge to the discretion of the President, so that it can be adjusted to changing commercial conditions. It will also provide that the rebate to coastwise vessels shall not be allowed to any ships owned or controlled by any railroad with which they compete, directly or indirectly. In addition, it will provide that the government may take over for its own uses, when public emergencies make it necessary, any vessels availing themselves of the rebate, which would make all coastwise craft engaged in canal traffic subject to naval uses on demand.

Appropriation for Fortifications.

The general measure Mr. Mann proposes probably will be presented to his colleagues on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee at an early meeting after the recess. Whether the bill carrying the amount wanted for the initial expense for fortification will come from the Appropriations Committee or the Military Affairs Committee of the House is uncertain. Chairman Tawney of the former committee is opposed to heavy increases in government expenditures, and it is possible that the Military Affairs Committee, of which Representative Hull, of Iowa, is chairman, and which is framing the army appropriation bill, will report such a measure.

The question of the treatment of coastwise shipping caused the principal discussion at last night's conference. Much of the time was devoted to the interpretation of the treaties with England as to whether the general reference to all powers being treated alike was to be interpreted to include the United States or to mean all powers foreign to the United States, and thus permit lower tolls for vessels of this country. The treaty with Panama as to preferential treatment of its craft also was considered. Senator Flint was especially insistent on the coastwise exemption. There was no difference of view as to the government furnishing ship supplies. The President feels that these are more essential at the isthmus than at Suez Canal ports because of the distance from coal or other supply depots and because private concessions would open the way for discrimination between canal patrons.

WEST SHORE ENGINEER ARRESTED

The Jersey City police, having failed to get any information from the officials of the West Shore Railroad Company regarding the accident on Christmas Day, when a drill engine capsized and the fireman was killed, have put under arrest for manslaughter Van Etta Ronk, the engineer. Ronk was scalded and is a patient at Christ Hospital.

JAPANESE "PLOTS" A MYTH

War Department Derides Rumors from Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Repeated publication of statements that Japanese activities in the Philippines have given rise to the belief that plots are being laid against Americans to-day called forth from the War Department the assertion that no information had been received there to justify such statements. The officials insist that it would have been the duty of the Governor General or of Major General Duvall, commander of the Philippine Division, promptly to inform the department of the discovery of spies or of any facts that threatened American sovereignty in the Philippines. As no such reports have been received in Washington it is assumed that Governor Forbes and General Duvall have no such information.

EXPLANATION BY JAPAN

Trial of Alleged Plotters Conducted in Accordance with Law.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Japanese government sent a long cable dispatch to its embassy here to-day explaining the status of the trial of Denjiro Kotoku and six other Japanese, accused of complicity in a plot to assassinate the Emperor and his ministers of state.

"Criticism has been made," the dispatch says, "about the suspension of public trial from its beginning. This step, however, is allowed by the imperial constitution, which provides that trials and judgments of a court shall be conducted publicly, and that when there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order or to the maintenance of public morality the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the court of law."

Special permission, the dispatch adds, has been granted to members of the bar and members of foreign embassies and legations to hear the trial. It also says that from the preliminary examinations to the trial now being conducted the procedures have been in accordance with the established law of the country.

PETITION DENOUNCES JAPAN

Socialists Protest Against Execution of Denjiro Kotoku and Others.

Copies of a petition protesting against the carrying out of the death sentence on Denjiro Kotoku and twenty-five others, arrested in Tokio and convicted on the charge of plotting against the lives of the Emperor of Japan and the imperial family, were sent yesterday by the New York local of the Socialist party to different branches for signatures. Later the petition will be sent to Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Ambassador at Washington.

It is charged in the petition that the prisoners were tried secretly and were not allowed to provide for any defence. The petition says an official statement gave as the reason for this that the prisoners were Socialists and Anarchists who had bombs in their possession.

KNOX FAVORS WAR WITH JAPAN

Provided Only Reporters Fight on Both Sides.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary Knox was in warlike mood to-day. Following a visit to the White House he seemed hardly prepared for the onslaught of the reporters as he reached the executive office door.

"Do you favor a war with Japan?"

