SENATE PREPARED TO VOTE ON PROBE

Action Tonight Expected to Bring Vote on Sproul Bill Tomorrow

AMENDMENT MAY PASS

The Legislature, which reconvenes in Harrisburg tonight, will remain in session this week until the Sproul resolution creating a commission which will investigate Governor Brumbaugh and the departments of the State Government on charges of maladministration and extravagance has been whipped into final shape, and has been advanced far enough through the General Assembly so that it can be placed in the hands of the Governor for his signature next week.

The measure is on the calendar for second reading in the Senate tonight, and the proposed amendments are expected to be made then. While Senator Penrose has declared that he considers the resolution so worded that the probe can be made as sweeping as any one might desire, he will not oppose amendments that may strengthen it.

He has left it entirely in the hands of his leaders in the Legislature to decide whether they agree to amendments or not. Senator William C. Sproul, of Delaware County, who introduced the resolution, has declared that he will not further oppose the amendment which Senator Samuel W. Salus and Senator Edwin H. Vare attempted to have the Committee on Appropriations pass when the Sproul measure was before that committee last week.

The Salus amendment provides that those who testify before the commission shall not be immune from prosecution for perjury. Senator Salus will offer the amendment again tonight.

Passage of the resolution on second reading tonight will make it possible for the Senate to vote on the measure tomorrow. If it should pass the Senate, and there is little likelihood of its being defeated, it will be sent to the House at once. It will be sent to the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday and reported out immediately, so that it can pass second and third reading in the lower branch next week and be in the Governor's hands for executive action by Wednesday of next week.

The friends of the Governor believe he will sign the measure if it is amended to their satisfaction. They declare that no effort will be made to block the resolution "if it promises a fair investigation."

Senator Penrose, before he left for Pittsburgh, where he speaks at the McKinley Day dinner of the Pittsburgh Traffic Club tonight, declared he wanted to see a thorough probe "without a tinge of factionalism."

"Veiled suggestions have been made," he said, "that the resolution related only to the Governor. No one's name is mentioned and the resolution comprehends all public officers in the State. So far as I am concerned, I am amenable to questioning under the State corrupt practices act, and I will be glad to appear before the commission, if called for, and answer any and all questions as far back as they desire to go. There is no factional tinge in this resolution."

PHILADELPHIA'S BILLS TO BE OFFERED TONIGHT

The first batch of the bills being prepared by Mayor Smith and Councils to give Philadelphia a greater degree of home rule will be introduced in the Legislature tonight.

The principal measures are:

First. To take the power to appoint the members of the Board of Revision of Taxes out of the hands of the Board of Judges and place it in the hands of the Mayor and Councils.

Second. To give to the city the mercantile taxes that are now paid to the State.

Third. To wipe out the State tax on municipal bonds.

Fourth. To put teeth into the personal property tax act, so that taxpayers will be forced to make an honest return of their personal property.

Fifth. To place an annual tax of $2 upon milk dealers, instead of the perpetual tax of $5, charged at present.

Sixth. To assess adjacent properties for permanent improvements.

Seventh. To give to the city "excess condemnation" powers, so that it can take over property adjacent to public improvements in protection against the invasion of undesirable neighbors.

Eighth. To give the Department of Public Works at least advisory supervision over new public improvements within three miles of the city limits.

The bill to place the Board of Revision of Taxes under the Mayor and Councils would tend to equalize assessments on real estate, according to the sponsors of the measure. At present the board is not accountable to any one, and the new measure would have the Mayor appoint the members of the board, and give to Councils power to pass ordinances forcing the board to adjust assessments upon an equal basis.

The bill to give the Department of Public Works supervision over public improvements within a three-mile limit from the city, would only give Philadelphia the same privileges now enjoyed by second and third class cities, and would be a big step toward carrying out comprehensive plans.

The measures were all drafted by the Legislative Committee of Councils. They will be taken to Harrisburg by Arthur B. H. Morrow, secretary of the committee.

The committee will meet again late this week and discuss further measures that will be recommended for passage in the Legislature. The additional bills are now being drafted by Joseph P. Gaffney, chairman of the committee.

