

TAMPICO RAGES AT AMERICANS; GUNBOATS NEAR

Mexican Soldiers and Civilians Renew Demonstrations Under Chief.

FOREIGN INTRIGUE REPORT IS DENIED

No Alliances With Germany and Japan Sought, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Encouraged by Gen. Nafarrete, the Carranza commander in that district, Mexican soldiers and civilians at Tampico are renewing unfriendly demonstrations toward Americans there, according to advices received at the State Department today.

The Navy Department has instructed the commanders of the gunboats Machias and Marietta, which are in the vicinity, to hold themselves in readiness to render protection to the Americans.

The State Department was further advised that through the persistent efforts of the American Consul at Tampico three Americans who had been held in prison by the local authorities have been released.

Admiral Cameron McRae, Winslow, commanding the Pacific fleet, reported to the Navy Department today that on demand of the commander of the United States cruiser Denver the Mexican authorities at Acapulco, on the west coast, have released three Americans and one Chilean, members of the crew of an American schooner which was burned off the Mexican port. The men were being held on the pretext that they set fire to the vessel.

Senator Phelan Acts. Senator Phelan, California, enlisted the aid of the State and Navy departments in favor of the Americans, whose homes are at Oakland, Cal. Two of the Americans are Frank Horn and George Laviolette. The name of the third and of the Chilean are not known here.

Reports to the State Department today indicated activity on the part of American consuls in Mexico to get Americans out of the country. The consul at Manzanillo advised that trains are running regularly between that place and Guadalajara and that the consul advised the consul at the latter place that Americans can leave whenever they desire, as there are steamers scheduled to leave Manzanillo for California on May 25 and June 25. Train service from Guadalajara through Motozintla is interrupted.

The consul at San Luis Potosi reported that there are only forty-eight Americans remaining in that district, none of them in destitute circumstances. The consul at Mexico City reported that the Mexican Government has redeemed and burned about \$10,000,000 in Mexican paper currency.

The Mexican Statement. The statement follows: "In contravention of the press statements to the effect that envoys of the constitutional government have been sent to Mexico and the United States for the purpose of arranging secret alliances with these empires, a proper explanation of the circumstances seems to the bureau of information of the Mexican Government to be at this time desirable.

"Ferns Romero has recently referred to his post in Japan after a brief sojourn in Mexico and the United States. Rafael Zubizarri has been accredited as diplomatic representative of Mexico to the Governments of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark and other European nations. The appointment of neither of these officials has any purpose other than that they should exercise the ordinary functions of a minister.

"These appointments have no other significance than the appointment of Sanchez Azcona as envoy to Great Britain, France, Spain, Norway, etc., and of Pedro Pablo as envoy to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the countries of South America. All of these selections mark only the restoration of Mexico's diplomatic relations with the outside world and are preliminary to the reinstitution of the complete diplomatic service of the republic.

Reports Financial Progress. "The eastern States of Mexico, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, which were very little disturbed by the revolution, are making great strides toward financial progress. The South-eastern Promoting Company (Compania de Fomento del Sureste de Mexico) under formation with a capital of 100,000,000 Mexican gold, which will undertake many works of public utility, but especially the building and operation of railways in these States.

"Don Alvarado of Yucatan has granted that company every facility and will assist the shareholders in the name of the Government of Yucatan. The duration of the company's charter will be 100 years.

"Fifty million dollars, Mexican paper currency, are redeemed with gold and silver coin, have been incorporated in Mexico City and \$16,000,000 more will be incorporated in the next few days, under formation with a capital of 100,000,000 Mexican gold, which will undertake many works of public utility, but especially the building and operation of railways in these States.

"The direct result of the monetary reform of October 2, 1915, was the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the paper currency in-

ROFRANO SURRENDERS; GOES TO TOMBS CELL

Accused Slayer Waits in Washington Square for District Attorney Swann—Refuses to Tell Where He Hid—Political Feud Led to Murder Plot.

Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who has been sought all over the country for eight months, quietly gave himself up in Washington Square in broad daylight yesterday afternoon to answer to a charge of murder growing out of his political rivalry with Tom Foley in the downtown Italy city.

The question of where Rofrano has been hiding all this time is still unanswered. He did not tell where he had been to any of those with whom he came in contact yesterday, and District Attorney Swann, to whom personally Rofrano surrendered, did not ask him. It was hinted that he made a long motor trip to reach the District Attorney.