The Secretary smiled grimly. "I do favor it," he replied. "Provided, however," he added, "that there are no soldiers on either side except newspaper reporters."

"Have you any particulars favorites in the profession you would like to put in the front rank?" some one asked.

"No," said the Secretary. "I am not playing favorites. Put 'em all in the front rank. I love them all."

Matthews was caught late this afternoon as he was leaving a saloon at Roselle Park. He could not make any explanation of his actions. He was taken to the county jail.

MUST SELL HOUSE TO NEGRO

Real Estate Company Must Live Up to Contract, Says Decision.

Olympia, Wash., Dec. 29.—When a negro makes a contract to buy a house in a first class residence district without concealing his color, the seller cannot declare the contract invalid merely because the purchaser is a negro.

Thus the state Supreme Court ruled today in the case of David Cole, a negro, against a real estate company of Seattle, which contended that selling a lot to Cole would depreciate the value of its other property in the neighborhood.

RETURNS AS AN "ENEMY"

Atlantic Battleship Fleet About to Sail for Guantanamo.

WAR GAME TO BE PLAYED

It Will Endeavor to Elude Scout Cruisers Sent Out to Discover Its Approach.

Washington, Dec. 29.—After a memorable reception by England and France, in which the American nation and her navy were toasted and honored by every conceivable exhibition of friendliness, the great Atlantic battleship fleet is about to begin its homeward voyage.

The fleet will approach this continent as a technical enemy and will attempt to elude the vigilance of the fast scout cruisers which will operate along the Atlantic coast and endeavor to herald the advance of the "enemy." In this day of wireless telegraphy the Atlantic fleet will have a difficult task, but it will conceal its movements as far as possible, using the wireless only when absolutely necessary and avoiding the frequented lanes of the transatlantic liners. All the conditions of actual warfare will be adopted and the fleet will make a serious attempt to hide from the watchful scouts.

The fourth division of the fleet departed from Gravesend to-day, while to-morrow the first division will put out from Cherbourg, the second from Portland and the third from Brest. The fleet will assemble at the entrance of the English Channel probably on Saturday, and from this rendezvous it will start as a unit across the Atlantic. The vessels are scheduled to arrive at Guantanamo, Cuba, on January 16.

The four divisions, which comprise the entire battleship contingent of the fleet, will be met in Cuban waters by the remaining cruiser division, consisting of the Tennessee, the Washington, the Montana and the North Carolina, the scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem, and the seventh torpedo division. The fleet will make a detour from the usual course and the three scout cruisers will try to find it before it reaches Guantanamo.

On its arrival in Cuban waters the fleet, the scout cruisers and the torpedo boats will take up target practice and manœuvres.

BIG SUPPLY BILLS READY

Army Measure Not to Deal with Alleged Unpreparedness.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The army appropriation bill, carrying $92,000,000, or $3,000,000 less than the estimates, will be ready to report to the House next week. The bill is virtually confined to the formal estimates submitted by the War Department, reflecting none of the suggestions informally made to the committee as to greater military preparedness.

The Appropriations Committee will be ready to report the District of Columbia bill, carrying $10,000,000 or $11,000,000, immediately after the holiday recess. This measure will show a cut from the estimates of $13,172,000, submitted by the District Commissioners, and stands against an appropriation of $10,800,000 for the current year.

The Postoffice appropriation bill will be taken up for action by the House committee next Thursday. The current appropriation is $243,000,000, and the pending bill will provide approximately that sum.

MORE TIME ON AQUEDUCT

Receivers of Thomas McNally & Co. Get Extension.

An order of Justice Tompkins, of the Supreme Court, has been filed at White Plains, in which he approves an agreement made by former Governor Benjamin B. Odell, jr., and William E. Paine, as receivers of the firm of Thomas McNally & Co., with the city of New York, and has extended the time for the receivers to complete the work of building a section of the Catskill aqueduct for two years from April 18, 1911. The receivers were appointed with directions to complete the work under a contract the McNally firm had with the city of New York for building the section of the aqueduct through the town of Cortlandt. Their time of forty-five months will expire on April 18, and they found that they would be unable to complete the work within that time.