"SHOOTERS" GET PRIZES; PAYMENTS TOTAL $5360

Bruder Association Gets $900—Nearly All of $7000 Appropriation Was Used

Winners of municipal prizes in the mummers' New Year pageant today received vouchers for the cash prizes awarded by the judges January 1.

The vouchers were issued to representatives of the winning clubs and to the individual "shooters," who won prizes, by Daniel V. Masterson, clerk of Select Councils. The prize payments totaled $5360.

The M. A. Bruder Association representative collected the largest amount, $900, which included club prizes aggregating $775 and $125 for individual members. Other large vouchers were: $850 for the Lobster Association, including $650 for the club; $810 for the Charles Klein Association, of which the club gets $500; $640 for the John J. Biggins Association, $400 for the club; $400 for the Silver Crown Association, $350 for the club, and $350 for the Zu Zu String band.

MISFIT LANDS HIM IN JAIL

Small Boy Tries to Pawn Tuxedo of Big Man

When a negro boy, Dewitt Campbell, fifteen years old and small for his age, tried to pawn a tuxedo coat designed for a man weighing at least 280 pounds at a pawnshop on Fifty-second street above Chestnut today, he encountered a skeptical pawnbroker.

"Whose coat is that?" asked the clerk.

"Mine," replied Campbell.

"I guess you had better try it on," suggested the clerk. The boy did as he was bid and disappeared into the folds of the garment. He was extricated by District Detective Kennedy, of the Fifty-fifth and Pine streets station, who had been notified, and was taken to the station house. Investigation showed that the coat was one of several tuxedos and full-dress suits taken from the home of William H. Thomas, 5 North Thirty-ninth street. Campbell was sent to the House of Detention.

HINT OF SALE TO CITY BOOSTS FARM LANDS

Owners Create Amusement at Viewers' Hearing on Property Wanted for Park

At a hearing of the Board of View today owners of farm lands twelve miles from City Hall created amusement when they placed values as high as $2000 an acre on properties which are to be taken by the city to form Pennypack Creek Park on the Bustleton pike. Recently these same lands are said to have sold for $200.

Several acres of land back from the pike through which a street will probably be opened when the city lays out the park were valued by the owner, M. W. Hess, at $2000 an acre because it is "exceptionally fine land." Two acres with some old buildings facing on Bustleton pike were said by the same owner to be worth $5200. The land alone was placed at $1400 an acre. The total damage asked from the city was $4500.

Twelve acres owned by Mrs. William S. Robinson were valued at $15,000. For the ten acres which the city will take $14,000 damages was asked.

Kaiser Prepares for War on Seas

Continued from Page One

facilities are to be used for building small cargo boats, a step which follows in imitation of the German system.

U-BOATS PLAN ATTACK ON ARMED SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—German and Austrian submarine commanders certainly will attack without warning any enemy merchant ships armed fore and aft. The arming of British, French and Italian ships in this way will be held to be prima facie proof that the guns are intended for offensive as well as defensive use. Consequently ships so armed will be treated as warships by the naval forces of the Central Powers.

This statement was made by an authority in close touch with Teutonic diplomats here. He added that so far as known no definite advices along this line had reached the German or Austrian Embassies. Nevertheless, there is not the slightest doubt, according to this authority, that German submarine commanders will attack without a moment's warning any merchant ship found armed fore and aft.

The declaration was drawn forth by reports published in the last few days that ships are beginning to arrive on this side of the Atlantic virtually armed fore and aft, though the present plan of the Entente appears to be to dismount the forward guns before entering harbors in the United States.

If these reports were correct, it was said, the fact that the forward guns are dismounted on the high seas is a confession that they are intended for offensive purposes, and the Entente is not desirous of having the issue raised directly with the United States Government.

The United States has asked Germany for all of the facts connected with the capture of the British steamship Yarrowdale, taken into a German port as a prize of war. Secretary Lansing admitted this today, explaining that Ambassador Gerard also had been directed to make certain whether there were any Americans among those who are being held as prisoners of war.

