

U. S. TO EXPLOIT SEA PRODUCTS AS FOOD

Bureau of Fisheries Will Soon Start a Nationwide Propaganda.

TO LESSEN LIVING COST Experiments on Boston's Educated Palates Said to Have Been Successful.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—For nearly five years the United States Bureau of Fisheries has been engaged in a scientific investigation of the sea with a view to initiating a campaign of publicity and advertisement of the numerous fishes, molluscs and crustaceans of real edible value in the open seas and landlocked waters of the United States, which have been overlooked by fishermen and distributors of foodstuffs. It is the belief of the bureau officials that the unwarranted waste has been tremendous.

The practical results of this work were negligible until very recently. Now the bureau is prepared to begin its propaganda. The publicity campaign will be inaugurated with the coming of spring and already the bureau has commenced its public demonstrations. For the present at least the system of demonstrations will be confined to the New England States, but the bureau has an ambitious nationwide programme which will be developed later.

To Exploit Mussel First. The first of the sea products which will be exploited was the mussel. Enlisting the cooperation of the chef of a Boston hotel the succulent bivalves of the north coast have been placed before the educated palates of Boston's fish experts. The mussels, ranging in size from that of the ordinary Quahog clam to that of the largest oyster, partakes of the properties of both these popular bivalves. At the Boston hotel the culinary department has been experimenting with stewed mussels, creamed mussels, fried mussels, mussels roasted in the shell and special entrees of which mussels are the basis.

The experts of the Fisheries Bureau have this to say of the present uses of the mussel: "The sea mussel, which is practically unknown as a food in the United States, has been utilized in other parts of the world for hundreds of years. American authorities have long urged its inclusion in the list of desirable commodities in use in the United States. It is eaten raw or cooked in Portugal, Spain and France."

Little Utilized Here. Irving A. Field of the Bureau of Fisheries Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., who prepared a brochure for the bureau, says of the sea mussel: "It is so widely used as a food and yet so little utilized for food purposes in the United States, where it grows prolifically in great beds, that it has led me to investigate its value as a food and to determine whether or not there is any reason for not making wide use of it in our diet. A food substance to be of value must measure up well to our standards. It must be palatable, digestive, nutritious and economical."

Mr. Field has demonstrated by practical as well as technical experimentation that these four properties are all possessed by the mussel. A lengthy investigation by the scientist serves to show that from the point of view of digestibility the mussel ranks well. Also it is sufficiently rich in proteins. The amount of waste in the product as a food is as nearly negligible as in almost any other commodity there is any reason for not high, being practically equal with that of the soft clam.

Has High Economic Value. On the ground of economy the mussel, however, takes a high rank. Mr. Field says upon this point: "It is widely distributed, extremely abundant and easily obtained. Mussels abound in the bays and estuaries of our Atlantic coast from North Carolina northward. They grow in great beds often acres in extent. A resident of Pawtucket, R. I., has written to the bureau that there are places in Narragansett Bay where a man could obtain fifty bushels a day for a whole season. He considers 35 cents a bushel a reasonable price. The total supply of New York city amounts to seventy-five barrels a day of mussels in the shell and 400 gallons of the edible mussels. This supply is furnished chiefly from the bays of Long Island."

It is possible, according to the fisheries experts, to increase the normal food supply in the market for edible mollusks by the increased use of the sea mussel approximately 25 per cent. Other Products Neglected. It is also the opinion of the Bureau of Fisheries that numerous other products considered by the North Atlantic fishermen as waste may eventually find their way into the staple markets of the United States. In Europe, particularly in Great Britain, numerous shell fish are on the regular diet of people in moderate circumstances, which have either duplicates or substitutes along our own coast. The whole of the periwinkle and the cockle, eaten by people of moderate circumstances in Great Britain, have duplicate representations on the North Atlantic coast of the United States. There are also a number of fishes discarded from the nets of our north coast fishermen which have high nutritive value, are palatable and may be exploited through recognized channels of publicity could be added to the food supply of the United States, thereby materially decreasing the demand for the meat products of the edible mammalia of this country.

GENEROSITY LED TO CELL.

\$100 C. S. A. Bill Sold for \$251. A Broadway matinee crowd, headed by a traffic policeman, chased a man through Thirtieth street yesterday afternoon from Broadway to Fifth avenue and caught him in the side entrance to the Holland House. The crowd and its quarry waded through snow banks and slipped on icy sidewalks in a way to delight a proton of the movies.