The receivers are also empowered to make certain changes in the contract, so far as certain tunnel work is concerned in connecting with the Garrison tunnel which passes under Storm King Mountain.

EXPLOSION KILLS SIXTEEN

Twelve Others Seriously Hurt by Bursting of Boiler.

Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 29.—Sixteen workmen were killed to-day by the explosion of a boiler at the plant of the Morewood Lake Ice Company, at Morewood Lake, two miles south of this city. Twelve men were killed instantly, one died shortly after the accident, and three others died in the hospital. In addition, twelve men were injured, and it was stated to-night at the House of Mercy, the hospital to which they were removed, that it was feared two of the patients would die.

About 125 men, mostly Polanders and Italians, were standing around the boiler house, awaiting the chance to earn a few dollars by cutting ice, when the boiler burst. Bodies of men, and fragments of iron and timber were hurled through the air. Those of the workmen who were not killed outright were either seriously injured or dazed by the shock.

Several parts of the bodies were in some cases found some 100 to 200 feet from the site of the destroyed building. The boiler house, and the boiler itself, were broken into hundreds of pieces. The ice house was damaged but little, and the entire monetary loss will not exceed $500.

Officials of the ice company were at a loss to account for the disaster. They said that changes in the boiler ordered by a state inspector last summer had been made, and that a test made yesterday had shown the water gauge to be working properly.

At a special meeting of the City Council this afternoon, resolutions were adopted calling for immediate action to supply the wants of those left fatherless, and to help the injured. A subscription was started, and within a short time nearly $5,000 had been subscribed.

FOSS ATTACKS LODGE'S RECORD

Declares Massachusetts Senator Not To Be Trusted to Revise Tariff.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Governor-elect Eugene N. Foss continued his speaking campaign against the re-election of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge at a rally today in Faneuil Hall. The attendance was sufficient to fill the hall. Mr. Foss devoted his remarks to an attack upon the record of Mr. Lodge in the Senate, especially the attitude of the Senator on the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill.

Mr. Foss declared that Mr. Lodge was "not to be trusted in a revision of the tariff or to enact progressive legislation." In closing Mr. Foss said that Mr. Lodge could not be re-elected and that he knew it.

Other speakers who opposed the re-election of Mr. Lodge were David T. Dickson, of Cambridge, and William B. Willcitt, of Dorchester, former members of the Legislature; Thomas J. Boynton, of Everett; the Rev. A. A. Berle and Andrew J. Solls, all Republicans.

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BLAMES GUNS, NOT POWDER

Hudson Maxim Answers Brother's Views on Smokeless Powder

Hudson Maxim replied yesterday to the statements of his brother, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, regarding smokeless powder. The latter recently informed the President in a letter that the gun explosions in the army and navy were due to the form of the powder grain in use. The former replied that the explosions were due to the guns and not the powder, and that the explosions in this country were much less frequent than in other lands. His statement, in part, follows:

In "Engineering" (London), October 21, 1910, appeared an article under the head "Smokeless Powder," published editorially. The author of that article was Sir Hiram S. Maxim.

The statements made in the "Engineering" article and in the letters by Sir Hiram Maxim are remarkable, and as General Crozier aptly put it: "His statements in relation to our smokeless powder are unworthy of serious consideration, except as to their misrepresentation and the evil effects of their wide publicity on those unacquainted with this subject."

The article in "Engineering" is misleading from beginning to end. It is stated in the article that Sir Hiram Maxim's smokeless powder is used by the governments throughout the world, while, as an actual fact, not a single thing that he ever invented in smokeless powders has ever been used anywhere in the world by any government.

The cause of the occasional bursting of some of our guns has been found in every case to be due not to any fault of the smokeless powder employed but to faulty gun construction.

PREFERS JAIL TO ALIMONY

After a Year Stark Says He "Will Rot" Before Paying $100.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—William Stark has spent nearly a year in jail rather than pay alimony. He was committed on January 19, 1910, for failure to pay his divorced wife $100. "I will rot here before I pay alimony," Stark declared yesterday to a committee of the grand jury which visited the county jail.