No reply had been received from Ambassador Gerard to the original inquiry along this line, so the State Department, in a second note to the Ambassador, directed that he ascertain all of the facts.

In making this announcement, Secretary Lansing said also that the entire question of armed merchantmen and their treatment was now under consideration by him. It is entirely possible that a new plan of action will be followed by the United States.

The Secretary today made it plain that so far as neutral nations were concerned they must consider the effect, not the details, of the armament of merchant vessels.

In addition, he pointed out that the latest type of submarines now mount guns of fairly large caliber, thus changing their status. Originally, when the United States made its original ruling regarding what shall constitute defensive armament, submarines depended almost entirely on their torpedoes. Now they use their guns more often than they do torpedoes in sinking vessels.

For the present, Secretary Lansing said, the United States will operate on the ruling made by him on March 25, 1916. In it he held that there must be an individual determination of whether vessels were armed for offense or defense.

U. S. RULING ON WARNINGS

The ruling, however, placed the burden of proof that a vessel was armed for defense, if it were attacked on the high seas, on the attacking force as follows:

"The determination of warlike character must rest in no case upon presumption, but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends on the actual facts in the case and cannot be avoided or lessened by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption of hostile character. On the other hand, to safeguard himself from possible liability for unwarranted destruction of life and property, the belligerent should, in the absence of conclusive evidence, act on the presumption that an armed merchantman is of peaceful character.

"A presumption based solely on the presence of an armament on a merchant vessel of an enemy is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it to be a warship and to proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of the persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a purpose to use the armament for aggression is essential.

"In brief, a neutral Government may proceed upon the presumption that an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality is armed for aggression, while a belligerent should proceed on the presumption that the vessel is armed for protection. Both of these presumptions may be overcome by evidence—the first by secondary or collateral evidence, since the fact to be established is negative in character; the second by primary and direct evidence, since the fact to be established is positive in character.

"Under this ruling, so long as it remains in effect, Germany cannot sink without warning merchantmen, no matter how armed on which Americans are passengers unless they use their armament for offense without risking a serious difference with the United States."

CIGARETTES MAY BE ILLEGAL IN DELAWARE

Bill Introduced to Prohibit Manufacture or Sales of "Smokes" or Papers

DOVER, Del., Jan. 29.—Representative Welch introduced a bill in the House today which, if passed, will prohibit the manufacture or sale of cigarettes or cigarette papers in Delaware, to go into effect immediately. An unlimited penalty or fine can be imposed at the discretion of the court.

Senator Long introduced a bill in the Senate to repeal the bottle law, which will, if enacted, prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in bottles or other receptacles to be carried off the premises.

A bill was introduced in the House providing for a permanent prison commission of three members to investigate existing conditions in penal institutions of the State.

S. P. C. A. OFFICER STEALS MARCH ON OLD GUARD

Mrs. Margaret M. Halvey Resigns After Defeat in Stormy Election

Mrs. Margaret M. Halvey, for fourteen years office manager of the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who was not returned to office in Friday's turbulent election, today sent her resignation to the board of managers.

By this action Mrs. Halvey "stole a march" on the victorious "conservatives," who, it was said, intended to bar her from the office should she attempt to resume her work. Mrs. Halvey was identified with the "progressive" faction, headed by Miss Katharine Craig Biddle, which went down to defeat.

"My position ceases automatically with the absence of my name from any list pertaining to be that of the society's executive for the current year," Mrs. Halvey's statement reads. "When I accepted the office management the title and scope of the position were defined, so minutely as to leave no doubt in the minutes. Because, however, the position differs from that of recording secretary, another salaried officer of the board, in that one is elective and the other appointive, I think it best for the information of those not concerned with such details to record my resignation in this form."

The resignation coincides with the statement that the "humanitarian cause" for the time being can be best served through other channels. The present conditions, it reads, are "entirely unhonorable" to the season which was initiated by Mrs. Halvey with the approval of Mrs. Caroline Earle White, the founder.

James T. Bezet, counsel for the defeated progressives, is expected to take in court late today the contention that the election was carried by the conservatives by illegal methods.

