

\$300,000,000 LOSS BY SHIP SHORTAGE IN UNITED STATES

This Country Pays That Amount Annually to Foreign Vessel Owners.

MERCHANT MARINE NEEDS ARE SHOWN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Approximately \$300,000,000 leaves this country every year in the form of freight payments for docks in the coffers of foreign ship owners, according to a statement made public to-night by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The statement shows that 60 per cent. of the big steamers of the world are owned by Great Britain and less than 7 per cent. by the United States. It is pointed out that the United States registers and licenses vessels in this country less than 5,000 operate in the overseas trade. The statement says in part:

"As far as the rest of the world knows the American flag as seen in foreign trade our merchant marine consists of thirty-seven steel sailing ships averaging 1,600 tons each, 54 wooden sailing vessels averaging 800 tons, 239 wooden steamers averaging 300 tons and 311 steel steamships averaging 3,800 tons. There are also 137 motor boats and 1,116 barges.

"Large merchant steamers, the class that is fast growing in commerce and of a size and speed to render some assistance as naval auxiliaries, the United States stands third, surpassed only by Great Britain and Germany, but a glance at the grand totals and then at the individual figures of each country reveals a startling situation.

"It seems that 60 per cent. of the big and fast steamers in the world are owned by Great Britain and less than 7 per cent. by the United States. Here lies the root of all discouragement as to our merchant marine.

"The trade and wealth of the United States have at their disposal only about one-tenth of the shipping facilities available to the British merchant and manufacturer. To carry the bulk of our sea-borne commerce we have to rely on the ships of friendly nations. The estimated result is that every year \$300,000,000 leaves the United States in the form of freight payments for docks in the coffers of foreign ship owners.

"Americans not only subscribe to the upkeep but also to the construction of ships of their marine. The United States is to take its proper place it must not be content with mere rank—it rank is quite high, ahead of France, Italy, Norway and Holland. Americans must have actual sea power in proportion to their trade."

SAYS CANAL IS BUT HALF DONE.

Prof. Miller Asserts Work Will Still Require Several Years.

Those persons who believed the Panama Canal had been completed will be shocked to learn from Prof. Benjamin B. Roy Miller, of the University of Chicago, that the work is not more than half done. Prof. Miller, who returned from a recent tour of inspection of the canal and Central America, said last night: "Before the canal can be said to be completed and permanently opened to traffic the United States must have taken out does not fall far short of the amount already taken from the Cuba cut.

"Transportation companies intending to use the canal should realize that they must not expect uninterrupted service for several years. During the dry season the canal may be open, but it is certain to be closed during the rainy season when the earth is soaked with water and its movement toward the canal facilitated.

"When one speaks of the slides he is likely to consider them as due to the steep slopes of the canal banks and conclude that they can be checked by decreasing the slopes. But the earth from the higher points does not go into the canal directly. Instead, when the loose material is filled with water, as it is during the rainy season, great blocks from the higher sections adjacent to the canal settle down almost vertically and force the underlying material into the cut by a lateral pressure. The amount of material moving toward the cut is immense."

Prof. Miller was accompanied on his trip by Dr. Joseph T. Singwald of Johns Hopkins University.

SIGHTSEERS SWARM TO FLEET IN HUDSON

U. S. Warships Will Be on View Again To-day—Sail Away To-morrow.

If the young lady who thought yesterday that the big turret guns on the battleship Arkansas were "dangling" will not take offence the ship's chief would like it explained to her that the galley is not where they look up disobedient sailors, although the word may be suggestive of slaves.

And the deck officer to duty thinks it advisable to make the general explanation to a public which may in the future visit the Arkansas when his subordinate shouts to the shore boat to hold tight he is not issuing orders to all the young escorts of all of the young ladies within earshot.

It is inevitable when the Arkansas or any other warship has a visitors' day that at least one young woman or one young man will try to descend the companionway head first or ask any officer who happens to be at hand why one of the guns is going to be fired at sundown. Things of this sort are accepted with good grace as a necessary accompaniment to the intercourse common among all landlubbers.

