

U.S. EXPRESS CO. FORCED TO QUIT

Low Rates as Well as Parcel Post Blamed for End of Big Concern.

15,000 WILL LOSE JOBS

Army of Employees, 2,000 Here, Affected by Decision to Liquidate.

OTHER COMPANIES UNEASY

Fear That Stockholders May Force Withdrawal to Save Remaining Assets.

Directors of the United States Express Company voted yesterday to wind up the company's affairs and go out of business. Stockholders in the other big companies are already anxiously inquiring how long it will be before their directors follow the example of the United States Express Company's board.

The first direct result of the Government's parcel post competition and the resulting reduction of 16 per cent. in express rates will be the throwing out of work of 15,000 employees of the United States Express Company when its liquidation is completed. There are about 2,000 employees of the company in New York city.

The United States Express Company has no pension system. Its yearly payroll is about \$6,000,000.

"We could have stood the competition of the parcel post as originally planned," said President D. I. Roberts in announcing the end of the company after sixty years of existence. "But we cannot stand it as at present constituted."

"We would have continued in business if the founders of the parcel post had not threatened to extend it to consume the express business, increasing the weight of parcels carried and reducing the rates."

Chief Complaint Rate Reduction.

"When the parcel post started we recognized that it filled a long felt want that the express companies could never meet. It would always be impossible for us to make rural deliveries. This the parcel post could do."

"Our action, however, is not based primarily on the competition of the parcel post, but chiefly because of the heavy reduction in rates that went into effect on February 1, on top of the parcel post competition."

"And it was not only from the new rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission that we suffered. It was from the bounding by State rate commissions. If they had allowed the interstate rates to go into effect it would not have been so bad. But they say to us in many States, 'Yes, you can put the interstate rates into effect where they are lower than ours, but by no means where they are higher. There you must take our lower rates.'"

"Why, only yesterday the Railroad Commission of Louisiana issued a peremptory order that we lower some of the interstate rates."

Railroads Suffer Too, He Says.

"We could have lived and prospered under the original parcel post, but under these new conditions it is impossible."

"And the railroads are just as seriously affected by the reduction of rates as the express companies. They are hurt not only by the reduction of rates on express business but by the parcel post, for which they get no pay at all."

Mr. Roberts in announcing the end of the big company and the reasons for it spoke with much feeling.

The result of the closing of the United States Express Company will be far-reaching, according to the belief of Wall Street yesterday.

Already the stockholders of the three other big companies have begun to bombard their officers and directors with letters in which anxious inquiries are being made as to how far the parcel post and the new low rates have already eaten into the capital assets of the companies.

Letters have been sent by stockholders to these companies, it was learned, expressing the definite demand that the companies liquidate before the competition of the parcel post and the low rates have consumed any more of the property of the stockholders.

"Our stockholders became very apprehensive three or four months ago," said President Roberts yesterday, "and asked about conditions. As nearly 50 per cent. of our stockholders are women it was natural that they became uneasy. I felt that I occupied a position of trustee."

"I therefore promised that when in my opinion their interests were jeopardized and it was found necessary to eat into the company's capital in order to pay its operating expenses I would recommend liquidation."

"I have now recommended liquidation in the very best of faith."

Valiant Struggle to Economize.

President Roberts then told of the valiant struggle the company had made in the last year to economize and cut down so that it could continue to live.

Mr. Roberts entered the company from Delaware and Hudson Railroad on January 1, 1912.

The stock list revealed the surprising fact that the holdings of Frank H. and E. T. Platt, sons of the late Senator Platt, for many years the dominant figure in the company, and other members of the Platt family were only 850 shares.

The Harriman estate is the largest holder, with 21,000 shares. Some of the other large holders are: Brown Bros.,

3,000 shares; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1,600 shares; Ida C. Potts, 1,050; William A. Read & Co., about 1,500; Katherine Thayer, 500; Warner M. Brown, 600; Norman L. Bates, 250; L. N. Brent, 350; William Moss, 300.

Liquidating Value Uncertain.

The liquidating value of the stock has not been estimated and cannot be accurately estimated now, said President Roberts, because the value of assets is so largely dependent upon conditions.

