

BOOK BOMBARDMENT ROUTES MAD DOG

Woman Teacher Foils Animal—School Children Flee—One Bitten.

Three hundred children fled from Public School 90, Washington ave., Richmond Hill, Long Island, yesterday afternoon, when a snarling dog dashed through the building, snapping at children. The animal, a good sized collie, bit one girl.

A plucky woman teacher finally routed the dog, which was captured by a policeman after a battle.

Miss Annie G. Lander is the teacher who defended the children. After the dog had dashed into the classroom over which she presides, she drove the animal out of the room and then out of the building by hurling textbooks at it.

Meanwhile Patrolman John Merwede, summoned by screams, was dashing up the school steps when the dog ran out. The animal's rush bowled the policeman over. He picked himself up and followed the dog to the yard.

The dog then turned and sprang at

the policeman. He seized the animal by the throat, and the two struggled about until Merwede conquered. He then bound the thong of his club about the animal's nose and led it to the police station. It was later taken to the Health Department.

The dog appeared near the school about 1 o'clock, Adele Carman, nine years old, of 8 Washington ave., was almost immediately attacked.

Adele's screams caused the other children in the yard and street to take refuge on neighboring porches and in the school building. Mrs. Helen Lockwood, of Washington ave., who was passing, seized the animal and beat it until the child was freed.

The dog then dashed into the school. It ran in the front door and up the stairs. Children fled in all directions to escape.

Finally the animal ran into Miss Lander's classroom. With ready wit and courage the teacher picked up a book and flung it at the dog.

"Now run, children; don't mind me," the teacher called, as the collie bounded toward her.

The children obeyed, and Miss Lander dodged around her desk several times, with the dog in pursuit, until the children had vanished. Then she commenced bombarding the animal with school books. A few well directed missiles caused the animal to decamp.

WILSON CHANGES ANTI-TRUST PLAN

Clayton Introduces Omnibus Bill, Embodying Latest Attitude.

SOFT PEDAL ON HOLDING COMPANIES

Interlocking Directorates Also Get Less Harsh Treatment— Labor Recognized.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 14.—Chairman Clayton of the House Judiciary Committee introduced today an omnibus anti-trust bill embodying the cardinal principles of independent measures previously introduced but showing material changes in language and an abandonment of certain lines of the administration's trust reform program. The bill reflects the latest attitude of the administration. A comparison of the old and new bills reveals vital changes, as follows:

Organized labor has been specifically recognized in the new bill. Labor and agricultural organizations get a legal status and are made exempt from the anti-trust laws so long as they carry out "the legitimate objects of such associations."

The Clayton anti-injunction and anti-contempt bills, which passed the House in the last Congress, are now made a part of the trust program. These new sections would prohibit "overnight injunctions" without hearing, and would also provide jury trials in case of indirect contempt of court. Labor has an especial interest in the amendment.

The provisions relating to interlocking directorates have been softened, as has the section relating to holding companies. Originally, interlocking directorates were prohibited between banks, irrespective of capitalization, and between industrial and railroad corporations, regardless of whether they were competitive. Exceptions are now recommended by the House committee as reflecting the administration's attitude after exhaustive hearings.



MAJOR KOEHLER IS FOUND GUILTY

Sentenced to Dismissal from Army, but Reversal Is Possible.

Washington, April 14.—Major Benjamin M. Koehler, of the Coast Artillery, tried by general court martial last month at Fort Terry, New York, was found guilty of improper conduct and sentenced to dismissal from the army.

This was made known today by Secretary Garrison, who said the case had not yet been acted upon by War Department officials. It is subject to review by Judge Advocate General Crowder and the Chief of Staff of the army, as well as by Secretary Garrison, before it goes to President Wilson, who has final jurisdiction.

Major Koehler's trial and the charges against him were kept secret by high army officials. Newspaper men were not admitted to Fort Terry, and the witnesses were required to say nothing about their testimony.

One of the witnesses was Major Koehler's sister, in his behalf. The defence was said to be that other officers had conspired against the major on account of the strict discipline he imposed.

Major Koehler was graduated from West Point in 1885. During the Spanish-American War he was a second lieutenant in the Astor Battery, and was a favorite with his comrades. He was in active command of the battery in the Philippines. He became a captain in 1901 and a major in 1911. He was promoted to be a major and took command of the six coast artillery companies at Fort Terry.

LAW AND ECONOMY DEMAND REPEAL

Senate Told by Experts That Both Factors Are Involved.

TREATY MAKERS DIDN'T EXPECT EXEMPTION

Committee Hears Henry White and Emory R. Johnson on Issue.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 14.—The foes of the tolls repeal bill encountered overwhelming difficulties in their efforts to sustain their case against the testimony before the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee today. The odds were against them, both from an economic and a legal point of view.

Professor Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been employed as an expert on water transportation by the government, declared that it would be a mistake to permit the tolls on any vessels passing through the canal and tax the people of the United States for the maintenance of the great waterway.

Henry White, former secretary of the embassy at London, and later ambassador to Paris, who had a hand in the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, said it was understood, both in the United States and in Great Britain, that American ships should receive the same treatment as the ships of other nations.

Asks Treaty Correspondence.

While the hearing was in progress, the Senate, at the instigation of Senator Brandegee, Republican member of the Canals Committee, adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to submit all correspondence connected with the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain, the subsequent Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the treaty with Panama known as the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty.

Oscar Strauss, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will take the stand tomorrow before the Inter-oceanic Committee.