It is not very often that a bright Sunday and the Atlantic fleet meet on the Hudson, but they did yesterday. Several thousand persons managed to get aboard of the ships, but they were only a few compared to the numbers who crowded the Seventy-ninth, the Ninety-sixth and the 129th street landings.

The battleships will be on view again to-day. Early Tuesday morning they will draw up anchor and leave the Hudson. Some will go to navy yards for overhauling and others will proceed to sea for drill. During the Christmas holidays all of the ships will be in their home ports. Those coming to New York are the super-dreadnoughts Wyoming, Arkansas, New York and Texas and the dreadnoughts Utah and Florida. After the holidays the entire Atlantic fleet will assemble somewhere off the coast to engage in drills, target practice and maneuvers that will last from January 6 until April 30.

PRIEST SAYS TUMULTY FIXED FRAMEUP TO DENY CARRANZA ATTACKS ON NUNS IN MEXICO

Continued from First Page.

versed with sisters who have been outraged. Such positive evidence not only makes the given facts more useless, but also furnishes moral certainty, reasonable proof in other words. Nor can the crime be excused on the plea that the sisters could not be distinguished from other women by garb or other insignia. They actually wore neither here nor there at present. For the rest, it is not a matter of surprise that our special agents, and others too, did not get information about the aforesaid crimes.

"The second item of Mr. Tumulty's letter worthy of notice concerns Mr. Fardees' testimony about the murder of sisters and priests. In regard to this should be evaluated at its proper worth, it is necessary to say that Mr. Fardees is a Carranza man, who holds his present position by appointment from Carranza, and by the sufferance of the ordinary Mexican city, who confirmed the appointment to avoid greater trouble.

Shifts the Blame.

"Mr. Fardees admits the murder and shift of blame, but, good Carranzista that he is, he accuses the Zapatistas of the crimes. He could have given more extended information to our State Department, but he is a Carranza man, who holds his present position by appointment from Carranza, and by the sufferance of the ordinary Mexican city, who confirmed the appointment to avoid greater trouble.

"The editor of the American has on his affidavit register as a priest. He is a Carranza man, who holds his present position by appointment from Carranza, and by the sufferance of the ordinary Mexican city, who confirmed the appointment to avoid greater trouble.

"To their Eminences, the Cardinals, their Lordships, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Holy Catholic Church in the United States of America: We, the undersigned, members of the hierarchy of Mexico now in exile in the United States of America, deeply distressed by the magazine Extension and the papers America, Columbia and Southern Messenger of murders, tortures, outrages against the Church, and the sisters of Mexico are, in all their general statements, true. The whole truth of the terrible persecution which is being carried on in Mexico has not been told even yet. But it ought to be made known for the future benefit of the many innocent sufferers.

"The purpose of the men who have inflicted these injuries on us is plainly to destroy religion in Mexico, to banish those whom they do not kill, to steal their property, to deprive them of the services of God, to deprive them of their families and to sell as much as they can of the good name of the innocent. The gravest injury has been done to the cause of the Church in Mexico. The ladder to-day lies prostrate."

"Prudence requires the suppression of names, but I shall furnish signed copies of our documents to Mr. Tumulty on request.

"One point requires to be considered.

TUMULTY DEFENDS WILSON AGAINST CATHOLIC CRITICISM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Important documents designed to combat the charge that the Wilson Administration overlooked the sufferings of Gen. Carranza against the Catholic Church in Mexico, were published to-day by the Administration in a general way the Administration's defence of its Mexican policy were made public at the White House to-night.

The documents consist of letters from President Wilson's private secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, and ex-Secretary of State Bryan. The most striking feature of the correspondence is an official statement from the Very Rev. Antonio J. Paredes, Roman Catholic Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Mexico city, embodied in Mr. Tumulty's letter denying the charge of Catholic clergy in this country that nuns were outraged by Gen. Carranza's soldiers.