Julius Vetter of 361 Central avenue, Brooklyn, who came here from Germany three weeks ago, saw a man apparently pick a grocery bill out of the snow at Broadway and Twenty-ninth street. "Look what I found," the stranger said to Vetter. "A hundred dollar bill! I guess we both saw it about the same time, so I'll split with you, fifty-fifty." A bystander looked at the bill and said it was good, and Vetter took it and gave the finder \$25, all the money he had. Then it dawned on him that the bill might be counterfeit in spite of the bystander's verdict. He demanded the \$25 back and got it; then he shouted for a policeman and the stranger ran. The chase led up Broadway to Thirtieth street, where Policeman John Daley of the traffic squad, and the crowd joined in. The stranger said he was Charles Ross, 25 years old, of 115 West Forty-seventh street. The police say they know him as a carrier, and that he is out on parole from Elmira Reformatory, where he was committed by Judge Foster for burglary. The bill was issued by the Confederate States.

U. S. ARMOR FACTORY ASSURED.

Secretary Daniels Recommends Government Manufacture. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The annual naval appropriation bill, now nearing completion before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, will contain a recommendation by Secretary of the Navy Daniels that the government operate an armor plate plant. Representative Padgett of Tennessee, chairman of the House committee, has drafted this section. It will provide for an armor plate factory commission of seven members, including the Secretary of the Navy, three flag officers of the navy and three civilian experts. The provision for consultation with civilian experts is regarded by Mr. Padgett as a unique suggestion. The commission will investigate and recommend a site for the erection of a new plant or the purchase of a factory.

This intention on the part of the Administration has resulted in stirring up half a hundred Congressmen, each of whom wants the plant in his district. Under the terms of Chairman Padgett's provision the projected commission will be instructed to report its findings to Congress next winter. SEEK NEWS FROM ECUADOR. Washington Worried Over the Revolutionary Situation There. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The State Department endeavored to-day to obtain accurate information regarding events in Ecuador, where it is reported several conflicts have occurred between revolutionaries and government forces. The cable station at Esmeraldas was destroyed during the bombardment by Federal gunboats early in the week. Little is known of events in that vicinity beyond the fact that the rebels were driven from the town. It has been also learned that the rebel leader at Esmeraldas refused to permit any non-combatants in Esmeraldas to accept the offer of the commander of the Federal gunboat to take on board foreigners and women and children prior to the bombardment. The Navy Department has no ship near Ecuador, and consequently no action has been taken from Washington in regard to the revolutionary disturbances.

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS INCREASE.

Receipts for 1913 Larger Than Ever in Republic's History. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Reports received at the bureau of insular affairs show that the customs collections in the Dominican Republic under the direction of the United States were larger for 1913 than ever before in the history of the island government. The total amount received from customs duties was \$4,246,141.

ANTI-TRUST BILL MAKERS IN FEAR

Continued from First Page. tion of this law—and they believe it would be strictly interpreted by the courts—would absolutely mean the end of business combinations, big and little. They aver that it prohibits wholesome as well as unwholesome restraints and is drawn with such rigor in this regard that it would undoubtedly result in a great business upheaval, preventing growth and development in practically all lines of industry. This proposed law would prevent a merchant from selling out to a rival regardless of whether or not any attempt was made by such sale to create a monopoly," said Representative Volstead of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee. If two ferryboats were operated across a river, each conducted without profit and the owner of one proposed to sell out to his rival, this would be unlawful under this prohibition. In this attempt to break up restraints of trade the Democratic party is treading on dangerous ground. The Democratic leaders are in an anxious frame of mind over their anti-trust programme. There has been a suggestion from time to time that work on the pending bills would be delayed and that possible action might be deferred until after this year's elections.

Wilson Insists on Programme.

This would be done if the leaders were left to their own devices. However, President Wilson, insisting on his anti-trust programme, shall be put through at this session, and he has a way with him that prompts the leaders to act in accordance with his wishes. For that reason it is believed that the leaders will proceed with their work, amending the bills from time to time, but stepping high at all stages to avoid economic as well as political pitfalls. One obstacle in the way of a harmonious arrangement of the Administration's anti-trust programme is presented in the Judiciary Committee, which is the Judiciary Committee of the House. The latter has the interstate trade commission bill and the Judiciary Committee the others.

