GARRISON'S PATH IN CABINET NOT ROSY

Out of Sympathy With Bryan and Daniels, Fought by Congress.

NO WORD ON JERSEY POST

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Reports published to-day that Secretary of War Garrison may leave the Cabinet for the highest place on the New Jersey bench attracted much attention here.

In the absence of the Secretary no first hand statement could be obtained on the subject. Mr. Garrison went to Atlantic City in the middle of the week for a brief rest and has not returned. It was said that he would spend the week end in New York and be back in Washington on Monday.

That Mr. Garrison would be willing to leave the Cabinet for the Chief Justiceship of New Jersey is regarded as within the range of probability. There is in this belief no implication that Mr. Garrison is dissatisfied with his work here or that he and the President are not on the most cordial terms.

Mr. Garrison's exceptional abilities were long ago recognized here. At first there was much speculation as to his future, but it has gradually appeared that the Secretary of War has little or no political ambition, and all attempts to pick him for this, that or the other candidacy have been dropped.

His closest friends have recently become of the opinion that it was his intention to take up the practice of law after serving his four years in the Cabinet.

While Mr. Garrison never has had any serious differences with any of his associates in the Cabinet, he is known to have been wholly out of sympathy with Secretaries Bryan and Daniels, the two Cabinet members with whom he naturally has the closest relations in official ways. Their habits of mind and ways of viewing public questions are so utterly different from his that only their common loyalty to the President would ever keep them at work together.

Perhaps the most conspicuous fact in Secretary Garrison's record as a Cabinet member which would make it seem likely that he would be willing to give up his present office to return to the bench is the disappointing character of his relations with Congress. Mr. Garrison began by refusing to entertain suggestions from members of Congress as to the promotion and assignment of officers, a policy which he rigidly enforced and which earned him great unpopularity on Capitol Hill.

This year he found himself taking a different position in regard to legislation for the military establishment from that of the Administration forces in Congress. Serious differences of opinion developed between him and Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee late in the last session, the Senator having previously supported the Secretary's proposals.

Mr. Garrison's recommendations as to what was urgently needed never got to the floor of either house and Representative Hay of the House Military Committee was known to be flatly opposed to all of them.

Finally at the very end of the session Mr. Garrison became involved in a controversy with both chairmen over legislation in the appropriation bill, which was regarded as a bad omen for the programme in the next Congress. In fact the prospects for adequate army legislation next winter are admitted to be about as discouraging as could well be imagined.

There are those, however, who see in this unfortunate breach between Mr. Garrison and Congress reason to believe that the Secretary will stick rather than step aside in the middle of the fight. Mr. Garrison reached his views as to the military needs of the country after long study and it has been understood that he was prepared to urge action in accordance with his opinions until Congress has either accepted or rejected his proposals.

One established fact in connection with the reports about Secretary Garrison is that the President will not look with favor upon any suggestion that he leave the Cabinet. President Wilson has a notion almost amounting to an obsession that there should not be any changes in the Cabinet during his Administration.

His appointment of Mr. McReynolds to the Supreme Court was made reluctantly and through an unwillingness to stand in the way of the former Attorney-General realizing an ambition. It is pointed out, however, that the President can do little to hold Mr. Garrison if the latter decides to leave to take an office in the State of New Jersey outside of national politics.

Mr. Garrison has said, however, that he would remain in his present place just as long as the President might desire him to do so, so it might be that the President's request to him to stay would be sufficient to make him relinquish any ideas he might have about leaving.

FIELDER NOT DECIDED.

Governor Admits Garrison's Name Has Been Urged.

Gov. Fielder was asked yesterday if he had any comment to make upon the story that Secretary of War Garrison may succeed William S. Gummere as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He said:

"Secretary of War Garrison's name has been suggested to me. I cannot say anything more at this time about it. No decision in the matter of the Chief Justiceship appointment has been reached."

Asked what other names had been suggested to him, the Governor said that Supreme Court Justice Charles G. Garrison, a brother of the Secretary of War; ex-Judge John R. Hardin of Newark and Supreme Court Justice Charles C. Black of Jersey City have also been mentioned for the place.