A Great Holiday Week Display of

Pianos and Player-Pianos

For Those Who Waited

¶ For those to whom Santa Claus was particularly kind, and who can better afford to buy a piano today than last week.

¶ For those who were given on Christmas Day the privilege of choosing a piano to be personally selected.

¶ For those who preferred to wait until after the Christmas rush to make a selection and the personal acquaintance of the pianos amid quiet surroundings.

¶ And for those who wanted more help and time from our experts than they felt like taking during the busy days preceding Christmas, we have made ample provision.

As has been our custom for several years, we have arranged that every advantage secured to buyers *just before* Christmas should be enjoyed by those who preferred to buy *just after.*

New pianos, fresh from the factories, in all the most desirable styles, will be found on our floors this morning.

As great in numbers, as superb in quality and as beautiful in appearance as at any time during the season.

Aristocratic CHICKERING—*quarter grands and uprights.*

World-famous KNABE—*Uprights and Mignon grands.*

The ultra-artistic SCHOMACKER—*Miniature grands and uprights.*

Critical Boston's EMERSON—*Uprights and "short" grands.*

The sensational 1836 LINDEMAN & SONS Pianos at *former dealers' prices.*

The world's record CAMPBELL — *Government bond value at* $195.

The Best Player-Pianos in the World

The first great player-piano, KNABE-ANGELUS—*the world's standard,* $1050.

Most artistic tone, SCHOMACKER-ANGELOPIAN—*a tonal marvel.* $900.

Greatest in demand, EMERSON-ANGELUS—*never equaled at* $800.

Oldest, but one, AUTOPIANO—*best value in the world at* $485.

Smallest of all, BOUDOIR—6 1-3 octaves, only $350. And the EMERSON BABY GRAND ANGELUS—the first player-grand with entirely satisfactory tonal and mechanical results and an undisfigured case.

Holiday Terms

We shall continue to extend the same favorable terms as before Christmas Day, with small payments by the week or month, to suit the convenience of the buyer, where desired, and all in confidence.

Piano Salons, First Gallery, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., Eighth to Tenth street.

The John Wanamaker store.

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6 P. M.

A Store Accessible

from every part of Greater New York by the Interborough Subway, with a station in our building, and by eight lines of cars that pass our doors.

A Store of Largest and Freshest Stocks

because it gathers from all over the world merchandise chosen for every human need. It has none but trustworthy merchandise, fairly priced.

A Store of Certainty and Confidence

because its reputation, its strength and its volume of business make it the most desirable store to manufacturers who want to make quick disposals, and who are willing at such times to give us the advantage of price concessions.

Among the Special Attractions for Today

Continuation of the unusual disposal of furs. Some excellent new lots have come to hand—so that those who come this morning will not complain that we are inviting them to see just a few odds and ends. Fully $100,000 worth of fine furs, all specially priced, will be on our counters this morning.

Second Floor, Old Building.

Mothers of small boys will reap the benefit because these boys' suits and overcoats were not finished on time, and the manufacturer made us a price concession. So today

100 Boys' $12 to $20 Overcoats at $10
100 Boys' $7.50 to $8.50 Suits at $6

Main Floor, New Building.

And the Men's Sale Goes Merrily On

Men's Pajamas of High-class Imported Cloths Are in the Annual Men's Sale At $1.65 a Suit

Two-fifty or two dollars, at least, would be the guess of a well-informed man who saw them without the price ticket.

Plain-colored madras pajamas at $1, that are usually $1.50.

New Lots of $1.35 Shirts

Nine thousand shirts are "some shirts." And enthusiastic as the buying naturallly has been, a man will have no difficulty today in picking out a dozen shirts of fine imported madras, each worth much nearer $2 than $1.35—the annual sale price.

White Dress Shirts at $1.25 Modeled After Our $2 Shirt

Main floor, New Building.

These Worthy Items in the Basement—

Men's $1 and better shirts at **70c.**

Men's 2-for-25c half-linen collars at **$1.15 dozen.**

Men's domet flannel and percale pajamas at **85c.**

Basement, Old Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 8th to 10th st.