It might appear to be a trivial matter, but the fact is that the Judiciary Committee, upon which is imposed the burden of the work, is groping in the dark before it completed it will be necessary for the Administration to insist upon the reference of the anti-trust programme in whole to that committee. It is pointed out that the distinction is to be made between "good" holding companies and "bad" the discretion to decide may have to be tested in the Interstate trade commission. Just how this is to be done in committee with the work divided is a question. On the whole the Democratic leaders say that the job of revising the tariff and banking laws, which is planned, compared to the task of framing anti-trust legislation in accordance with the recommendations of President Wilson.

TO LIMIT TRADE BOARD POWER.

Radical Changes Likely to Be Made in Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The interstate trade commission plan now under consideration in the form of the Clayton bill before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, seems likely to undergo radical changes before a report on it is made. It is indicated by the questions fired at the numerous witnesses by representatives of both political parties on the committee that limitations upon the size and scope of the business to be investigated by the proposed board would be one of the changes. There has been almost a unanimity of opinion of witnesses before the House committee that changes along this line are necessary. There is apparently a well grounded belief in the minds of the committee that a board approaching in powers and scope the Interstate Commerce Commission should be organized.

Representative Adamson, chairman of the committee, believes the Supreme Court of the United States would reject an agreement making the findings of the proposed trade commission the final word in cases of appeals to courts by representatives of business who may try conclusions with the board. Brooklyn Boy Missing. Louis Leo, 16 years old, son of Samuel Leo of 1547 Bergen street, Brooklyn, has been missing since Wednesday night, when he started home from the office of the Quaker City Rubber Company, 297 Fulton street, Manhattan.

GRIDIRON'S TEXT IS 'WATCHFUL WAITING'

Famous Club Guys the Absent President, but Gives Him a Valentine.

HUERTA IN CABARET SHOW Asked "Is John Lind Visiting You?" He Says "He's a Regular Boarder."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The midwinter dinner of the Gridiron Club was held at the New Willard Hotel to-night. More than 200 guests, including the Vice-President of the United States, members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives and men high in the business and professional world, enjoyed the funmaking. There were many skits and songs at the expense of the Administration and the Democrats, but as usual compliments were distributed by the newspaper men where they were deserved and they helped offset the grumbles directed at some of the notable guests. The illness of President Wilson again prevented him from attending the Gridiron dinner. His absence was a matter of regret to the club and its guests, but it did not interfere with the programme. Secretary Bryan was among the absentees. He had accepted an invitation, but he sent word yesterday that he could not attend. He was a guest at a dinner in New York.

Mr. Marshall Is Promoted.

Vice-President Marshall once more had the pleasure of serving as President of the United States at least for one evening. That was the way the club took of meeting the emergency caused by the President's absence. They declared Mr. Marshall President for the purpose of the evening's entertainment, and he responded gallantly.

At the banquet board were the Ambassadors from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Attorney-General McReynolds and Postmaster-General Burleson, three railroad presidents, Underwood of the Erie, Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio and Harrison of the Southern. Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts was on hand, and Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania laid aside his baseball troubles long enough to join in the festivities, and District Attorney Whitman had dropped the grudge hunt to come to Washington to learn what the Gridironers thought of him. And then there were just a lot of plain financiers, like John D. Archibald, Charles A. Case, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Joseph W. Harriman, Thomas F. Ryan and Charles H. Pond of J. P. Morgan & Co. The club has arranged for special souvenirs for some of these representatives of "predatory wealth." They got the quill pens with which the constitution of peace had been signed at the White House.

Valentine Poem for the President.

As the guests fled into the banquet hall they found at each plate a bunch of comic valentines in honor of the day. Each page contained a cartoon of one of the guests with an accompanying stanza. This was the tribute on President Wilson's valentine: "The applause of listening Senates to command When Senates do not merely laud, but listen. To have a party eat out of his hand Are Woodrow's triumphs and are solely his; Hail to the Chief, the common people's friend. May health and Fortune's smile be ever thine; May the whole nation's praise thy steps attend And 1916 bring a valentine."

The guests had been seated only a few minutes when a man with a long patriarchal beard appeared. "Who are you?" asked President Walker of the Gridiron Club. "My name is Apt Alliteration," was the reply. "That's an odd name," suggested the president. "It isn't odder than Woodrow Wilson or Champ Clark or Luke Lea or Tom Taggart or Bill or George or Sherman."

Seeks Watchful Waiting in Va.