Rofrano spent last night in the Tombs, and will be arraigned today before Judge DeLoach in General Sessions to plead to the indictment that is so long hanging over his head. He has been indicted for the killing of Michael Gaimari, a Tammany follower under Rofrano's rival, Tom Foley, last March 4, 1915.

His political activities have made Rofrano well known. Before getting the position in the Street Cleaning Department, which he held before his indictment and flight, he was once Superintendent of the Tenement House Department, an organizer of the Home Data Bureau in Madison street, was an active worker for Mayor Mitchell and against Tammany.

Goed to Tombs in a Taxi. District Attorney Swann, Martin W. Littleton, Rofrano's counsel, and his brother, Robert Rofrano, were in the taxi cab in which the indicted man rode to the Tombs. They had been engaged by Robert Littleton, who was engaged by Robert Rofrano for the purpose.

The party found Rofrano, looking rather ill and heavily clad, sitting in a few feet from the uniformed policeman, who never dreamed he was the man whose picture and description have been scattered broadcast with an offer of \$2,000 for his arrest.

On the way across town Judge Swann talked with Rofrano, but said later he did not ask him where he had been hiding since September, when he eluded detectives set to watch him and disappeared almost simultaneously with the flight of Michael Gaimari, his rival.

Rofrano declined to tell where he had been to other inquirers, and Mr. Littleton said he didn't know. Robert Rofrano said: "He's been in hell; now he's in heaven."

At the time his brother Mike was in his cell in murderer's row in the Tombs, according to Mr. Littleton, the reason why the former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner ran away when he was indicted was political. It would not take a wise person to see that he would have been a political sacrifice if he had stayed and been tried there, in the height of a political campaign, said Mr. Littleton.

Prisoner May Tell All. "You don't need to tell me that conditions now are different," Mr. Littleton continued. "You don't need a book written on the situation. It was not unnatural that he should go away believing that he was indicted for political reasons. A man with as many friends as he had then, and still has, I think, may have had too many advisers."

"The first I knew about his desire to surrender was forty-eight hours ago, when his brother retained me. Then a plan of surrender was gone into, and while I was in Judge Swann's office today a telephone message from young Rofrano told me where I could meet the defendant."

Judge Swann and Mr. Littleton probably will confer today on the possibility of releasing Rofrano, who has been eight months in hiding, and perhaps determine the truth of the many rumors of his hiding place that have been circulated, while the police searched everywhere for him.

Mr. Littleton has not yet suggested coal prices advanced 10 to 30 cents a ton. That's at Wholesale—50 Cent Jump at Retail Predicted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The anthracite coal operators announced today their new schedule of rates, advancing wholesale prices from 10 to 30 cents a ton. This increase, the retailers maintain to declare, would be passed on to the public, together with an additional charge to reimburse them for heavier operating charges incident to the running of their business.

Exactly what the new prices to the householders will be the retailers said they could not say offhand, but that the public will be paying 50 cents a ton more this fall than formerly was the opinion commonly expressed.

In detail the advance of 10 cents a ton on buckwheat coal; 25 cents on pea, 25 on chestnut; 30 on stove, and 30 on coke. Broken coal, of which very little is used, will not be affected.

SENATE REJECTS GALLINGER'S FOE

Rublee, Wilson's Nominee for Trade Board, Loses by 42 to 36.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate, by a vote of 42 to 36, rejected this afternoon the nomination of George Rublee, nominated by President Wilson as member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Rublee was in the first batch of nominations sent in for the commission almost two years ago and never has been confirmed. The Senate adjourned the first session without confirming, and the President thereupon conferred a recess appointment on Mr. Rublee. Some time ago, when it became apparent that Mr. Rublee could not be confirmed, the President was asked by Senator Newlands whether he would withdraw the nomination, but he refused. Senator Gallinger led the opposition and invoked the rule of "senatorial courtesy" for several months. The Democratic leaders who were friendly to Mr. Rublee have been sparing for time, and finally Senator Gallinger forced action.