The Governor said he will make the appointment before the Legislature adjourns next month. Chief Justice Gummere's term does not expire until November.

GEN. WOOD IN SHIP COLLISION.

Two Liners Damaged and a Smaller Vessel Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Two big ocean liners badly damaged and a smaller vessel, engaged in the coastwise trade, torn asunder and sent to the bottom, summed up the results in a double collision just off the west jetty near the mouth of South Pass this afternoon.

Gen. Leonard Wood was a passenger on one of the vessels. The United Fruit Company's steamer Heridia, outward bound, the Leyland liner Parisian, aground on a mud bank close to the deep water channel, and the Gulf and Southern steamer Theodore Weems, about to enter the pass on her voyage up the river to the city, were the vessels that figured in the near tragedy of the sea.

A dense fog brought about the accident. The Heridia struck the Parisian amidships, swung around on her starboard bow, and smashed the Weems, causing the little vessel to sink in a few minutes. It all happened so suddenly that it is astonishing that the Weems's captain and sailors, numbering twenty, managed to get a small boat afloat and so save their lives.

WILSON LAYS STONE AT RED CROSS HOME

He and Ex-President Taft, the Orator, Are the Targets of Movies.

MISS BOARDMAN PRAISED

WASHINGTON, March 27.—With President Wilson as the cornerstone layer and ex-President Taft as the orator of the day formal work on the $800,000 home of the American Red Cross was begun here to-day.

The building will be of beautiful Vermont white marble, a Greek temple type of structure, and will fill the gap on Seventeenth street below the War and Navy Building between Continental Hall and the Corcoran Art Gallery.

President Wilson made no address, but he seriously performed his duties as cornerstone layer, after holding a consultation with the actual masons about just what should be done. Incidentally both he and ex-President Taft, who occupied the platform together, seemed to be working also for the benefit of about thirty moving picture and camera men who were clustered about the beams and wherever they could find a foothold in front of the platform, and who shouted orders to the Presidential party in tones that brooked no disobedience.

Everybody, the President, ex-President, secret service men and real masons, accepted the orders of the camera men and seemed to strive to please.

In addition to Mr. Taft the speakers were Miss Mabel Boardman, executive director of the American Red Cross; Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court, and Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge. The invocation was offered by the Rev. M. N. Cowden, the blind Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and the benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. Alfred Harding, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington.

"I am here to testify to the importance of the construction of this edifice as a memorial of the past and as an earnest of the future," said Mr. Taft. "It is a recognition of moral rather than physical suffering, agony and service and therefore of a higher sacrifice even than that of men in war.

"The Red Cross exists in most of the countries of the world as a means of ameliorating human disaster and thrusting into the horrors and cruelties of war a touch of humanity and the saving and remedial effect of medical science and trained nursing.

"In this country its reincorporation by Congress and its revival under the inspiration, energy, genius and self-sacrificing devotion of Mabel Boardman have demonstrated by actual results the necessity for its existence.

"The construction of this building, therefore, through the generosity of the Government and the generosity of the individuals who contributed to the building fund, has had the double function of commemorating the love, the self-sacrifice of the women of both North and South and the union of those sections in fraternal love on the one hand and of creating for the Red Cross a beautiful home in which simplicity, purity and beauty will be significant of its purpose and in so doing of adding greatly to the beauty of this beautiful section of Washington."

PRINCETON BOYS PRESENT "CANDIDA"

Shaw's Comedy Creditably Acted by College Amateurs at Hotel Plaza.

The English Dramatic Association of Princeton University, which annually produces some well known play, presented "Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, last night in the grand ballroom of the Plaza Hotel.

The success of the ambitious undertaking was due in large part to the splendid acting of C. L. Heyniger, who took the part of the *Rev. James Morrell*, the self-centred but high minded husband of *Candida*. Mr. Heyniger, who is a junior, is president of the Princeton Triangle Club and plays a leading role in the Triangle production also. *Candida* was well acted by Walter E. Johnson, who was no stranger to women's parts in amateur dramatics, since he was the leading "woman" in "The Pillars of Society," produced last year by the association.