Jail Tom Lawson, Banker Suggests

Continued from Page One

any relations with the Secretary—that is, not to make any requests," said Fisk.

He admitted there had been some minor letters between them since McAdoo went to the Cabinet, but none about business matters except strictly between Fisk, as a financier, and McAdoo, as head of the Treasury.

Attorney Whipple delved into the question of the Federal Board lease of quarters owned by Fisk.

The latter admitted he had talked with McAdoo about the lease.

"I told him about the advantages of the lease and said I would like to lease the offices if they were adequate and proper," said Fisk.

"Did you use any appeal for favor?" he was asked.

"Nothing but what I just told you," Fisk replied.

The Federal bank lease of the Fisk property was $35,000 for the first year and $41,000 thereafter—"reasonable, results," Fisk declared.

In a nutshell, Fisk's testimony was a denial of any improper relations or receipt of advance information from McAdoo.

"Is it true that at any time you had or have had such absolute control of a Cabinet member that you could bring him from Washington to New York at any time by calling him on the phone?" he was asked.

"I never made any such statement," Fisk replied.

"Did you have such control?" he was asked.

"No more than that I could call any friend on the phone," he answered. "I never said anything about being able to get a Cabinet member on here."

Fisk submitted sheets and names covering the leak period, and swore that the names were real; that he had had no new customers during the leak period, but that the firm had also done business on its own account.

Fisk revealed that Jesse Sarvis, a Washington correspondent, who he thought had been with the Wall Street Journal, had in the past posted the Fisk firm on bond matters or information directly concerning the Fisk house.

Sarvis's successor had posted them on routine matters, too, but Fisk could not at once name the successor.

Asked by Republican members to tell when was the last time he had seen McAdoo, Fisk replied:

"A week ago Friday. As I passed through the lobby of the Willard Hotel Mr. McAdoo came through. I said, 'Good morning.' He replied to the group about me, 'Call the bank in over, gentlemen. Mr. Fisk and I have no communications.'"

At the close of the Lawson testimony in Washington, Fisk sought McAdoo by phone, but was answered by a voice saying it was better for them to have no relations while matters were while the probe proceeded.

Seattle Mayor Pleads Not Guilty

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 29.—Mayor H. C. Gill pleaded not guilty today to a Federal indictment charging him with being a party to the Billingsby whisky ring conspiracy to violate Federal statutes.

TWO SISTERS LICENSED FOR DOUBLE MARRIAGE

Mary A. and Margaret C. Berry, of Germantown, to Become Clerks' Brides

Two sisters, Mary A. and Margaret C. Berry, of 645 Naomi avenue, Germantown, today obtained licenses for a double wedding to be performed at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mary will wed John C. Yorks, Jr., of 1215 Wallace street, who gave his occupation as a clerk and his age as twenty-eight years. His intended bride is twenty-four.

Margaret will marry John McCormick, a clerk, of 1434 Green street. Margaret is twenty-two; McCormick, thirty-two.

Other licenses issued were:

John W. Miller, 3346 N. King st., and Irene Adams, 3482 Lee st.
Morris Levin, 1417 S. 2d st., and Fanny Reisman, 427 Wolf st.
Thomas Perkin, 1865 E. Oakdale st., and Helen Allen, 1911 E. Huntingdon st.
Harry Carr, 122 W. York st., and Anna Estes, 2253 N. Howard st.
Nelson D. Wright, 3270 N. 15th st., and Barbara P. Hecht, 3033 N. 5th st.
Frank C. Martin, 5737 Pine st., and Anna Clark, 4519 Haverford ave.
Oliver F. Townsend, Chester, Pa., and Annie M. Haffmaster, 662 E. Lippincott st.
Adam Sowcow, 335 S. 3d st., and Helen Levendoska, 353 S. 3d st.
Frederick A. German, 5008 Titan st., and Catherine E. Kennedy, 6341 Redland st.
Morris Cohen, 1604 S. Franklin st., and Rose Spector, 309 Titan st.
Charles C. Anthony, Reading, Pa., and Elizabeth V. Baker, Reading, Pa.
Samuel Blumenthal, 1736 Spring Garden st., and Alberta E. Guilliman, Trenton, N. J.
Frank J. Paulkanus, Williamsport, Pa., and Harriet E. Trettner, 215 S. 61st st.
William M. Thomson, 371 E. Cornwall st., and Anna E. Ludwig, 2614 N. 7th st.
John F. Seymour, Pottstown, Pa., and Laura A. Naiman, Pottstown, Pa.
Joseph Fan, 1718 Stillman st., and Julia Cleary, 1718 Stillman st.
Charles A. Ennis, 2526 N. Lawrence st., and Ida B. James, 746 N. 25th st.
Harry J. McCanney, 1860 N. 23d st., and Orelle B. Bradley, 1751 N. Lambert st.
Charles O. Kissinger, Yeadon, and Marthorough ave., and Ethel Eadie, 903 S. 55th st.
John P. Lafferty, 6230 Grays ave., and Mary E. Lynch, 6200 Gray's ave.
Harry C. Peters, Bow Creek, Pa., and Agnes D. Pepperman, 1601 S. 2d st.
Daniel B. Bonner, 1134 W. Huntingdon st., and Eleanor Hirst, 3117 N. 16th st.
Harry A. Hoover, 2564 Reese st., and Rosalie M. Haross, 1834 Germantown ave.

Elkton Marriage Licenses

ELKTON, Md., Jan. 29.—Marriage licenses were issued here today to Samuel Hamilton and May Jeffies, James Adair and Nellie James, Charles J. Mackin and Elizabeth Slugg, all of Philadelphia; Herbert E. Rudlin and Mary Flad, Eddystone, Pa.; Charles A. Eschert and Rose C. Gasgaw, Atlantic City; Carroll A. Smith and Florence Huttenback, Washington; Russell Turkington and Edythe G. Parson, Penn Valley, Pa.; Lester P. Potty, Wasington, and Ellie Levines, Baltimore, and Edgar R. Acay and Margaret T. Pilladay, Camden.

RATE BATTLE HITS GRAIN TRADE HERE

If Northern Jersey Cities Win Plea Philadelphia Commerce Faces Ruin

LOADING CHARGES HIGHER

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—If the freight rates on grain are reduced to the northern New Jersey ports the big grain trade through the port of Philadelphia will be destroyed. This was the opinion of Louis G. Graff, president of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, who was the first witness called before Special Examiner Wilbur La Roe, Jr., of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the New Jersey freight rate case. Contrary to the belief of many persons in favor of a reduction to Jersey City if the differential to Philadelphia is relatively maintained, Mr. Graff asserted that a split in the port of New York would spell disaster to the grain commerce in Philadelphia.

Mr. Graff pointed out that ¼ cent more per bushel is charged for loading by the railroads at Philadelphia than in the port of New York. These charges, he said, virtually destroyed any differential.

Mr. Graff began his testimony by stating that Philadelphia exported 19,816,185 bushels of grain last year. He said that 13,932,112 bushels were shipped from New York, including both sides of the port. Baltimore, he said, exported 119,090,865 bushels.

"If the port of New York were 'split' in rates or a difference existed between the New York and New Jersey it would destroy the grain commerce of Philadelphia," said Mr. Graff.

LOADING CHARGES GREATER

He pointed out the fact that loading charges were greater in New York Harbor than at Philadelphia. He said:

"One-half cent per bushel is charged at the Jersey ports, while the cost of loading in Philadelphia is three-quarters of a cent per bushel. This question is before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"An average cargo of 200,000 bushels costs $500 more per day to load at Philadelphia. We load about 400,000 bushels each day in Philadelphia, therefore our firms pay an added $1000.

The witness was led in his direct testimony by William Glasgow, Jr., counsel for the Commercial Exchange.

Mr. Graff told of the dredging work done in the Delaware River, which since 1911 has allowed the vessels at Philadelphia to come "alongside" the elevator piers. He said that sixty-five per cent of the ships were now loaded in this direct manner.

