

TEN MILE RANGE FOR CANON GUNS

Projectiles Will Pierce 11.2 Inches of Steel Armor at That Distance.

NEW 14-INCH WEAPONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Projectiles capable of piercing 11.2 inches of steel armor at a distance of more than ten miles can be fired from new coast defense guns to be installed by the United States army in the defenses at the Panama Canal and Manila Bay, according to the annual report of Brig. Gen. Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance, made public here today.

These are new 14-inch guns of greater caliber than those heretofore installed in American defenses and of greater power. They will discharge shells weighing 1,600 pounds each with a maximum effective range of 18,000 yards, or a little more than ten miles.

The guns of this type already made have been thoroughly tested and found wholly satisfactory, Gen. Crozier asserts. In the manufacture of these and other guns for the army the arsenal at Watervliet has been working on a day and night basis for more than a year.

Twenty-three of the latest type of 12-inch mortars were made during the last year and all were sent to the Panama Canal. These have a maximum range of about eleven miles. A new 2.7-inch field gun and a new type of 3.8-inch field howitzer have been developed by the ordnance bureau.

Another howitzer of still larger size has been also constructed for use at the Panama fortifications. It is a wire wound gun, firing a sixty pound projectile.

Gen. Crozier in his report calls attention to the fact that the supply of ammunition in the United States army is "The amount of ammunition on hand for field pieces," he says, "is far short of that considered advisable, although appropriations for this purpose have been materially increased."

The supply of small arms ammunition is considered fairly adequate to the first needs of the United States in case of a war. This supply could be very rapidly increased by the manufacturing facilities in this country after the outbreak of war.

Gen. Crozier thinks the proposal that the War Department shall be prohibited from purchasing any smokeless powder from private manufacturers would be unwise.

"The wisest policy," says Gen. Crozier, "is for Congress to fix, as it has done, what it considers a reasonable price to be paid for smokeless powder and with that restriction to authorize the War Department to give private manufacturers a fair share of the work of manufacture."

Gen. Crozier defends the system of scientific shop management in operation at some of the United States arsenals. He declares that much of the opposition to what has been done in the arsenals is unwise, as he contends both the employees and the Government have profited by the system.

He says there is no undue crowding of the workmen or driving them to too great a speed under the system as installed in the War Department arsenals. Gen. Crozier recommends that no legislation be enacted until the Commission on Industrial Relations, which is including scientific shop management system in its investigations, has made a report.

TRIES TO FIRE WOMAN FIREMAN

Education Board Issues Order, but Miss Vonasek Fights It.

Whether the Board of Education may discharge the only woman fireman in the city, and perhaps in the country, is to be decided by Supreme Court Justice Davis as the result of a suit filed yesterday by Miss Antonette Vonasek of 1277 Washington avenue, The Bronx, who for some months has been firing the boiler at Public School 21, The Bronx, in a capable way.

Miss Vonasek, who comes from a family of prominent firemen and is a woman qualified for her job, has been ordered discharged by the board of education at \$60 a month, because the board of education fears that when she is stocking the boiler her clothing may become ignited.

Miss Vonasek's unique case was presented yesterday by her attorney, Miss Honorable F. Janover, for a writ of mandamus forbidding the board of education to fire the lady fireman. Miss Janover contends that the laws of the state do not discriminate against women in their employment, and that the board of education is violating the law by making rules discriminating against women.

Assistant Corporation Counsel McIntyre for the board of education told Justice Davis that the only reason for the order against Miss Vonasek was the fact that the building might be unsafe for the children in case of trouble in the boiler room. The court reserved decision.

GEN. BOTHA ROUTS DE WET.

South African Loyalists Capture 250 Rebels.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PRETORIA, Nov. 12.—An official statement issued today says Gen. Louis Botha severely defeated Gen. De Wet near Aarburg, twenty-four miles from Wimborg. The Government troops captured 250 prisoners and two laagers.

Rebels Are Driven From Town Near Hlofontein.