An interesting point in the Tumulty letter is the explanation of why the United States and the Latin American diplomats decided to recognize Carranza in preference to the Villista faction. In substance it was because the Villistas and authorities responded independently of Villa accepting the invitation to the suggested peace conference, while those allied with Gen. Carranza made a uniform reply stating that he would reply to that end.

"The inference was plain," said Mr. Tumulty. "On the one hand there seemed to be no organization, while on the other unity and harmony prevailed."

Mr. Tumulty's letter which was written last March details the measures taken by the State Department up to that time, including forceful representations to the successive commanders at Mexico city, and the safety of Catholic priests and sisters have been treated at the hands of Gen. Carranza in Mexico that many friends of the President are at loss to understand why the Administration has been willing to recognize him.

"I suppose you must have some accurate information on the subject, and if you can spare the time to let me know just what the situation is I will appreciate it.

"With kindest regards, I am, sincerely yours, JAMES J. MCGUIRE, M. D."

Secretary Tumulty's Reply.

Mr. Tumulty's reply follows:

"WASHINGTON, November 27, 1915. "MY DEAR DR. MCGUIRE: In view of the frank request in your letter of the 14th instant I beg to reply at some length.

"When this Administration assumed office Mexican affairs were in a most deplorable state. It was, indeed, a disaster of the first magnitude. There seemed to have been started in Mexico before that time a popular movement against the usurper Huerta, a movement which was in support of the principles of the Mexican revolution, by which it was sought to obtain for the people at least a few of the privileges that belong to the citizenry of a free and independent nation.

"The need of reforms was evident, the fight for them just, and the throes through which Mexico has passed, while most distressing, are but similar to those experienced in other countries where the people have risen against oppression. The French revolution, our own, for that matter, had its unhappy side, and when the wounds were fresh many were afflicted by the loss of friends and property or by injustice done in the name of liberty. The country lay

five months after the reported outrage—the officers of the American army, who were thrown more or less in contact with the priests and nuns, especially at the time of preparation for embarking, have since then never heard of a single report of outrage having been committed. These men showed the poor refugees the greatest sympathy and did everything possible to make them comfortable, and it would seem remarkable that they should not have heard some repetition of the story of the Zocatecas outrages had the report been true.

"It is proper to observe here that perhaps some nuns may have been assaulted, as might have occurred in any other country under the conditions of civil disorder which then prevailed in Mexico, and especially when it is considered that the laws of Mexico prohibit a nun from wearing any garb or other insignia to indicate her calling, so that she would be in no way distinguishable from other women.

"In this connection the Very Rev. Antonio J. Paredes, Roman Catholic vicar-general of the Archdiocese of Mexico city, made the following written report on January 17, 1915, to John H. Stillman, the special representative of the Department of State:

"I have the honor to inform you concerning the matters referred to in the cablegram of January 15 of the present year sent by the Department of State of the United States of America, relative to new and violent outrages committed upon religious organizations in Mexico during the year 1914. I am pleased to make the following statement regarding this matter, the accuracy of which I can vouch for, because I am the vicar-general of the Archdiocese and have had occasion to personally interest myself in all the religious matters of the Archdiocese since August 18, 1914, the date of the entry of the constitutional forces into this city.

"During the period from the 15th of August to the 26th of November this year, two priests were imprisoned, remaining more or less time in the penitentiary, the period of their respective imprisonment varying from two to six days. Of these two were expelled from the country. Eight Jesuits and two of the lay clergy, (Archdiocesan), were arrested. Francisco Pacheco, shot two priests, Conrado Navarro, vicar of Jalisco, on August 9, and Rosalbe Zepeda, curate of Chilpancingo, on the 26th of the same month.

"Another Zapatista General, Evaristo Gonzalez, hung up and beat Donato Monroy, the priest in San Victor Chilpancingo, on the 23d of December.