Apt Alliteration explained that he was looking for his boy baby. "Watchful Waiting," the Gridironer asked, "had been killed by the 'breadful Democrats.'" He reminded to the extent of recalling "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" and "Fifty-four or fifty-eight," but before he could get any farther back President Walker shut him off. "Isn't this a dollar dinner?" inquired Apt Alliteration. "Certainly not, it is the dinner of the Gridiron Club," replied President Walker. "Then," remarked Apt Alliteration, "Pitiless Publicity is here."

But upon being informed that both "Pitiless Publicity" and "Watchful Waiting" were absent the patriarch shook his head mournfully and wandered away with this farewell: "Good night, president, politicians, pen-cill pushers and predatory pirates. The guests had hardly finished chuckling over these gentle drives at the Administration's aptness at coining catchy phrases when John D. Trust and his daughter, Miss Trust, appeared. John D. Trust was in all sorts of trouble and his mind was thrown into a greater state of perturbation upon the entry of Hawthaw Iradette.

"Never mind, father," said Miss Trust, "what is the little you've got?" "I've got nothing but first mortgage bonds," was the reply. "What became of the stock?" "Oh," said John D. Trust quickly, "the public got that."

John D. Trust's troubles increased when Jim McReynolds entered. "Good night," exclaimed John D. Trust, "I must go out and water the stock."

A Touch, I Do Confess.

Presently, too, came George Perkins. "Have you, George Perkins, our once good friend, in a friendly or inimical?" asked Miss Industry. "Well," said Perkins, "considering that there will be some Congress elections this year and we Progressives need a name, withal I have come on friendly mission bent."

"George," said Miss Industry, "you touch me." "No," came the quick rejoinder. "Not you; your father."

But Jim McReynolds interrupted this discussion by announcing his ultimatum to the trusts. They must dissolve. Just then, however, there was a terrible rumour outside, and an angry crowd of politicians approached. They didn't want the trusts to dissolve because it left them with nothing to do. In the midst of this confusion and hubbub the members of the Interstate Trade Commission appeared, introducing themselves as the "brothers Cherryl of the Government." They announced that their motto was "come, rest on this bosom, my own stricken debtors." "The trusts," said one member of the commission, "are to come to us when they feel naughty, and we will tell them how to be good." Then, in solemn conclave, a constitu-

tion of peace between the Government and big business was signed. The millennium had come, and the lion and the lamb lay down together. With lamentation, Hawaiian models, his occupation gone, passed broken heartedly from the scene, and forthwith the quill pens with which the constitution of peace had been signed were promptly distributed to the real financiers at the dining tables.

A Skit on Regulation.

But now there was a great clanging of bells and tooting of whistles outside, and a group of men wearing red shirts and carrying buckets, axes and ladders rushed into the room. It was the Pass Christian fire brigade, which had come to Washington to call on President Wilson, who was so honored to membership in their organization on account of his great work in helping to put out the recent fire at Pass Christian, Miss. The Pass Christian men, however, complained that they had been delayed in reaching Washington.

"In the first place," said one of the firemen, "a gentleman named Louis Brandeis served as an expert on the conductor of the train for taking reduced excursion fares, and that delayed us some."

"Then the Interstate Commerce Commission called us out here to give testimony as to what his duties were," complained another.

"After that the fireman was ordered to quit by his union," remarked a third. "Then Commissioner Brady dekedacked us to make a physical valuation of the locomotives and kvars," said a fourth.

And the complaints kept pouring in: "We were running along when a North Carolina Sheriff boarded us to see if we had any liquor—and we had."

"Next an officer of the bureau of public health got aboard to see if we were dirty and found a common drinking cup and found one fly in use."

"It looked like we were out of the woods when some State commissioner or other halted us to investigate whether the two-cent a mile fare law was being observed."

"Then we ran afoul of a State law requiring trains to be on time."

"And when we humped it up a bit to make up our schedules some day we got arrested for exceeding the speed limit."

"The president of the road was aboard and we had to stop while he was being served with a bill of particulars by the Department of Justice in a suit brought under the Sherman anti-trust law," sang out one of the firemen.

And They Watchfully Waited.

The railroad presidents greatly relished this take-off on excessive regulation of the carriers. The laughter was still going on when President Walker discovered what looked like a fire in the gallery. The trumpet sounded and the gallant Postmaster-General Burleson, three railroad presidents, Underwood of the Erie, Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio and Harrison of the Southern.

Gov. Walsh of this department," said he, "is watchful waiting. If you wait long enough the fire will put itself out."