By Central News. LONDON, Nov. 12.—Viscount Buxton, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, reports that on November 8 loyal commandos drove the rebels from Weitsvreden in the direction of Hlofontein and took a laager at Zandfontein. Of the rebels 120 were killed and wounded and 25 were captured. Field Cornet Hofman, although wounded, led his men throughout the engagement.

A sharp skirmish followed on Kroomstadt on November 6 resulted in 1 rebel being killed, 7 wounded and 17 taken prisoners. The prisoners included Hendrika Serfontein, a member of the House of Assembly.

REJECT GERMAN BANK NOTES.

Swiss National Bank Refuses Equivalents for Berlin Creditnotes.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Geneva says that since November 10 the Swiss National Bank has refused to change German bank notes.

Swiss banks accept 100 marks for 111 francs, but in loss of 10 per cent, on the German money.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SAFE.

Commanding Officer Tells Washington He Has Met No Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—All anxiety as to the situation of the cruiser North Carolina was relieved today by receipt of a dispatch from the commanding officer of that vessel reporting that the ship was still at Beirut, that all was well and that no forces had been landed at Beirut from the North Carolina.

The last time the North Carolina had been heard from previous to today was November 2, and this fact was largely responsible for the anxiety felt concerning her.

TRADE BOOMING, SAY THE MAYORS

General Business Revival Reported by Municipal Heads at Conference.

MANY PLANTS RESUME

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Delegates to the conference of American Mayors here today brought news of a trade revival throughout the entire country. Mayors and other city officials, business men and corporation leaders, spokesmen of their districts, said a country-wide revival was on the verge of an unprecedented era of industrial activity.

Throughout the West enormous crops, coupled with unbounded agricultural development, are helping the manufacturing centers of the East in the rehabilitation of business.

Mayor Mitchell of New York said: "Business is picking up. There is a sign of improvement on every hand."

Throughout the New England manufacturing territory, particularly in districts where there is a variety of industries, the signs point to a business stimulus which will sweep the whole section, according to Mayor Woods of Holyoke, Mass.

Many New England concerns, he said, are profiting by the European war through large orders for goods.

A scarcity of dyes, said Mayor Woods, has partly crippled many plants which manufacture fabrics and clothing materials. Water scarcity, due to a prolonged drought, is also retarding the industry. But so far as he could see there is a generally optimistic tone to business conditions.

"There is no business depression in New England," he said. "The war has helped matters from an industrial standpoint. In Holyoke we have a plant that just has received an order for 500,000 blankets for the English army. These orders are a business stimulus which all New England. We are known as a 'paper city.' Our paper mills are working full time."

TIN PLATE MILLS OPEN.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Since the November election the Hollansbee tin mills, employing about 1,000 men, have started up on full time. The Benwood steel and tin plate mills and other establishments like those belonging to Siegel and Vogel, have begun operations with full force.

The Labelle tin mill of the American Steel and Tin Plate Company, like several other plants, resumed operations last Tuesday, and, according to officials of the company, has enough orders on hand to keep the plant running for some time at full capacity.

The 900 employees of the big Riverside plant of the National Tube Company at Benwood have been instructed to be ready to answer a call any day.

PICKING UP IN WEST.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 12.—"Though I am not proud of the fact, I am the president of the highest tax railroad in the United States," said L. C. Gillman, president of the Hill lines in Oregon, in an address today.

"The road of which I am head pays into the State's coffers 12 cents on every dollar earned," he said. "The public service corporations and all manner of business are being overtaxed. We must stop this wild and wanton expenditure of public money."

"I look for a decided change—a change to an era of great prosperity after January 1 next. Our line is feeling the change already, and I know that other lines of business in the East are beginning to feel it."

Full Time at Singer Plant.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 12.—More than 500 laborers at the Singer sewing machine plant in this city, who had been off several months ago, have been notified to report for work Monday morning. Employees have also been notified that a full time schedule would go into effect immediately. Eight thousand were employed by the Singer company here, but since the beginning of the European war more than 2,000 have been laid off.