Five Republicans of the progressive type voted for Mr. Rublee and fourteen Democrats voted against him. The Republican vote for him were Clapp, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris and Poinsett. The Democrats who voted against confirming Mr. Rublee were Hancock, Underwood, Broussard, Chamberlain, Smith (Georgia), Hardwick, Clarke, Martin, Martine, O'Rourke, and Vardaman. Mr. Rublee Not Surprised.

News of Mr. Rublee's rejection reached him at the base ball park, where he was sitting in the grandstand. He admitted that he was not surprised for it. Senator Gallinger fought Mr. Rublee because the latter had been one of his political enemies in Hampshire. The Senator told his colleagues that Rublee was personally "distasteful" to him.

Mr. Rublee, a summer home in New Hampshire and found himself in political communion with Winston Churchill, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, and Governor Bass and the retirement of Senator Barnham, Republican, who was defeated by Senator Hoar. The same group made a determined fight on Senator Gallinger when he came up for reelection, but he triumphed. Stephen A. Hays, who was formerly a Republican, joined the Progressive movement in 1912 and represented Col. Roosevelt in the platform committee at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Nominally he is a member of the Progressive State committee of New Hampshire, but he supported Eugene C. Ross, who was elected Governor in 1914.

Because of this and the fact that he has been a Republican since the Wilson Administration came into power it was urged that the President had violated the spirit of the law in nominating him. Mr. Rublee, the law provides that not more than three members of the Federal Trade Commission shall be of the same political party. The President nominated three avowed Democrats, Mr. Rublee, a nominal Moose, and William H. Parry, who supported Roosevelt in 1912.

Most Potent Objection. The most potent objection with many of the Democratic Senators was the attitude of Mr. Rublee in favor of the bill which would strip the tariff from popular in Arizona and point out that Senator Ashurst has stood with Roosevelt on the Mexican situation. The fact that he was a Republican was not considered. The law provides that not more than three members of the Federal Trade Commission shall be of the same political party. The President nominated three avowed Democrats, Mr. Rublee, a nominal Moose, and William H. Parry, who supported Roosevelt in 1912.

Effect of the vote today on the prospects of Mr. Brundage, who is in the sight of many observers believe that it foreshadows Mr. Brandeis's rejection. The most significant thing was the fact that Senator Wilson, who is usually regarded as a "whisperer in" for the Administration. He was at the Capitol last week urging that the Senate confirm Mr. Rublee.

A feature of the debate in the executive session this afternoon was the attack by Senator La Follette upon the alleged rule of senatorial courtesy. He intimated that if the rule had not been recognized in the Senate, and that no precedents could be found for it.

The rejection of Mr. Rublee is the second important defeat sustained by President Wilson in the matter of appointments. He was obliged to withdraw the nomination of Senator Kerley, a Democrat of Chicago for the Federal Reserve Board.

Senator Harris of New Hampshire charged a vote abroad for the nomination of a yes to no so that he might be privileged to move later for a reconsideration.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WILL TAKE IT TO-MORROW. WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate Judiciary Committee will take a vote on Wednesday on the question of reporting the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be a member of the Supreme Court. It is understood that the nomination probably will be reported without recommendation.

At the committee meeting today it was agreed that a fair exchange of views should be had between the members of the committee and the Senate. The statements should be held secret and that Senators should pledge themselves not to talk outside. As a result the committee agreed that something unusual had happened.

This whetted the curiosity into self-defense members of the committee. The committee was generally in favor of the nomination, but it was due to the "gentleman's agreement" not to talk about the meeting or the nomination. The committee was determined to force the confirmation of his nominee.

OFFER SENATE TO BOOST ROOSEVELT

Progressives Urge Nomination as Only Way to Bring Republican Rule.

One of the arguments which the Progressive leaders are preparing to use at Chicago in their efforts to induce the Republicans to nominate Col. Roosevelt for the Presidency is that without him as their standard bearer the Republicans will be unable to gain such control of the United States Senate as will insure a speedy repeal of the Underwood tariff law and the enactment of a measure that will accord with the doctrine of protection for home industries.

There are thirty-three Senators whose terms will expire on March 2, 1917, and whose successors will be elected next November. Of these eighteen are Democrats and fifteen are Republicans. The Democrats have now a majority of sixteen in the Senate, the division being 54 to 40. The problem before the Republicans is, therefore, to retain all of these fifteen seats which they now hold and to gain at least eight of those now held by Democrats.