"If the Jersey City rate on grain is reduced it would make the cost of bringing and loading at Jersey City less than at Philadelphia. At the present time they are virtually on the same basis," said the witness. "At the present day we have in Philadelphia, on ex-lake grain, which comprises about 65 per cent the business, a .003 cent per bushel differential on wheat over New York harbor points. On oats we enjoy .002 cent per bushel.

"In view of the extra ¼ cent charged for loading at Philadelphia the differential is really 'wiped out,'" asserted Mr. Graff.

"We could not see Jersey City have a reduction of even a quarter of a cent or our business would be destroyed," continued the witness.

DIRECT ALL-RAIL ROUTES

He explained that on direct routes from western points Philadelphia enjoys one cent differential in favor of Philadelphia per hundred pounds of grain over both sides of New York harbor.

"What is the rate differential per bushel from western points?" demanded Mr. Glasgow.

"We enjoy .006 cent differential on wheat per bushel, .0056 cent on corn and .0022 on oats per bushel. On this grain the same higher rates prevail in the port of Philadelphia for loading over New York.

"A reduction would not allow us to compete with any merchant doing his business through Jersey City. A merchant trading in Jersey City could outbid the merchant in Philadelphia or undersell the merchant of Philadelphia.

"The export grain trade of Philadelphia is by far the largest tonnage leaving our ports in normal times. More than fifty per cent of the grain export made is my estimate of that business."

Mr. Graff explained that a change would reopen the grain differential question all over the country. He said Philadelphia would have to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission for an equal reduction with Jersey City, because it is at rock-bottom pole on competition with Jersey City.

CHARGES FEDERAL JUDGE FAVORS LAWYERS' CLIQUE

Witmer, of Middle Pennsylvania District, Unfair in Bankruptcy Proceedings, Petitioner Alleges

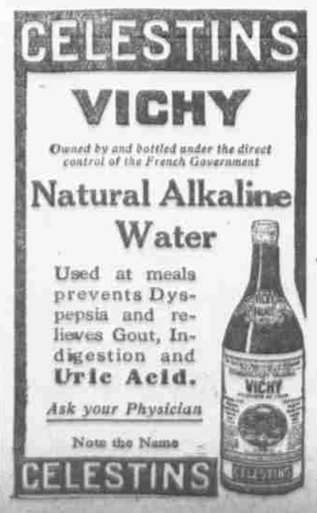
By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A petition against Judge Charles B. Witmer, of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, was filed in the Supreme Court today by Samuel Wintner, of Wilkes-Barre. In effect the petition seeking mandamus against the Judge charges him with unfairness in bankruptcy proceedings and also alleges that he favors a clique of bankruptcy lawyers. The petition says:

"In that community (Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, as in some other localities, counsel is sorry to say, there appears to exist a clique of lawyers who dispose of the bankruptcy cases—a bankruptcy ring."

Mr. Wintner said that he was unable to get a lawyer in these places to present his petition to the Supreme Court. His counsel is a New York lawyer.

Judge Witmer, before going on the bench, was a leading organization politician in Sunbury. Young lawyers allied with the Republican machine in Pennsylvania are awarded with appointments by this judge, the petition charges.



BATTLE FLAG UNFURLED BY KAISER'S PREACHER

Sermon for Ruler's Birthday Belligerent—Year Ago It Was Appeal for Peace

By CARL W. ACKERMAN

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Where one year ago Doctor Dryander, the quiet, white-haired man, who in court preaches, pleaded for an hour for peace in the services marking the Kaiser's birthday, this year his sermon was a fiery defense of Germany's cause and a militant plea for Germany to steel herself for the decisive battle every one believes is coming. In this changed spirit he reflected the sentiment of the German people. He said in his address at the special Cathedral service:

We know that before us is the decisive battle which can be fought through only with the greatest sacrifices. But in all cases of the past God has helped us and God will fight for us today, through our leaders and our soldiers. We neither willed nor wanted this war—neither the Kaiser nor the people. We hoped for peace as the Kaiser extended his peace proposal, but with unheard of frivolity and insults our enemies slapped the back of the Kaiser's extended hand of peace.