The difficult part of *Eugene Marchbanks*, the young weakling and dreamer, who upsets for a time the domestic tranquillity of *Morrell*, was well played by John A. Wyeth, Jr., 1915, who succeeded in completely burying his own personality in that of Shaw's poet.

The three characters furnishing the comedy relief, *Proserpine*, the typist; *Lexy Mills*, the curate, and *Burgess*, the father of *Candida*, were made amusing by Paul J. Nowland, John P. Bishop and Rudolf N. Schullinger.

After the play cast, ushers and audience danced until midnight.

ARREST IN CHILD MURDER.

Beggar Who Mumbled About Killing Is Sent to Bellevue.

Detectives arrested a beggar last night who has been heard to talk mumblingly of the murder of the little Cohn girl on March 19 at her home, 352 Third avenue.

The beggar, who gave his name as Frank Flynn, 30 years old, first talked in a rambling manner about the case to a woman at 318 First avenue, where he begged for a meal. She told the police and last night Flynn was arrested in a rooming house at 410 Third avenue. Magistrate Deuel committed him to Bellevue Hospital for ten days for observation.

"77"

For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat

COLDS

Creeping chills and general lassitude are the first feeling of catching cold.—

That's the time to get best results from Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven."

Don't wait till your bones ache, till you cough and sneeze, have sore throat and influenza or it may take longer.

Pleasant to take, handy to carry, fits the vest pocket.

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

EXPLOSION THREATENED OVER P. S. C. HEARING

Continued from First Page.

broached the subject and made it clear that there had been a quarrel such as needed the attention of either the Senate or the Assembly.

Still Another Version.

From another source, however, another version of the quarrel in the committee that to a certain extent accused the displeasure of Gov. Whitman was obtained. It seems that when the State Legislature voted for an investigation of the Public Service Commissions and the committee was appointed Senators Mills and Thompson, among others, had a talk with Gov. Whitman.

At that time, the second story goes, Gov. Whitman agreed with the plan outlined by Senator Mills that the committee should make a thorough investigation of the two commissions and when the inquiry was ended a report should be presented to the Legislature giving conclusions as to the facts concerning the efficacy of the public service act and also in regard to the Commissioners.

It is understood that the committee would not be expected to make any charges against the Commissioners even if neglect and inefficiency might seem manifest from the testimony. Such charges, it was agreed, lay within the jurisdiction of the Governor, who would be the trial judge and jury and could afford the Commissioners an opportunity to enter a defence.

The committee began its inquiry in this city, but, within a short time, there came a hint that haste was necessary. Then came the report, through Col. Hayward, that the Governor wanted a preliminary report concerning the Public Service Commission of the First District containing charges against the Commissioners. Instantly Senators Thompson and Mills balked, it is said, and announced flatly in the committee meetings that they would not make any report until the entire investigation had been finished.

Both Thompson and Mills argued that their duty lay entirely to the Legislature; that they should report to that body their findings of fact; that it was not incumbent upon them to make any charges against the Commissioners, but that after the report was filed the Governor, under the law, could do so if he chose.

The result was, it is said, that an invitation reached the two Senators to visit the Governor. They did so and there, in the presence of Col. Hayward, the matter was argued out. Finally, both Senators Thompson and Mills consented to sign a preliminary report at the end of the investigation in this city, but insisted that the Governor must request such a report in a letter addressed to the committee.

The phraseology of the letter was discussed and it was agreed that the letter to the committee should be similar to the one that had been sent to public officials of this city, including the Mayor, asking their opinion about the efficiency of the commission. There the matter was left at the conference.

When, however, Senator Thompson made a study of the Governor's request and found that to answer it fully the committee would have to make a charge of inefficiency against certain Commissioners, he decided that such a report would mean going beyond the duty of the committee. He conferred with Senator Mills and both agreed that they would not be parties to any charges of neglect and inefficiency.