'WE'RE INSULTED,' SAYS KAISER.

Success Claimed for "Punitive Expedition" in Russia, However.

By HAMILTON LYNDE, Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—The complete alteration of the German plans from the offensive to the defensive is vividly illustrated by a proclamation signed by the Kaiser, a copy of which was found in the hands of a prisoner taken from East Prussia. The document declares:

"Although the punitive expedition against Russia has been most successful, the insult offered Germany by the Russian troops, who have crossed the border and imposed on Germans the duty of defending their hearths and home."

The proclamation bids the soldiers "glory in the defeats inflicted on the French, and to fight in the name of the Fatherland, a German province," and adds: "The question to decide now is the subjection of Russia and France."

"I think," concludes the document, "that the means must be found by which the Russian means rule. Salvation will be found only in the advance."

BRITISH ADMIRAL ACQUITTED.

Troubridge Not Guilty of Neglect in Goeben Case.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The trial by court-martial of Rear Admiral E. C. Troubridge, second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, was terminated at Plymouth today in an acquittal, as had previously that of Rear Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, formerly in command of the same fleet.

Admiral Troubridge was accused of having shown culpable neglect in allowing the escape of the German cruisers and of neglecting to order the capture of Messina at the beginning of the war.

BUSINESS IN PARIS REVIVING.

Big Dry Goods Firm Ready Now to Pay Accounts.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 12.—There was another indication here today of the resumption of business in this city. The largest dry goods firm in Paris informed a representative of the wholesale textile manufacturers that the firm is prepared to pay 50 per cent on accounts due and to immediately resume regular payments at the end of each month as was done previous to the war.

CRADOCK'S DEATH ANNOUNCED.

Rear Admiral and 52 Officers of Good Hope Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Admiralty printed today a list of fifty-two officers and warlike officers who were aboard the cruiser Good Hope when she was sunk with the cruiser Monmouth by the German squadron off the coast of Chile.

Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, in command of the fleet, Capt. Philip Franklin commanded that vessel. A list of forty-two names of officers on the Monmouth is also published. Her commander was Capt. Frank Brandt.

Plan of Siegel Defence Is Unsel by Bank Clerk

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result in Mr. Alexander's agreement to receive one-half of the proceeds for two months, the witness corrected his testimony to say that Vogel saw him and not Mr. Alexander in December. He admitted, however, that one-half of the notes were turned to February as a result of the interview with Vogel. Mr. Howell also admitted that Siegel and Vogel had a yearly line of credit amounting to \$100,000 with the National Bank of Commerce and that as loans were paid off new notes were taken, thereby continuing the loan so the whole transaction might be looked upon as a continuous one.

The witness declared that the first loan was negotiated for the Fourteenth Street Store by Siegel & Vogel.

The defence's counsel emphasized the fact that even in the panic of 1907 the bank loaned the Fourteenth Street Store \$100,000 as usual. Mr. Howell affirmed the fact that up to the date of the receivership the store had paid off one-half of the notes when due as per its agreement.

Mr. Howell, applied the store's credit balance of \$13,327.02 on hand to the payment of the notes, which left \$49,172.98 due on the notes after the receivership. The witness declared that the National Bank of Commerce had applied to the receivers of the Fourteenth Street Store for payment of the balance due and received \$12,929.25, leaving \$36,243.73, still owing to the bank on the notes involved in the \$100,000 loan in question.

Another question by Mr. Lowell then established the fact that the bank was in possession of its back, but only 5 cents on the dollar.

To show that Siegel and Vogel left large amounts in the National Bank of Commerce despite the State's accusation that they had absconded with the bank, Mr. Lowell had the witness read from the bank ledger the balance account of the Fourteenth Street Store against which the store could check. It showed the following balances: Jan. 1, 1913, \$161,843.83; February 10, \$27,843.45; March 12, \$96,838.52; April 29, \$31,671.45; May 6, \$48,447.14; May 9, \$50,465.64; May 14, \$44,093.72; May 19, \$43,495.97; and June 1, 1913, \$47,000.00.