The figures given with semi-authority in the financial district range between 95 and 110. Liquidation must necessarily be slow, it was said yesterday, because of the moderately large real estate holdings of the company and because of the difficulty in connection with the sale or disposal of its railroad contracts.

These railroad contracts form the chief difficulty in the process. There are about 100 of them, the most valuable of which is that with the Baltimore and Ohio, which is carried as an asset of \$416,000.

Total assets of the company, according to its balance sheet on June 30, 1913, are \$14,248,641. Of these there are about \$8,000,000 in quick assets, of which more than \$5,000,000 are in high grade securities. The surplus is \$1,186,895.

The skyscraper at 2 Rector street, held by the company through ownership of the stock of the United States Express Realty Company, is a valuable property, on which the express company has loaned more than \$2,000,000 to the Realty company. The company also has an office building worth about \$500,000 in Chicago. The company operates on 32,000 miles of railroad.

The stock moved down two points yesterday, to 79. It was selling at 80 two weeks ago. It went as high as 87 during the last week on the liquidation news.

PRINCE WOULD TRAVEL AT GERMANY'S EXPENSE

Reichstag to Be Asked to Foot Bills of the Kaiser's Heir.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 13.—There is a prospect of lively Socialist opposition in the Reichstag in the event of the fulfillment of the Government's reported intention to ask an appropriation of 200,000 marks (\$50,000) to cover the expenses of Crown Prince Frederick William during his visit to the German African colonies.

The *Vorwaerts*, the organ of the Socialists, points out that the Kaiser always pays his own expenses on his journeys abroad. It does not see any reason why the taxpayers should pay the expenses of the Crown Prince, "especially as his trip is for the purpose of hunting and pleasure."

Moreover, the *Vorwaerts* says, the Crown Prince is not mentioned in the Constitution of the empire and therefore there is no constitutional justification for the demand.

The Socialist members of the Reichstag will artfully avail themselves of the contention that the persons of the Imperial family must not be discussed in the Reichstag. They say the Crown Prince's person cannot be excluded from the debate and therefore the proposed procedure cannot be sustained.

The Crown Prince acted as stage manager for a French play which was performed by celebrated Berlin comedians at his palace to-night. The performance was very successful, but the tone of the play, which is freer than anything the Kaiser sanctions at the court, rather scandalized the aristocratic audience, who were further shocked by the Crown Prince chatting and laughing with them.

BISHOP SCARBOROUGH DYING.

Physicians Abandon Hope—End Only a Matter of Hours.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—All hope for the recovery of Bishop John Scarborough of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey was abandoned to-day by his physicians and members of the family, who were at his bedside nearly constantly. Throughout the day the Bishop hovered between life and death, being so low at times that it seemed as if life were almost extinct.

Shortly before noon it was announced that the Bishop was under the effects of morphine and that it was probable he would never regain consciousness.

Although several times during the afternoon dissolution seemed imminent the remarkable physical resistance of the Bishop came to his aid and prolonged his life.

SWEDEN DRIVES OUT JOHNSON.

Negro Fugitive, Felted With Rotten Eggs, Forced to Flee Country.

COPENHAGEN, March 13.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, has been driven out of Sweden. The big negro arrived at Gothenburg two days ago and has since then caused disgust and anger by his alleged overtures to two women, and when he appeared to-day at a sparring match there was a riot.

Jackson, Johnson's manager, attempted to calm the people, but he himself was threatened with revolvers and knives. Johnson and Jackson were compelled to flee. They were followed by a crowd, which pelted them with rotten eggs until the police interfered and prevented further trouble. Half an hour later Johnson was en route to Denmark.

DR. J. D. BRYANT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Noted Surgeon and Comrade of President Cleveland in Hospital.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, noted surgeon and comrade of President Cleveland, is seriously ill of diabetes at St. Vincent's Hospital. After spending several weeks in Florida without benefit to his health he returned to New York a few days ago and was taken to the hospital on Wednesday. His condition is aggravated by a recent breakdown but is not immediately dangerous. Dr. Herman M. Biggs is in charge of his case.

U.S. TELLS NEW HAVEN TO GIVE UP ITS DOCKS

New Demand Still Further Threatens an Agreement With Road.