To such enemies there is only one voice—that of cannons. We continue the war with a clear conscience and with trust in God that he will bring us victory. God cannot—He will not—permit the German people to go down.

Doctor Dryander's sermon was delivered before an audience of the highest nobles of royalty and of officialdom that has been gathered in a year—since his previous sermon on the Kaiser's birthday. The service and the sermon were by far the most impressive and awe-inspiring religious services I have attended here in two years. Even Doctor Dryander himself was keyed to a belligerent attitude as he clinched his phrases by forceful gestures.

Near the front sat American Ambassador Gerard, in full evening dress, while near-by were the other Ambassadors in their full court uniforms. Close at hand were the Ministers of State—including Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. Many other admirals and high officials sat in the balcony, while in the court box sat the Crown Princess Cecilie, with her young sons and Germany's nobles.

As the Lord's Prayer was read—as usual—there was emphasis laid on the plea, "Give us our daily bread."

As Doctor Dryander pronounced the benediction he prayed that his "prayer's wings would take the people's trustful greetings to the Kaiser at the front."

May Buy Monticello for $100,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Members of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, who went to Monticello yesterday, today indicated they might purchase the Thomas Jefferson home for $100,000. The $500,000 asked by Representative Levy, the present owner, is termed too high.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

DEATHS

MORISON—Jan. 28, ELIZABETH HARVEY MORISON, daughter of late George Noble and Louisa Chapman Harvey Morison. Funeral services, St. James's Church, 22d and Walnut sts., Wed., 2 p. m. Int. private.

HETRICH—Jan. 28, ANNA V. HETRICH. Relatives and friends, Ladies' Auxiliary of Pennsylvania Commandery, No. 76, K. of T. Temple Chapel, No. 109, Order of Eastern Star, invited to funeral service, Thurs., 8 p. m., funeral parlors of Charles Stezemaier & Son, 1330 Poplar st. Int. Falls Creek Cem., Clearfield County, Pa.

McGRATH—Jan. 28, CHARLES, son of the late Charles and Jane C. McGrath, aged 66. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Wed., 1:30 p. m., from the Offord Hse., Rhoads, 1809 Chestnut st. Requiem mass at Church of the Assumption, 9 a. m. Int. at Old Cathedral Cem.

MULLEN—Jan. 29, JOHN J., husband of Mary Mullen (nee McGuigan), aged 61. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Thurs., 8:30 a. m., 300 Clifford ave., Ardmore, Pa. Solemn requiem mass at St. Denis's Church, 10 a. m. Int. at St. Denis's Cem.

PEAR—In Boston, Jan. 31, VERA THALEG PEAR, daughter of Ernest I. Thaleg. Funeral Wed., 2:30 p. m., from 43 Virginia st., Upham's Corner, Dorchester, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND

RING AND MONEY—Lost, diamond ring and money between 5828 Spruce and cor. 58th and Spruce. Reward if returned to 5828 Spruce st.

BROOCH—Lost, gold diamond brooch in chamois jewel bag, Sunday night, Chelten ave., between York road and Limekiln pike; valued as heirloom from mother; liberal reward. Phone Lombard 620.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER, bachelors, late of New York, seeks engagement; adjust—style. 1224 Walnut st. Phone Walnut 4184.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, 22 years old, as an assistant buyer and manager of house furnishing store; wish to make a change after 6 years' satisfactory service. A 203, Ledger Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK—Experienced white girl for general housework, family of 3 adults; must be good cook and have references; good wages. 1930 W. Venango. Tioga 5462.

NURSE, for 2 children; first class reference required; good wages. Phone Ardmore 1067, or P. O. Box 119, Wynnewood, Pa.

HOUSEWORK—Woman for general housework, family of 2; of refined habits; $6 Pg. Capacity 200.

LABORERS, white and colored, wanted for Penna. R. R.; steady work; can board with company if desired. Apply 43 N. 17th st.

HELP WANTED—MALE

TYPIST, experienced, in office of textile mill. Walther, 2900 Kensington ave.

GRINDER, for work on semiautomatic machine, brass plumbing goods. Kilson Co., 29th st. and Gray's Ferry ave.