The witness declared that the National Bank of Commerce had applied to the receivers of the Fourteenth Street Store for payment of the balance due and received \$12,929.25, leaving \$36,243.73, still owing to the bank on the notes involved in the \$100,000 loan in question.

Mr. Howell admitted that he and President Alexander knew of Siegel's intention of having the Rothberg store renewed in 1913 and that they considered it advisable because the Rothberg establishment was looked upon as a successful competitor of the Siegel and Vogel store. They also approved, he said, of the plan to have the store, manager of the Fourteenth Street Store, Mr. Train, here got in a question as to whether the bank was in possession of its back, but only 5 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Train then pictured the revolving credit system as a wheel turning around.

"Doesn't the wheel ever stop?" interposed Mr. Stanchfield with a cynical smile. "Oh, yes," returned Mr. Train; "in this case it was stopped when the bank lost \$40,000."

"I protest," stormed Siegel's counsel, "that this is a most astounding statement."

Mr. Stanchfield objected to Howell's testimony concerning the intention of the Siegel and Vogel enterprise. With Vogel in his grave and Prall a confessed accomplice, he maintained, no conspiracy could be proved, but Justice Clark ruled that one of the parties to the conspiracy can be considered guilty for his actions just as others can be held guilty of the same.

The defence and prosecution both expressed themselves highly pleased with Howell's testimony. Mr. Lowell said he had succeeded in making the witness admit that this is a most astounding statement.

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ALDERMEN MENACE EFFICIENCY EXPERTS

Expect to Cut a Million or So From City Budget, Now Before Committee.

STUDY SALARY JUMPS

The ten members of the Aldermanic Finance Committee, seated in deeply upholstered chairs around a solid mahogany table in City Hall, began yesterday their annual task of peering into the city budget to see if there is a dollar here and there that can be saved to the taxpayer. With copies of the 1914 and 1915 budgets before them, they called department heads into the room to explain every increase. Under the chairmanship of Henry H. Curran, the committee hopes to lop off a million dollars or so before it is through.

Some of the Aldermen to whom the catchword of the municipal administration, "efficiency," is a bugaboo, were disturbed by the discovery that \$50,000 had been appropriated for efficiency experts. They found out that Benjamin F. Welton, efficiency engineer, had in 1909 year, had been transferred from the Commission of Accounts office.

The Aldermen wanted to know why each department, in its own name, could not find out whether or not the work was being done properly. They were told that for six months one-half of the efficiency force worked on a survey of sewer and highway systems for Staten Island and that the report when sent to the Board of Estimate, was not adopted.

The Aldermen then asked several department heads if they needed efficiency experts. Health Commissioner Goldwater replied that he didn't. The efficiency appropriation may be sliced.

Lawson Purdy, president of the Tax Board, was questioned about a \$6,700 appropriation for a taxation committee under the Board of Estimate. He explained that this was the committee appointed by the Mayor to devise a scientific system of taxation. He thought its work would be of great value in the way of suggesting legislation which would reduce the general property tax and set forth new methods of raising revenue.

Of the \$6,700 appropriation, \$4,000 goes to the Tax Board, \$2,000 to the secretary, who gives part of his time to this work. Mr. Purdy also said the committee had a man studying tax system in western Canada, getting \$1,000 salary and his expenses up to \$1,000.

"What are you going to do with the report when you get it—put it on the shelf?" inquired Frank Dowling, leader of the Taxpayers' Aldermen.

Chief Clerk Curran wondered if one of the Tax Commissioners couldn't act as secretary of the committee, this saving \$4,000. Mr. Purdy replied that he cer-

MRS. WAGNER NOW INSISTS ON GOING TO CLASS

Continued from First Page.

schools in our city. Your letter to President Churchill is admirable in every way and I trust will lead to a speedy change of policy upon the part of the Board of Education. The rule to employ no married women as teachers in our public schools is an unconscionable one. The opposite rule to employ married women and grant them leave of absence for the purpose of bearing and rearing children is likewise unconscionable. The present rule, however, which provides for the employment of married women but forbids such women the privilege of motherhood is not only inconscionable, but positively inhuman. I sincerely hope that you will use every legitimate means as Mayor of this city to bring President Churchill and his associates to their senses and thus secure the abandonment of a policy which now disgraces our city."