IT IS HOTLY RESENTED

Regarded as Step to Prevent Operation of Company's Water Lines.

Washington, March 13.—An important new demand which has been made by the Government upon the New Haven road as a part of the reorganization plan, through which it has been hoped to prevent a suit under the Sherman act, has still further threatened the possibility of an agreement.

This demand is that the New Haven sell outright its large holdings in dock and wharf properties at New Haven, Providence, Fall River and other sound and river ports in New England.

The demand is regarded by the New Haven officials as an attempt by the Department of Justice to remove from the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to pass upon the propriety of the road retaining its holdings in New England water lines.

It is said that even should the commission grant the permit under the Panama Canal act, which has been petitioned for by the New Haven, it would find it impossible to continue the operation of its water lines because of the Government's demand which has deprived it of the necessary terminal facilities.

New Issue Eclipses.

This new obstacle in the way of an agreement for a reorganization eclipsed in importance the difficulties with regard to the disposal of the Boston and Maine road when the conferences between the road officials and representatives of the Department of Justice were resumed here to-day.

In addition the New-Haven representatives insisted upon the reopening of that phase of the agreement covering the disposal of the trolley lines. The road officials declared they would be willing to sell the Rhode Island and Massachusetts trolley lines, but demanded that they be permitted to retain the Connecticut lines. The Connecticut lines, they declare, are in no sense competing with the New Haven road itself, but merely furnish a continuance of the road's transportation facilities.

It was declared that the operation of these lines by the road in no way constitutes a violation of the Sherman law or a restraint of competition.

The conferees to-day completely ignored the provision of the agreement for the disposal of the Boston and Maine to give consideration to the more important difficulties that have arisen.

It was upon the Boston and Maine provisions that the conferees disagreed so seriously two weeks ago that a deadlock resulted. The chief point of contention at that time was the number of years to be allowed the proposed trustees in which to complete the sale of the Boston and Maine.

The Government desired to fix two years as the limit of the ultimatum. Chairman Elliott delivered an address that the road would enter into a reorganization agreement only upon the condition that the Government agree to reopen the time limitation provision at the expiration of two and a half years, if within that time the trustees had found it impossible to dispose of the Boston and Maine advantageously.

The Demand is Reopened.

It was declared for the first time to-day that the Government has demanded that the New Haven sell its dock and wharf properties. The New Haven representatives hotly resented the demand and declared that the Government had no justification whatever in making it. They pointed out that the properties had been acquired in fee simple through bona fide purchases, and that they should be regarded as the legitimate holdings of the New Haven stockholders.

The New Haven officials said it would be the height of injustice to force the road to dispose of these properties because of their peculiar value to the road and of the probability that only a small fraction of the sum expended in acquiring them could be got from their sale.

Vice-President Buckland of the New Haven road spent three hours with Assistant Attorney-General Adkins and the special counsel for the Department of Justice, Mr. Gregory, in presenting his arguments in opposition to the Government's new demand.

Vice-President L. F. Storrs, who has charge of the New Haven's Policy lines, presented arguments to support the statement that the New Haven should be permitted to retain the Connecticut trolleys. He presented a mass of statistics and maps descriptive of the operations of the Connecticut lines, designed to show that these in no sense compete with the road itself.

He declared that in many sections of Connecticut the trolley lines furnish the means of transportation which the New Haven can give to these communities. He took the position that to force the New Haven to sell the lines would be equal to a declaration by the Department that the road was not entitled to enter into competition for the transportation business of that section of the country.

Effect of Disclosures.

The result of the disclosures with regard to the Government's demands upon the New Haven served to centre attention upon the men who have been entrusted with the formulation of the Government's policy. These are Assistant Attorney-General Adkins and Mr. Gregory. The Attorney-General has participated very little in the discussions, and it is believed that he is not personally the initiator of some of the most radical demands that have been made upon the road.

The suggestion was made to-night that as a result of the almost complete situation in which the negotiations between the Attorney-General's assistants and the counsel representing Mr. Elliott and the New Haven directors have developed the Attorney-General will find it necessary to take matters in his own hands and give personal direction to the Government's policy.

"MADAME, YOUR GOWN'S TORN."