There was also an up to date cabaret show with Huerta, Uncle Joe Cannon, Col. Roosevelt and Charles Murphy seated at the tables with Miss Democracy, Mrs. Grundy, Dame Chance and Miss Suffragette. The Colonel leaned toward Murphy and remarked:

"Why don't you go to the White House and demand recognition?" suggested the Colonel. "You might recognize me," was Murphy's sad reply. "You know the President, don't you?" asked the Colonel. "Sure," said Murphy, "but it ain't mutual."

Murphy Hursts Into Song.

When the scene at the table was becoming hilarious Murphy began a pathetic song, a sob being thrown into every line. "If I could only get a job, I'd like to see you're satisfied. You've made me what I am to-day. I hope you're satisfied. You've drug and drug me down. Until I'm no safe place to hide. You've made me such and every hope. You stung me from the start. And though I feel blue, may God bless you."

That's the curse of an aching heart. During a lull in the cabaret show somebody asked Huerta if John Lind was a visitor down in his country. "Visitor?" said Huerta dolefully. "He's a regular boarder in the state."

During a lull in the dinner Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of pure food fame was called from one of the tables by the president of the club and asked to perform a public service. He was asked to give a test which had the more alcohol in it, grape juice or beer. Thereupon Dr. Wiley walked over to the seat of the German Ambassador and picked up a stein that had been before Count von Bernstorff during the evening. Then a sample of Secretary Bryan's grape juice was produced. Dr. Wiley prepared an elaborate test. He dropped something into a test tube filled with beer and there was no reaction.

"No alcohol there," said Wiley solemnly. But he had not finished his analysis liquid to the grape juice a yellow flame shot up half way to the ceiling.

Among the speakers were the Vice-President, U. S. Attorney Whitman, Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts, Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania and Col. George Harvey. Ernest G. Walker, Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, was inducted into the Gridiron club and Ben F. Allen, Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Sumner N. Curry of the Chicago Record-Herald, were initiated as new members of the club.

INTERBOROUGH'S ACTION LEGAL.

Predecessor and Service Commission Secretary No Agree. Comptroller Prendergast and Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the Public Service Commission, agreed yesterday that the Interborough will not sue the city for letting contracts for third tracking the elevated railroads without public bidding and without getting the commission's consent.

Mr. Prendergast pointed out that in the case of elevated road extensions the commission has supervisory power in the making of contracts, but not over third tracking contracts. It is believed that the Interborough will want similar freedom in constructing the Times Square connection of the present subway and the new Seventh avenue subway and in the Forty-second street connection of the present subway and the new line under Lexington avenue. As is the case with the elevated third tracking, the work must be done without interrupting the Interborough's present service. The company will probably want to have its own Rapid Transit Construction Company get the contract for these connections. There must be competitive bidding. It is believed that the Rapid Transit Construction Company will put in a low bid, and if it is not the lowest the Interborough will ask the commission to give the construction company the contract anyway.

NEW HAVEN AFFAIRS UP AGAIN.

Interstate Commerce Commission to Renew Investigation Soon. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced to-day that it would make an investigation into the financial transactions of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate.

The resolution directed the commission to make public facts in its possession and to make a further examination with a view of ascertaining what became of the funds of the company invested in the various enterprises and corporations mentioned in the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission some months ago.

No date was fixed for beginning the investigation, but it is understood it will be soon.



Furniture for the Modern Living Room. In many a stately old English Manor House or Grange is some corner of oak-paneled "Parlor" or Morning Room, which will supply somewhat more than a mere hint for the furnishing of the Living Room of to-day. In time-enobled houses such as these the Hampton Shops finds priceless originals for its faultless Reproductions of old English Furniture—the Walnut Chairs with their carved and cane-work panelled backs, the invitingly cushioned Day-Beds, the quaintly cabrioled Tables of rich-grained Mahogany, or the dignified Screens covered with old Spanish leather painted in softly harmonizing tones. Hampton Shops, 34 and 36 West 32d St., New York, Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway.

NEW HAVEN HEADS STILL FACE TRIAL. McReynolds Will, However, Wait Until Dissolution Is Accomplished. WANTS SPEEDY ACTION. Attorney-General Believes Reorganization Will Not Take Many Months. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Attorney-General McReynolds has determined to withhold a final decision on the justice of prosecuting criminally officials of the New Haven responsible for the organization of the alleged transportation monopoly which Chairman Elliott has agreed to dissolve until after the dissolution agreed upon has become effective. The Attorney-General denied to-day that he has decided not to prosecute these officials.