"With reference to the violation of nuns (señoras religiosas), I am positive that no one of them within the Archdiocese has suffered an attack upon her honor, and I have been unable to confirm the rumors that violent acts have arrived in this capital from other places. The large religious affairs come to the office of which I am in charge. I consider the above rumors as entirely false.

"This comes from an authoritative source and does not seem to conform with the information which has been to time been circulated in the United States.

"As a matter of history it is interesting to note the similarity of the revolution headed by Juarez in 1858 and that of the present day. The Juarez revolution was known as the 'war of Reform' and the bloodshed of all the civil wars ever waged in Mexico, and by reason of the ecclesiastical issues in the struggle it was marked with all the bitterness and cruelties of a religious war. The conditions then existing in Mexico were practically identical with those of this day.

"President Buchanan was fully aware of the principles enunciated by Juarez, when recognition was extended to him in April, 1859, for the Juarez laws had been adopted nearly four years previous and had not been revised, exact operation by Alvarez, Comonfort and Juarez, yet recognition was given.

"When Huerta fled from Mexico the revolutionary party split and thereby the pacification of the country was delayed.

"For one year this Administration held aloof, hoping that by rejecting the revolutionary faction would be brought order out of chaos. After the lapse of one year, however, the Mexican situation seemed to be no nearer solution. The government sounded the six ranking diplomatic representatives of Latin America as to whether they would confer and advise with this government in regard to recognizing a government in Mexico. Under instructions from their governments they consented, and the first conference met on August 5 of this year.

"As a result of that conference the representatives of the six Latin American countries, together with the Secretary of State, acting severally, signed an agreement in March of this year to bring order out of chaos. After the lapse of one year, however, the Mexican situation seemed to be no nearer solution. The government sounded the six ranking diplomatic representatives of Latin America as to whether they would confer and advise with this government in regard to recognizing a government in Mexico. Under instructions from their governments they consented, and the first conference met on August 5 of this year.

"The result was that all of the Villista commanders and authorities replied directly and independently in varied language, accepting the suggestion for a conference by the other unity and harmony prevailed. The laws of Mexico prohibit a nun from wearing any garb or other insignia to indicate her calling, so that she would be in no way distinguishable from other women.

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There are two classes of people who should always buy GUARANTEED MORTGAGES the rich who can afford the luxury of a care-free investment and the poor who need absolute security.

We will sell you \$100 or \$1,000,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. RICHARD H. MURD, President Capital, Surplus & Fr. \$9,000,000 to Liberty St., N.Y. 154 Montague St., Bkn.

going gives you the information you desire. With best wishes, sincerely yours, J. P. TUMULTY, Secretary to the President, Dr. James J. McGuire, 122 West State street, Trenton, N. J."

HE'S TUMULTY'S FRIEND.

Dr. McGuire Was the Secretary's Neighbor at Aven, N. J.

Trenton, Nov. 28.—Dr. James J. McGuire of this city, whose letter prompted a statement from Washington bearing upon alleged outrages against Catholics in Mexico, is a personal friend of Secretary Tumulty. They were neighbors at Aven during the summer and have often discussed the Mexican situation together.

Dr. McGuire is an active member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Club of this city. He said to-night that his letter was prompted by a desire to learn the truth of the charges he had often heard made against Carranza and his followers, and was written solely for his personal information and that of friends. When it was suggested that the reply, which he has not yet received, be made public he readily gave his consent.

LEAPS UNDER SUBWAY TRAIN. Unidentified Man Ends Life at Eighteenth Street Station.

An unidentified man, gray haired and shabbily clad, committed suicide shortly after noon yesterday by throwing himself in front of a subway train in the Eighteenth street tunnel. He had apparently ridden down town on a train that passed some time before, for the ticket clippings at the southern local station did not remember having seen him pass through the gate there.

The train had stopped at the station and was starting again when the man, who had gone to the end of the platform, jumped ahead of it. He fell squarely between the rails and the first car could stop. Save for a slight cut on his head there were no marks, but the man was dead when picked up.