More wrangles in committee meetings followed, according to the second version, with Col. Hayward seeking to get the committee to agree to making charges in the preliminary report. Senator Thompson had several heated arguments with Col. Hayward, but the Senator could not be moved.

The argument at times took the turn that the Governor was trying to "pass the buck to the Legislature"; that he wanted to place upon the legislative committee the onus of being compelled by their report to dismiss the Democratic Public Service Commissioners. Some of the Senators argued that they were not duty bound to take any such step and that after they had made their report it was incumbent upon the Governor to take any such steps as the law dictated.

In their stand Senators Thompson and Mills had the backing at times of the Democratic members of the committee. The argument became so acute that Senators Thompson and Mills were called before the Governor for discussion of the question, but neither would yield. The matter was fought out in this city and after the committee returned to Albany to complete the drafting of their report the controversy was continued.

Finally it was agreed that the report itself should contain nothing but conclusions of facts, just as Senators Mills and Thompson had fought for all along, but that the members of the committee individually should answer the Governor's letter for information concerning the conduct of the Commissioners themselves. Here again, THE SUN is informed, the matter was fought bitterly, with Col. Hayward, backed by Gov. Whitman on one side and Senators Thompson and Mills on the other.

Senator Thompson took the ground that if the committee preferred charges against the Commissioners no opportunity for a defence would be offered them. Both he and Senator Mills argued that the Commissioners were entitled to their day in court, to a chance to explain away certain things that had been developed by the investigation.

There was still another conference with the Governor, it is said, and finally Senator Thompson was won over in part. It was proposed to draft a letter to the Governor in which certain members of the committee should call attention to the preliminary report of the committee filed with the Legislature and to section 4, paragraph 2 of the public service commissions law, and should point out that "these facts, if unexplained and undenied, constitute, in our opinion, such inefficiency, neglect of duty and misconduct in office within the meaning of said section as to justify their removal."

Senator Mills concurred as to the facts, but said: "Inasmuch as the Commissioners are about to be tried on charges I do not regard it as my duty to do more than to find the facts, leaving the conclusions thereon to be drawn by the Governor."

MANY CASES WAITING.

New Commissioners Would Find Seventy-one Pending.

If Gov. Whitman appoints new Public Service Commissioners for the First District they will find seventy-one cases pending before the commission, with which they must familiarize themselves before decisions are made. Three of these cases were opened as far back as 1910. In thirty-nine of the seventy-one the taking of testimony has been closed and the only further step is a vote of the commissioners.

Ten rate cases are to be decided, some of them very important. Among these matters is the question of reducing the rates charged for electricity by the Edison Company of Brooklyn, the original complaints having been made in 1912. Other rate cases are those of the Flatbush, Woodhaven and Newtown Gas companies and the Kings County Lighting Company.

There are two important service cases against the B. R. T., one relating to service on the elevated lines, the other to the Brooklyn surface lines.

Perugia, Italy, Feels Earthquake.

ROME, March 27.—Several earthquake shocks were felt at Perugia, eighty-five miles north of Rome, early to-day. The municipal authorities have made no report of damage thus far. Perugia is the capital of the province of Umbria. Its population numbers about 22,000.

JUDICIARY OF STATE DEFENDED BY ROOT

Ex-Senator Tells Lawyers at Dwight Dinner Bench Merits Honor.

HERRICK MISCONSTRUED

Former United States Senator Root was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Dwight Alumni Association at the Hotel Astor last night. About 200 prominent lawyers were present to do honor to Mr. Root and to their alma mater in law. William D. Guthrie, who is the president of the association, presided. At the head table with him were Joseph H. Choate, Justice G. L. Ingraham, presiding Justice of the Appellate Division; Justice John Proctor Clarke, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, George W. Wickersham, John G. Milburn, Francis Lynde Stetson, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Justice Almet F. Jenks, Judge Norman L. Dike, De Lancey A. Nicoll and Judge Julius M. Meyer.