This is How Belgian King Rebukes Wearer of Silt Skirt.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, March 13.—Albert, King of the Belgians, on seeing a woman at a court ball to-night wearing a silt skirt, whispered to the court marshal, who thereupon offered his arm to the lady in the most deferential manner and escorted her from the ballroom. When they arrived outside the court marshal said:

"His Majesty noticed that your gown was torn on one side and asked me to escort you to your carriage, so that you can go home and get the damage repaired."

KENTUCKY REJECTS SUFFRAGE.

Lower House Kills Amendment—No Hope in Senate.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 13.—The Kentucky lower house of the General Assembly put itself on record as being absolutely opposed to granting the voting privilege to women by voting 51 to 29 to defeat an amendment to the State Constitution allowing women to vote. The Senate will now get the measure, but its defeat is certain there and women have given up the fight for the present.

The legislators were apparently tired of voting for measures backed by women, as they had patiently voted for a county unit prohibition measure and had passed a statewide prohibition amendment to the Constitution. So when the suffrage bill was offered they proposed decisive amendments, made all manner of fun of it and then voted against it. The question is dead in Kentucky for at least two years, and it is not believed it will be revived for four years.

BEGS \$30 NIGHTLY WITH FUR COAT AND TWO AIDS

One Legged Actor Has \$8.60 Already When Arrested in Fourteenth Street.

Jesse Skinner, who says he is an actor, was arrested in Fourteenth street last night for soliciting alms. Skinner has one leg and walks with a crutch. When arrested he wore an up-to-date suit of clothes, a fur lined overcoat with Persian lamb collar and a ring in which three diamonds sparkled. He is 19 years old and gave his address as 54 East Fourth street.

Skinner said he was very much amused by his arrest, declaring he was due at Astoria Hall to rehearse his act, which he said was called "The Floppers."

Lieut. Bower of the Mercer street station winked when he heard that. "Flopper" is a beggar who throws a fit to arouse sympathy. Skinner then proceeded to discuss the business of being helpless and unemployed.

He had \$8.65 in his pockets when arrested. He said he had collected that in an hour and a half. He declared his usual dividend on an evening's work was \$30, and he had found Fourteenth street so profitable that he employed two men at \$1.50 each per evening to cover him. One went ahead and the other behind. They warned Skinner of the cops in time to let him hobble into a store until danger was past. His employees didn't recognize Detectives Fallon and Bryan last night and he was arrested.

Magistrate Corrigan in night court sent Skinner to the workhouse for thirty days.

VANDERBILT YACHT AT HAVANA.

Was Unable to Go in Search of Member of Family.

HAVANA, March 13.—W. K. Vanderbilt Jr.'s yacht *Tarantula* arrived here to-day from Key West in search of a member of the family who is said to be wintering at Victoria de las Tunas. Heavy weather prevented the yacht from going to Santiago de Cuba, the port nearest that place.

WOULD BUY 5 MEXICAN STATES.

Congressman Urges Sending of Negroes to Southern Republic.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Representative Park of Georgia introduced in the House to-day a concurrent resolution which essays by a single enactment to solve both the Mexican and the negro problems.

The resolution provides that the President be directed by the Congress "to acquire by purchase, treaty or conquest the five northern States of Mexico, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, for the purpose of settlement and homesteading by the colored races of the United States."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WOMEN TO HAVE OWN CHURCH.

Several Suffragettes in Scheme to Reunite Religion.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—A number of women, including many suffragettes, who are dissatisfied with man conducted churches have formed a women's church to be run by women. It will be called "The Church of the New Ideal."

All the preachers will be women. At some of the services women only will be present and women will be allowed to be present at others.

\$7,000,000 JOB GOES ABROAD.

Bethlehem Steel Co. Will Have Ten Vessels Built in Europe.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 14.—As a result of a recent trip to Europe by H. S. Snyder, a vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, negotiations have been completed whereby a fleet of ten vessels of 15,000 tons each will be built to carry iron ore from Chile to the United States. This news was given out to-day by the firm's president, E. G. Grace, who has also just returned from a trip to Europe. The fleet of ten vessels will cost \$7,000,000. They will be built by foreign ship builders with money furnished by a foreign financial syndicate. It is hoped to have these vessels completed by the latter part of 1915 or early in 1917. The vessels will be built according to special designs made by the local steel company.