The body was taken to the East Twenty-second street station. The dead man wore an overcoat, but no coat, underwear, collar or tie. None of his garments bore any identification marks.

GAIMARI'S BROTHER ARRESTED. Relative of Food Victim Charged With Owning a Pistol.

Albert Gaimari of 142 Cherry street, brother of Michael Gaimari, who was killed in the political feud in the Second Assembly district, was held in \$500 bail by Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs police court yesterday for examination to-day on a charge of violating the Sullivan law.

He was arrested at 63 James street on Saturday by Detective Arthur Johnson, who accused him of having a revolver in his possession. Albert Gaimari is said to have sworn revenge on those whom he believes responsible for his brother's death.

He has been active in the search for Michael Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who was indicted on a charge of complicity in the murder of Gaimari.

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WHITMAN TO PRUNE BIG CHARITY BILL

Institutions Ask \$5,550,685—Some Inmates Cost \$490 Each a Year.

NEW BUILDINGS WANTED

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—William A. Mallory, Jr., State Fiscal Supervisor, estimates that \$5,550,685 will be needed for the twenty charitable institutions under his jurisdiction for the next fiscal year, an increase of \$986,000 over the total appropriated for the present fiscal year. The amount allowed by Gov. Whitman and the Legislature for this year was \$4,564,671.

The proposed increase lies entirely in requests for construction and repair work, which Supervisor Mallory estimates at \$2,530,630 for the coming year, as against \$522,000 approved by the Governor in May. This Government budget conference undoubtedly will endeavor to keep down this appropriation to last year's amount or thereabout.

Reappropriations for State institutions amount to \$1,651,000, and the deficiency and supply bills call for \$90,000 more. Unless it is found absolutely necessary to increase the appropriation, the 1916 allowance for construction and repair work beyond the amount appropriated.

Supervisor Mallory received total requests for construction and repair work amounting to \$4,603,720. The Supervisor has cut the total down to \$2,530,630. Some of the requests are admittedly justified because of the constantly increasing number of inmates to be cared for in several of the institutions, but it is believed that much of the proposed construction work is not essential at this time.

Among the larger items recommended by Mr. Mallory is one of \$438,000 for construction work at the Eastern New York Reformatory at Nanapanoch. This institution has an annual appropriation of about \$125,000, and each of its 450 inmates costs the State \$257 a year for maintenance. It is desired to build there a new cell block and administration building to cost \$500,000.

The State Custodial Asylum for Feeble Minded Women at Newark wants \$150,000 for maintenance for 1916-17 and \$371,000 for construction, the principal item being \$240,000 for new buildings to accommodate 400 more inmates. The present 350 inmates cost the State about \$153 each a year. The State Custodial Asylum at Rome, where 1,500 mentally deficient boys and girls are maintained at an average cost of \$149 a year, wants \$355,000 to construct new dormitories and school buildings.

Letchworth Village at Thiells, where 300 feeble minded and epileptic inmates cost the State \$492 a year each, wants new cottages, an assembly hall and other buildings at a total cost of \$250,000. Other large requests for construction are: Elmira Reformatory, \$168,000; Yorktown Heights Training School for Boys, \$144,000; Craig Colony for Epileptics, \$139,500.

The cost of maintaining the inmates in some of the institutions runs as high as \$480 each a year, but it is believed that much will be found to reduce this apparently high cost.

Aged Man Dies in Church. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 28.—John Van Nest Lane, aged 79, a well known citizen, was stricken with heart trouble while attending service at the First M. E. Church this morning and before medical aid could be summoned he died. The service had just begun when he passed away. He was born at Plukamin, N. J., and had resided in this city for a number of years. A wife and son survive.

He was stricken with heart trouble while attending service at the First M. E. Church this morning and before medical aid could be summoned he died. The service had just begun when he passed away. He was born at Plukamin, N. J., and had resided in this city for a number of years. A wife and son survive.

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