The speaking turned to reminiscences and anecdotes, with lots of praise for Mr. Root, who in his speech made an earnest defence of the judiciary of the State.

Mr. Guthrie paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Root as the most distinguished member of the bar. Webster and Hamilton, he said, were lawyers and statesmen. Hamilton was a constructive statesman, and Webster the upholder and defender of constitutional government. Mr. Root, he said, had a world-wide reputation as the ablest American statesman of to-day, and it was an honor to the association and to the bar to claim him as one of its own.

Sixth Feast With Choate.

Mr. Root said he was grateful for the welcome and the honor conferred on him. He said it was the sixth time in about two weeks that he and Mr. Choate had sat at the banquet table. He was gratified to come back after an absence of sixteen years to find old friends who would say so many kind things about him. Mr. Root then told of the Dwight Law School of fifty years ago and drew a picture showing how things had changed since then. He thought the young man had better advantage to-day and that the bar was being taught to be a broader profession.

He told how busy Legislatures were now in making laws and said that in the last five years 62,000 statutes were passed by Congress, 630 volumes were printed and that 65,000 decisions had been rendered by the court of last resort.

"The Legislatures," he said, "are not proceeding systematically. They are batting heads when they see them. Who knows what decisions have been rendered and how to find them. The laws and decisions must be contracted and fitted out to a science, and this the lawyer must do."

He then spoke of the bench. "I do not believe that the bench of New York is subject to general condemnation," he said. "I believe, of course, that under our system of an elective judiciary a man can be elected because some people like him and not for his judicial capability, and consequently we must have some one who would be better elsewhere. The bench and the bar of New York are equal to the great obligations that rest upon them, worthy of the great men who have built up the bar in the past and equal to all the traditions of the American bar."

Mr. Choate told several stories of the courts of sixty years ago. One story was of a judge of the Supreme Court named Roosevelt, who, Mr. Choate said, was a near relative of the former President. Judge Roosevelt was always complaining that his salary was not large enough and he finally resigned because his salary was not sufficient to pay his taxes. He told of a Federal Judge—there was only one of them—who used to sleep half the time, as it was easier to take only one view of a case.

Justice Ingraham, too, was reminiscent. He told a story of a case in which Root and Choate represented opposite sides. Mr. Choate objected to a certain line of testimony being introduced by Mr. Root. Mr. Root said: "If Brother Choate had read the complaint he would not have made the objection." Mr. Choate thought for a moment, looked at his papers and replied: "I withdraw."

Justice Almet F. Jenks said: "To be proclaimed a statesman in his own day and generation is the rarest thing of our times." Justice John Proctor Clarke told of his experience with Mr. Root when he was a young lawyer in the United States District Attorney's office. Mr. Root, he said, helped his young assistants in every way. Justice Clarke ended by saying: "The dearest thing in life is the friendship of a great man."

Francis Lynde Stetson in his speech said he wished to correct as far as possible the reports of the speech of Justice Herrick as it appeared in the newspapers. He said:

"I remained at Albany until 12.30 o'clock. There was taken from his speech a choice nugget which created an impression that he was making an attack on the Judges and the bar. He was not. I wish to correct as far as possible that impression. If any one had sat through the whole speech as I did he would have received a different impression. It was not an attack. It could not be so construed just because he tried to get the Justices of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice."

Suffrage Activities To-day and To-morrow

Fifth Assembly District workers' meeting, 26 Jones street; speaker, Miss Mary Coffin; 4:30 P. M.

Luncheon, Twenty-ninth Assembly District, 850 Park avenue; Mrs. Samuel Callaway, hostess; 1 P. M.

Brooklyn—Twenty-first Assembly District; address by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, P. S. 168, Throop avenue and Bartlett street; 3 P. M.

TO-MORROW.

Manhattan—Business meeting, Twenty-seventh Assembly District, 17 West Fiftieth street; 10:30 A. M.

Contributing Editors Board, Publicity Council, Empire State Campaign, will meet at 88 Grove street; 2:30 P. M.