MISS WILSON TO WED, FATHER ANNOUNCES

President's Daughter Will Become Mr. McAdoo's Bride in June

ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED FROM WHITE HOUSE

The formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Eleanor Wilson to William G. McAdoo, given out at the White House yesterday, was as follows:

"The President and Mrs. Wilson announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Eleanor Randolph, to Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo."

himself and most of the members of the Cabinet.

In this connection interest was expressed in a report which has been circulated in the inner circles of the Administration recently that a feeling of coldness had grown up between Mr. McAdoo and one of his colleagues.

Aside from the effect upon the attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury's official associates toward him, the suggestion was made that the marriage eventually would lead to his withdrawal from the Administration. This suggestion grew out of the review of the President's announced policy of not approving of Federal appointments that savored of nepotism.

The President has steadily refused to appoint his relatives to office and his attitude in this regard has become so well known that the friends of his kinsmen have ceased to urge their selection upon him. A conspicuous case of this character was that of his brother, Joseph R. Wilson, who at the time of the election was employed on a Nashville newspaper.

The President was urged by Senator Lea of Tennessee to appoint his brother to the Nashville postmastership but he refused to do so. Other attempts to have the President name relatives to Federal places brought the definite announcement from his friends that he would make no such appointments.

Within a few days details of the ceremony, including the date, will be made known at the White House.

The McAdoo-Wilson wedding will be the fourth to be solemnized in the White House. Five of the brides were daughters of Presidents.

Most Joyous of Wilson's Daughters.

Miss Wilson returned only recently from New York, where she appeared in the bird play in which she made such a success last fall in Mendon, N. H. Since that time she has been seen less in public, but has been entertained constantly at dinners, luncheons or theatre parties. She has not gone in so strongly for the uplift work in which her sisters are such enthusiastic workers. Nor has she come out as strongly for suffrage.

Mr. McAdoo's fiancée is the most joyous of the President's three daughters, being a fun loving and sport loving girl. She has taken their lineage since the nomination of her father in Baltimore as a huge joke, and has never grown the least spoiled by the attentions received these past eighteen months, nor has she forgotten old friends. She has taken a keen interest in all the heart affairs of the circle in which she has been thrown.

The aspect of the match most widely discussed among officials was its probable effect upon the relations of Mr. McAdoo with the President and his associates in the Cabinet. It was regarded as inevitable that the new bond between the President and his Secretary of the Treasury would result in an even closer intimacy than has existed. Mr. McAdoo has been regarded as perhaps the closest to the President of all the Cabinet officials. The question was raised whether the accession of new influence on the President's mind might not serve to alienate in some degree the friendliness that has existed between

VANDERBILT TIMBER LEASE HALTS U. S. SALE

But North Carolina Land May Eventually Become Part of Big Preserve.

NEVADA DIVORCE FOR MRS. KINGSLEY SWAN

Decree Granted to Brooklyn Man's Wife After 35 Minute Trial.

RENO, Nev., March 13.—Mrs. Mabel Lorraine Miller Swan got a divorce to-day from Kingsley Swan of Brooklyn. Mr. Swan was represented by counsel, but made no contest. Judge Moran signed the decree within thirty-five minutes after the trial began. Mrs. Swan gets the custody of her infant son.

Desertion, non-support and cruelty were alleged by Mrs. Swan. No reference was made to her unsuccessful suit before a Brooklyn referee or to the fact that the birth of a child had failed to bring about a reconciliation. The papers do not show that any money settlement was made.

Mrs. Swan said that she came to Reno on June 23 with her son and a nurse. She was married on October 1, 1908, to Mr. Swan and they lived together for three years, mostly at hotels. She said her husband once requested her to return to her parents, but she remained at the hotel until compelled to leave because of lack of funds.

The couple then went to live at Riverside, Conn., but separated again in September, 1912. She said Mr. Swan had failed since their first separation to support her properly, although he inherited a fortune and had spent \$20,000 in the first three years after their marriage.

"He never took me anywhere except to the theatre," she testified. "I received a Christmas present from him two years ago. That was the only interest he ever showed in me. Just previous to the birth of my first child I needed his love and attention, he refused to visit me and ignored me completely. I never consented to our separation and did everything possible to induce him to live with me."