This denial was forthcoming when reports recently circulated as having authoritative origin to the effect that such a decision had been reached were shown to Mr. McReynolds. Although the Attorney-General in making this denial said nothing to indicate his state of mind in the matter there are reasons for believing that at the end of the period during which he will keep an open mind the indictment of certain officials of the Mellen administration of the New Haven road will be sought under the criminal sections of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Prosecution Expected. Close friends of Mr. McReynolds believe that his consideration of the facts which have been gathered by the Government investigators regarding the organization of the alleged transportation monopoly will result in a decision by him to seek the punishment of the persons who engineered these operations.

Among those who look for a prosecution are men familiar with the Attorney-General's mental attitude toward the individual responsibility of persons who engage in conspiracies to the public than and also in a general way with the character of the information the Department has in hand in regard to New Haven operations.

The Attorney-General's reason for postponing a decision on the prosecution of individuals in the old New Haven organization until after the reorganization of the road is that he desires that nothing shall happen to complicate the situation or to hinder the carrying into effect of the terms of the agreement to which Chairman Elliott has given assent.

Attorney-General regards the reorganization of the road and the placing of New England transportation once more on a competitive basis as of incomparably greater importance to the public than the punishment of the persons responsible for the present conditions.

Action Still Possible. The issues are completely separated in his mind, however, and acceptance of the Attorney-General's demands for reorganization by Chairman Elliott have not at any time been conditioned on a promise by Mr. McReynolds that criminal action should not be directed against those who preceded Mr. Elliott in the management of the road.

To-day's developments cleared the situation in regard to the New Haven which has existed since Chairman Elliott began the negotiations looking toward a peaceful settlement with the Government. At the outset of these negotiations there was a definite belief in the minds of persons close to Mr. McReynolds that a criminal suit would be filed along with or soon after that in which the dissolution of the road was to be demanded unless the road agreed to this without court proceedings.

As the negotiations progressed, however, the belief gained currency that Mr. Elliott was made to understand that the Government would rest on its oars to bring about peacefully the reorganization of the road in strict observance of the Sherman act. Bygones would be regarded as bygones, it was said.

In connection with the Attorney-General's decision to await the reorganization of the road in strict observance of the Sherman act, it is believed that all practical steps in the direction of the dissolution of the various components of the road and he believes the most important steps in this direction can be taken in a few months.

The Attorney-General made a statement to-day designed to correct certain misunderstandings in regard to the powers of the Department in strict observance of the Sherman law. He made it clear that the Government has not the power of seeking to punish officials for dishonest financial operations or irresponsibility in road management, resulting in loss of life or injuries to employees or patrons, however just the punishment of such officials might appear to be. The Department's power in the matter, he said, is limited toward locating the personal responsibility for the creation of monopoly and seeking the punishment of these persons.

Col. O'Shaughnessy Better. Col. James O'Shaughnessy, father of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, who is ill of pneumonia at the Hotel Cumberland, was reported better last night. His fever has gone down, but because of his age, 77, his condition is still serious.

TWELVE TIMES UNDER KNIFE IN 14 YEARS

Miss Hobby Believed to Be Cured of Blood Poisoning From Dog Bite.

Miss Ella V. Hobby was operated upon Friday for the twelfth time in fourteen years for relief from a recurrent blood poisoning caused by the bite of a dog. The last operation went deeper than any of the others, and the surgeons believe they have cured her trouble. Fourteen years ago, when Miss Hobby was the daughter of City Marshal Thomas Hobby of Clinton avenue, was 14 years old, she was bitten on the shin by a dog. Blood poisoning developed as a result of the injury to the bone, which became diseased. An operation was performed, but the surgeons merely scraped the bone.

Relief was temporary and blood poisoning developed again about one year later when another operation gave temporary relief. She has undergone the same operation about once a year since. Her foot became defective and will never be able to perform the twelfth operation. Dr. Goldberg said last night that when the operation is not unusual the cure of the case is. Miss Hobby has been attended by forty-one physicians and doctors, and practically every known treatment for blood poison has been applied, but with no result.

About a month ago when blood poisoning again developed Dr. Aaron Goldberg of Rockaway Beach was called. He sent her to the Rockaway Beach Hospital to prepare her for another operation. She had performed the twelfth operation. On Friday he cut out a section of the shinbone, taking out two pieces two inches long and about an inch wide. He believes he has eliminated all the diseased part and that she will never be troubled with blood poisoning again from this source.

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Sale of Winter Boots. 20% Discount. The Boots and the character of their making are distinctly our own. These for our know real footwear values watch for our semi-annual sales.

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