Meeting of Newspaper Committee, E. S. C. P. C., 169 East Seventy-fourth street; 11:30 A. M.

Canvassing party, Fifteenth Assembly District, starts out at 9 A. M.

Mrs. Morton's "At Home" for workers of Seventeenth Assembly District, 3 until 6 P. M., 224 Riverside Drive.

Seventeenth Assembly District workers and captains will meet voters daily, 5 until 6 P. M.

The Bronx—Social evening, Bronx Woman Suffrage Party, 406 East 149th street; 8:15 P. M.; Mrs. George Beerbower, hostess; speakers, Mrs. Bertha Papadian, Alice Sutcher Burke, Miss Ethel Rankin.

Brooklyn—Norwegian Suffrage League meeting, 27 Lafayette avenue; 8:30 P. M.; speaker, Miss Charlotte Smith.

Queens—Queens Borough Suffrage Party's conference of district leaders with borough chairman, 219 Fulton street; 2 P. M.

THE SEAGOERS.

Arrived yesterday by the White Star liner Megantic from Liverpool:

Albert J. Beveridge, D. Melov, W. J. Chaney, W. A. Musgrove, Mr. and Mrs. E. Den. Otto H. Oettel, ning, C. M. Roller, J. H. Harper, Dr. Henry Newton, Paxton Hibben, Shaw, R. E. Hugh, M. A. W. Owen, Mrs. V. M. Laurie, Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Miss Mary Thomas.

BOY SHOOTS CHIEF OF BANK BANDITS

Lad of 15 Faces Desperadoes Who Get $4,100—Two Captured.

FIVE ROBBERS ESCAPE

STROUD, Okla., March 27.—Henry Starr, a Cherokee desperado, leading a band of six bandits, galloped into Stroud at 10 o'clock this morning and robbed two banks of $4,100.

A rifle bullet fired by Paul Curry, aged 15, son of the town marshal, struck the bandit leader in the leg, and the desperado was captured. Bill Estes, another robber, fell from his horse a mile from Stroud and was captured. He had been shot in the fight and was severely wounded. The other bandits escaped, but are closely pursued by a posse.

The robbers rode into Stroud, left their horses at the stock yards in charge of two of their number and, unmasked, proceeded to their work. Three went to the Stroud National Bank, where they pointed their revolvers at the bank officers and ordered them to hold up their hands.

Two others of the gang at the same time entered the First National Bank and robbed it.

As the bandits emerged from the banks citizens began firing. While Starr was mounting his horse, Paul Curry, rifle in hand, shouted, "Drop that gun or I'll shoot."

Starr had one leg over the saddle, but he managed to fire at about the same time as young Curry. Starr's shot went wild, but the boy's shattered a bone in the bandit's leg. Starr's second shot, as he fell, brushed by young Curry's head. Then help came and Starr was disarmed and captured.

In the meantime the battle with the other bandits was in progress. Many armed men jumped into automobiles and a steady fire was kept up from the machines. The running battle continued for two miles out of town. The robbers had too good a start, however, for the pursuers to get an accurate range.

Every bandit has a price on his head and the robbers are not expected to surrender. It is feared they have escaped through the draw, a narrow gully leading into the mountains.

WAR RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Yesterday's Receipts Swell Totals of Many Funds.

Following are the receipts of the various war relief organizations:

	Received Yesterday.	Total.
Vacation War Relief Committee	$723.25	$15,784.42
American Ambulance Hospital, Paris	720.00	251,956.62
Belgian Relief Committee	2,435.49	598,013.05
Secours National Fund	197.87	64,196.79
American Women's War Relief Fund	342.00	...
European War Relief Fund	17.00	43,067.41
Committee of Mercy	375.00	128,276.21
American Parish Relief Committee	1,500.00	20,005.02

$1 Received for Princesse de Poix Fund.

One dollar was received yesterday by THE SUN for the Princesse de Poix Fund from "E. M. H." All the recent contributions and supplies for this fund left for France yesterday on La Touraine.