"I gave him no cause for misconduct and was always willing to live with him, even offering to do my own housework and to care for the baby myself if he felt he could not maintain a home similar to that to which I had been accustomed, but he declared that he could not keep up his clubs and automobiles, horses and other things, and that I must go to my parents, although he would see me occasionally."

Kingsley Swan is a grandson of the late William C. Kingsley, who superintended the construction of Brooklyn Bridge. He inherited a fortune from a grandfather. He is a member of several clubs and is known as a breeder of horses and dogs.

He married Mabel Lorraine Miller, daughter of Alvah Miller, a wealthy paper merchant of Brooklyn, on October 1, 1908, and many persons prominent in New York and Newport society attended the wedding. They lived at 831 Carroll street, Brooklyn, and afterward went to the Idaho apartments in Seventh avenue, Manhattan.

SIEGEL SMASH LEAVES GIRLS WITH NOTHING

Tears and Lamentations Fill Stores When Final Blow Falls.

BENEFIT FUND GONE

800 Employees Were Depositors and Many Owned Stock.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY

Creditors Will Move on Monday for Thorough Airing of Partners' Affairs.

SKYROCKET CAREER OF HENRY SIEGEL

1867—Went to work in clothing store at \$3.50 a week.

1887—Established department store in Chicago.

1894—Went into business in New York.

1902—Bought controlling interest in Simpson Crawford Company in New York city, \$1,000,000 capital.

1903—Established the 14th Street Store, \$1,000,000 capital.

1904—Organized the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co.

1905—Founded the Boston store of the Henry Siegel Co.

1905—Established the firm of Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale.

1909—Organized the Siegel Stores Corporation, a Delaware corporation, for a holding company, with \$10,000,000 capital.

1913—December 20—Receivers appointed for all concerns.

1914—March 11—Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel indicted for felony and misdemeanors.

1914—March 12—Court orders the stores closed and sold as losing concerns.

Girls crying in the streets and subway and on the cars yesterday brought to public attention that employees of the Fourteenth Street Store and Simpson-Crawford Company, one-half of whom will be out of work after to-night, were harder hit than any other class of people by the closing of the stores.

Not only will the entire 2,300 be unemployed within two weeks, but eight hundred of them were depositors in the Siegel and Vogel bank.

At least fifty of them are holders of the preferred or common stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, which they bought with their savings within the last four years.

The sick benefit fund was made up of contributions by 900 saleswomen. The amount would have been much larger but for the fact that a large part of the fund was actually expended each week for the purposes for which it was intended.

The bank accepted a deposit of \$4 on account of the fund on the day the receiver was appointed—the dime of forty girls who were getting \$7 to \$8 a week.

The 800 employees who were depositors in the bank will lose sums ranging from \$20 to \$150. It is not much compared with the total loss, but now that their jobs are gone the burden for them is doubly hard.

Tears Almost Halt Trade.

Bargain hunters at the stores yesterday had to deal with saleswomen who were red eyed and oblivious. Tears almost brought business to a standstill.

Mrs. L. Matison, a depositor who has just returned from Europe, appeared in the Fourteenth Street Store during the morning and created a near riot. In a moment she was surrounded by weeping saleswomen. There were cries and shrieks, which were growing louder when floor walkers and managers interfered and managed to still the tumult. Informal indignation meetings were held all over the store during the day. But there was not much vehemence in them. The prospect of facing a period of idleness, the knowledge of many that all their savings were gone, took the heart out of them.

Groups of saleswomen gathered in the street after 6 o'clock last night, and many of them walked over to the subway together. It needed only a few sympathetic remarks of pedestrians to start the tears afresh, and passengers on local trains around 6:30 o'clock last night were mystified at the sight of weeping passengers.

Many Had Bought Stock.

Just how many employees of the Siegel enterprises were hit by the failure of the private bank neither Henry Melville, receiver of the bank, nor any person connected with the business knows. There were no identifying marks on the accounts, and it would be impossible to pick them out of the 15,000 depositors.

A partial canvass shows that about 800 employees lost their savings. Men deposited in this list because the salaries of the young women precluded much sur-