Point to Way to Control. This would insure control of the Senate only by the vote of the Vice-President, and the Progressives stand ready to show the Republicans not only that this is not enough, because, for instance, Senator La Follette voted for the present tariff bill, but also that more than a simple majority can be secured if the proper person is at the head of the general ticket.

The eighteen Democrats whose terms are about to expire are: Arthur of Arizona, Bryan of Florida, Chilton of West Virginia, Culberson of Texas, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Johnson of Illinois, Kern of Indiana, Taggart of Indiana, Lee of Tennessee, Lee of Maryland, Martine of New Jersey, Myers of Montana, O'Gorman of New York, Pittman of New Mexico, Pomeroy of Ohio, Reed of Missouri, Swanson of Virginia and Williams of Mississippi.

It is concluded by the Progressives who are expressing such anxiety for the Republican majority in the Senate that the successors of four of these Senators will be Republicans. The four being Bryan of Florida, Culberson of Texas, Swanson of Virginia and Williams of Mississippi. They are also named as the successors of Lee of Maryland, Lee of Tennessee, Pomeroy of Ohio, Reed of Missouri, Swanson of Virginia and Williams of Mississippi.

The Progressives expect to point out that the new Governor of New Jersey, West Virginia and Maine the Republican Senatorial candidate is regarded as a somewhat doubtful Democratic. The Progressive candidate for Governor is the Republican candidate.

See Chance in Else States. In Arizona, Missouri, Indiana, Nevada and Nebraska the Progressives feel the Republicans have a chance if they do the right thing. They say that Roosevelt is popular in Arizona and point out that Senator Ashurst has stood with Roosevelt on the Mexican situation. The fact that he was a Republican was not considered.

The first person extricated from the ruins was Mrs. William C. Lawson, who had been dining with her husband and small daughter in front of the brick building. She was badly injured, bleeding, and almost fainting. As she rested by the curb her daughter was borne out to be sent to the morgue. The body of her husband was carried out, and Mrs. Lawson was too hysterical to be told of it.

When a shoe salesman was among the first survivors to be reached by the rescuers. He was badly injured, but was able to give an account of what had happened. "I was sitting about half way back," he said, "and was facing the front. The blast came and cracked the big plate glass window in front. It seemed like a bullet of a large gun. Everybody's attention was attracted. Gaiusness was restored in a minute or two, and every one was talking about the shattering of the window."

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It is pointed out by Progressive leaders here that this argument should have great weight with such men as Senators Bennett, Lodge, Clark and Warren, all of whom held chairmanships of very important committees up to four years ago. They think that a laudable desire for personal retribution adds to the patriotic desire to save the country and the tariff will turn the trick for the Colonel at Chicago. As for the ability of the Progressives generally to support a Presidential candidate endorsed by the Colonel, but that they would walk out helping out the Republicans in the Senatorial contest unless he were the Republican candidate himself.

GERMAN HAND REVEALED AS TRIAL OF CASEMENT FOR HIGH TREASON IS OPENED

Former London Baggageman Appears as Co-defendant—Casement, Defiant, Declares Him Innocent—Throng Turn Out to Attend Hearing.

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FLAG OF THE REBELS IS DISPLAYED BEFORE THE CROWDED COURT ROOM

British Prisoners in Berlin Whom Casement Tried to Get as Followers Testified Only 52 Out of 3,500 Yielded to Pleas.

LONDON, May 15.—In the ordinary police court room in Bow street, where "disorderlies" pay their five shilling fines, began this morning the trial of Sir Roger Casement, once a British Consul-General, and Daniel Julian Bailey, formerly baggageman at Paddington Station, on the charge of high treason.

There was no panoply of grandeur about the proceedings. They were dramatic because of their simplicity and the revelations made. In fact, the visitor in court, glancing at the iron barred dock, had difficulty in connecting the two bearded, unkempt men sitting therein with such a serious charge as high treason.

Casement's lustrous black hair, sprinkled with gray, was brushed sharply back. His newly grown short black beard fringed a swarthy face bleached to a slaty pallor. His suit, dark blue with black stripes, was shabby and ill fitting, showing the bad effects of that plunge into the sea off Ardret on Good Friday, when his collapsible boat overturned.