"PERFECT ANACHRONISM."

Miss Rodman Comments on Decision in Teacher-Mother Case.

A woman of about 35 years sat in an apartment parlor near Columbia University last evening. Her hands were folded in her lap; her knees were crossed. Now is a peculiar thing about this woman is that she was in a good deal of trouble and acted the picture of imperturbable calm. Philosophizing in a general way, she was saying:

"It hasn't been very long since a few of us began to talk about the democracy of women, but in that time the community at large has taken a pretty firm grasp on the subject. Not so the Board of Education, a body of men who present a perfect anachronism in our day."

This remark was perhaps somewhat remarkable because it came from a public school teacher. The woman who showed so much sagacity and insight was Miss Rodman, an advocate of women teachers of the public schools who wish to be mothers and still hold their positions.

It is quite likely that Miss Rodman's remark is like to read in print like a stormy paragraph of exclamation marks, but it is by no means true that when they are spoken by her with her hands folded and her knees crossed they would sound like anything of the kind. Last evening she was dressed as one might expect a thoroughly convinced feminist to be dressed, namely in the simple, unadorned, and unornamented dress of a woman who is not a teacher.

Her conversation last night was a pleasant exposition of views about the Board of Education and its policy regarding women teachers, which she, as a citizen, claims the right to criticize.

"Last year the board considered an investigation of the salaries of unmarried teachers and discovered that married teachers are more efficient both as regards teaching and discipline than unmarried women teachers. Personally, I think that is because married women are more emotional, and that quality is an asset in teaching."

"I believe that women teachers should be allowed to have children because their having them involves the welfare of themselves and the community. It involves the welfare of the teachers because a full, happy and contented life is a woman's right both a position and maternity. It is an intolerable wrong if she is forced to sacrifice either one or the other, and it is exactly this that the Board of Education is doing."

"On the other hand, the welfare of the community is involved because it needs the offspring of the ablest and most energetic women. Certainly it is this class of women who fill the ranks of the public schools, which by a process of selection, are employing an increasingly great number of women yearly. There are now 18,000 women teachers, and the present policy of the board places a premium of from \$15 to \$50 a week upon their sterility."

"Were it not for the economic exigencies of the situation, I should enjoy the fight," said Miss Rodman. "Nor can I say that I am surprised that the board has at last openly attacked me. The board has been waiting for an opportunity to do so. I have been always considered a reactionary. First when I entered Wadsworth High School ten years ago I attempted to change the system of dress of the pupils, which was forced on the pupils. I was asked to transfer to another school, but I tried four principals and none of them would accept me, so I resigned. I then attempted to do something with the question of celibate teachers."

"The board frowned upon married women, refused them appointments, promoted and demoted them a year ago I organized the civil service for women. Before then it was easy to get teachers to leave the schools when they became mothers."

"Of course, it is hard to work with the school system when you feel that it is wrong. We are supposed to be teaching children for a democracy, but we teachers are in the position of being undemocratic. The school system is not organized as a democracy."

"If I stay out on Monday morning to see the Mayor, who has promised to hear the Female Alliance on the subject of the teacher-mother case, shall expect them to bring charges of neglect of duty against me."

Miss Rodman thus reduces the problem to one of a moral and a political nature, by reason of the fact that the salaries of public school teachers range between \$15 and \$50.

"Under normal conditions nearly 10,000 of these 18,000 women teachers would be married, and about 1,000 of them would have to be absent annually to bear children. Thus, by employing 1,000 more on the board and a cargo which the department would not be able to handle, we would have an additional expense."

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