POULTRY FARMS WANTED

WANTED—Fully equipped poultry farm, 5 acres or less, to accommodate 1500 or more chickens; with dwelling house; about 8 miles or less from Phila.; write full particulars, give rock-bottom price. 5922 Latona ave.

ACTRESS FOUND SLAIN WHEN COFFIN IS OPENED

Mother Horrified at Finding Wounds When Death Supposedly Was Natural

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 29.—A murder as daring as the cleverest invention of fiction is believed to be behind the discovery today that the body of Miss Bessie Benson, a motion picture actress, shipped from Los Angeles in a metal casket, marked "contagious, do not open," was pierced with four bullet holes and only scantily clad.

According to District Attorney Poulin, the murderer must have shot the girl, jammed her body into the metal coffin and, as a means of covering up his crime, shipped it all the way across the continent to the girl's mother, Mrs. Chauncey Benton, a lifelong resident of a little village about sixteen miles from this city.

A death certificate, believed to have been forged, was pinned to the casket. It gave the cause of death as yellow liver atrophy. The words "yellow liver" were printed by a typewriter. "Atrophy" was written with ink. The certificate was signed by a "Doctor Stearns."

The girl's mother received a telegram about three weeks ago that her daughter had died in a Los Angeles hospital and that the body was being shipped to her former home for burial.

Mrs. Benson became suspicious and upon the casket's arrival ordered it opened. The girl's body was discovered clad only in a flimsy shirtwaist and underclothes. There were two bullet holes in the head, one in the left arm and one in the right leg. The local police were notified and the Los Angeles authorities were asked for particulars. Failing to get an immediate answer, Mrs. Benson started for the coast. No word from her has yet been received.

The girl was a graduate of Fair Haven High School, a pretty brunette, and left her home about four years ago to go into moving pictures. She corresponded regularly with her mother, the latter having sent her $125 within the last three months, in response to requests for money.

Downs Fifth German Plane

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Lieutenant Gartin, of the French aviation corps, brought down his fifth German aeroplane in a battle yesterday, the French War Office reported today. During the night French airmen bombarded the railway stations at Athies, Savy and Etreillers.

BIRTH-CONTROL TRIAL CROWDS COURTROOM

Scores of Women Go to See Mrs. Sanger Face Jury for Breaking Law

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Scores of women crowded General Sessions Court in Brooklyn this afternoon, where Mrs. Margaret Sanger was to be tried for distributing information regarding birth control.

A baby parade, which was planned by women of the Brownsville district in which the birth control clinic was, did not materialize, but sympathizers of Mrs. Sanger were on hand long before the case was called.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney Cooper, it was ordered that Mrs. Sanger and her assistant, Miss Fanny Mandell, have separate trials. That of Miss Mandell was called first.

Mrs. Sanger expects to be convicted. She will not deny having distributed birth-control information. Miss Fania Mondell, an assistant, who also will be placed on trial, expects to be convicted.

Both women if convicted and sentenced are expected to apply for writs of habeas corpus to enable them to attend the Carnegie Hall protest meeting.

Mrs. Sanger and her assistant have promised to hunger-strike. They have declared they will neither eat nor drink. Correction Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis, however, declares there will be no waiting for Mrs. Sanger to become weakened. Prison officials say she will be fed after two days if she becomes a hunger-striking prisoner.

Conflicting reports regarding the condition of Mrs. Byrne are coming from prison authorities and friends of the militant birth control hunger striker. Commissioner Lewis declared Mrs. Byrne was in a satisfactory condition, and the hunger strike had virtually been broken. Bulletins issued by him state that Mrs. Byrne has made no objection to forcible feeding. She is being fed regularly.

On the other hand, Mrs. Sanger stated she had received definite and reliable information that her sister was in an extremely serious condition.

"I know she was unconscious for twenty-four hours," she exclaimed. "She was expectorating blood from the injured membranes of her throat and nose. This meeting tonight may become a memorial instead of a testimonial meeting."

Plans have been made to have Mrs. Byrne at the meeting if her release today is obtained. She will be carried to the speakers' platform on a stretcher.

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