SURVIVORS HAZY ON SINKING OF DENVER

Captain and Sixteen Others Arrive on White Star Liner Megantic.

"JUST SPRANG A LEAK"

The story of the sinking of the Mallory liner Denver in hurricane last Tuesday was not completely cleared up by the arrival here yesterday of the White Star liner Megantic, with seventeen survivors from the Denver. From the story it seems that the Denver just sprang a leak and sank without any apparent cause.

Capt. Fred Avery of the Denver was asked if it were true that rivets had loosened from the pounding of a heavy sea.

"That is partly right," he said. "All I wish to say is that she did not hit an iceberg, she did not collide with a derelict, she did not hit a mine, neither was she attacked by a submarine, but the water came in just the same."

Capt. Avery's story was confirmed by other members of the crew. Mrs. Avery came with him on the Megantic, and also Capt. David Smith of the American steamer Evelyn, which was blown up by a mine off Borkum on February 20.

According to the story gathered from different members of the Denver's crew, on Sunday, March 21, the chief engineer reported to Capt. Avery that there was water in the port bunkers. The leak could not be located and by Monday morning the ship was leaking badly. There was a heavy sea and a gale.

For two days Capt. Avery had not seen the sun and knew his position only from dead reckoning. Late Monday afternoon the first S O S call was sent out, giving the Denver's position. By this time the water had put out the fires except under the starboard boiler and the men were working in water up to their waists.

Tuesday noon the sun came out, and Capt. Avery got his exact position. All the fires were out now, but the wireless operators sent out the corrected position, using storage batteries. The Denver was helpless and drifting with a bad list.

The steamship Manhattan came in sight at 3 P. M. Tuesday, and a half hour later the Megantic and St. Louis came up. The Denver put out two boats and sent fifty men to the Manhattan. The Megantic sent out one of her boats and got the rest and the St. Louis steamed away.

Capt. Avery denied that the St. Louis had circled around the Denver, pouring oil on the water to quiet the waves. This story was told by some of the crew.

When Capt. Avery left the ship her starboard rail was down to the water, and she was settling gradually. The Megantic's passengers cheered when the survivors came alongside, and then for the first time Mrs. Avery broke down and had to be assisted to a stateroom. The sea was running so high for the Megantic's lifeboat was set adrift after the crew was taken aboard the liner.

The Denver's survivors brought with them a parrot and a cat. Another cat was left on board and probably went down with the ship.

No one saw the Denver sink, but it was not believed she could remain afloat more than a few hours.

Brooklyn Guild Wants $28,721

In the ten days campaign to raise $100,000 for the United Neighbors Guild of Brooklyn $6,200 was secured yesterday, the eighth day, making the total $70,279. The workers were addressed yesterday at the Hotel Bossert by the Rev. S. Sanderson and John Rohin, head worker for the Jacob A. Settlement.

Hampton Furniture of Old Time Dignity

IN the sunny spaciousness of the Country House Dining Room old English furniture recalling the stately days of the Stuarts or the later dignity of the Georges takes an added charm.

Among our Hampton Shops Reproductions may be found the Jacobean Priory Table whose massive, oaken board gives value to its fair white linen drapery, the Mahogany Chippendale Chairs with slats of the quaint pierced "wheel" pattern or the William and Mary Buffet of walnut, garnished with polished brass and shining silver.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
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KAFFEE HAG

Caffeine-freed COFFEE—Not a Substitute

What Dr. Wiley says about Kaffee HAG

Harvey W. Wiley, Director, "Good Housekeeping" Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health, makes the following statements regarding Kaffee HAG: "That the claim as to the removal of the caffeine is perfectly met. That the flavor and aroma of Kaffee HAG are excellent. In my opinion, the caffeine (in ordinary coffee) is the most injurious ingredient and its removal is the point to be emphasized."

Kaffee HAG has been analyzed and tested by the Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health, Washington, D. C., with the result that it has been given the ★ Rating (series 1914).

25 cents a package—in the bean only—all dealers

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