Considerable surprise was manifested when it was seen that Casement was accompanied by another prisoner, Daniel Julian Bailey, soldier, who was one of the two men who accompanied Casement in the expedition from Germany to the Tralee Strand. The trial of the three men who put off from the German submarine to the Irish coast in a small collapsible boat has not yet been reported.

Both men were charged in court with high treason "for that they did between the 1st of November, 1914, and on divers other occasions between that day and the 21st day of April, 1916, unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously commit high treason with and without the realm of England in contempt of our sovereign lord, the King, and his laws, to the evil example of others in like manner, by procuring, procuring and abetting the said defendants."

The knight sat about a foot from his dock companion. Bailey presented a pitiable spectacle. He has strange reddish beard, grown since his arrest and which gives him a weird appearance. He wore a yellow mackintosh over a yellow sack suit which was given to him by his captors. He sat upright and upright in the dock, his eyes fixed on the bench, whereas Sir Roger lounged and glanced about the courtroom, making notes on sheets of paper which he drew from his pocket, and when not so engaged, amusing himself drawing roses upon a large pad.

Casement's Jauntiness Assumed. Although he entered the dock erect and with a jaunty swing, bowing to friends in court, it was evident that this was affectation. The correspondent of The Sun sitting just behind the dock, in fact, could almost have sworn that Sir Roger's face, while the prisoner's hands were twitching nervously. But as the day drew on his nervousness disappeared, and he sat in the dock as if he were in the spotlight. He smiled and laughed whenever there was an occasion, particularly when one witness said that the Irish prisoners in Limburg thought he was the only one to have been arrested and which gives him a weird appearance. He wore a yellow mackintosh over a yellow sack suit which was given to him by his captors. He sat upright and upright in the dock, his eyes fixed on the bench, whereas Sir Roger lounged and glanced about the courtroom, making notes on sheets of paper which he drew from his pocket, and when not so engaged, amusing himself drawing roses upon a large pad.

Promised Help to United States. According to the prosecutor, Casement, who described himself as the organizer of the Irish Volunteers, assured the prisoners that a German victory in the war would mean everything for Ireland. He promised further that he would organize a brigade which he was trying to organize they would be sent to Berlin as the German Government. He promised that if Germany won a naval victory he would have the Irish brigade landed in Ireland and free passage to the United States.

The interest in the case was extraordinary. A line began to form outside the dock, and the court was crowded. Being two ladies bringing cushions and books with them. Then the crowd grew until by 9 o'clock Bow street was filled with people. The police were ordered to obtain admission. The police organized them into queues, and when the doors opened at 10 o'clock about 100 people were waiting outside. Within the courtroom there was a galaxy of legal lights, the Crown's case being led by the Attorney-General, Sir Frederick E. Smith. There was a large number of military officers, while on the bench sat among others Earl Desart, the Rev. R. J. Campbell and Sir Horace Plunkett, other prominent persons arrived later.

At 10 o'clock there was a hush, the usher crying, "Court." The dock back of the bench was slightly elevated. Magistrate Sir John Dickinson entered, gravely bowing to the right, left and forward. That even high treason charges were not ordered to inquire. The order of the police court was illustrated when two men entered the dock on a motor chair.

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Crash Outside the Hook. The Italian liner San Giovanni Huns and the Swedish Grekland. The Italian liner San Giovanni Huns, which sailed yesterday for Genoa, about midnight last night struck the Swedish steamship Grekland just outside Sandy Hook. The Italian liner started back for port and the Grekland sent out a wireless call for help, but what damage the vessels sustained could not be learned. A dense fog covered the water above a low pitch. Not once did the Grekland was hit by the Italian liner. The Grekland was hit by the Italian liner on April 11 in charge of Capt. Andersberg. She is a ship of 1,674 tons. Her wireless call was relayed to the British steamship Portuguese Prince and the steamer B-w.

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Sir Roger Casement.

9 DIE, 26 INJURED AS BUILDING FALLS

At Least Two Others Missing in Ruins of Restaurant at Akron, Ohio.

DUE TO DYNAMITE BLAST

AKRON, Ohio, May 15.—Nine persons were injured to death and twenty-six were injured, many probably mortally, this evening in the collapse of the Crystal Restaurant building, filled with diners, at Main and Quarry streets.