"The United States," Professor Johnson told the committee, "should adhere to business principles in the operation of the canal. The revenue necessary for the maintenance of the canal should be raised from those using it instead of by general taxation."

Two-thirds of the westbound rail freight originates west of the Mississippi Valley, Professor Johnson said. This would leave only the remaining third between the railroads and steamships plying through the canal. He thought it probable the railroads would rather let this go than derange their whole rate schedules, and that there would be little or no competition, as the water carriers would exact all the traffic would bear.

As to international economic relations,

he said, exemption would work discrimination against foreign carriers.

Mr. White said: "During all the negotiations I heard no suggestion that our coastwise ships might be exempted from tolls. It was my understanding that the words 'ships of all nations' used by Lord Salisbury in our first conversation and cabled by me to Secretary Hay, included ships of the United States, domestic or foreign."

Mr. White agreed to seek the permission of the Department of State to lay before the committee messages exchanged between the department and himself at the time of the negotiations, and also the instructions sent him by Secretary Hay on which he acted in opening the negotiations. These, he said, never had been published.

Fights Reinstating Policeman.

Robert McNish, who was dismissed from the Police Department because he refused to drill in his off duty hours, will not get back on the force without a fight from Commissioner Woods. The Appellate Division in Brooklyn ordered the man reinstated. Corporation Counsel Polk will appeal.

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Monopoly Not Defined.

The "definitions" bill has been abandoned altogether. The omnibus measure makes no attempt to supplement the Sherman law by defining, in specific terms, what "monopoly" means. The contention that this would be a hindrance rather than a help to the Sherman law apparently has been accepted.

Punishment by fine and imprisonment of those guilty of "unfair" trade practices is proposed in the new bill.

The "personal guilt" principle is retained throughout in the revised draft. Holding companies are to be permitted, provided they do not interfere with competition.

There are other modifications to clarify the language of the rather hastily prepared measure first offered as the administration bill. The new bill was referred immediately to the Judiciary Committee, which is expected to report it within ten days without further material change. A Democratic sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Clayton, Floyd and Carlin, consulted the President before the draft of the new bill was perfected.

There is already difference of opinion among House lawyers regarding the section "exempting" labor unions from the Sherman law and amendments thereto. It is claimed by some that the exemption goes sufficiently far to satisfy labor, which had complained that under present conditions unions existed more or less at the sufferance of the Attorney General. Others interpret the proposed "exemption" as a half loaf measure, subject to varying interpretations.

Text of Labor Section.

The labor section reads as follows: "That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural or horticultural organizations, orders or associations operating under the lodge system, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such orders or associations from carrying out the legitimate objects of such associations."

Whether the "legitimate objects" of labor and other organizations named are thus made the subject of court interpretation is the question upon which the value of the "exemption" hinges, according to members who hurriedly examined the Clayton bill.

Representative Stevens, of Minnesota, who is well informed on labor legislation, believes the section is practically meaningless. Representative Keating, who appeared in favor of the Bartlett exemption bill before the Judiciary Committee, says the provision "is as broad as labor could want." Representative Bartlett read over the section three times and then remarked that it was "fairly satisfactory" taken in connection with the inclusion of the anti-injunction and anti-contempt measures.

Those latter bills are incorporated in the administration trust measures as they passed the House and probably will have little opposition in the lower body.

The revised bill retains the provision that an aggrieved individual in proceedings against a trust for damages may use as prima facie evidence of monopoly the decree obtained by the government against the offending combination. The recovery of threefold damages for business injury is provided.

An important provision is that a suit may be brought under the anti-trust laws not only in the judicial district where a trust is an inhabitant, but in any district wherein it may be found. When a corporation shall be adjudged guilty of a violation, the offence also shall be deemed to be that of the individual directors, officers or agents. Injunctive relief, not now provided by law, is proposed in behalf of persons injured or threatened with injury or loss of property.

Industrial Relations Exhibit.

The exhibit of better industrial relations, under the direction of the business men's group of the Society for Ethical Culture, will open on Saturday at 2 West 64th st. Employers and employees plan to demonstrate those activities in industry which better conditions of employment and tend to improve relations.

The following subjects will be taken up: Profit sharing, arbitration, protocols, seasonal work, minimum wage, industrial education, joint boards of control, hours of labor, wage scales and demerit.

Meetings will begin at 3 p. m. on April 20, 22 and 24 for the discussion of industrial problems. Motion pictures and instructional slides will illustrate the address. Admission is free.

METZ SEEKS FUND TO FIGHT TOLLS REPEAL

Treasurer of Committee Plans Combat Against Wilson Canal Policy.

Herman A. Metz, Representative in Congress from New York, has been selected as treasurer of the Panama Tolls Committee, an organization to oppose President Wilson's policy of repealing the tolls exemption clause which discriminates in favor of American coastwise shipping.

Mr. Metz has been assigned the task of raising money with which to circulate speeches and literature to counteract the effect of the arguments of the "repealers," as the new committee describes the Congressmen who are standing behind President Wilson.

"In my opinion, more ex-Congressmen were made the afternoon the House voted to repeal the Panama Canal toll bill than on any other day in the history of the House of Representatives," said Mr. Metz yesterday. "The best thing that Congress can do is to adjourn as soon as possible and stay adjourned until the end of the Wilson administration."

"What is wanted now is to let business alone and give it a chance to recover, and business will recover only as the Congressmen rest."

Before his defeat as the Tammany candidate for Controller in the last election Mr. Metz announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election to Congress from a New York City district.



HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY

This week will include a number of affairs in which late Paris modes from Bloomingdale's will be conspicuous.

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