A blast of dynamite in the excavation for a new building adjoining the restaurant caused the collapse. Seven identified bodies are in the morgue, with two unidentified bodies and two persons are missing. Their bodies are thought to be in the wreckage. Twenty-six injured persons are in the Peoples and City hospitals, and it is thought several of these will die.

A number of other victims were given first aid at the scene of the disaster and were taken to their homes. So dense was the crowd around the scene of the wreck tonight that Battery B, Field Artillery, Ohio National Guard, was called out and aided the police in holding the people back so that the rescuers could work. It is estimated 15,000 people packed Main and Quarry streets.

The police and the city building inspection department started a rigid investigation of the collapse. The building was a four-story, formerly occupied by the Bacon-Journal. It was two stories high, of brick construction. The upper floor was used as a storeroom.

The first person extricated from the ruins was Mrs. William C. Lawson, who had been dining with her husband and small daughter in front of the brick building. She was badly injured, bleeding, and almost fainting. As she rested by the curb her daughter was borne out to be sent to the morgue. The body of her husband was carried out, and Mrs. Lawson was too hysterical to be told of it.

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COAL PRICES ADVANCED HARDEN APPEALS FOR 'A RETURN TO REASON'

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In detail the advance of 10 cents a ton on buckwheat coal; 25 cents on pea, 25 on chestnut; 30 on stove, and 30 on coke. Broken coal, of which very little is used, will not be affected.

The schedule came through the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

INTERNED ALIENS SLAIN IN RIOT. Australians in Canada Camp Rebel and Are Bayoneted.

TORONTO, May 15.—A serious clash occurred at Kapuskasing internment camp in northern Ontario between several hundred interned alien enemies and the 300 soldiers on guard. Reports are fragmentary, but a despatch from Cochrane to-night says at least one alien is dead, nine are severely injured and four others less seriously hurt.

Trouble had occurred at Petawawa internment camp in eastern Ontario last week, and the aliens being sent to Kapuskasing. On arrival they refused to do manual labor, and while their leaders were held in council the other rebels, while others were fired at some who attempted to flee.

BERLIN EDITOR CONDEMNS SPIRIT DISPLAYED IN GERMANY'S LAST NOTE TO U. S.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, via Amsterdam, May 15.—Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft condemns the spirit revealed in Germany's note to the United States. He contends that the "time has come for the brain to assert itself in the direction of German affairs, the sword having obviously failed to achieve what was promised," and continues:

"The time has come to choose between methods involving the renunciation of the remainder of the human race and the return to reason. Arms can end the war at best by an armistice. The whole nation must prohibit the use of the remainder of the human race and the return to reason. Arms can end the war at best by an armistice.

Here Harden accuses the German Government of obstructing the conclusion of peace at the most favorable possible moment that Germany is likely to have. He intimated that if Germany were to be a member that children are tortured by hunger Herr Harden considers particularly unfortunate, saying that President Wilson has repeatedly intimated in replying that the United States has done nothing to frustrate the English starvation plan because he has heard again and again from German officials that the English plan was "doomed to failure."

The Zukunft's editor attacks the Prussian Conservative leader, Hermann Goerdeler, who is in the lead for allowing munitions to go to the Allies. He tells Heydrich that Germany has supplied munitions to every belligerent in the world in the decades past and that she was prevented from supplying the Boers with ammunition "only by the same sea power which now prevents Germany from doing so."

Referring to Heydrich's lament for the grief of Germans who mourn the bloodshed caused by American munitions Harden asks if the grief is more poignant than that which followed the carnage wrought by the Krupp's murderous products.

BRANDEIS VOTE NEAR.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WILL TAKE IT TO-MORROW. WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate Judiciary Committee will take a vote on Wednesday on the question of reporting the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be a member of the Supreme Court. It is understood that the nomination probably will be reported without recommendation.

At the committee meeting today it was agreed that a fair exchange of views should be had between the members of the committee and the Senate. The statements should be held secret and that Senators should pledge themselves not to talk outside. As a result the committee agreed that something unusual had happened.

This whetted the curiosity into self-defense members of the committee. The committee was generally in favor of the nomination, but it was due to the "gentleman's agreement" not to talk about the meeting or the nomination. The committee was determined to force the confirmation of his nominee.

Crash Outside the Hook. The Italian liner San Giovanni Huns, which sailed yesterday for Genoa, about midnight last night struck the Swedish steamship Grekland just outside Sandy